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## INTRODUCTION.

1. The present paper is founded on an inquiry into the condition of the Mill Industry of India, the origin of which is thus explained in the last Report of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association :—

“ Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, who has constantly taken keen interest in the mill industry of India and in the efforts to obtain the repeal of the duties levied by Government on Indian manufactured cloth, addressed the Committee on 11th May 1901, asking for their co-operation in a statistical investigation which he had undertaken for the purpose of accurately determining the effects of the duty on the mill industry of the country. With this object in view, Mr. Tata addressed a Circular letter to the agents and owners of cotton spinning and weaving mills in India desiring information on the following points :—

“ Paid up capital; number of spindles and looms; expenditure on land, buildings and machinery; total amount set aside for depreciation of buildings and machinery; reserve fund; total of depreciation, reserve and other funds held by the Company and used on the mill; interest credited to these funds during the year; value of stock; including shipments and goods in shops; cash and investments; liabilities—debenture debts, deposits, loans on security of stock; expenditure on cotton consumed during the year; value of yarn and cloth produced; value of goods on which excise duty was paid; amount of excise duty; commission paid to agents; total amount of interest paid during the year (including amount credited to the reserve and other funds held and used by the Company). Net profit after deducting agent's commission; distribution of profits—dividends, depreciation fund, reserve fund; approximate division of net profits on yarn and cloth; if profit or loss unusual, cause of the same.

“ In compliance with Mr. Tata's request, the Committee addressed a Circular to members of the Association inviting them to co-operate with him and furnish him, as far as possible, with the particulars he desired.”

2. The object of the inquiry is correctly stated in para 1, (Part I) of the paper as a study of the *facts* of the Mill Industry, particularly as modified by the Cotton Duties. The animating motive of the study, no doubt, was the pinch supposed to be gratuitously inflicted on the industry by the Cotton Duties in hard times which had arisen independently of the Duties; nevertheless there was no desire to criticise the policy of the Duties as a whole, and no hope of securing the reversal of that policy. Had there been any such hope, it would be promptly dissipated by the following paragraph from the Report of the Mill-owners' Association for 1901 (p. 20) :—

“The reply of the Bombay Government to the Association’s further representation, dated 5th March 1901, urging the abolition or suspension of the excise duties on Indian manufactured goods, did not reach the Association until the end of May, and it was therefore too late to do more than include it in the printed appendices to the Report for last year. It was explained in the reply of Government that, so long as the Customs duties on cotton goods were maintained, it was not possible to abolish the excise duties; that the Customs duties on cotton goods formed part of the general Customs duties imposed after much deliberation; and that the Governor-General in Council could not entertain a proposal to abolish the duties on cotton goods while retaining the other duties. It was further stated that the abolition of all the duties, including the Cotton duties, would be the only means of meeting the wishes of the Association, and that, with regard to that large question, the policy of the Government of India was to maintain the *Customs Duties as a permanent part of the fiscal arrangements* of India.

“This reply was so explicit and final in its statement of intention to retain the Import and Excise duties conjointly as a “permanent part of the fiscal arrangements of India” that the Committee did not consider at that time that any useful purpose would be served by approaching Government again in the matter.

“For this reason the Committee did not see their way to support the Upper India Chamber of Commerce when that body, on 8th April 1901, addressed the Association suggesting a joint memorial to the Government of India for the entire repeal of the duties, or at least a remission of them in cases where it could be demonstrated that a mill had not conducted its weaving at a profit. (Appendix D.)”

3. The real result of the inquiry, then, can only be a systematic study of the facts relating to the mill industry, derived from an analysis of the balance sheets of the Mills for the 10 years closing the 19th century. It seemed to Mr. Tata that impressions were prevalent relating to the profits of the Mill industry as a whole which deserved to be verified or refuted by comparison with the balance sheets. The methods of analysis and the conclusions are explained in the body of the paper, and need not be reproduced here. All that need be stated here is that no claim is made that anything is conclusively *demonstrated*. The limitations of the statistical method are throughout borne in mind, and only indications of *tendencies* are presented. Perhaps it would be more accurate to describe the paper as a statistical verification, so far as such verification was possible, of an *a priori theory* of the incidence of the Excise Duties on cotton goods.

4. The present publication is the second edition of the paper, a first edition of 200 copies having been previously circulated confidentially among Mill-owners and competent critics. At the suggestion of one of the latter the paper was submitted to expert criticism which is annexed to this second edition (p. 39) and at the suggestion of Mr. Noel Paton, Secretary of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, a further study was made of the condition of the Mills on a sterling basis on the lines of the argument in para 3 (Part I). The result of this is also given separately in this edition (pp. 36—8). Further attention has been paid also to the problem of the relative profits of spinning and weaving, and the conclusion of this investigation is briefly adverted to at the end of para 27 (Part II) and in the foot-note.

5. So much by way of explanation. It is not claimed that the statistical portions of this paper are absolutely accurate; the difficulties involved in the collection of the information have been too great for more than approximate accuracy. Nor is it claimed that all the deductions based upon them are infallible; for my own part, I differ from the author upon the subject of depreciation, though I do not profess to have expert knowledge of such a complicated question. But this I can say with confidence, that the statistics have been prepared with laborious care and patience and have involved work extending over many months. I know something of the diligent sincerity of the author, and I am sure that his figures deserve acceptance. It has been suggested that the Bombay Mill-owners' Association should organise a series of committees to investigate some of the controversial points raised in the paper, such as, for instance, that of depreciation. Upon this point I do not feel competent to offer any suggestion, though it is permissible to emphasise the principle that the cotton mill industry in India needs reorganisation upon a more systematic basis. Such a basis can only be reached after preliminary investigations conducted in a strictly scientific spirit.

6. But the real reason why I have consented to write this preface—which is necessarily largely explanatory—is because I understand that the paper is to be widely circulated among English politicians. An opportunity is thereby presented to direct attention afresh to the political aspect of the broader question which lies at the back of the paper. The principles upon which the British Parliament interferes in questions of Indian finance need reconsideration. The story of Parliamentary intervention during the last few years reveals glaring anomalies. In deference to the representations of Lancashire mill owners, India was compelled to impose an excise duty upon her own cotton manufactures. That is to say, she was forced to tax an internal industry at a peculiarly inopportune time, for the benefit of Lancashire. She was practically sacrificed to

the political exigencies of the moment. The British Parliament has now imposed a duty—not large, but enough to be felt—upon imported corn. India sends corn to England, just as Lancashire sends piece-goods to India. If the British Parliament really desires to render that justice to India which it so frequently professes, its only logical course must be to place an excise duty upon its home-grown corn. Such a proposition is naturally impossible, but it serves to throw into strong relief the essential injustice of the present treatment of the Indian cotton industry. The British Parliament is willing enough to thrust taxation upon Indian mill owners for the benefit of their Lancashire brethren; but it places a protecting arm around the British farmer as against India. Again, when the Indian tea growers and traders protest, through the Viceroy, against the suggested imposition of an additional tax upon tea, they are curtly reminded that the British Budget is no concern of the Government of India. The logical converse of this doubtless excellent principle is cynically forgotten when the Lancashire vote is endangered. Finally, the British Parliament, cheerfully forgetful of its desire to do justice to India, has actually proposed to impose a great additional charge upon the military expenditure of this country, to enhance the pay of the soldier, without even going through the preliminary formality of consulting the Government of India. I will not allude to the miserable question of the charges for the Indian Coronation guests, because it is difficult to believe that the notion of saddling India with the cost of British “hospitality” would ever have been approved by the bulk of the members of both Houses of Parliament. The incident is only noted here, because it helps to illustrate the attitude adopted at Whitehall towards the finances of India.

7. It is hoped that this paper will convince those who take the trouble to examine it that the excise duties levied for the benefit of Lancashire really constitute a serious additional burden upon an industry which is already handicapped by many disabilities. If it produces renewed discussion of a signal injustice, the continued existence of which the British Parliament seems only too anxious to forget, the object of its industrious author will have been served.

8. Discussion is asked for, because in India we are daily receiving fresh evidence of the benefit that ensues from the free discussion of Indian questions. The obsolete tradition, which flourished so long in the Indian Administration, that the utmost secrecy and reticence are inseparable from successful government, has been finally shattered. At home, Mr. Chamberlain has frankly explained his plans and ideals, and has aroused in England an interest in the Colonies never before witnessed. In India, Lord Curzon has consistently pursued the same course. Ever since he entered upon the Viceroyalty, he has systematically taken the public into his confidence whenever circumstances permitted. The conse-

quence is that his luminous expositions of the policy of the Administration are now eagerly read and constantly discussed. It is not too much to say that by this effective innovation, the Viceroy has furnished India with a valuable substitute for Parliamentary institutions; and it might even be contended that if adhered to and judiciously developed, there might be evolved from the practice a system by which popular views would gain just that amount of hearing which an Oriental country like India needs in its present stage of development. A strong central bureaucracy, keenly sensitive to public feeling, discriminating enough to be selective, and wise enough to wish to be popular, is perhaps the best form of rule which India can receive to-day. No symptom of public life in India just now is more remarkable than the keenness, the vigour, and the ability with which each fresh project of reform is taken up and debated by the public in all its aspects; unless it be the constant responsiveness of the Government of India to the views and desires of the various communities, whenever those views present points and ideas which are reasonable, and are possible of adoption. In this way a profound and vitalising influence has been at work among the non-official section of Indian public men, with the best possible results to Government and to the country.

9. Only last week Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay, who has always been keenly desirous of establishing closer relations between the rulers and the ruled, made a remarkable announcement tending in the same direction. Speaking at Ahmedabad, His Excellency said that during the troublous times through which the Western Presidency has recently passed, Government have learned "the need for taking the people more fully into their confidence, and of making an effort to spread abroad some conception of the principles underlying the actions of Government." Those who are familiar with the Indian system will recognise the novelty and the importance of this candid and statesmanlike avowal. And as free discussion is now encouraged and approved in India, with results that have proved highly beneficial, so it is hoped that this paper may undergo some discussion in Great Britain, and that the principles it is written to support will obtain recognition at no distant date. In the matter of the Cotton Duties, India asks for that justice which has been hitherto denied her.

THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

*Bombay, November 28th, 1902.*

# *Memorandum by Mr. B. J. Padshah on the Profits of the Textile Industry of India.*

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## **PART I.**

1. The present paper proposes to study the Mill Industry of India with the view of determining (a) the profits of spinning, (b) the profits of weaving, and (c) the abatement of profits, if any, consequent on the Cotton Duties Legislation of 1896. It is not expected, and therefore it is not suggested, that the outcome of this study shall be the repeal of the duties imposed in virtue of considerations entirely extraneous to those dealt with in this paper. The present memorandum does not discuss whether India should be an independent fiscal and economical entity, or whether it should submit to its economical interests being treated as a part of the economical interests of the British Empire; nor does it concern itself with the discussion of Free Trade as a suitable policy for the Indian Empire, or the further controversy whether a true interpretation of the doctrine of Free Trade invariably necessitates, against a Customs Duty for revenue, a countervailing excise duty. These questions must no doubt be debated before a correct judgment on the Excise Duties on cotton goods can be given. But it is the object of this study, not to pass judgment upon the Cotton Duties, but to investigate the general condition of the Mill Industry, and the effect of the Cotton Duties on its profits. These are questions of fact rather than of policy, and lend themselves all the more to an exact treatment.

2. At the time when the Cotton Duties were sanctioned, two impressions appear to have been generally prevalent:—that the average profits of the Mill Industry are high; and that the Cotton Duties would be really paid by the consumer of cotton goods and not the producer. It is probable that both impressions co-existed in the minds of the same individuals; nevertheless, it is demonstrable that if the profits of an industry are much higher than the average of other industries, a burden on the producers in that industry cannot be transferred to the consumer.

3. The impression of very prosperous times for the Mill Industry appears to have been shared by the general public, and to a large extent justified by the rapid increase in the number of looms and spindles, and the building up of considerable reserve Funds by the good mills. But to some extent, at least, this prosperity must have been apparent only, the appearance arising from a depreciating currency. Had there been an obligation to pay the dividends in gold, as



on the capital of the guaranteed railways, the rosy tints would have seemed more subdued than they did in the later eighties. Currency changes continue to complicate the problem in the nineties; but they have been omitted from any consideration.\* The purchasing power of money is a formidable problem; it may here only be observed that sterling exchange was about 18d. in 1890, and is stable round 16d. since 1897.

4. But whatever was the condition of the Mill Industry in the eighties, in the closing decade of the last century its profits taken as a whole were certainly not extraordinary. The average earnings of 58 mills examined in the second part of this memo are found to be just 6 per cent.; the borrowings of the mills are also obtained at about that rate: even for such a mill as the Central India, the average dividend is about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the *market value* of the shares.

5. This figure of 6 per cent. is, moreover, obtained by taking a set of mills whose average position is better than that of all the mills of the country. The omission of *one* good mill (whose profits are miscellaneously derived from spinning, weaving, ginning, dyeing, financing, and trading by the establishment of shops) pulls down the average earnings to 5 per cent.

6. This last figure of 5 per cent. is rather what *would be* the income if the Agents' commission had been taken not at the amount actually paid, but at about 60 per cent. of this sum, corresponding to what popular opinion appears to pronounce to be just. If the *whole* commission actually paid had been debited to profits, this memo. would have recorded an average earning of 4 per cent. only.

7. These earnings are the averages of profits ranging from 20 per cent. per annum to negative figures. The mills have been divided into 4 classes; 3 mills in the first class on an average earn 16 per cent., 13 mills in the 2nd class earn 10 per cent., 19 mills in the 3rd class earn less than 6 per cent., 23 mills of the fourth class earn nothing at all. In the three years (1897-99), the first class earned 17, the second 7, the third 1, and the fourth *lost* 7 per cent. per annum.

8. The last paper in the Parliamentary Blue-book on the Cotton Duties is a statement about 63 Indian Mills, from which Mr. Whittaker, a Lancashire Manufacturer, deduces the conclusion that "the owners of Indian Cotton Mill shares have been enriched by no less than Rs. 1,600,000 by this advance which

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\* But see Appendix F added in this second edition.

has occurred." The advance referred to is in the market-value of Mill shares between April '94 and June '95. The years 1895-96 were exceptionally booming for the Spinning Industry, chiefly owing to the extraordinary demand for yarn from China ; but the real condition of these mills is studied in the table below. One mill became a private concern in 1894 ; one was stopped in 1896 ; the particulars of a third cannot be obtained. Of the remaining 60 mills, the Central India is shown apart for reasons explained in para. 5. It will be seen that the dividends of the remaining 59 mills are less than 7 per cent. of the paid-up capital ; and that the market value was 80 per cent. of the fully paid-up capital in 1890, 110 per cent. in 1895, and 68 per cent. in 1900 ; the average market value in the decade being 91 per cent. of the fully paid-up capital. Taking the difference between the paid-up value and the market value in 1900, there is a loss to the shareholders of nearly 2 crores of rupees in capital. Moreover, these figures are derived from newspapers whence it may be presumed Mr. Whittaker took his. The figures are quite unreliable ; out of these 59 mills, it was possible to test the statement about dividends in the case of 40 mills from their published reports. The newspaper statement (confusing in many ways, but as interpreted in the table) would give a dividend of 7.7 per cent. ; whereas the published reports give only 6 per cent. If the mills for which no reports are available for this memo. be corrected similarly the dividend actually paid would be, not 7 per cent. as stated above, but only 5 per cent. And probably the market values, entirely taken from the newspapers, are similarly exaggerated. The truth is that in the case of the less paying mills, the market quotations are only nominal, and probably those who prepare the Commercial Intelligence columns of newspapers do not trouble to correct the old statements of dividends.

TABLE.

	Paid-up Capl.	Average (90-99) Market Price of the Total No. of Shares.	Market Price of the Total No. of Shares (1890.)	Market Price of the Total No. of Shares (1895.)	Market Price of the Total No. of Shares (1900.)	Total amount of Dividend supposed to have been paid (90-99.)	Dividends Estimated as actually paid (90-99.)
	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)	(in lakhs)
50 Mills	566	529	445	626	387	392	287
Central India	15	94	40	123	132	62	68

9. It is not quite clear whether Sir James Westland had any illusions about the high profits of the Mill Industry. He was quite explicit that the producer would pass the duty on to the consumer. " We discuss the question on false lines," he said, " when we deal with it as a question how much Manchester mills will pay, and how much Indian mills. The real payer in each case is eventually some person quite different from both. In fact, it is quite

unnecessary for revenue purposes to call in the Indian Mill-owner at all. . . .” The public meetings in Bombay and elsewhere which protested against “the proposal to re-arrange the Cotton Duties in such manner that the poorer classes hitherto exempt will have to pay  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty on the coarse cloths manufactured in India which form their wearing apparel, while the rich, &c., &c.”—must be held to endorse Sir James Westland’s view that duties, and every burden on the cost of production, must be transferred to the consumer.

10. It is pertinent to remark, in the first place, that whoever holds the immediate transferrability of a burden on cost to the consumer cannot possibly hold that the profits of the Industry are higher than the average (all things being considered). The machinery relied on to transfer a burden is the increase of price; the consumer pays the higher price because he urgently wants the goods, and because the producer can transfer his capital to the production of other things, if he got less than the fair profit attainable elsewhere. But if the producer is getting such high profits that even a considerable diminution would keep them higher than what he could get elsewhere, there would be no temptation to him to withdraw capital, and no pressure on the consumer to pay a higher price. If the higher price can be obtained at all, it would be because the producers are monopolists able to exact any price they please. That this higher price was not exacted before the duty shows that they were afraid of a diminished demand which would make the higher price less profitable than a lower one. Either, then, the profits are normal before the duty; or after the duty, the price cannot be advanced to recoup the duty to the producer. The State may, as a silent partner in all industry, claim to levy a toll on excessive profits; but it may not claim both that the profits are excessive, and that the toll will be passed on to some one else.

11. Sir J. Westland, then, must have really reckoned on no excessive profits to be shorn down by his scissors. Has his calculation that, with normal profits the Cotton Duty would be passed on to the consumer, been verified by experience? The table given below shows firstly that cloth has *fallen* in price by 12 per cent. after the duty, that the margin\* between cloth and yarn has fallen,

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\* The difference between price realised per lb. of produce and the cost of production per lb. of produce constitutes the profit per lb. of produce. Of the cost of production of yarn, the most important and fluctuating element is the cost of cotton spun; of the cost of production of cloth, the most important and most fluctuating element is the cost of yarn woven. The other items of the cost of production—such as the charges for coal, labour, stores, repairs and depreciation of plant, interest—are more or less stable. Therefore, practically profits rise or fall with the margin between yarn and cotton, or between cloth and yarn. The margin between yarn and cloth is calculated by remembering the following facts. For spinning 1 lb. of yarn, 1.18 lbs. of cotton are required, 18 p.c. of cotton being the allowance for loss in weight and wastage up to the spinning point. 784 lbs. of cotton make one candy.

while the margin between yarn and cotton has increased. The producer has not, then, recouped himself by the higher price of cloth, nor from the cheapness of yarn; if he has been compensated at all, it must be in the reduction of cost in such articles as coal, labour, stores, interest charges, etc. Now if there had been such a reduction of cost, it would have equally affected the margin between yarn and cotton, which (on the doctrine of the immediate transferability of benefits and burdens to the consumer) should have been reduced. That this margin has *increased* instead indicates that the transferability is not so rapid as is assumed, or that there is no such reduction in cost to be transferred. In fact, the Boer war must have raised the charge of English and Bengal coal alike; plague must have increased the labour-charge, and for a time also the interest-charge; the import duty must have made stores dearer.

TABLE DEDUCED FROM THE STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, No. 193.

Period.	Average price of cotton (Broach) per candy.	Yarn 20s per lb.	Imported Grey shirtings cloth per lb.	Margin between cotton and yarn per lb. of yarn.	Margin between yarn and cloth per lb. of cloth including sizing.
	Rs.				
1890-94	227	74 pias	99½ pias	13 pias	32 pias
95	178	69 pias	95 pias	21 pias	32 pias
96-99	190	67 pias	89 pias	15½ pias	28 pias
96	239½	76 pias	93 pias	11½ pias	24 pias
97-99	178	64 pias	88 pias	17 pias	30 pias

12. It is now seen that the transferability is not verified by such experience as is given by the Table. But the items of the Table are only rough, relating to Broach cotton, 20s yarn (Bombay), and the Calcutta prices of *imported* grey shirtings, stated to be 8 to 9 lbs. in weight, from which the price per lb. is deduced by taking the piece to be 8½ lbs. It is, therefore, thought advisable to examine the *actual profits*, and their course.

13. [Before the statistical examination on these lines is resumed, it would be of advantage to ask whether the inevitable intelligent anticipation of events was a transfer by the producer of the burden of the duty on the consumer. An intelligent anticipation is a theoretical treatment of a question; such a theoretical treatment, the only one throughout this investigation, is essential to the expression of the unity of thought underlying this paper. It is submitted that two conditions, neither of which were realised in the present instance, are indispensable to the producer succeeding in throwing off a new burden on cost; there must be a *steady* rate of profit less than which would result in a withdrawal of capital from the business; there would have to be a favouring state of demand

such that it could bear an advancement in price. The facts shown in minute detail in Part II, reveal no such *steady* rate of profit; the rate of profit fluctuates as among mills, and in the same mill in different years. The truth is that neither new capital can be brought in promptly, nor can old capital be withdrawn within 4 or 5 years after a change in the market, and therefore, the state of *demand* rules the market. A fall in price cannot be resisted by the mill-owner keeping his looms partly idle; the capital being already locked up, the more goods sold at a price which is profitable at all, the greater the profit.

The supply must be taken for granted as the full capacity of the existing looms; the price will be the one that will induce a demand that can carry off this supply. Now the Mill Industry showed a continuous increase of looms, and a reduction of about 10 per cent. in the price of cloth, during the ten or fifteen years preceding 1896. It seems natural to suppose that *some* of the new demand was induced only by a reduction in price, and that any advance in price would be met by a withdrawal of this demand. The upper India Chamber of Commerce, indeed, go further and assert (Blue Book on Cotton Duties, p. 161) that "in India all experience shows that it is difficult, if not impossible, to effect a change in prices." The tendency is, even in the case of food, to invest rather a fixed income in different articles than to buy constant quantities at any prices; therefore a restriction of demand would certainly have followed enhancement in price.\* If now, there be a *single* intelligent producer, or a reliable combination of producers, it may happen, and it may be perceived, that a higher price even with a diminished demand is more profitable if the producer realise the same money on 5 per cent. less of goods, he would be spending the same amount on the fixed charges per spindle or loom, and he would be saving in labour, raw produce and other charges. It would be distinctly in such a case to the interest of the producer to restrict production. But a number of competing producers cannot act so. Each one would feel that his own restriction of out-put could have no appreciable effect on price, that his under-production cannot sensibly prop up price against the effect of the full continued production of his rivals; that, on the other

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\* From certain friendly criticism privately received on this paragraph as it appeared in the first edition, it would seem that some very competent people think that cloth is a necessary of life whose demand in India is not to be curtailed by an advance in price. I must, therefore, suppose that the presumptive evidence I have given for the restriction of demand has not been convincing. I shall, therefore, try the effect of statements of fact by Mr. Sly I.C.S. in the latest Report on the condition of the Central Provinces. Speaking of the Malguzars, he remarks; "The standard of living has deteriorated; grain and juar are sometimes eaten instead of wheat and rice; houses are not kept in such good repair; and clothes are not so good." And of the daily labourer: "earthen pots are more commonly used instead of brass, his cloth is not so good as formerly, and he renews it less often."

hand, his own continued full production would not sensibly depress the prices pushed up by the under-production of the others; and that any price profitable at all would be more profitable if more is sold at that price than if less is. Therefore, the old scale of production would continue even after the imposition of the duty, and therefore price cannot advance, nor the producer be recouped for the duty, till the extension and intensification of the existing demand permit a re-adjustment which would be hastened by the gradual withdrawal of capital also. When the re-adjustment does take place, the individual Mill-owner will no longer be handicapped; but the Industry will, all the same, be less flourishing, and fewer hands will be employed in it than would have been possible without the duty.†

[The argument in this para. is chiefly borrowed from Mr. Sidgwick's treatment of Combination Prices.]

14. As Famine paralysed the Indian demand for Indian Cloth, which is the largest market for Indian Cloth, the favouring demand which would have helped the shifting of the duty from the weaver to the consumer did not come

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† (a) In determining *a priori* the probable course of prices of a dutiable article, the element of a non-Indian demand ought not to have been overlooked. This element would modify the reasoning to this extent. Exported cloth would be allowed a drawback; and this drawback would make a difference of price equal to the amount of the duty to the purchaser of cloth for foreign sale as compared with the purchaser for local consumption. The foreign purchaser receiving a rebate equal to the duty is prepared to intensify his demand; the producer is thus able to diminish the supply for local consumption, until prices rise somewhat, and until the intensification of foreign demand is arrested, and local demand is reduced. At what point the equilibrium will be brought about cannot be fixed *a priori*. The point will depend upon the importance of the foreign demand and its elasticity. If the foreign demand be small, or not easily extensible with diminished price, the Mill-owner will not only pay the duty, he will also realise smaller profits and prices on export than he did before the duty.

(b) The element of the non-Indian supply introduces little complication. If the demand at the price before the duty could not be met except by a supply from Lancashire, and if Lancashire has other fields of demand to which it can divert its supply from India, unless India consent to pay the old price free of duty, or if Lancashire has means of restricting its supply unless it got its price, then under the circumstances the duty would have to be borne by the consumer. In other words, as in (a), the incidence of the duty will depend upon the importance of the Foreign supply to the Indian consumer, the magnitude of the Indian demand as compared with the non-Indian, and the elasticity of the non-Indian demand. But if Lancashire should not compete with Indian cloth except indirectly, the question is of little interest. The important thing to remember is that in cases where supply cannot be promptly curtailed, an addition to the cost of production is fully transferred to the consumer only if the Indian demand be inelastic, or the non-Indian demand very elastic; *i. e.* if the Indian demand should not be pulled down by increase of price, or if the non-Indian demand be immensely extended by a very slight abatement of price.

into existence ; it may be consequently expected that for 3 or 4 years after the duty, the whole of it was paid by the weaver. This preliminary expectation has now to be verified from the profits of weaving. A  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. duty on cloth is equivalent to about a 7 per cent. duty on weaving capital ; since the produce per loom sells for about *twice* as much as the value of the fixed capital per loom. There are no direct figures for the determination of the profit per loom ; Part II of this paper tries to attack this problem, and gives its inconclusive results. Weaving is generally one department of a joint concern of which spinning is the other ; the fixed capital on spinning is about 4 times the size of the fixed capital in weaving in such a joint concern usually ; therefore, if spinning profits remained unchanged, and the profits of weaving fell by 7 per cent. the profits of the joint concern would show a shrinkage of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum. But the profits of spinning have fallen also, in spite of the increased margin between yarn and cotton, probably owing to the higher cost of some items ; and if yarn be cheaper in the same period, this cheapness is some set-off against the burden of duty, for weaving profits ; thus the statistical verification of the theory becomes very difficult. All that can be said with certainty is that the price of cloth has *fallen* after the duty ; that the margin between cloth and yarn has fallen also ; so that even without a duty things would not have been very cheering for the weavers ; that the duty is a new incumbrance, with a diminished margin ; that the affairs of the spinning Mills seem to show that the cost of labour, coal, stores and other charges must have increased ; that in any case, the profits both of spinning and joint spinning and weaving have fallen.

15. It is useless to plead the Famine as responsible for the upsetting of Sir James Westland's benevolent intentions towards the Industry ; for such a plea would be an acknowledgment that the prompt shifting of burden relied on by the late Finance Minister operates only when there is a favouring demand. Part II gives a warning that the Mill Industry of India works at profits which are less than the Government profits on their canal works or collieries, and not appreciably greater than those of the State and guaranteed Railways ; profits which would be disdained by banks, and average money-lenders in the interior ; profits not nearly equal to what might be realised by judicious and safe investments on mortgage, or on large cultivation or in house-building. For these profits, the share-holders undertake great risks. Was the Industry in a condition to permit experiments based on conjectures about the future of demand for cloth ?

16. It might appear that too much has been proved. A reduction of 7 per cent. would completely wipe off the profits of weaving ; whereas there has been an increase both in the number of looms and in the quantity of cloth produced since the duty. The apparent anomaly can be easily explained. The

reduction would not be the whole 7 per cent. of the argument of para. 13. The cheapness of yarn would be some compensation for the duty and the increased cost of production ; if a burden might not be shifted with promptitude, neither may a benefit. Again, the producer deals with the sharp middleman and not directly with the consumer ; even if the price cannot be raised against the consumer, fractions of a pie which would not be insisted on in prosperous times, would now be squeezed out from the middleman to diminish the burden of the duty, and similarly small economies in production would be looked to. Next the profits of weaving would not be so low as 6 per cent. in the first and second class of mills according to the divisions in Part II ; the profits of the best managed mills, even when diminished, would continue to be large. If from any cause these mills found spinning less profitable than weaving even when encumbered with a duty ; if, for instance, they expected a slump in the Chinese market for yarn and a recovery in the Indian market for cloth, they would turn over their yarn to their own weaving department and increase the number of their looms.\* Finally, some of the new looms were planned before the duty was put on, and only came into work after the duty. The least profitable concerns are usually the first to show sensitiveness when a new item cuts down old profits—a slackened demand, or an unaccustomed tax. That sensitiveness has been shown by the third and fourth class of the mills examined in Part II., which have practically earned nothing after 1897 or begun to lose, and one has heard recently of liquidations.

17. This preliminary part of the enquiry, then, has brought into a focus the main inferences of this paper. It has shown that whatever the justification of the Cotton Duties, they cannot be defended, as they appear to have been defended, on the ground that they are in reality borne by the consumers ; or on the supposition that the Mill-owners are so flourishing that they may bear with equanimity the reduction of their profits. The average profits of the Industry are about normal ; the profits of a large class of concerns are very much below the normal. These latter concerns have been shaken severely after the duty and the slump in yarn ; some have gone into liquidation ; the production of cloth has increased, and its price curtailed ; the curtailment in cloth has not been made good by the cheapness of yarn ; the cost of production has increased. Part II is now to show how these results have been obtained ; an Appendix will make clear some contentious points in making estimates of the depreciation of mills, the charge for commission, and the place of Reserve Funds and depreciation in the estimates for capital.

B. J. PADSHAH.

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\* One or two of them appear to have successfully experimented with the production of the higher cloths which had been so far the monopoly of Lancashire.



*Note.*—Nothing has been said in this memo. about hand-weavers. No exact data about them are available; there is a conflict of opinion as to whether they can compete with the power-loom; in so far as they can, they would retard the transfer of the burden of duty to the consumer; and in any case the Mill-owners do not appear to wish duties put on the hand-loom in the only way possible—*viz.*, by a duty on Indian and European yarn alike.

B. J. P.

### POSTSCRIPT.

The need for caution in proceeding to any inference from the Table of margins between cloth and yarn given in para. 11 is already explained in para. 12. But since the text was printed, the desirability of not relying on such Tables, and the importance of investigations such as are given in Part II and the Appendices, has been practically illustrated.

The Table of para. 11 was deduced from Table No. 193 of the Statistical Abstract for 1901. It was assumed that No. 193 was only a reproduction of No. 41 in Mr. O'Connor's Blue-book on Wages and Prices in India. A reference to No. 41, however, discloses differences in two particulars: (a) The prices of the Indian T. cloth, 44 in., 24 yds., 8 lbs. are given in successive years; so that with these prices there is no need to rely on the realization on the *imported* grey shirtings; (b) Secondly, the prices are quoted for January and July separately for each year. The Statistical Abstract reproduces only the quotations for January. "They represent," says Mr. F. J. Atkinson, "the prices, as given to the Government of India by the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, on 1st January and July of each year. The Secretary of the Association was asked to give monthly figures for the purposes of this (Mr. A.'s) paper, but declined assistance. Certain cotton mills also were requested to assist, and all refused."

The prices of imported shirtings are higher than those quoted for T. cloth; very possibly, the imported shirtings are unfinished goods, and the T. cloth is finished cloth. It is assumed that 100 lbs. of warp and 100 lbs. of weft with 20 lbs. of sizing are woven into 220 lbs. of unfinished cloth, and that with 55 lbs. more of finishing material, they are converted into 275 lbs. of finished cloth. If C be the realized price on cloth, and Y on yarn,  $220 C - 200 Y$  is the margin for the cost of manufacture, sizing, &c., and profit, on unfinished goods, and  $275 C - 200 Y$  for finished goods.\* Sizing and finishing may be allowed for at the rate of 14 pies per lb. There would remain, for the cost of manufacture and profit, the margin in pies, on finished and unfinished goods respectively, of  $275 C - 200 Y - 1050$ , and  $220 C - 200 Y - 280$ .

The manufacturer wants these margins to compare them with the cost of production to see what profit is left over. He will insist on the same profit per cent. on his capital whether he produce finished or unfinished goods. It is obvious, therefore, that he will need to know the margin *per pound of yarn woven*. In the Table of para. 11, the margin per lb. of cloth has been given. If the above expressions are simplified, the margins per lb. of yarn woven, for finished and unfinished goods respectively, will be found to be, in pies,

$$(C - Y - 5\frac{1}{4}) + \frac{3C}{8}$$

$$\& (C - Y - 1\frac{1}{2}) + \frac{C}{10}$$

On the basis of these formulæ, the following Table has been deduced :—

Period.	Margin in pies per lb. of yarn woven.			
	On finished T. Cloth.			On imported shirtings unfinished.
	Averaged on quotations for both Jan. and July.	Averaged on quotations for Jan. only.	Averaged on quotations for July only.	Averaged on quotations for Jan. only.
1890-94	39.6	39.2	39.8	34
1895	44	49.5	38.6	34
1896-99	42	44.6	39.8	29.5
1896	38.2	39.8	32.6	25
1897-99	44.2	46.2	42	31.5

The Table leaves no doubt about its own unreliability; the course of the margin in the different columns is shown to be different. It might be expected that if the weekly price-currents of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were utilised, the fluctuations of the margin would be more trustworthy. And so they would be, if the volume of transactions did not become nominal when the margin shrank to too near the cost of production, and if the quality of the cloth in successive periods were comparable. In the absence of these conditions, the labour on price-currents for greater accuracy can only be labour thrown away.\*

B. J. P.

\* As the proofs of the second edition are passing through my hands, it strikes me that trustworthy statistics of the course of prices of cloth and yarn could be obtained by a very slight attention to the point in the Balance Sheets of Mills. Returns are made to the Association and Government showing the number of bales of cloth purchased and quantities of yarn and cloth sold. The Balance Sheets show the values of yarn and cloth sold and the cost of cotton. If the two returns are combined, we should not only know the course of *quoted* prices, but the *annual* fluctuations in realisations per lb. of produce. The objection made in the text would be obviated. The quoted prices would have weight only in proportion to the value of transactions at those prices.

## PART II. •

1. The total number of mills in India in 1900 was 186, with paid-up Capital of about 16 crores. Only 58 of these mills with paid-up Capital equal to 5 crores have been examined in detail for the purpose of this Memorandum. Whatever information could be obtained about the remaining mills from the Commercial Intelligence columns of the *Times of India*, the *Pioneer* and the *Madras Mail*, has been also tabulated separately. This relates to 49 more mills with a paid-up Capital of about 4 crores. It will be shown subsequently (see para 44) that the earnings of these 49 mills are less favourable than the results of the 58 directly examined; the mills which find no mention in the newspapers and are not examined in this memo, may be presumed to be usually the weakest.

2. Some of these 58 mills have only come into existence recently; nor would it have been easy to obtain full information about most mills from the period of their birth. Difference of economic conditions and a continuous disturbance in the purchasing power of money would have disqualified such antiquarian information from throwing light on the present-day problems of the textile world. The actual period selected is the decennium 1890-1899; and in the case of some mills, 1891-1900. The period has the advantage of being broken nearly exactly in the middle by the Cotton Duties legislation; so that a mere averaging for the period neutralises the disturbances both of good and evil times.

3. Had the life of mill plant not exceeded this period, the inquiry would have been further relieved of the duty of making allowance for the depreciation of this plant. But since the structural, and much of the mechanical, part of the capital of a mill, if kept in full substantial repair, would need no renewal for 30 years, it is impossible to overlook the possibility of mistakes in providing for the continuous wear and tear, and also the contingency of being supplanted by more productive contrivances. An examination of the annual Balance Sheets of mills reveals the fact that there is no uniformity of practice among mills, or even in the same mill from year to year, in providing for this necessary item. Most mills provide what they can spare; some make the depreciation appropriation only an excuse for a large Reserve.

4. Similarly in the matter of Agents' Commission, there is no uniformity of rate; and there is much newspaper criticism suggesting that the condition of the Mill Industry would show better if commission was charged on some intelligent principle of justice. As long as this contention should remain undisposed of, it would be vain to hope to gain a hearing for arguments founded on the condition of the Mill Industry.

5. The Appendix explains the principles on which this memorandum, advised by competent and expert opinion, estimates the "proper" charge both for Depreciation and Agents' Commission. Both the *actual* appropriations, and *estimates*,\* are throughout shown side by side.

6. It is interesting to observe that for the 58 mills taken together, while the actual depreciation payment falls short of the estimates, and the actual commission paid exceeds the theoretical amount payable, the joint charge for both depreciation and commission is nearly the same (taking the whole period) both in the actual payment and the theoretical estimate.

7. Depreciation and commission are only two of the charges that fall on the Gross Earnings of a mill. The earnings that remain after these charges are allowed for may be called the Net Earnings, which are divided among Shareholders and those who *lend* money to the mill, including depositors. The amount paid to Shareholders is called the dividend; the amount entered as interest is not all paid to lenders; a small part is the interest credited to certain Funds used on the mill. These two parts of the interest charge are shown separately in this memorandum.

8. The usual method of exhibiting profits is to work out the proportion of the dividend paid to every hundred of Share-Capital. But this method is not free from both theoretical and practical difficulties. A study of the condition of an industry cannot make distinctions between elements of capital according to the source from which they are derived. A practice has, indeed, grown up of Shareholders providing the Fixed Capital, and lenders the Working Capital; and we may, if we please, say that the share of Fixed Capital is so much, and that the share of Working Capital so much. But, in practice, some of the Fixed Capital is derived from mortgage; and if these mortgagees charge high rates, it would be absurd to debit to the Mill Industry the accidental financial distress of its promoters. Again, a portion both of the Fixed and Working Capital of some good mills comes from what has been called the Reserve Funds. These Funds are savings from the past earnings, further applied as investments on the mills; and the actual earnings are due not to the Share-Capital alone, but to the Shareholders' Capital including, under this denomination, all the sums provided by Shareholders either as initial Capital, or as Reserve Funds saved out of past earnings. So true is this, that one mill has *watered* its Share-Capital by reducing its Funds. The watering of capital does not affect this investigation; it is merely a transfer from one part of the Shareholders' Capital (Reserve or other Funds) to another part (the paid-up Capital.)

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\* Meaning thereby the appropriations that would have been more proper theoretically.

9. The Funds used on a mill, besides the Share-Capital and Liabilities, comprise not only the Reserve Fund. In practice, it is not possible to differentiate between the Reserve Fund and the Depreciation Fund. Some mills carry to the Depreciation Account sums so much in excess of what is needed that they are entirely unable to spend them; and when the Share-Capital is watered, the Depreciation Fund is drawn upon as well as the Reserve, and the amounts of the Depreciation Fund have been shown as an asset as against mortgage. Other mills carry both to the Reserve and Depreciation Account (which they keep separate) sums so inadequate, that the two together would not provide for sufficient Depreciation.

10. Such a Fund as the mill Insurance Fund belongs to Share-holders, not in their capacity as mill-owners, but as mill-insurers; which, in their freedom to invest anywhere they please, they invest on their own mills. The only question, then, is whether these Funds should be treated as unfunded Share-Capital of the mills, or as debenture-loan granted to the mills.

11. The different parts of the Capital of a mill will be:—

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| (a) Share-Capital.       | } Share-holders' Capital. |
| (b) Share-holders' Funds |                           |
| (c) Borrowed Capital.    |                           |

These will be separately shown in this memorandum; and the earnings credited to each part also. These figures will be shown, as they stand in the published balance sheets, for purposes of verification; and also as corrected so as to prevent a misleading view of the profits.

12. For instance, many mills accumulate stocks, and, therefore, have to borrow largely against them. If the accounts came to be made up when the stocks were large, the borrowings shown in the Report would be in excess of the average borrowings of the year on which alone interest is calculated, and *vice versa*. Other mills which do not accumulate stocks, have more regular borrowings throughout the year. The *actual* figure for liabilities will be corrected by a reference to the actual interest paid.

13. The Share-holders' Capital, as in the actual figures taken, includes all sums spent on the mills, including the Depreciation Appropriations. No allowance has been made for the deterioration of value. If the estimated depreciation be deducted, a fair present value of the Share-holders' Capital may be obtained; and the Share-holders' capital,\* as shown in the second column of corrected estimates, is the figures in the first column, *minus* an allowance for deterioration. It would be interesting to compare this with the market-value of shares; and this is done accordingly.

14. The results of the mills may now be exhibited as follows :—

				Actuals.	Corrected Estimates.
Average.	}	Share-Capital ... ..	...	4½ crores.	4½ crores
		Funds ... ..	...	2¼ "	1 "
		Total Share-holders' Capital...	...	6¾ "	5½* "
		Liabilities ... ..	...	4½ "	4¼ "
		Total Capital ... ..	...	11¼ "	9¾ "
		Gross earnings...	...	95½ lacs	95½ lacs
		Commission ... ..	...	14½ "	9 "
		Depreciation ... ..	...	23 "	29 "
		Net Earnings ... ..	...	58 "	57½ "
		Dividend ... ..	...	31 "	} 33 "
		Interest on Reserve Fund ...	...	2½ "	
Interest on Liabilities...	...	24½ "	24½ "		

15. The percentages work out as follows :—

				Actual.	Estimated.
(a)	Net earnings to Total Capital	...	...	5·2 p. c.	5·9 p. c.
(b)	Dividend to Share-Capital	...	...	6·8 p. c.	.....
(c)	Dividend <i>plus</i> interest on Reserve Fund to Share-holders' Capital	...	...	5 p. c.	6 p. c.
(d)	Interest to Liabilities	...	...	5·5 p. c.	5·8 p. c.

16. The result brought out by the second column is striking, and what might have been *a priori* expected. The fact of so many good mill-owners investing in house-property is an indication that their investments in mills, averaged over a large number of years, cannot be yielding fabulous profits; or to be more accurate, the mill-owners cannot be feeling certain that more money put into mills could yield more than good house-property. Again, the result is self-consistent from whichever point of view it is observed. Ordinarily the real profits to share-holders cannot be very much in excess of the interest on debentures; nor can they fall very short. For, in the last case, share-holders would realise and lend on debentures; and in the first case, debenture-holders would buy shares, and their eagerness to buy would bring *new* mills into existence,

\*See Appendix D. The Estimated Share-holders' Capital is the value of the site, building, plant, stocks, balances in hand, *minus* the Liabilities, in other words, it represents the Share-holders' interest in the *Material Capital* of the mills. The Total Capital of a mill includes the working capital, usually borrowed.

and pull down prices and profits. Because debenture-holders have preference rights of property over the mills, they would be content with a little less than the expectations of share-holders; but that is all. Of course, in established mills, the disproportion would be greater; the lenders cannot buy their shares except at a premium, and cannot set up new mills without incurring extra cost equal to the value of the premium;—the premium is the price for the monopoly of the advantages of the established mills. To get the advantages possessed by an established mill as a *going* concern—a suitable battalion of workers, a trained staff, a clientele of buyers whose tastes have been successfully adapted to, machines working smoothly, &c.—a new mill would have to expend sums in experimenting; to obtain these advantages without trouble from a going concern, it should be ready to pay for “the good will” of the concern. That is the share-premium.

17. Next, the 58 mills are classified according to their average estimated rate of profit into 4 groups; and the actual and estimated percentages of each class are exhibited as follows:—

Class of Mills,	Number in the Group.	Average Dividend per cent. of paid-up Capital.	Interest per cent. of Borrowed Capital.		Income on Share-holders' Capital.		Percentage ratio of Net Earnings to Total Capital.	
			Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.	Actual.	Estimated.
I	3	18·4 p. c.	5·3	5·3	11 p. c.	16 p. c.	9·3	12·4 p. c.
II	13	9·4 p. c.	5·1	5·1	6·6 p. c.	9·5 p. c.	6·1	7·7 p. c.
III	19	6·3 p. c.	5·2	6·1	4 p. c.	5 p. c.	4·5	5·5 p. c.
IV	23	1·9 p. c.	6	6·4	1¾ p. c.	—1·1 p. c.	3·7	2·6 p. c.
Total...	58	6·8 p. c.	5·5	5·8	5 p. c.	6 p. c.	5·2	5·9 p. c.
Total <i>minus</i> Central India	57	5·7 p. c.	5·5	5·8	4·2 p. c.	5 p. c.	4·7	5·3 p. c.

The teaching of the tables is that the average profits of the 58 mills are about 6 p. c.; but that this average is the mean of profits over very wide ranges, some going as high as 16 p. c.; that if even one good mill is omitted from the average, the share-holders' share falls to 5 p. c.; that nearly 40 p. c. of the mills have worked at an average loss, thereby confirming the impression that the debenture-holding class started mills of its own, stimulated by booming times, but that it showed itself incapable of reaping even ordinary profits without special knowledge.

18. For 40 out of these 58 mills, it has been possible to get market quotations of shares, with the following results. The quotations, taken from newspapers, are probably exaggerated. [See end of para 8. Part I] :—

	40 Mills.	Same excluding Central India.
Original Value ... ..	362 lacs	347 lacs
Market-value in 1890 ... ..	321 "	281 "
" " 1895 ... ..	571 "	448 "
" " 1900 ... ..	422 "	290 "
Average ... ..	459 "	365 "

19. The average dividend of these 40 mills is 7.9 per cent. of paid-up Capital ; and of the same (not including Central India), the dividend per cent. of Capital is 6.5 per cent. The average dividend of all the 58 mills is 6.8 per cent.; excluding Central India it is 5.7 per cent. So that these 40 mills are better than the average. The following figures show the expectations of the investor :—

Central India :—

Original value ... ..	15 lacs.
Market value in 1895 ... ..	123 lacs.
Dividend ... ..	787 thousand.
Rate of Dividend per cent. of market-value in 1895 ... ..	6.4 per cent.
Average value in 10 years ... ..	94 lacs.
Total Dividend paid in 10 years ... ..	6,830 thousand.
Rate of Dividend per annum per average market-value. ... ..	7¼ per cent.

39 Other Mills.

Rate of Dividend (average) ... ..	6.2 per cent.
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2 Other Mills.

Original value ... .. 14 lacs	Average Dividend per cent. of Market- value per annum.	} 6½ p. c.
Market-value in 1895 ... .. 9½ "		
" " " 1900 ... .. 7 "		
Average ... .. 9 "		

4 Other Mills.

Original value ... .. 27 lacs.	Dividend, etc.	} 4.3 p. c.
Market-value in 1895 ... .. 16 "		
" " 1900 ... .. 11 "		
Average ... .. 17 "		

It will thus be seen that not many mills have kept their average value to the point of their par value ; that the market-values in some cases declined



even in '95 below the point reached in '90 ; that in nearly every case, the value of 1900 is lower than that of '90 and '95 and lower than the par value. The market-value is by no means, either year by year or on an average of years, equivalent to so many years' purchase of the dividend. Even losing mills have some quotation ; so that the value, of the Material Capital of a mill and its liabilities enters into the investor's calculation ; but about 6 p. c. appears to represent his expectation on an average.

20. Of the 58 mills examined, 25 have weaving departments. They may be described as follows :—

	Actuals.	Corrected Estimates.
Average Share-Capital ... ..	2½ crores	2½ crores
Funds ... ..	1¼ "	½ "
Average total Share-holders' Capital	<u>3¾ crores</u>	<u>3 crores</u>
Liabilities ... ..	2½ "	2½ "
Average Total Capital...	<u>6¼ crores</u>	<u>5½ crores</u>
Gross earnings ... ..	<u>55 lacs</u>	<u>55 lacs</u>
Commission ... ..	7½ lacs	4½ lacs.
Depreciation ... ..	<u>12 lacs</u>	<u>14·8 lacs</u>
Net Earnings ... ..	<u>35½ lacs</u>	<u>35½ lacs</u>
Dividend ... ..	20¼ lacs	} 22½ lacs
Interest on Reserve Fund ... ..	2¼ lacs	
Interest on Liabilities ... ..	13 lacs	13 lacs

21. The percentages work out as follows :—

	Actual.	Estimated.
(a) Net earnings to Total Capital ... ..	5·7 per cent.	6·5 per cent.
(b) Dividend to share-Capital ... ..	8·1 per cent.	
(c) Earnings on the whole Share-holders' Capital ... ..	6 per cent.	7·5 per cent.
(d) Interest on Liabilities ... ..	5·4 per cent.	5·5 per cent.

The omission of the C. I. Mills works out the result as follows :—

<i>Estimated.</i>	In 25 Weaving Mills.	In same minus C. I.
Net Earnings to Total Capital ... ..	6·5 per cent.	5·7 per cent.
Earnings on the whole Share-holders' Capital.	7·5 per cent.	5·8 per cent.

22. It will thus appear that the Weaving Mills have been somewhat more profitable than the pure Spinning. The result may be partly due to the

fact that whereas only 19 per cent. of the paid-up Capital of the Spinning Mills examined falls in the first and the second classes of mills, the mills which run weaving also have 52 per cent. paid-up Capital in the two classes ; or if the C. I. Mills be excluded, still 44 per cent. This is not quite *petitio principii*. A joint S. & W. concern requires larger Capital than a pure Spinning concern, and usually is under better and more economical management for that reason. Again, in so far as the profits of Spinning and Weaving can be different, as the cheapness of yarn is good for weaving, and dear yarn unremunerative, it may be expected that the profits of Spinning and Weaving Mills will usually diverge from the normal in a direction opposite to the deviation of the pure Spinning profits. The profits of the two may now be compared period by period :—

Period.	Estimated Net Earnings in			Estimated Share-holders' Earnings in		
	Spinning Mills.	Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Spinning and Weaving Mills not including C. I.	Spinning Mills.	Spinning and Weaving Mills.	Spinning and Weaving Mills not including C. I.
1890—1894	5.3 per cent.	6.8 per cent.	5.9 per cent.	4.4 per cent.	7.6 per cent.	6 per cent.
1895	9.5 per cent.	9.2 per cent.	8.4 per cent.	11.2 per cent.	13 per cent.	12.2 per cent.
1896—1899	3.7 per cent.	5.6 per cent.	4.4 per cent.	1.6 per cent.	5.5 per cent.	3.6 per cent.

A caution may here be given. The percentages of earnings in the different years are not on the same amounts of capital. Mills have added to their capital year after year ; moreover, the balance sheets or statements for all the 58 mills were not available for all the years. For instance, there are reports for only 35 mills for all the years. Had only these mills been adhered to, the base of induction would have been unnecessarily narrowed ; and logically, the profits on the added capital of the same mills would have had to be separated—which, of course is impossible. The reader may, perhaps, apprehend that if inferior mills have been admitted after 1895, the fall of profits may be partly due to this inferiority. The apprehension would be ill-founded ; the average capital is shown in para 14 to be  $4\frac{1}{2}$  crores, and the ultimate capital is 5 crores ; moreover, two of the finest of these mills report only after 1895, and earn exceedingly well. But, perhaps, there will remain not a shadow of excuse for mistrust if I explain that the course of profits of the weaving mills in the three periods have been worked out, *after omitting mills which were not materially represented in the 1st period* ; and the results of the above table are not modified.

23. The last table shows that the profits both of Spinning and Weaving were very high in 1895 ; that this maximum was reached after an earlier period of smaller profits, and was followed by a period of greater decline than that of

the first period. The decline of the last period would have shown more if the profits of 96 had been omitted from the average. [They were something like 9 or 10 per cent.] Up to a certain point, the profits of Spinning and Weaving move in sympathy, though in the period of decline, Weaving falls less than Spinning. This may be explained, as in the last para, on the supposition that generally, Spinning and Weaving is under better management than pure Spinning; but also on the theory that when yarn is rising or falling in value owing to causes which primarily affect its supply or cost—cotton, fuel, labour-cost—then cloth rises or falls in sympathy; a part of the pressure or good luck of the spinners is sure to be shared by the weavers. But if yarn is cheapened or made dear by a change in the Demand which does not affect the Demand for cloth then cheap yarn means prosperous Weaving, and dear yarn dull Weaving. Apparently both sets of causes have been in operation during the last years of the last century. Cotton (in 1900 and after) and coal were dear owing to the Famine or the American short crops and the Boer War; labour-cost owing to plague; the Boxer movement extinguished the demand for yarn in China; while Famine postponed the demand for cloth in India

24. The course of profits year by year in each class of mills is shown in the table below :—

In year.	Share-holders' Profits per cent. in the Mills of Class.			
	I (3 Mills)	II (13 Mills).	III (19 Mills)	IV (23 Mills).
1890... ..	20·6	10·8	12	2
1891... ..	15	10·7	8·3	5·3
1892... ..	13·6	11·6	6·8	3·7
1893... ..	9·5	4·5	0	— 5 (loss)
1894... ..	15·8	11·5	8·3	1·3
1895... ..	18·9	18	8·4	6·3
1896... ..	17·4	12	9·2	5·4
1897... ..	20·4	8·5	5·8	— 4·4
1898... ..	17·8	7·3	0	— 9
1899... ..	12·4	6	— 2·4 (loss)	— 8
1900... ..		2	— 1·3 (loss)	— 14

25. It has to be remembered that in this computation the Share-holders' Capital is written down by allowing for annual depreciation, or else the percentages would have been smaller. Similarly, all the interest credited to the Reserve Funds has been counted in; and Commission has been deducted not as it *was* paid, but on the much reduced scale on which it ought to have been paid. So that there is no hope of averting losses on the inferior half of the mills by any change in the system of Commissions. Roughly, the first five years are prosperous, the next two are booming, the last [three or] four

ruinous for one-half the mills, just good for another half, and continuing good for three mills only. The comparison of the 2nd and 3rd groups shows that there must be many mills in the third group which originally would have deserved to be in the 2nd group, and have since deteriorated.

26. If it be sought to determine how far the advantage of the Joint Spinning & Weaving Mills is due to the greater profitableness of pure weaving, the object may be attained by taking those mills which have kindly furnished, for the benefit of this Memo., the separate profits of Weaving and of Spinning. Unfortunately, only 2 mills have furnished these data; if they be so situated that cloth is more in demand in their neighbourhood than yarn, as is certainly the case at present in Ahmedabad, then they will not correctly indicate the relative profitableness of Spinning & Weaving on an average. Such as they are the figures for the two mills are given below:—

In year.*	Profits in Mill.			
	I		II	
	Per 10 Spindles.	Per Loom.	Per 10 Spindles.	Per Loom.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890 ... ..	174	201	13	74
1891 ... ..	152	174	19	81
1892 ... ..	98	256	21	101
1893 ... ..	118	367	—11	104
1894 ... ..	179	272	17	139
1895 ... ..	219	119	46	59
1896 ... ..	201	65	52	61
1897 ... ..	237	151	23	61
1898 ... ..	204	215	33	105
1899 ... ..	135	184	35	84
Average 1890—1894 ... ..	144	254	12	100
1895 ... ..	219	119	46	59
1896—1899 ... ..	194	154	36	78
Total average ... ..	174	184	25	87

27. These figures have been obtained *without* deducting the charge for depreciation, but *after* deducting the whole charge of interest on borrowed Capital. The result is that the two mills are not exactly comparable; the first increases its earnings per loom or spindle, because it has less interest-charge than the normal, having large Reserve Funds; the second has more interest-charge than the normal, having a capital debt equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its paid-up Capital. The interest-charge would be normal, if the working-Capital alone were borrowed

\* For Mill I, the statements relate to the years 1890-91, '91-92 &c., and not to calendar years.

Yarn is bought by the Weaving Department from the Spinning Department at the market price of the day,\* which, however, is nominal and low. It would pay the Mills to *buy* the yarn they require for their Weaving Department at the price they credit to their own Spinning Department. That they do not do so proves that they cannot buy that yarn at that price, though they cannot sell it at a higher.

28. Nevertheless, both mills show an indential course in the profits. In '95 and '96 the profit per spindle is highest, and the profit per loom is lowest. In the quinquennium preceding, the profit per loom is highest, and the profit per spindle is lowest. In the final period, the profits of both are intermediate. An inverse sympathy between the profits of Spinning and of Weaving would appear to be established. And very naturally. In '95 and '96 yarn was dear owing to a large China demand which made Spinning profitable for other purposes than cloth manufactured in India. The Indian weaver had to pay a proportionate price for his raw material without the advantage of similar boom in his cloth. In other years, when yarn was cheapened by a low demand from China, the weaver had a good time of it.

29. There is a clear indication that after the new Tariff on Indian cloth, Weaving profits have not reached the old height. The following excerpts about the variations of price-current (No. 194 Statistical Abstract, 1901) are instructive :—

Average prices in the years.	Of Broach cotton.	Of Bombay yarn 20's.	Imported cotton grey shirtings.
1873 ...	100	100	100
1890-1894 ...	89	72	74
1895 ...	70	67	71
1896-1899 ...	74	65	66

The columns showing the relation between cotton and yarn very clearly explain the high and low profits of the various periods. But comparing the columns for yarn and cloth (if the variations of shirtings are a correct index of the variations of Indian cloth), we do not see why cloth should be less profitable in 1895 than in the quinquennium preceding or than in the four years following. The margin between yarn and cloth is less during the duty-paying period than in the first quinquennium on an average. Thus, so far from the excise-duty or the import duty having been made up by the con-

\* These two mills, whose Spinning and Weaving Departments are under equally competent management, do *not* show that Weaving is more profitable than Spinning under equally good management. Since the first edition was issued, I have gone more minutely into this question and have satisfied myself of the truth of this conclusion.

sumer, there is a deficit without the excise-duty. Famine may be responsible for this lower price by depressing the demand; but there is no reason to suppose that the price would have been lower still but for the duty. The consumer *never* calculates the cost of production. A burden or benefit is passed on to the consumer only through the agency of supply; as the output of mills cannot be reduced, the consumer, with or without famine, will hold his own against the transfer of duty to him, the adjustment on the rapidity of which Sir James Westland founded the most rhetorical part of his justification of the Cotton Duties can take place only when consumption is *increasing*, and demand is strong.

30. Returning to the two mills, the same course of profits may be exhibited by studying not the profits per loom or spindle, but per cent. of the value of cloth or yarn sold. The following table will serve to show the movement of profits on cloth :—

In the years.	Profits per cent. of value of cloth sold in Mills.	
	I	II
1890-1894 ...	11·4	7
1895 ...	5·2	4·2
1896-1899 ...	8·8	6

31. The same table would be slightly modified if instead of the actual values of cloth sold, the average values per lb. prevailing in the quinquennium '90-'94 were taken for all periods :—

In the years.	Profits per cent. of value of cloth sold in Mills.	
	I	II
1890-1894 ...	11·4	7
1895 ...	4·9	4
1896-1899 ...	7·8	5·3

32. These two tables teach the same truth *viz.*, that the profits of Weaving before the duty were higher than after the duty; but, of course, too much stress should not be laid on these figures, as the value of the production per loom varies from year to year. They should be used as indications, but not as more than indications, of the direction of profits. [Depreciation is not allowed for in these profits.]

33. The profits of pure Weaving have been separately worked out by two distinct methods. Of 58 mills, in 4 classes, 33 do pure Spinning; and 25

both Spinning and Weaving. Of each of these mills in every year, the number of spindles, looms, value of production, Capital, Funds, liabilities are all noted down. Take any one year, say 1895. The pure Spinning Mills earned a profit of 11·2 per cent; if the total Capital of the Spinning and Weaving Mills for that year be divided into the part relating to Spinning, and the part relating to Weaving, and if 11·2 per cent. be allowed on the Spinning Capital, and deducted from the total profits, the balance would represent the total profits on pure Weaving, which when divided by the Weaving Capital would give the profits per cent. on pure Weaving. The method might be carried out, not for all Spinning Mills, but for each class of Spinning Mills separately. The difficulty is to precisely *divide* the Capital. No satisfactory ratio is obtainable, though many devices were employed to overcome difficulties. A rough result will be exhibited by taking the fixed capital for 17,000 spindles equal to the fixed Capital for 1,000 looms.

34. The other method is to take the number of spindles in all the pure Spinning Mills of any class, and then the profit per spindle for that class; to take the spindles only of the Joint S. & W. concerns of that class, multiply the number by the profit per spindle previously ascertained; this should give the Spinning profit of the S. & W. Mills of that class. Deduct the Spinning profit from the whole profit; the balance is the Weaving profit for all the looms of that class; this, divided by the number of looms, should indicate the profit per loom of that class. The course of the profit per loom year after year enables us to see the effect of any measure on Weaving profits. The disadvantage of this method is that unless ring and mule spindles are separated, unless old and new spindles or looms are taken apart, the result is not likely to be unambiguous; and to separate these, a much larger number of mills than are examined would be required.

35. When the capital of the Joint Spinning & Weaving Mills is divided so that the Fixed Capital on 17 spindles is taken equivalent to that on 1 loom, the following Share-holders' earnings for Spinning, and for Weaving, separately are deducible. The pure Spinning Mills are taken separately; their profits per cent. are deducted from the Spinning Capital of the Joint Concerns; the remaining Capital being taken as Weaving Capital, and the remaining profits as Weaving Profits:—

Period.	Spinning Profits* per cent.	Weaving Profits per cent.	
1890-1894 ... ..	4·4	11·5	} The C. I. Mill is not considered.
1895 ... ..	11·2	15·4	
1896-1899 ... ..	1·6	9·6	

\* The profits in these tables are Share-holders' earnings. Depreciation has been provided for; but they include interest paid on Reserve and other Funds, but not on Liabilities.

When the method of para 34 is applied (without reference to the classification of mills) the following results are obtained :—

Period.	Profit per annum per 17 Spindles.	Profit per annum per Loom.	Profits per 17 Spindles and per Loom (omitting Class I.)	
	Rs.	Rs.	17 Spindles.	1 Loom.
1890-1894 ... ..	28.5	127	28.5	69
1895 ... ..	67	130	65	77
1896-1899 ... ..	16.3	102	13	33.4
1890-1899 ... ..	27	115	25.3	52.5

36. If the mills be taken class by class, the following results may be shown :—

Period.	Profits per 17 Spindles.				Profits per Loom.			
	Class.				Class.			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
		Rs.				Rs.		
1890-94 ... ..		34	41.8	7.1	...	154	15.4	50
1895 ... ..		82.5	79.2	36.5	...	194	(-97)	22
1896-1899 ... ..		48.3	17	(-10.5)	...	90.7	39	(-91.5)

The percentage earnings on Share-holders' Capital, when distributed class by class, (by the method of para 33) are shown below, both separately on Spinning and on Weaving :—

Class.	Spinning.			'Weaving.		
	1890-1894.	1895.	1896-1899.	1890-1894.	1895.	1896-1899.
I ... ..	...	19.3	16.9	...	17.3	18
II ... ..	7.8	18	8	18	16.5	10.4
III ... ..	7.2	13.8	2.7	(-1)	(-17)	9.5
IV ... ..	14	7.9	(-2.2)	5.3	1	(-17)

[When thus distributed, there is no consistent excess of profits noticeable in weaving.]

37. It thus appears that the omission of Class I makes a much larger difference to weaving than to Spinning; that the Weaving Profits have been halved, when taken per Loom; that in the fourth class of mills, the fall converts



a small profit into a big loss. Nevertheless, when taken class by class, there are anomalies in the figures, as might be expected. The profit here taken is what is due to the Share-holders; but in the lower classes of mills, many must have been built on borrowed capital, and the profits due to borrowed capital are paid away as interest. A better view of the course of profits would be obtained if the interest paid be added to the profits.

The following synopsis may be instructive :—

Periods.	Profits in rupees per 17 Spindles including interest on borrowed Capital in classes.				Profits in rupees per Loom including interest on borrowed Capital in classes.			
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	I.	II.	III.	IV.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-1894 ... ..	...	58	62	34	...	163	59	71
1895 ... ..	163	102	100	72	387	216	(-50)	95*
1896-1899 ... ..	124	73	37	22	412	91	119	(-37)

38. \* The anomalies are not removed by taking interest together with the profits. The Weaving Profits, in more than half the cases, keep higher than the Spinning Profits; the third class Spinning Mills are quite as profitable as the second-class before 1895, while the fourth class Weaving Mills are more profitable than the third class in the same period; the weaving of the third class is more profitable in the last than in any preceding period. As has been observed

\* Comparing the Tables of paras 36 and 37, we find that while the profit per loom alone for 1895 in class IV is Rs. 22, profit *plus* interest, for the same loom in the same year, is given as Rs. 95. This is, of course, impossible, as interest never is negative. The anomaly arises from the method employed to obtain these figures. The interest-charge on the Spinning Mills of Class IV is excessive, probably due to the Fixed Capital also being partly borrowed; the interest-charge on the Spinning and Weaving Mills of Class IV is apparently normal. When, therefore, the profit *plus* interest per spindle obtained from the pure Spinning Mills is deducted for all the spindles of the Spinning and Weaving Mills, much more is deducted for the interest-charge per spindle than has been really paid by the Spinning and Weaving Mills; and therefore the profit *plus* interest per loom works out fallaciously smaller than it actually is. To take exact figures. The interest-charge for 1895 for the Spinning Mills of Class II and Class III is Rs. 21 per 17 spindles; that of Class IV for the same year is Rs. 35.5 per 17 spindles; the difference in the *rate* of interest is not greater than 20 per cent, or would not account for more than Rs. 5 excess; therefore about Rs. 11 per 17 spindles are probably an interest-charge due to "capital debt." From this interest-charge due to "capital debt," presumably, the S. and W. Mills of Class IV are exempt; but, on the method adopted in this paragraph, the whole of Rs. 35.5 is charged for interest on the Spinning department. In the S. and W. Mills of Class IV, there are 62 spindles to 1 loom—at the rate of Rs. 11 per 17 spindles, the 62 spindles are charged Rs. 40 for interest which ought properly to be credited to the loom for profit *plus* interest. The figure for the loom's profit *plus* interest, on this computation, would be Rs. 50, 45 against Rs. 22 without interest; and this is as it should be.

these anomalies might have been expected. The classification of mills, made on average profits, is not perfect; old and new spindles and looms are not differentiated; a mule has been roughly taken as  $\frac{4}{5}$ ths of a throstle or ring spindle. (See Appendix E). But the chief source of error consists in the unequal distribution of Looms and Spindles in the Joint Concern. An error of Re. 1 per Spindle in the Spinning Profits would compel an error of over Rs. 50 in the profits per Loom; or one per cent. understatement of Spinning Profits would exaggerate the Weaving Profits by 3 to 4 per cent. Taking all these circumstances into account, the Weaving Profits derived from all mills, *without classification*, (and omitting Class I for containing 3 mills, spinning for only a few years, and 2 exceptional S. & W. Mills), are to be accepted as more reliable, where inequalities compensate each other.

39. The total amount of duty paid by the 25 S. & W. Mills investigated for this Memorandum was 18 lacs, made up as under:—

Class.	Amount of duty.	Duty per Loom.	Percentage ratio of Duty to Weaving Profit.	Percentage ratio of Duty to Weaving Profit plus Interest.
		Rs.		
I ... ..	405 thousand	55	Of Central India 38 p. c.	.....
II ... ..	899 "	42	48 p. c.	46 per cent.
III ... ..	254 "	30	75 p. c.	25 per cent.
IV ... ..	238 "	13	Loss equal to over 7 times the duty.	Loss equal to twice the duty.

40. It now remains to ascertain how far the results obtained so far, whatever their value, may be taken to be representative of the Industry of the Country. The memo so far has reviewed 58 mills; these are mainly those whose Agents kindly furnished Reports or summary statements or both for 10 years; in 2 cases it was possible to obtain Reports, where the Agents did not choose to favour this inquiry. Recently, a sheaf of Reports about Ahmedabad Mills has been obtained; but the greatest portion of this memo had been already written, and it would have entailed too much delay to analyse this fresh batch of Reports, and incorporate them in this memo. A reference to the Commercial Columns of the *Times of India*, the *Pioneer*, and the *Madras Mail* has given information about 49 mills not referred to in the preceding discussion.

41. It is first important to make certain that this newspaper information is reliable. The newspapers between them give information about 40 other mills whose Reports have been studied for the purpose of this Memorandum. The Reports mention dividends actually paid during the periods noticed by the newspapers which also mention the dividends; and the two

statements about dividends are found to be somewhat wide apart. The dividend paid, according to the newspapers, is 342 lacs, whereas the Reports show only 275 lacs. Thus the newspapers have exaggerated the dividends by 25 per cent ; and it is quite probable that the quotations for market-values are similarly exaggerated or at least careless.

42. Such as they are, they give this information. 29 mills with the paid-up Capital of 285 lacs have paid 178 lacs in dividend, or  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. These mills have been in full work for 10 years. The market-value of these in 1890 was 247 lacs or 85 per cent. of paid-up Capital ; the market-value in 1895 was 272 lacs or 96 per cent. The quotations of all are not given for 1900 ; but paid-up Capital of 250 lacs was quoted in that year at 158 lacs or 63 per cent. The average price of the period was 245 lacs or about the same as in 1890, *viz.*, 85 per cent. of the paid-up value. There is one mill which maintains its market-value at par or even more, which has kept in full work for ten years, but whose dividends are not stated ; its capital is 6 lacs.

43. 9 other mills with a paid-up Capital of 57 lacs] have worked for a shorter period, so that their average Capital is only 38 lacs ; on this they have earned a dividend of only 7 lacs in the whole period, or less than 2 per cent. per annum. Their average market-value was 44 lacs or 77 per cent.

44. Taking together these 39 mills, the dividend reported to have been paid by them is 5.5 per cent, as against the 6.8 per cent. of the 58 mills whose Reports have been examined ; and 5.7 per cent. if C. I. be omitted. The market-value of their shares, in 1890, was 84 per cent. of the paid-up Capital ; in 1895, 92 per cent ; and in 1900, 65 per cent. The market-values of 45 out of the 57 mills with Reports (Central India being omitted) were in the years 1890, 1895, and in 1900, respectively 80 per cent, 121 per cent. and 78 per cent. of the paid-up Capital. It will thus be seen that the results of this memorandum are more favourable than would be obtained by taking the generality of mills ; particularly when it is remembered that newspaper accounts are shown to have exaggerated dividends by 25 per cent. in the case of 40 other mills whose annual reports were available for comparison. The newspaper accounts, moreover, mention 10 other mills, 2 of which became private concerns, and 6 stopped work or went into liquidation. These 6 concerns had an aggregate paid-up Capital of 35 lacs.

45. The net impression on an unbiassed student of the statistics of the Indian Mill Industry would probably be this:—The profits of the Mill Industry are fluctuating, and on an average of 10 years not larger than enough

to tempt Capital; the profits of Spinning are more fluctuating and smaller than those of Weaving, but not so much smaller but that the addition of a pie per lb. in the price of yarn may equalise the profits. Both Spinning and Weaving Profits have fallen since 1896; the Spinning Profits owing to increased cost of production, more directly owing to the slump in the Chinese market for Indian yarn. Increased cost of production, from the duty as well as other items, together with the arrest of demand for cloth owing to famine, may account for the fall of Weaving Profits. But whatever the causes, that prompt adjustment, and transfer of a burden or a benefit to the consumer (which is indicated by steady profits), relied on by the defenders of the cotton tariff does not exist; and it does not exist because both the extension and withdrawal of Capital take time in this Industry. Extension becomes possible in 2 or 3 years; withdrawal in less than a decade would be very difficult. Under such conditions, the cost of production only partially rules prices; the determining factor of value is Demand. It is lucky for the Mill Industry that the Cotton Duties have affected cloth only; the Capital sunk in Weaving is a small fraction of the Capital of the Industry, and Weaving Profits have been higher than Spinning. Had the duties been imposed on yarn, matters would have become serious; with vanishing profits, the extra burden of the duty would have become unbearable. The consolation would have been that the bulk of the yarn would have escaped duty on export; and that the price of yarn sold in India could, to a large extent, have risen in response to the duty. This would have perhaps hit the hand-weavers.

## APPENDIX.

For deducing the rate of profits with some accuracy, it is necessary to apply some corrections to the figures furnished in the Reports of the various mills. When these corrections are applied, the figures are called "estimates" in the text of this memorandum, as distinguished from "actuals" referring to the figures taken as they stand in the Reports, and shown side by side for verification.

It should be remarked that for nearly every item there is lacking a uniform practice in statement. Repairs are sometimes lumped together with wages and stores, sometimes are shown separately, and again are partially shown as a charge on the Depreciation Fund. A Reserve Fund, when a Depreciation Fund is inadequate, is meaningless, and yet is shown as Reserve. Commission is shown or disguised in various ways. Interest-charge may or may not include interest on Depreciation and other Funds. When it was observed that the actuals gave the figures in the Reports, the figures meant were really the figures after being reduced according to some uniform principle.

The corrections relate to :—

### A.

(a) Reserve and other Funds ; and (b) Liabilities.

### B.

(a) Depreciation-charge annually ; and (b) Annual Commission to Agents.

### C.

(a) "Estimated" Share-holders' income and net earnings.

### A.

The Total Capital of a mill should mean the whole capital, fixed and working, employed on the mill, whatever the source from which it is derived. If the paid-up Capital alone had been kept in mind, and the actual dividends paid, the following inaccuracies would have resulted :—

(1) The mills require to be classified according to their profits, and then compared ; but the classification would be inaccurate if the paid-up Capital were taken to represent the Capital on which dividends are earned. Some mills showing a high rate of profit per cent. of paid-up Capital have really earned so much because their capital is larger, the Reserve and other Funds having been spent in enlarging plant. Other mills show a smaller rate

of profits than they have really earned. They may be paying heavy interest on mortgage, made necessary by the scanty paid-up Capital. Their borrowings may largely represent the losses of previous years not written off against any available Fund; so that a portion of the paid-up Capital has been practically wiped off. They may have deteriorated in value, because of their diminished production—sufficient sums not having been spent in previous years on repairs and renewals.

(2) Apart from classification, though we may expect that the two classes of error may compensate each other in the final result, still it is better to verify the compensation than to assume it.

(3) The Liabilities are deceptive as stated in the Reports. They are only the liabilities on the last day, and may be higher or lower than the average according to the date of the making up of accounts, according to the practice of the mill to keep or avoid keeping large stocks, and according to the items put under the head of Liabilities—such as unadjusted bills, unpaid wages and unpaid dividends; sometimes such items as Workmen's Insurances Fund, etc. Unless care is taken, sometimes a higher class of mills will appear to pay a larger rate of interest than the lower classes.

(4) Dividends are sometimes paid out of a Dividend Equalization Fund, or the Reserve Fund, or even by starving provision for depreciation and repairs. Dividends, therefore, cannot correctly indicate the *course*—the rise and fall—of earnings. And this error would, of course, be aggravated, if meanwhile the Fixed Capital has altered without a corresponding change in the nominal capital.

To avoid these and other sources of error the paid-up Capital and the Funds are taken together as Share-holders' Capital—the paid-up Capital being called the Share-Capital. No distinction is made between Reserve and Depreciation Funds, as sometimes Reserve is only a supplement of very meagre Depreciation, and sometimes Depreciation is disguised Reserve. All Funds spent on the mill out of the Share-Capital, or savings from past earnings, belong to the Share-holders either in their capacity of Mill-owners, or Mill-insurers. In this Share-holders' Capital are included all sums that have been spent out of the Depreciation or Reserve Fund on the purchase of new Machinery, or even on the replacement of old. Supposing that the Liabilities are spent entirely as working-capital, the Share-holders' Capital thus understood will exceed the real value of the fixed capital by the amount by which it has depreciated. If the actual Depreciation, (as estimated by methods to be explained later) then, be written off, the balance would represent the accurate value of Share-

holders' Capital. Unfortunately, from the way in which Depreciation is usually understood, it cannot be said that the productive power of a mill diminishes in exact proportion to this Depreciation; and as no precise scale is known to determine the relation between Depreciation and diminution of production, *two-thirds* only of the Depreciation from year to year is deducted. The Shareholders' Capital thus estimated is about 80 per cent. of the actual figures of the Reports. If the Report Figures had been adhered to, the earnings of Shareholders would not have been brought out at 6 per cent. but only at 5 per cent. The corrections help to show the position of the mills more favourably. It is not pretended that the correction is accurate; there are other petty sources of inaccuracy; but this figure is as near the mark as any other.

(b.) There is no means of correcting the Liabilities except by a reference to the books of the mills which are not accessible. The correction made is on the principle that each class of mills would have a certain rate of interest. Where the rate of interest falls short of this anticipation, the liability written down to bring the interest to the expected level. But, of course, the correction is very rough. The reduction made is in the proportion of 18 to 17.

## B.

The estimated rate of Depreciation is taken at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the value of the whole fixed capital of a mill, including site and buildings. For this purpose, the real value of the fixed capital of each mill was ascertained year after year, by downright calculation, and also checked by comparison with figures of Shareholders' Capital. The actual Depreciation so taken exceeds the annual contribution towards both the Reserve and Depreciation Funds together, in the ratio of 29 to 23. But as a matter of fact it is smaller than the amounts actually contributed by the 16 mills that are in the first two classes. It is one-half of the amount sanctioned by the 1st class mills, and 15 per cent. less than that sanctioned by mills of the 2nd class. It is less than that set apart by mills under European management; it is much less than what is recommended in a text book on Depreciation. Repairs of every kind are payable out of this estimated Depreciation Fund, so that where the item of repairs figures in the charges on Revenue Account, that item is deducted from the amount transferable to Depreciation. The amount was adopted by a reference to the actual experience in Mr. Tata's mills, and also on the advice of Mr. Bezanji Dadabhai Mehta, Manager, Empress Mills, Nagpur, as well as Mr. A. J. Bilimoria and Mr. Morris, Architect. (of Messrs. Gostling & Morris.)

## B. (b)

The Commission system is the weak spot usually fingered by the assailants of the Bombay Mill system. If only the commission charges were

not excessive, it is argued time and again, there would be no fear of Mill-profits drying up. It has been, therefore, attempted to substitute "estimated" Commission for the actual commissions paid. The Agents of mills perform undoubted services for which remuneration is due to them. The market alone can be trusted to settle, in the long run, what is adequate but not extravagant remuneration. If the scale of the better class of mills is adopted, and made more rationally grounded, there should be some hope of lighting on a theoretically just scale. Whether mills pay or not, Agents have to do a certain amount of office work, buying, selling, studying prices and credit, attending to the general conservation of a delicate organization. For this service they are remunerated only indirectly out of the commission. More than one Agent has found it needful to employ an expert (not paid out of the mill revenues) to relieve himself of some portion of this work. More than one good mill guarantees to its Agents a minimum commission. This is reasonable. In the estimated Commission, (adopted in this memorandum) there is a minimum of Rs. 6,000 a year for every mill. The rest of the commission is made proportional to net profits. In the ordinary practice of good mills, 10 per cent. on share-holders' profits is allowed; but except in some English mills the 10 per cent. is calculated on profits before Depreciation is allowed for. This distribution is theoretically faulty. Depreciation is a part of expenditure and not of profit. On the other hand, the interest paid to a mortgagee entails on the Agent as much labour and skill to earn it, as if the mortgage-Capital had belonged to the share-holders. Therefore, the commission should be a percentage on Net Profit, including under the term sums reservable for Dividends, Interest-charge and Commission,—but not for Depreciation. What should be this rate per cent? The total earnings of the Svadeshi Mills, including interest paid, during the 10 years 1890—99 were 3,473 thousand; allowing for Depreciation, they would be probably 29 lacs; the commission paid was 2½ lacs; deducting Rs. 60,000 as the minimum, there would be 165 thousand on 29 lacs which is nearly 6 per cent. So, six per cent. on the Net Profit (including interest) *plus* Rs. 6,000 per annum per mill as a fixed item, has been estimated as the just commission of a Mill-Agent. So calculated, it comes to about 60 per cent. of the commission actually paid on the average.

### C.

The Share-holders' earnings in a mill have been estimated in the memorandum at 6 per cent. Had the commission charged been the actual Commission paid, and not the estimated Commission, the earnings would have dwindled to 5 per cent. Had we omitted the C. I. from the reckoning, the average earnings of shareholders would have been reduced to 4 per cent; and nearly to 3½ per cent. if no deduction had been made on the Capital account for deterioration.



All the corrections made, therefore, with the sole exception of Depreciation, have immensely helped a favourable picture of the mills whose normal condition would have appeared gloomy but for these modifications in estimates.

#### D.

The net income per cent. on Share-holders' Capital is taken to be the ratio of the estimated profit to every 100 of the Share-holders' Capital as estimated in Appendix A. Now, this estimated Share-holders' Capital represents the Share-holders' interest in the whole material Capital of the mill. If we take the *actual expenditure* on site, building and plant of a mill, allow for its Depreciation year after year (as in Appendix A), we should get the whole fixed Capital of the mill in any year. If we take the average value of the stocks of the raw produce and the finished articles, of balances in hand, and of liquid investments, we should get the whole circulating Capital of the mill. The usual practice is for the Share-holders to supply the Fixed Capital, and deposits and debentures and loans from banks to supply the Circulating Capital. But not always. A part of the fixed Capital may come from borrowings; a part of the circulating Capital may come from the Reserve Fund; if we add the Fixed and Circulating Capitals, and deduct the Liabilities, we get the Share-holders' interest in the Capital of the mill. It is found equal (in every year for every mill examined) to the Estimated Share-holders' Capital in Part II and Appendix A.

#### E.

The 58 mills examined are classified into 4 groups according to their average profit for 10 years. The Spinning mills and the Joint S. & W. mills are separately classified. Among the Spinning mills in each class, three divisions are made according as the spindles are all mules, or all throstle or ring, or mixed. The cost of the mills with mules only in each class, with regard to site, building and plant, (Fixed Capital) for the year 1899 is compared with the number of mules in those mills in that year; an estimate of the fixed capital per mule is thus obtained. [Where land is leased, and the rent is separately stated it is capitalised at 5 per cent per annum.] A similar estimate of the fixed Capital per throstle or ring spindle is also obtained. The general applicability of these figures is verified in the mills with mixed spindles.

The general result appears to be (but very roughly) that the Fixed Capital on a throstle is about 53 rupees; that that on the Mule is  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths. of this.

With this knowledge, the Joint S. & W. Mills are examined. The spindles are reduced to their values, which are subtracted from the whole Fixed Capital of the Joint Concerns for that class. The balance is the estimated value of all

the looms in that class. Thus estimates of values of the looms in all classes are obtained.

The general result appears to be that the Fixed Capital of a mill may be so distributed that 17 ring or throstles or 22 mules make the Capital of 1 loom.

## F

Reference has been made in para 3, Part I, to the effect in the eighties of computing capital and dividends in sterling. As the statement there has been disputed, I shall re-state my position here, and illustrate it with figures of the 58 mills examined in this memorandum.

Let us start with the hypothetical premiss that the whole capital of these 58 mills had been supplied by England. As most of the mills were founded before 1881, the capital would have been remitted to India at 20d. to the rupee. Dividends would be remitted from India to England every year at the exchange-rate of the day, *c. g.* in 1894 at 13d. to the rupee. The eligibility of the investment to the English capitalist would depend upon the number of *sovereigns* paid to him as dividend for every 100 *sovereigns* he has put into the mills. To the Indian investor, on the other hand, the measure of eligibility would appear to be the ratio of rupee dividends to the rupee capital. These two views may be numerically illustrated by the following Table:—

Year.	In thousands of Rupees.		In thousands of pounds Sterling.		Percentage of Dividend to Capital.	
	Paid-up Capital.	Dividend.	Paid-up Capital.	Dividend.	In Rupees.	In Sterling.
1890 ... ..	30,138	2,101	2,518	158	7.0	6.3
1891 ... ..	36,474	3,091	3,095	219	8.4	7.0
1892 ... ..	39,098	2,598	3,289	162	6.6	5.0
1893 ... ..	40,223	1,917	3,387	120	4.7	3.5
1894 ... ..	41,137	3,004	3,511	157	7.0	4.5
1895 ... ..	45,875	4,271	3,776	249	9.3	6.5
1896 ... ..	49,098	4,167	3,968	243	8.5	6.1
1897 ... ..	48,186	3,623	3,893	226	7.5	5.8
1898 ... ..	50,297	3,163	4,062	211	6.3	5.1
1899 ... ..	51,579	2,310	4,095	154	4.5	3.7
Average ... ..	...	...	...	...	6.9	5.3

[Note.—The differences of capital in the successive years arise from the impossibility of securing the Balance Sheets of all the 58 mills for all these years. In every case, the capital is converted into sterling according to the average rate of the year in which it was paid-up.]

It will thus be seen that the sterling rate of earnings is on an average 25 per cent. lower than the rupee rate ; and there should be some means of reconciling the two rates. Particularly, as the bulk of the Fixed Capital of the mills is neither rupees nor sovereigns but machinery imported from England. The reconciliation is to be found in the answer to the question—What is the real value of a rupee ?

Fluctuations in sterling exchange are not only a *cause* of industrial dislocations ; they are far more certainly the *effect*, and therefore, the indicators of alterations in the purchasing power of money in the gold-using countries, or in the silver-using countries, or both. There is reason to believe that the predominant feature up till 1885 was the appreciation of gold, but that since then silver has depreciated. More or less probable evidence in support of the depreciation of silver may be briefly presented. Prices in India have shown a perceptible rise throughout the country as shown by Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Fred. Atkinson ; money-wages, even in agricultural districts, have risen, as shown by Mr. Fuller in his account of the Central Provinces ; large volumes of silver were pouring into the country before the closing of the mints, and probably not all flowing out into the Far East, or underground into the hoards ; and the process was reversed by the simple expedient of the closing of the mints\*. The quantitative theory of money is, then, true in some form only vaguely guessed at by us. The rupee has depreciated.

But if the rupee has depreciated, it follows that 7 rupees paid as dividend in 1895 on a hundred rupee share of 1875 are not 7 per cent. on the share-capital ; but less than 7 per cent. by the amount of the depreciation. If the sterling value of the rupee accurately measure the real value, then the sterling columns of the above Table would be the only ones which give a correct view of the situation of the mills. Otherwise, the real situation should be something intermediate between the rupee columns and the sterling columns.

I am far from suggesting that we can ever determine the "real" value of the rupee, or even that we can form a clear conception of "real" value. Nevertheless, it is absolutely necessary to keep the idea in mind, if only to avoid bankruptcy. The market-value of mill shares quoted in rupees is no measure of the rise and fall of the fortunes of share-holders. A part of the higher value of mill-shares is only an expression of the fact that the share-capital represents machinery which, other things being equal, ought to be worth more depreciated

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\* I am not concerned here to pass a judgment on the policy of the closing of the mints, or its effect on the Mill Industry, or its connection with the boom in financial surpluses. The issues would be irrelevant in this Note, and I have not qualified myself to deal with them.

rupees in 1895 than it was valued in the full-valued rupees of 1875. If the real value of the rupee be indicated by its sterling value, and if there be no disturbance in the relative values of iron and other things, machinery in 1895 should be worth 60 per cent more rupees than in 1875; and a share of the nominal value of a hundred should automatically be worth 160, other things being equal; the dividend of 7 on 160 is only 4.5 per cent on the real capital.

But a formidable objection has now to be met. "A Rupee is a Rupee in India," it is urged with the whole emphasis of an *argumentum ad baculum*. It was not so long ago that corn-rents were the customary form of payment to an Indian land-owner; but I never hear it remarked that "a sack of wheat is a sack of wheat". If the land-owner himself consumed the wheat, there would be some truth in the contention; but if he has to get rid of the bulk of it in exchange for other things, then the value of things the sacks will exchange for is the true measure of the receipts in the form of sacks of wheat. For the same reason nobody acts on the belief that a Russian rouble note is a Russian rouble note. Why then should a Rupee be always a Rupee, unless we wish to eat the coin, or use it to decorate the shirt-front or shirt-sleeves, or employ it as a material in the arts? If the only use we wish to make of it is as a standard and store of value, then a rupee of 1895 is no more a rupee of 1875 than gilt is the same as gold. It is the view of the baby that identifies gold and brass balls and lemons because they are all yellow. To the natural baby, colour and form are of the essence of objects; to the currency baby, the jingle of the rupee, its weight and fineness,—and not the purchasing power—are of the essence of the rupee. Or is it that the fixity of the ratio between sovereign and rupee maintained by the Latin Union for over half a century is responsible for the sentiment in favour of the fixity of the rupee?

It may, at this stage, be naturally inquired whether the fall of rupee profits in the period 1897-99 evidenced in Part II may not be only an indication of the appreciated rupee. The subjoined table of the average sterling values of the rupee disposes of any such contention:—

Period.	Average Sterling value of Rupee.	
	s.	d.
1889-90	1	4.5
1890-91 to 94-95	1	3.6
1895-96	1	1.5
1896-97	1	2.4
1897-98 to 99-00	1	3.66

The sterling value of the rupee averages the same in the concluding period as in the initial.

J. H. FISHER & Co.

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Manchester, June 23, 1902.

DEAR SIR,

I have perused with much interest Mr. Padshah's memorandum which has been very carefully and intelligently prepared, but the absence of necessary "data" prevents me from thoroughly criticising it. The conditions of Spinning and Weaving in India are so different from those obtaining in this country that comparisons are practically impossible; but there is one very important point which calls for remarks *viz.* the question of Depreciation. The memo shows that the "Estimated" rate of Depreciation on the whole of the Plant (including Site) is taken at 4½ per cent per annum based upon the "real value" of the fixed Capital of each mill ascertained year by year, which I take to mean the depreciated value and not the original cost, but the actual amounts allowed seem to have fallen short of the Estimated rate in the ratio of 29 to 23. In this country it is not considered sound policy to allow less than 2½ per cent on the "Original Cost" of Fixed Plant *i. e.* Buildings, Boilers, Engines, Mill gearing, etc. The site is not included as the Land is usually taken on a long lease (999 years) at a fixed price per square yard per annum and the Chief Rent thus paid is taken as a part of the working expenses. Then is also allowed 7½ per cent per annum on the Cost of Machinery, Card Clothing, and Furnishings generally making an average of 5 per cent per annum, as near as possible, on the value of the whole plant. Where depreciation is thus allowed on the "original" cost it is customary to add to Fixed Stock (Mill and Machinery) the cost of all ordinary Repairs and Renewals, and experience has proved the soundness of this system. The practice of interfering with the rate of Depreciation in times of narrow margins of profit, either to reduce a loss or to increase a small profit, cannot be too strongly condemned from an Investor's point of view. In passing I should like to say that the system of Depreciation as adopted in this country would, if applied to Indian Mills, simply strengthen Mr. Padshah's contentions and deductions.

The object of the memorandum is intended to shew that before the imposition of Cotton Duties on Cloth, Weaving was more profitable than Spinning from 1890 to 1894 and that since the introduction of Duties profits on Weaving have been gradually diminishing. The assumption is that had similar Duties been imposed on Yarns matters would have been very serious for the Indian mill industry. It goes on to shew that the average profits of the mill industry since

1890 are not high, with which I thoroughly agree, and are not such, when taken over the decade, to encourage Mill Building. The fallacy (so-called) of the Cotton Duties being paid by the consumer and not by the producer, is no doubt true to a certain extent, but the real point is, after all, the question of supply and demand. It is more than probable that other causes than the imposition of Duties may be responsible for the vanishing profits, such, for instance, as over-production, and Famine. The profitable nature of Weaving prior to 1895 doubtless encouraged a large increase in the number of Looms, and the production of Cloth has probably been greater than the Home demand, hence where Spinning and Weaving have been combined the average earnings of such mills have decreased since 1895 in a greater ratio than where there has been Spinning only, the deduction being that the Export of Yarns has benefitted those mills with Spinning only, whilst the increase in price of Cloth, through the imposition of Duties, has curtailed the home demand. Such may be the case, but I am not in a position to discuss the point. Mr. Padshah has evidently very carefully studied the whole question as his remarks and the figures quoted prove him to be thoroughly acquainted with the whole subject.

Believe me, .

Yours faithfully,

J. H. FISHER.

JAMES ATKINSON ESQ. }  
 MESSRS. JEREMIAH LYON & Co., }  
 MANCHESTER.

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## SUMMARY.

The conclusion of the appendices may now be stated. The problem of this paper is twofold; one to ascertain the average earnings of the Mill-industry; the other to discuss the rise or fall of the rate of profit after the particular measure of the Cotton Duties. In the solution of both parts of the problem, it is essential to measure both capital and profits correctly; and in the solution of the second part, the course of the rate of profit, it is particularly desirable that alterations in the capital and profit from one year to another should not escape detection. Changes in the purchasing power of the rupee, the method of providing for repairs and depreciation, the method of writing off of capital from year to year are among the factors on the right assessment of which must depend the correctness of the results. These and other factors have, therefore, been analysed in the foregoing appendices; and it has been shown that the ordinary process of taking the ratio of the actually paid dividends to the originally paid-up capital could have been both crude and misleading. But it has not been held that the approximate processes substituted in this memo cannot be improved; it is, on the contrary, suggested that if the Mill-owners' Association would appoint Committees to consider these troublesome questions, they would be doing a service to the Industry the Association represents.

For instance, our English expert adviser holds that the allowance here made for depreciation is too small, and the Editor of the *Times of India* considers that a proper allowance should be nearer ten per cent than four. To both these statements my answer would be that the proper allowance for depreciation in an Industry depends on a special and full experience of the conditions of the industry—an experience not at the command of every mill-owner; that the figures adopted in this Memo were based on competent advice, and were adopted after a conference at which English principles and practice were also considered; and finally that the mills which have made a much larger provision for repairs and depreciation than here argued for have not been able to spend the whole of the depreciation fund, have, in some cases, enlarged their mills out of this fund, and in more than one case the fund has been shown as an asset along with the paid-up capital as against the capital expenditure of the mills.

A Committee of the Millowners' Association would begin by accepting the *principles* underlying the actual provision for depreciation made by English mills. These principles have been reduced to a system, and may be studied in proper text-books. The Committee would then proceed to apply these principles to the special conditions of India, and *recommend* a proper standard provision for depreciation, which different mills would approximate to, after making allowance

for individual differences of situation. The Committee would probably discover that the English scale of provision must be different from the Indian.

As this seems to be disputed, I shall argue the point a little. The constituents of a depreciation charge are three:—(a) a certain amount of repair, casual and substantial, has to be effected annually; (b) with all the repairs thus administered, the life of mill-plant (including building) is limited; (c) and lastly even before this limit of life is reached, parts of the plant have to be supplanted in favour of more productive or simpler plant; and the value of all has to be written down, owing to the improvements in machine-making which cheapen plant. Now, (a) the cost of the annual repairs and replacement would depend on the price at which the stores and labour for replacement and repair can be obtained, on the rate at which the climate affects the plant, and finally on the rate, speed, intelligence with which the machinery is worked. Obviously, these need not be the same for England and India. (b) The provision against the wear and tear of plant would, in the first instance, depend on how the plant is worked, and affected by climate; secondly, by the cost of buying a substitute; but also on the rate of interest. The annual provision has to accumulate at compound interest so that when the life of the plant has reached its term, the amount accumulated could buy the new plant required. But, the rate of interest in India being higher, the annual sinking fund has to be so much lower here than in England. (c) Similar considerations affect the supersession of existing plant by invention. It is often said that the unintelligence of Indian millowners protected by restriction in competition need not be troubled about new inventions of which they will rarely hear. It may be doubted if the unintelligence and restriction of competition are quite authentic; but, in any case, the European machine-makers are not similarly exempt from competition and unsusceptible to invention; and in any case the question may be settled by adducing authentic figures. With exchange at 19d in 1875-6, a pair of engines (of a given make) cost £7,302; the same firm supplied an identical pair in 1888 (exchange 16½ d.) at £3,574.

The Committee, having concluded what provision to recommend for depreciation, would further consider to what extent the value of the material capital should be written down. Because we need to provide a sinking fund against the term of the life of a building, it does not follow that its productive power is diminished. If the spindles in a mill are depreciated through wear and tear, if the depreciation provision be expended in the purchase of new spindles, the production of the worn out old spindles *plus* the new spindles would be probably greater than the production of a brand-new mill with the original number of spindles. If the profits are to be compared from year to year, and as between mill and mill, this fact cannot be overlooked.



The Bombay Mill-owners' Association are already collecting balance-sheets of their constituents for statistical information ; would it not be better to *recommend a form* of balance-sheet ? Let it be remembered that a diminution of *one pie* a day in the cost of production per spindle makes an addition of 3 to 4 per cent. to the profits ; that profits depend on " the stoppage of leakages ; " that mill-agents, variously occupied, cannot check these leakages with the greatest efficiency, except by carrying constants of factors of production in their heads ; that these constants can only be obtained by comparisons of balance-sheets (intelligently drawn up) not only of the same mill in successive years, but of different mills in the same year. Let any one compare the statements of the Bombay Mill Industry with the statements of the Japanese Mill Industry. In the latter figure such items as the ratio of working spindles to standing spindles, average time of work, average counts of yarn, average daily produce per spindle, waste yarn, coal consumed, horse-power, average wages.

Standardisation or graduation of the *quality of products* is a recognised essential of industries ; standardisation of the *processes* of production is neglected. The question would advance rapidly towards solution if only a beginning be made of appointing Committees to deal with the question. This I will certify from experience. The statistical work can be carried through without any mill-owner knowing any secret or figure of any mill not his own.

## CONCLUDING REMARKS.

As these pages are passing through the Press, suggestions reach me from friends who have been so kind as to read them in proof. It is thought that for a correct picture of the financial condition of the mills, the Capital wiped off by the liquidation of some of the mills should be deducted from the profits; and that, at least, the Capital loss owing to the fall in the value of shares in the market between the years 1890 and 1900 should be subtracted from the profits. I am doubtful about the propriety of writing off from profit the loss arising from the difference in quotation of market-values of shares between two terminal years; for the difference might be accidental, and due to passing causes. The first suggestion about the mills in liquidation seems sound.

Mr. Bezanji D. Mehta, Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur, sends me an instructive method of exhibiting the fluctuations of Spinning profits, and Weaving profits; and he works these out in connection with his own mills. He divides his spindles into those turning out saleable yarn, and others which produce yarn for weaving. He finds that 22 spindles of the latter sort are required to feed 1 loom. The cost of the Fixed Capital per loom to Mr. Bezanji's Company is 882 rupees; and the cost of the Fixed Capital per each spindle is Rs. 56. If the spindles for weaving yarn be supposed a part of the weaving plant, then the cost of the Fixed Capital per spindle for weaving would be Rs. 56 plus  $\frac{882}{22}$ , or Rs. 96. Mr. Bezanji examines the profits per spindle of either kind for 10 years, and finds that "a spindle employed on saleable yarn during the ten years earned on an average per day 13.768 pies, and the one employed for yarn to be woven into cloth earned 15.581 pies per day, *including* the profit on looms, or say all profit up to weaving points." And again he says, "while the spinning spindles worth Rs. 100 earn on saleable yarn 24.585 pies per day, the weaving spindles worth the same amount earn only 16.23 pies a day."—a difference of 50 per cent. in favour of pure spinning. Mr. Bezanji favours me with a statement of these profits during each quarter for ten years, from which I deduce the following conclusions:—

(a) That up to December 1894, the profits per spinning spindle were Rs. 15 per year, and the profits per weaving spindle were Rs. 26. *In every quarter*, the profits per weaving spindle were higher than the profits per spinning spindle.

(b) In 1895, the year of the China boom for yarn, the profit per spinning spindle was Rs. 27, and the profit per weaving spindle Rs. 25.

(c) For 11 quarters after this, the profits per spinning spindle keep *uniformly higher* than those per weaving spindle, the average being Rs. 32 and Rs. 25 respectively. This was the period immediately after the duty.

(d) For the 9 succeeding quarters, the profits fluctuate; but the average per spinning spindle is Rs. 22, and that per weaving spindle is Rs. 24.

(e) The average per spinning spindle (for the whole ten years) is Rs. 22, and that per weaving spindle is Rs. 25.

(f) When the weaving spindle earns less than the spinning spindle, it is not because weaving is a dead loss; only the yarn used for weaving is probably of a higher count, and is less profitable than saleable yarn. (*Vide* para 27 part II, last sentence.)

(g) The profits of the spinning spindle are rising, while those of the weaving spindle are stationary, thus :—

Profits per annum.		
In the period.	Per Spinning Spindle value Rs. 56.	Per Weaving Spindle value Rs. 96.
	Rs.	Rs.
1891-94 ... ..	15	26
1895 ... ..	27	25
1896-98 ... ..	32	25
1899 & 1900 ... ..	22	24
Average Rs. ... ..	22	25

(h) The particular value of these figures to my mind is that the Central India mills are somewhat independent of the China market for yarn. The stationary profits on the weaving spindle fall into two parts,—the profits on the spinning part which are rising, and the pure weaving profits which must, therefore, have fallen.

(i) Taking the profits of cloth to mean the profits of the whole process from cotton to cloth, we eliminate the fluctuations due to the fluctuations of yarn. In the Empress mills, there would be about 30,000 weaving spindles during the period after the duty; supposing only 27,000 to be working (the remaining being under repairs or otherwise idle), and the annual duty paid being about Rs. 75,000, the duty per weaving spindle per year is Rs. 2·8. Dividing the 10 years into two exact halves, one preceding, one succeeding the imposition of the duty,

there is a reduction of Re. 1.25 in the profits of the weaving spindle per annum. Whether there is any thing else besides the cotton duty to account for this reduction is not stated in the data. It should be remembered that though the profits of the weaving spindle *look* stationary, they range between Rs. 16 and Rs. 36 per weaving spindle per annum.

Would other mill-Agents or Managers kindly supply similar criticism, and similar light-throwing figures ?

Finally, Mr. Bezanji asks : " If the Mill Industry has not been paying better than other safe investments, why have so many mills been put up ? The answer is that promoters with a view to Agency Commission, and agents of Machinists and Stores Suppliers with a view to obtain commission on orders, have been ever on the look out to take advantage of a prosperous year or two, and induce the investing public to take shares for new concerns ; pointing out the profits made by the existing mills for the time being, and the advantages of new machinery &c." This apparently would account largely for the extension of the Textile Industry during the decade under examination.

B. J. P.

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STATEMENT  
OF THE  
TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA  
WITH  
BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN  
COUNTRIES

FOR THE FIVE YEARS

1883-84 to 1887-88.

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

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*Presented by*  
Hon. Mr. Lalubhai  
Samaldas, Bombay

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"    "    distinguishing Countries	112
"    "    "    Nationalities	114
"    built at Indian Ports	115
"    first registered at Indian Ports	115

J. A. GODLEY,  
Under Secretary of State.

India Office,  
4th March 1889.

\* This table is given only for 1897-88, all the others being for a series of five years. In the quinquennial Statements (of which the last was issued three years ago) there are added tables of the trade with Countries for the five latest years, with particulars of Articles under each Country.

# STATEMENT

OF THE

## TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA

For 1887-88.

### INTRODUCTION.

[NOTE.—All values are given in this volume as “tens of rupees,” a denomination which, while not subject to the charge of inaccuracy attaching to that of “£ sterling,” calculated at the nominal exchange of 2s. to the rupee, nevertheless enables comparisons to be made with the figures in any past volumes in which that inaccurate expression of values was employed. The sign Rx. is used to signify tens of rupees.]

The following statement gives a comparative view for five years of the foreign sea-borne trade of British India :—

General results.

	Tens of Rupees.				
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>Private Imports:</b>					
Merchandise	52,703,891	53,149,311	51,811,536	58,661,462	62,384,813
Treasure	12,877,963	13,878,848	15,477,801	11,053,319	13,825,856
	65,581,854	67,028,159	67,289,337	69,714,781	76,210,669
<b>Private Exports:</b>					
Merchandise	88,121,296	88,200,528	83,827,840	88,428,660	90,471,462
Treasure	981,572	1,887,330	1,087,838	1,684,511	1,513,954
	89,102,868	85,087,858	84,915,678	90,113,171	91,985,416
<b>Government Transactions:</b>					
Imports {					
Stores	2,575,457	2,553,761	3,944,329	3,115,889	2,619,799
Treasure	0	9,350	0	0	0
Exports {					
Stores	54,794	54,764	53,424	41,457	72,193
Treasure	28,735	83,300	20,400	36,005	90,670
	2,658,986	2,701,175	3,918,153	3,193,351	2,782,662
<b>Total Trade</b>	157,843,708	154,817,192	156,123,168	163,021,303	170,978,747
<b>Excess Exports of Merchandise (including Government Stores)</b>	32,806,742	27,552,220	28,225,399	26,692,766	25,539,043
<b>Excess Imports of Treasure</b>	11,867,656	11,917,568	14,369,563	9,332,803	12,221,232
<b>Net Excess Exports of Total Trade</b>	21,029,086	15,634,652	13,855,836	17,359,963	13,317,811

The imports of merchandise exceeded those of the preceding year by Rx. 3,723,351, and the exports by Rx. 2,042,802. In both years the rise of imports was very much greater than that of exports.

Referring to the table on page 20 of the last "Statement," it will be observed that it was during the last four months of the financial year that the expansion mainly took place.

Comparison  
of trade  
1886-87  
(tailed).

The principal items of private merchandise (not including re-exports) in which increases or decreases of value appear are enumerated below :—

IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
Increases.		Decreases.		Increases.		Decreases.	
	Rx.		Rx.		Rx.		Rx.
Coffee - - -	45,925	Spirits - - -	27,294	Animals - - -	46,550	Wheat - - -	3,068,490
Fruits and vegetables	89,999	Tea - - -	68,842	Coffee - - -	27,429	Spices - - -	90,630
Ale, beer, &c. -	43,128	Tobacco - - -	8,510	Rice - - -	454,860	Sugar - - -	38,974
Wines, &c. - - -	11,721	Cotton piece goods	2,038,583	Provisions - - -	77,727	Opium - - -	1,009,905
Provisions - - -	324,963	Building materials	32,621	Tea - - -	446,448	Hides and skins, raw.	485,570
Salt - - -	26,584			Metals - - -	5,395	Silk, raw - - -	8,599
Spices - - -	267,679			Tobacco - - -	9,894	Saltpetre - - -	12,075
Sugar - - -	83,077			Cutch - - -	138,598		
Hardware, &c. -	228,543			Indigo - - -	198,972		
Metals - - -	628,985			Oils - - -	12,244		
Machinery, &c. -	428,759			Caoutchouc - - -	30,715		
Railway materials -	1,142,478			Gums and resins -	82,251		
Dyeing, &c. ditto -	120,184			Cotton, raw - - -	944,412		
Oils, mineral - -	14,518			Wool, ditto - - -	72,794		
„ other sorts - -	63,843			Jute, raw - - -	1,170,564		
Coal, &c. - - -	347,296			Seeds - - -	186,464		
Hides and skins -	20,986			Wood - - -	164,480		
Cotton, raw - - -	7,172			Cotton twist, &c. -	740,526		
Gums, &c. - - -	50,786			„ manufactures	204,898		
Silk, raw - - -	380,945			Jute ditto - - -	594,502		
Cotton twist, &c. -	263,529			Silk ditto - - -	61,192		
Flax manufactures	32,476			Wool ditto - - -	28,126		
Jute ditto - - -	18,937			Hides and skins, manufactured.	188,740		
Silk ditto - - -	360,083						
Wool ditto - - -	186,891						
Apparel and boots -	181,074						
Books, &c. - - -	16,346						
Earthenware - - -	52,766						
Glass - - -	78,109						
Matches - - -	21,823						
Paints - - -	17,209						
Paper and stationery	126,186						
Ships, parts of - -	51,282						
Umbrellas - - -	96,839						



The next table\* compares, in the case of some articles selected from the above, both quantities and values with those of 1886-87 (the exports being only those of Indian produce and manufacture):—

	1887-88.		More or less than in 1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>				
<i>Food and Drink.</i>				
	Cwt.	Rx.	Cwt.	Rx.
Sugar - - - - -	1,808,479	2,113,617	+ 58,924	+ 33,077
Provisions - - - - -	—	1,504,437	—	+ 324,963
	Gals.		Gals.	
Liquors { ale, beer, and porter - - - - -	2,138,518	397,153	+ 422,880	+ 43,128
{ spirits - - - - -	1,084,487	743,305	+ 2,010	— 27,294
{ wines and liqueurs - - - - -	883,876	344,842	+ 25,958	+ 11,721
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Spices, - - - - -	43,011,198	931,518	+ 4,423,734	+ 267,672
	Tons		Tons.	
Salt - - - - -	423,897	795,521	+ 7,305	+ 26,534
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Tea - - - - -	3,623,872	260,418	— 590,470	— 63,842
	Cwt.		Cwt.	
Coffee - - - - -	17,598	104,516	— 3,537	+ 45,925
<i>Raw and Unmanufactured.</i>				
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Silk - - - - -	2,598,597	1,174,321	+ 860,706	+ 380,945
	Cwt.		Cwt.	
Cotton - - - - -	54,678	125,186	— 2,422	+ 7,172
	Tons		Tons	
Coal (including coke, &c.) - - - - -	848,878	1,663,911	+ 83,210	+ 347,296
<i>Manufactured and partly Manufactured.</i>				
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Cotton twist and yarn - - - - -	51,542,549	3,581,906	+ 2,528,570	+ 263,529
	Yds.		Yds.	
" piece goods, grey - - - - -	1,180,175,270	13,401,533	— 176,103,538	— 1,200,568
"    " white - - - - -	320,463,785	4,627,848	— 66,640,630	— 128,691
"    " coloured - - - - -	339,102,827	5,287,831	— 72,933,341	— 714,324
Wool manufactures - - - - -	—	1,715,755	—	+ 186,891
	Yds.		Yds.	
Silk piece goods (including goods mixed with other materials). - - - - -	15,730,773	1,729,421	+ 2,562,900	+ 358,331
	Cwt.		Cwt.	
Metals - - - - -	5,559,007	5,313,083	+ 982,217	+ 623,985
Railway materials - - - - -	—	2,577,603	—	+ 1,142,478
Machinery and millwork - - - - -	—	1,800,218	—	+ 428,759
	Gals.		Gals.	
Oils, mineral - - - - -	31,421,559	1,274,476	— 528,075	+ 14,519
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Tobacco - - - - -	1,566,784	101,972	— 187,681	— 8,510

\* In the Indian Trade Accounts, during recent years, the following classification of articles, based generally on that adopted by the Board of Trade, has been employed, viz.:—

- I.—Animals, living.
- II.—Articles of food and drink.
- III.—Metals, and manufactures of.
- IV.—Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials.
- V.—Oils.
- VI.—Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.
- VII.—Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.

In the above statement, however, Nos. III., IV., and V. are included under "Manufactured and partly manufactured." The order in which the articles are arranged under each class is that of the value of the trade in them, except that textile manufactures, and materials for them, are placed together first.

	1887-88.		More or less than in 1886-87.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>EXPORTS.</b>				
<i>Food and Drink.</i>				
	Cwt.	Rx.	Cwt.	Rx.
Rice (husked) - - - - -	28,148,706	9,225,109	+ 1,688,206	+ 460,300
Wheat - - - - -	18,538,169	5,562,373	- 8,725,151	- 8,063,490
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Tea - - - - -	87,514,505	5,174,440	+ 8,811,648	+ 416,448
	Cwt.		Cwt.	
Coffee - - - - -	273,775	1,529,680	- 96,683	+ 27,429
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Spices - - - - -	24,376,208	521,558	- 6,841,943	- 90,630
	Cwt.		Cwt.	
Sugar - - - - -	1,046,288	465,829	+ 59,882	- 38,074
<i>Raw and Unmanufactured.</i>				
Cotton - - - - -	5,374,542	14,412,842	- 58,106	+ 944,412
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Wool - - - - -	23,877,031	972,346	+ 668,384	+ 72,794
Silk (including cocoons) - - - - -	1,625,177	480,811	+ 41,253	- 3,528
	Cwt.		Cwt.	
Seeds - - - - -	16,060,400	9,385,024	+ 193,796	+ 186,464
Jute - - - - -	9,643,484	6,040,379	+ 1,336,776	+ 1,170,564
Hides and skins (raw) - - - - -	609,595	2,325,716	- 143,239	- 495,576
Saltpetre - - - - -	386,396	364,016	- 11,176	- 12,075
<i>Manufactured and partly Manufactured.</i>				
Cotton twist and yarn - - - - -	113,451,375	4,077,387	+ 21,647,131	+ 740,526
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
„ piece goods, grey, white, and coloured	69,434,690	1,063,100	+ 16,074,807	+ 184,812
Jute manufactures - - - - -	—	1,746,360	—	+ 594,502
Silk piece goods (including goods mixed	3,733,310	377,249	+ 382,821	+ 62,563
with other materials).				
Wool manufactures - - - - -	—	114,058	—	+ 28,126
	Cwt.		Cwt.	
Opium - - - - -	125,871	10,067,764	- 5,759	- 1,009,905
Indigo - - - - -	139,644	3,890,649	+ 1,248	+ 198,972
Hides and skins (dressed or tanned) - - - - -	272,449	2,526,666	+ 33,494	+ 188,740
Oils (all sorts) - - - - -	—	471,056	—	+ 12,244
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Tobacco - - - - -	11,440,465	129,452	+ 1,104,416	+ 9,804

ports.

*Sugar.*—It was explained in last year's report that an effect of the operation of the system of bounties in Europe was to throw upon the Indian markets a great quantity of cane sugar, unable to compete with the artificially stimulated beet sugar. In 1887-88 the import increased again by 58,924 cwt.

*Liquors.*—Of malt liquor there was the largest import ever known, amounting to 2,138,518 gallons, the value being about 25 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year. So far the competition of Indian-brewed beer has had no effect on the trade in beer imported for general consumption, though it has very largely reduced the importations by the State, the beer brewed in India being now extensively issued to the troops. At one time it seemed that imported beer was losing its hold on the market, but the light German and Austrian beers were opportunely introduced, and light English ales were then specially brewed to compete with them, and the result is that the importation of beer is extremely large.

The quantity of spirits imported, 1,084,487 gallons, was only about 2 per cent. in excess of that of the previous year, while the value was a great deal less, the fall being mainly in brandy, of which the importation continues to decline, while what is imported is largely very cheap and unwholesome spirit. Of whisky, on the other hand, the consumption increases, the quantity in the year under report being larger than that of brandy. Gin keeps up steadily, the largest proportion of it going to Burma.

The value of the trade in liquors of all kinds was about 7 per cent. more than it was five years previously, a small advance considering the great increase in the European population, who form the bulk of the consumers of imported liquors.

*Provisions.*—The imports of flour are not on the increase; the trade of the year exhibits a considerable decline, which may be attributed to the recent improvements and extensions in the local manufacture of flour.

The importation of salted fish must of necessity, Mr. O'Connor thinks, be stimulated by the increase of the salt tax effected in January 1888, unless the effect of the increase is counteracted either by the extension of the concession of free salt to Indian fish-curers or by the imposition of a countervailing import duty on salted fish. The trade of 1887-88 was more than 8½ per cent. in excess of that of the previous year. During the current year the augmentation continues on a very considerable scale. This increase is largely in imports from the Straits into Burma, where the tax was raised from three annas to one rupee per maund. Salted fish is used to a great extent as a substitute for salt by rice-eating people.

*Salt.*—There was an increase of over 7,000 tons in the imports. About 15,000 tons came from the new salt works at Aden referred to in the last report.

*Spices.*—An increase of imports and decrease of exports followed a decrease of imports and increase of exports. The clove trade almost doubled; the crop having been very abundant in Zanzibar. Pepper was imported to the extent of over 2½ million lbs., although in the same year India exported over 7 million lbs. of pepper of her own production; the explanation probably is that freight from the Straits to Bengal was as cheap as from Southern India.

*Tea.*—A decided falling off occurred in imported tea, which, however, amounted still to the large quantity of 3,623,872 lbs. Mr. O'Connor urges, as he has done before, that Indian tea-planters should endeavour themselves to meet this large internal demand.

*Silk.*—Imports of both raw and manufactured silk increased. The time seems to be approaching when India will cease to export, and will be dependent on foreign countries for her own supplies. The trade was stimulated by the demand for Burma consequent on the comparative restoration of order in the province. The imports are mainly from China to Bombay, and from the Straits to Burma; and most of what is imported into Bombay is woven into the shapes and designs fancied by the Burmese, and sent to Burma.

*Cotton Manufactures.*—The overstocking of the markets in the preceding year was naturally followed by a falling off, which would have been greater than it was but for the exceptional activity of the demand in Burma. Under twist and yarn there was in fact an increase of more than 2½ million lbs., of which over 2 million lbs. were in the imports into Burma. The remainder of the increase was in Bengal; and on this the Collector of Customs makes the following remarks:—

“The figures of the total imports of twist and yarn, including grey and white and coloured, show an increase in both quantity and value over last year; for though in 40s., which comprise more than half the imports of grey and white twist, there was a slight falling off, there was an increase in some of the other counts—more especially in numbers higher than 40s. The trade in these goods during the year has been satisfactory to importers and dealers; prices remained at a remunerative level, and notwithstanding the increase in the imports, stocks at the close of 1887 were considerably lower than for the corresponding period of 1886. The year's trade shows that the position of foreign imported twist and yarn has been well maintained in the market notwithstanding the keen competition of the Indian-made article. The prosperity of the Indian weaving mills has no doubt contributed to this. It is noticeable how the supplies of grey and white twist from India are going up; for the three previous years the English and Indian supplies were about equal, but for the past year we have received 7,093,835 lbs. only from England, against 8,411,420 lbs. from India.”

*Coal.*—The bulk of the imports is into Bombay and Burma. Both provinces took an unusually large quantity, Burma as a consequence of the great enlargement of river steamer traffic, and Bombay because of the activity in the cotton mills which marked the year.

Except in Madras, Bombay, and Burma, the railways of India now use native coal where wood is not cheaper and more convenient.

*Metals.*—While the quantity of copper declined by about 13½ per cent., the value was higher than that of the preceding year. These features were the consequence of the operations of the French Copper Syndicate. As another consequence of the speculative increase in prices, the re-exports of copper were abnormally large, about 47,000 cwt. having been shipped, of which more than 39,000 cwt. went to England, as against an average export in the four preceding years of 11,200 cwt. annually.

Imports of iron increased nearly 32 per cent., the quantity imported having risen from 164,020 tons to 216,079 tons. There has been a large development of trade in galvanised iron, now largely used in the plains for roofing sheds and workshops, and in the hills for residences. In piping and tubing the constant progress of waterworks and drainage in municipal areas has brought about a great increase of imports. Steel also steadily and largely increases; much of it is of poor quality, used for hooping instead of iron.

The trade in lead, which is most largely imported in the form of sheets for the lining of tea chests, expands with the expansion of tea exports. About 72,000 cwt. of sheet lead for this purpose were imported during the year, the total imports of all descriptions of lead being about 112,000 cwt.

*Hardware and Cutlery.*—The value of the imports of the innumerable varieties of goods classified under this general designation has reached the large sum of Rx. 1,093,939, the trade having no doubt been greatly stimulated by the fall in prices, or perhaps, to speak more accurately, by the substitution of cheap and inferior articles for the more highly priced though more lasting qualities which were imported some years ago. The fall in the gold price of silver has been beneficial to the electro-plating industry, and the cheapening of the processes of making steel and iron has enabled manufacturers to put large quantities of cutlery and other goods made of steel and iron on the Indian markets at very cheap rates. The trade in such goods from Austria and Belgium has increased in recent years, and in this connexion it may be remarked that continental manufacturers place on the Indian market a mass of cheap and inferior goods fraudulently marked with English trade marks. There is a prospect of such practices being stopped now that a Merchandise Marks Act has been passed for India.

*Machinery and Millwork.*—The improvement under this head was maintained. Allowance being made for the fall in prices, it is evident that there has been a great revival of the demand for industrial appliances, especially for the cotton manufacturing industry.

*Oils.*—Mineral oils form the bulk of the imports. The quantity declined from 31,949,633 gallons to 31,421,559 gallons, but the value rose from Rx. 1,259,958 to Rx. 1,274,476.

Whether the further progress of the trade was temporarily interrupted by higher prices, or by the imposition of a duty of half an anna a gallon in January, is not quite clear. But the use of the oil has become so common, and its advantages, when compared with the smoky and dull light given by the vegetable oils which kerosene is superseding, are so much appreciated, that it is improbable that the trade will not further advance; indeed, it has so advanced during the current year (1888–89). Petroleum in abundance has been found in Afghanistan, but its quality makes it unfit for use except as fuel for locomotives. The petroleum of Upper Burma is used to but a small extent for illumination, being chiefly employed for machinery. The wells of Arakan are not now worked, except in a very small way by natives, the European company formed for their working having failed. There are hopes of finding large quantities of oil in the Rawal Pindi district, where the oil is now used in a small way for making gas by the military authorities, and a concession of mining rights has recently been given on very liberal terms to an association of capitalists who propose to seek for oil in that district. But, so far, it may be said that India is entirely dependent on its imports for mineral oil for illumination. Until recently the United States had the practical monopoly, but Russian oil is now making a considerable figure in the trade, as will be seen below:—

	From United States.	From Russia.
	Gals.	Gals.
1883–84 . . . . .	12,715,837	—
1884–85 . . . . .	26,026,608	—
1885–86 . . . . .	20,229,350	—
1886–87 . . . . .	29,144,942	1,577,392
1887–88 . . . . .	25,040,517	5,036,055
1888–89 (8 months) . . . . .	14,245,227	11,027,330

It is worthy of note that India imported about 282,000 gallons of linseed oil from England, and about 518,000 gallons of groundnut oil from the Straits, although the country produces the raw material in great quantities and possesses every facility for the manufacture of the oil.

*Clocks and Watches.*—The number rose from 96,052 to 125,309, much the largest yet recorded. The number increased much more largely than the value, a result of the introduction of the Waterbury and other cheap watches to the people of India.

*Corals.*—These are mainly imported into Calcutta, which indeed is now the only real market for them in the world. Coral beads worn as a necklace by men are much esteemed in the North-West Provinces, Rajpootana, and Nepal. The coral fishery at Naples is stated to be in a declining condition, only about 100 boats being employed in it as compared with 500 when the trade was flourishing.

*Paper.*—The value of the trade rose from Rx. 316,677 to Rx. 418,307, the increase being common to all kinds. Cheap German and Austrian papers are being vigorously pushed in the Indian market. Belgian paper is also being pushed, the imports being mainly cheap writing papers and envelopes. At the same time that this development of the import trade has occurred there has been substantial and satisfactory progress in the Indian paper-making industry as regards both quantity and quality. The mills now make very good paper indeed, and their supplies to Government offices extend over a wide range of qualities. Projects for new mills are talked of. It is remarkable, however, that no real attempt has as yet been made to make railway passenger tickets. Last year there were about 95½ million passengers on the Indian railways, and probably there will be 100 millions this year. It would seem that the making of tickets for these constantly increasing numbers is an industry which would occupy a large mill, in the manner most suitable for machine work, on an article of unvarying quality and great quantity.

*Matches.*—These exhibit a further increase over that of 1886–87. This trade will certainly attain to considerable dimensions in the near future.

*Umbrellas.*—The number imported was 4,683,185, a large increase on the trade of the preceding year. Of this number 3,218,441 were imported from England and 1,460,316 were paper umbrellas (kettisals) from China and the Straits.

*Rice.*—There was a material recovery from the depression of the preceding year, the figures for husked rice having been—

Exports  
(Indian  
produce and  
manufac-  
ture).

	Cwt.	Rx.
1885–86 - - -	27,813,844	9,167,189
1886–87 - - -	26,460,500	8,764,809
1887–88 - - -	28,148,706	9,225,109

Exports from Burma were smaller than in the preceding year, prices having been kept on a level too high for the markets of the Straits Settlements by a continued demand for Upper Burma, where the harvests were deficient. The slightly restricted export from Burma was, however, more than compensated by a very large increase in the exports from Bengal, where the rice harvest was a good one.

The following comparative statistics for a series of years will be interesting in connexion with the Indian export rice trade:—

*Indian Rice.*

—	Exports (sea-borne) to Foreign Countries.					Distribution of Total Exports (by Sea and Land) from Lower Burma.				
	From Burma.	From Bengal.	From other Parts.	TOTAL.		Sea-borne.		Inland.		TOTAL.
				Tons.	Rx.	To Foreign Countries.	To Indian Ports.	To Upper Burma.	To Siam and Karennec.	
1877–78	579,770	290,086	46,025	921,419	6,260,276	579,770	166,264	66,683	1	802,908
1878–79	648,594	330,122	98,146	1,076,862	8,973,723	648,594	167,380	54,360	15	800,978
1879–80	728,384	346,314	131,586	1,106,284	8,402,502	728,384	80,400	27,311	0	836,135
1880–81	841,014	336,573	186,715	1,364,302	9,057,153	841,014	43,408	6,987	0	891,409
1881–82	928,122	384,244	122,025	1,434,391	8,308,167	928,122	18,303	11,087	3	967,515
1882–83	1,065,350	302,738	163,027	1,529,115	8,476,327	1,065,350	15,507	42,618	14	1,124,669
1883–84	881,115	371,115	120,723	1,372,953	8,262,090	881,115	8,490	46,374	19	905,998
1884–85	679,314	303,314	110,749	1,093,377	7,192,107	679,314	45,119	91,327	15	836,873
1885–86	961,786	345,156	104,208	1,411,150	9,247,121	961,786	98,089	87,921	50	1,147,796
1886–87	917,380	329,206	127,378	1,374,964	8,826,327	917,380	47,063	97,725	10	1,062,178
1887–88	969,010	402,587	124,200	1,495,797	8,291,687	969,010	21,363	177,504	51	1,067,927

Dividing into two equal periods the last ten years, the result of net annual increases or decreases of sea-borne exports comes out thus :—

		1878-79 to 1882-83.	1883-84 to 1887-88.
Exports from India	-	Tons. + 641,496	Tons. - 136,212
Do. Burma	-	+ 486,760	- 167,520
Do. Bengal	-	+ 96,732	+ 10,129

It will be seen that in 1887-88, although the quantity of rice sent from Burma, by sea, to foreign countries fell off, the total exports from Burma were greater than in the preceding year.

*Wheat.*—The following table showing exports of wheat from different parts of India dates from the year during which the removal of the export duty took effect (January 4, 1873) :—

*Indian Wheat.*

	Exports (sea-borne) to Foreign Countries.					Total.	Rx.
	From Bengal.	From Bombay.	From Sind.	From other Parts.	Tons.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
1872-73 - -	7,250	3,743	8,400	307	19,700		167,690
1873-74 - -	25,694	21,723	39,882	499	87,798		827,606
1874-75 - -	14,027	31,684	7,157	686	53,454		490,435
1875-76 - -	66,548	41,893	15,303	1,165	124,909		901,026
1876-77 - -	194,382	61,705	22,762	318	279,167		1,956,333
1877-78 - -	227,303	57,972	30,373	1,359	317,007		2,856,990
1878-79 - -	44,504	6,500	1,118	114	52,236		513,779
1879-80 - -	79,324	16,660	13,738	56	109,778		1,121,015
1880-81 - -	197,894	165,754	8,473	98	372,219		3,277,942
1881-82 - -	333,402	566,429	92,617	728	993,176		8,604,081
1882-83 - -	221,970	347,888	136,614	749	707,221		6,068,934
1883-84 - -	380,577	448,530	218,642	76	1,047,825		8,877,561
1884-85 - -	128,160	449,656	213,593	179	791,588		6,309,140
1885-86 - -	209,484	539,434	312,051	1,057	1,053,026		8,002,350
1886-87 - -	351,898	630,307	130,687	274	1,113,166		8,625,864
1887-88 - -	216,738	427,081	33,038	51	676,908		5,562,373

The sudden expansion of the trade consequent on the removal of the duty, and the start taken by Bombay from 1880-81 in the race with Bengal, are remarkable features in this statement.

In the last year of the series there was a very great decline, owing to the poor harvests.

The price of wheat in England was lower in 1887-88 than in 1886-87 by about 17*d.* a quarter, but the lower average rate of exchange and freights more than compensated for the fall in price, and there would have been a very active export if there had been any large surplus quantity of wheat to export. The spring harvests of 1885 and 1886 in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces were, however, on the whole very bad, and stocks ran so low and prices so high that there was really no room for business.

The following remarks on the Indian wheat trade were made by Sir J. Caird at a meeting of the Society of Arts in April last :—

“ Whenever there is a considerable surplus of food grains in India it is profitable to export wheat. But when there is little or no surplus, wheat cannot be sent away, as it is wanted for home consumption at a higher price than can be given for export. And, though exchange and freights were lower in 1887 than in 1886, the export rapidly diminished. Prices of wheat in India rise and fall not so much from scarcity or abundance of wheat alone, but in unison with the price of the other principal food grains. The retail price of wheat of Northern India in January last was one-half dearer than in 1885. Such a rise of price, when caused by scarcity in India itself, at

“ once puts a stay on export. The wheat trade is thus found to be a safety valve, for when the prospect of a material diminution in the food grains leads to a serious rise in local prices, relief is immediately afforded by the profitable retention in the country of wheat grown for export. I have on several occasions expressed the opinion that India, both from its large population, which was every year rapidly increasing, and from its comparatively limited extent of further available wheat land, could not be depended on for large and continuous supplies of wheat to Europe.”

The imports of wheat and wheatmeal and flour into the United Kingdom in the last four years have been as follows :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
From United States -	36,007,187	36,004,420	45,377,969	27,204,291
„ British North America	2,026,021	3,851,494	4,923,657	1,874,243
„ Australasia - -	5,279,230	738,699	1,347,151	2,315,700
„ Russia - - -	11,086,359	3,710,099	5,522,773	21,368,793
„ Egypt - - -	109,983	40,632	197,787	729,781
„ India - - -	12,101,963	11,028,665	8,509,095	8,188,608
„ Other Countries -	9,778,250	6,679,567	7,962,798	12,456,291
Total - - -	77,288,993	62,143,576	73,841,230	74,137,707

While imports from India fell off largely in the two last years, the enormous advance in supplies from Russia in 1888, and a more moderate one in those from America in the preceding year, will be noticed.

*Tea.*—The increase in the year before of nearly 10 million lbs. was followed by another of nearly 9 millions.

In another year or two, Mr. O’Conor observes, England will probably import as much Indian as China tea, and thereafter Indian tea will gradually oust Chinese tea from the English market. There still remain the Australian and American markets, the former with an average consumption of about 20 million lbs. at least, and the latter 70 million lbs. In other words, there is an outlet for Indian tea, if properly worked, which will double the Indian tea trade even without any expansion in the English market.

This expansion of the exports of Indian tea at the expense of China tea will be very apparent from the following statement of the imports of the United Kingdom, for a series of calendar years, from the principle sources of her supply :—

*Imports of Tea into the United Kingdom.*

	From India.		From Ceylon.		From China.	
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
1872	16,445,170	1,398,106	0	0	160,520,882	10,879,038
1873	18,471,063	1,522,193	0	0	137,246,372	9,261,937
1874	17,608,538	1,566,128	484,135	41,621	133,452,693	9,110,669
1875	25,427,767	2,191,892	159,592	12,063	170,462,921	11,454,840
1876	27,814,214	2,428,906	91,887	6,599	155,907,582	10,145,471
1877	30,940,724	2,677,929	0	0	154,996,561	9,694,755
1878	35,420,059	2,793,247	0	0	165,704,642	10,060,843
1879	38,241,030	2,911,842	135,336	9,892	141,644,277	8,133,599
1880	45,138,111	3,072,922	150,395	10,132	158,195,142	8,349,699
1881	45,434,130	3,060,454	171,676	11,587	162,238,139	8,045,680
1882	53,576,890	3,498,188	507,081	35,866	153,527,372	7,850,561
1883	59,252,435	3,718,038	2,005,510	134,304	156,187,270	7,437,055
1884	63,208,309	3,719,070	2,210,983	158,969	143,770,806	8,376,942
1885	64,382,015	3,732,384	4,242,244	276,645	139,673,354	6,452,557
1886	73,466,795	4,197,672	7,144,313	448,598	145,308,298	6,402,668
1887	84,646,103	4,211,051	13,062,040	756,018	119,799,265	4,641,869

In connexion with this subject the subjoined article, which appeared in the “Times” early in 1888, is of interest :—

“ A special committee of experts of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has reported, on the invitation of the Chinese Government, on the decline in the exports

“ of China tea. Between 1881 and 1886 this export decreased by about 24,000,000 lbs.,  
 “ while that of Indian and Ceylon teas increased by nearly 35,000,000, and the  
 “ past year is expected to show a still more striking disparity. The report recommends  
 “ the despatch of intelligent and practical Chinese to India and Ceylon to study the  
 “ methods of cultivation and preparation there, and the establishment, at government  
 “ cost, of one or two factories in tea-producing districts with modern machinery, to  
 “ teach Chinese how their successful competitors beat them. The present primitive  
 “ methods of preparation in China can only be carried on under the most favourable  
 “ climatic conditions, and wholly fail under the influence of any untoward circumstances.  
 “ Hence the inequalities in the produce of different seasons. The points requiring the  
 “ greatest change are firing and fermentation. The China producers fire the teas more  
 “ rapidly and negligently than in former years, and, in consequence, in a few months  
 “ they become vapid and flavourless. Fermentation also is interrupted, and it is to  
 “ proper fermentation that Indian teas owe the strong rich liquor for which they depend  
 “ on their reputation. What is wanted in China is a strong tea, full of aroma, and so  
 “ perfectly cured that it will retain its qualities for a long time. The system of  
 “ attempting to make large quantities of tea ready for export under one mark (‘ chop ’),  
 “ and purporting to be of the same quality, is one of the main causes of deterioration.  
 “ It means delay in collecting the quantity, and consequent staleness and deterioration  
 “ in the leaf. In India the ‘ chops ’ are small, and consist of the pickings of a single  
 “ day, when the leaves are fresh and retain all their best qualities. Frequently inferior  
 “ qualities are mixed, and although these may escape detection in China, the voyage to  
 “ Europe brings out the coarse flavour. Japan is stealing away the green tea trade  
 “ from China, as India and Ceylon are taking that in black tea. The transit dues in  
 “ China itself heavily handicap Chinese tea in competition. Finally, the report recom-  
 “ mends that foreigners be allowed to set up tea-curing establishments in the interior,  
 “ where modern machinery can be used and every care taken in the preparation, so that  
 “ the article may no longer deserve the reproach of being ‘ perspiration-saturated stuff.’  
 “ From this and other reports on the subject (which is of immense importance to the  
 “ trade of China) which have been summarised in these columns it will perhaps be  
 “ gathered that Indian and Ceylon teas are beating those from China simply because  
 “ they are in every way better—better cultivated, better collected, better cured, better  
 “ packed, more honestly sold, and cheaper.”

*Coffee.*—With a decline in the quantity the value of the exports nevertheless rose, in consequence of a great rise in price, caused partly by failure of the Brazilian crop and partly by speculation.

*Cotton.*—The exports of raw cotton were slightly less than in the preceding year, but the value was greater.

Of the total quantity, 5,374,542 cwt., the exports to England amounted to 2,139,698 cwt., being not quite 40 per cent. of the whole. Only about a third of this is consumed in England, however, quite two-thirds being re-exported to the Continent. The level of price for cotton has fallen so low that many use cloth now made from the finer American or Egyptian cotton who used cloth made from the coarser Indian cotton 10 or 15 years ago. The Lancashire mills are, moreover, not nearly so extensively employed on the manufacture of the coarser kinds of goods for the Indian markets as they were before the Bombay manufactures took their present development. Hence their exports of goods to India are largely of the finer kinds, in which the Bombay mills do not compete as yet to any great extent, and their consumption of Indian cotton has proportionately declined. Our cotton is now most largely used in India itself, on the European Continent where it is manufactured into blouses and other garments for the peasantry and artisans, and to a smaller extent in China for the same purpose and for wadding.

The steady enlargement of the trade with China in Indian cotton manufactures will be seen by reference to the table on page 19.

The chief outlet for the woven goods of the mills is in India itself, and it will no doubt continue to be the chief outlet, for mill-woven goods are surely and rapidly superseding the hand-loom manufactures of the country. For yarn on the other hand the markets of China and Japan offer an extensive field for the Indian spinner, though he may presently find Japan closed against him, for that enterprising people has already about 300,000 spindles at work in steam mills, and the industry will be greatly developed within a few years. But the Bombay spinner will probably continue to hold the field in China, and he will also presently acquire other extensive markets in the other countries of Southern Asia and in Eastern Africa. As regards the market



in China the following extract from the Report on the trade of China for 1887 published by the Imperial Maritime Customs is interesting :—

“ The reports of some of the Commissioners of Customs, as well in the north as in the south of China, make special reference to this commodity to point out that the yarn from Bombay is gradually taking the place of that from Manchester in the markets of China, and the average opinions of the dealers in the yarns, as expressed in these reports, gathered in from widely distant places, is that Bombay yarn is a better wearing article when woven into cloth than is Manchester yarn. India, at length, is sending to China a staple article of commerce mutually beneficial to both nations.”

While the bulk of the trade in yarn is still with China and Japan, the greater part of the trade in piece goods is carried on with the eastern coast of Africa (partly through Aden as an entrepôt) and with Ceylon and the Straits. A good deal of the piece goods trade consists of dyed and printed cloth exported from Madras, while the largest part of the exports of yarn is from Bombay.

The following table shows the progress of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in India since 1876 :—

Year.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.
1876 - - -	47	1,100,112	9,139
1877-78 - - -	53	1,289,706	10,533
1878-79 - - -	58	1,436,464	12,983
1879-80 - - -	58	1,470,830	13,307
1880-81 - - -	58	1,471,730	13,283
1881-82 - - -	62	1,550,944	14,386
1882-83 - - -	62	1,654,108	15,116
1883-84 - - -	74	1,895,284	16,251
1884-85 - - -	81	2,037,055	16,455
1885-86 - - -	86	2,110,847	16,455
1886-87 - - -	94	2,261,561	17,455
1887-88 - - -	95	2,302,982	18,415

*Silk.*—This trade, although there was a slight improvement in the year under review, is decaying steadily, and there seems to be little hope of its revival and restoration to the position it occupied half a century ago. Efforts are being made in Bengal to eradicate the silkworm disease after the system of M. Pasteur, which has produced successful results in France and Italy. If these attempts succeed, the Bengal silk industry may recover. There is also the possibility of an extensive trade in the wild silks, but there are obstacles to the development of this which were mentioned in last year's report. At present the export of wild silk represents about 38 per cent. of the total exports. The cocoons exported are nearly all those of wild worms.

*Seeds.*—The trade in the principal kinds of oilseeds was as follows in the last three years :—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Castor - - -	670,537	610,893	720,951
Earthnuts - - -	655,670	945,895	1,261,637
Linseed - - -	9,510,139	8,656,933	8,422,703
Poppy - - -	695,097	612,654	456,308
Rape - - -	3,721,840	2,659,649	2,081,300
Til or jinjili - - -	1,759,343	2,114,484	2,747,270

Linseed and rapeseed both did badly in the year. These seeds are most largely grown in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and the failure of the winter rains which lessened the field of wheat also lessened the yield of these seeds. The trade in poppy seed was also very bad. Tilseed, castor seed, and earthnuts, on the other hand, were exported in largely increased quantities. The trade in Mowra seed was doubled, and it may be hoped that it will permanently keep a place as an article of export. There was an extraordinarily large shipment of fenugreek seed to Italy from Madras, the reason of which is not explained.

Of the total export of 16 million cwt. of seeds, about 8½ million were destined for the European Continent, 6¼ million for England, and most of the remainder (almost all linseed) for the United States.

It must be mentioned that the competition of the Argentine Republic with India in the supply of linseed to England is becoming active. Last year there were imported into England 268,000 quarters of linseed from South America, of which 244,000 quarters came from the Argentine Republic. The imports from Russia were also much larger than for the last four years, amounting to about 626,000 quarters.

*Jute.*—The jute crop was a very good one, and exports were on a considerable scale. The same was the case with goods made of jute, the expansion of the year being mainly due to extensive shipments to Australia. After some years of drought there, and consequent trade depression, there was a good wheat harvest, and a successful sheep-shearing; hence wheat and wool were exported in large quantities, and there was an active demand for bags and packs.

*Hides and Skins.*—The trade in raw hides and skins again fell off, but there was an advance in those dressed or tanned. The Madras tanneries have made good progress; of the total value of exports, Rx. 2,526,666, those from Madras ports amounted to Rx. 2,068,383.

*Saltpetre.*—The trade of the year was lower than in 1886–87 or in the six years preceding. It is exposed to great competition from nitrate of soda, and the restrictions to which the trade is necessarily subject in India for the protection of the salt revenue no doubt make competition more difficult with an article not subject to similar restrictions.

*Indigo.*—There was some recovery in the value of exports, but no indication of progress in this branch of trade.

*Cinchona Bark.*—There was an advance on the trade of 1886–87, the quantity exported having risen from 1,286,900 lbs. to 1,449,313 lbs., accompanied, however, by a largely reduced value, the result of a fall in prices. Nearly the whole of the export is from Madras, the bark produced in Bengal (at least in the Government plantations) being manufactured there for consumption in India.

overnment  
res.

The value of these transactions was less than in 1886–87 by about 13 per cent.

Railway material, which constitutes nearly half of the whole imports, declined by about Rx. 644,000, and there was also a material decline in imports of arms, ammunition, and military stores.

There was an increase in the imports of coal, drugs, and medicines, boots and shoes, machinery, metals, iron, paper, parts of ships, and telegraph materials, a substantial part of the increase being due to the requirements of the recently annexed province of Upper Burma.

measure.

The imports of gold during the year were a little larger than they had been in either of the two preceding years, though still much below the average of former years. The imports of silver were also much larger than in the preceding year and much in excess of the average.

The following were the net imports of gold and silver respectively during the past seven years :—

	Tens of Rupees.	
	Gold.	Silver.
1881–82	4,843,984	5,379,050
1882–83	4,930,871	7,480,227
1883–84	5,462,505	6,405,161
1884–85	4,671,937	7,245,631
1885–86	2,762,935	11,606,628
1886–87	2,177,065	7,155,738
1887–88	2,992,481	9,228,751

Not including some trifling realisations on "imports by post, &c.," the gross amounts realised as duties on imports from 1882-83 (from which year duties on nearly all articles of trade were abolished), and as duties on exports, are embraced in the following statement:—

Customs duties.

	Tens of Rupees.					
	Import Duties.					Export Duty.
	Arms, Ammunition, &c.	Liquors.	Opium.	Petroleum.	Salt.	Rice.
1882-83	10,874	417,609	280	—	1,764,854	831,994
1883-84	14,700	420,159	209	—	1,750,647	718,876
1884-85	14,994	401,260	286	—	1,942,513	588,394
1885-86	16,874	418,164	280	—	1,820,749	743,849
1886-87	21,711	488,197	428	—	1,979,128	708,412
1887-88	22,370	527,792	255	13,709	1,894,487	756,498

Petroleum was added to the list of dutiable imports from 10th February 1888. The increase under liquors is accounted for by the raising of the duty on spirits from 14th January 1887.

The private trade of the principal ports (both foreign and coasting) is compared in the following table:—

Trade of different ports.

	Tens of Rupees.				
	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Rangoon.	Madras.	Karachi.
<b>Foreign Imports:</b>					
Merchandise	25,260,261	23,243,196	5,506,935	4,426,238	2,583,077
Treasure	12,166,777	1,283,717	19,464	137,427	144,782
	37,427,038	24,526,913	5,526,399	4,563,665	2,727,859
<b>Foreign Exports:</b>					
Merchandise	34,394,325	35,712,656	4,390,781	4,373,884	2,603,708
Treasure	1,130,916	87,812	1,800	210,354	58,921
	35,525,241	35,800,468	4,392,581	4,584,238	2,662,629
<b>Total Foreign Trade</b>	72,952,279	60,327,381	9,918,980	9,147,903	5,390,488
<b>Coasting Imports:</b>					
Merchandise	10,469,079	3,295,316	3,213,031	1,207,168	2,050,065
Treasure	234,843	184,103	120,264	0	34,154
	10,703,922	3,479,419	3,333,295	1,207,168	2,084,219
<b>Coasting Exports:</b>					
Merchandise	7,031,993	6,318,248	1,355,125	479,989	1,389,131
Treasure	353,588	684,565	165,273	281,550	4,157
	7,385,581	7,002,813	1,520,398	761,539	1,393,288
<b>Total Coasting Trade</b>	18,089,503	10,482,232	4,853,693	1,968,707	3,477,507
<b>Total Trade</b>	91,041,782	70,809,613	14,772,673	11,116,610	8,867,995

The expansion or decline of trade at the above ports as compared with the preceding year was as shown below :—

		Tens of Rupees.				
		Bombay.	Calcutta.	Rangoon.	Madras.	Karachi.
Foreign Trade	1886-87 - -	68,375,580	58,982,273	8,008,295	8,912,022	5,885,832
	1887-88 - -	72,952,279	60,327,581	9,918,990	9,147,903	5,390,488
Coasting Trade	1886-87 - -	16,177,590	9,710,902	4,858,303	1,917,099	3,320,018
	1887-88 - -	18,089,503	10,482,232	4,853,693	1,968,707	3,477,507
Total Trade	1886-87 - -	84,553,170	68,693,175	12,866,598	10,829,121	9,205,850
	1887-88 - -	91,041,782	70,809,613	14,772,673	11,116,610	8,867,995
	Increase -	6,488,612	2,116,438	1,906,075	287,489	
	Decrease -					837,855

The increase in the foreign import trade of Burma was very remarkable (from Rx. 3,710,054 to Rx. 5,689,342). The trade of 1883-84 was the largest previously on record. It fell off after the annexation and the troubles and disturbances which ensued, but in 1887-88 the imports reached an unprecedented figure. If tranquillity can be ensured, the trade of Burma must continue to expand from year to year with the development of railways and other easy means of communication reaching throughout the country and towards the markets of South-Western China.

Trade with  
different  
countries.

The total private trade with various countries is compared below :—

	Tens of Rupees.				
	Merchandise.		Treasure.		Total.
	Imports	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	
United Kingdom - - -	49,042,488	35,043,952	7,833,246	262,784	92,182,470
China (including Hong Kong) - -	2,415,136	13,092,090	2,602,555	36,258	18,146,039
France - - - -	849,016	7,209,823	79,355	29,277	8,167,471
Straits Settlements - - -	2,119,599	4,175,726	102,682	33,445	6,431,452
United States - - - -	1,030,279	3,782,692	917,110	90	5,730,351
Italy - - - -	370,993	4,527,545	471,309	4,387	5,374,234
Austria - - - -	770,933	2,734,509	80,713	2,727	3,588,882
Belgium - - - -	301,648	3,171,350	0	0	3,472,993
Ceylon - - - -	633,599	2,077,466	62,317	502,678	3,276,060
Mauritius - - - -	1,550,373	1,101,368	40,996	900	2,693,637
Persia - - - -	637,481	1,372,209	76,765	113,511	2,199,916
Australasia - - - -	484,809	1,124,534	540,347	0	2,149,690
Arabia - - - -	356,738	1,029,532	407,804	71,770	1,865,844
Zanzibar - - - -	593,370	492,221	21,605	387,180	1,494,376
Germany - - - -	194,493	1,032,347	0	0	1,226,840
Aden - - - -	114,232	901,368	150,615	27,257	1,193,472
Turkey in Asia - - -	275,903	503,068	142,942	16,040	937,953

The changes of position of these countries with reference to the value of India's trade with them are as follows :—Italy has fallen below the Straits and the United States, Belgium below Austria, Arabia below Australia, and Aden below Germany.

*United Kingdom.*—The trade with the United Kingdom stands compared with that of former years as follows:—

	Tens of Rupees.				
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>Imports from United Kingdom :</b>					
Merchandise - - - -	42,925,184	42,197,870	41,658,962	46,769,519	49,042,488
Treasure - - - -	6,786,377	8,180,744	8,277,479	5,902,018	7,833,246
<b>Total Imports - -</b>	<b>49,711,561</b>	<b>50,378,614</b>	<b>49,936,441</b>	<b>52,671,537</b>	<b>56,875,734</b>
<b>Exports to United Kingdom :</b>					
Merchandise - - - -	36,969,068	33,610,078	34,292,443	34,298,160	35,043,952
Treasure - - - -	14,965	129,685	410,293	738,708	262,784
<b>Total Exports - -</b>	<b>36,984,033</b>	<b>33,739,763</b>	<b>34,702,736</b>	<b>35,036,868</b>	<b>35,306,736</b>
<b>Total Trade - - -</b>	<b>86,695,594</b>	<b>84,118,377</b>	<b>84,639,177</b>	<b>87,708,405</b>	<b>92,182,470</b>

Under imports there was a large fall, amounting to more than 8½ per cent. in cotton goods, the result of previous overstocking; but the trade in some of the other great staple imports from England (apparel, coal, hardware and cutlery, railway material, machinery and millwork, silks and woollens) increased materially, and consequently the total value of all imports exhibits an increase of a little under 5 per cent.

Exports of Indian produce to England have been practically stationary for the last four years. An increase of nearly 33 per cent. in re-exports was due almost entirely to speculative action in copper. Prior to 1887-88, as might be expected, copper was an import from the United Kingdom, not an export, but during that year, in consequence of the inflation in the price of the metal, 89,206 cwt. of copper were reshipped to England for sale there.

*China.*—The following statement combines in one the trade with Hong Kong and with the Treaty Ports:—

	Tens of Rupees.				
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>Imports from China :</b>					
Merchandise - - - -	2,133,644	1,865,759	1,851,747	2,187,958	2,415,136
Treasure - - - -	1,913,468	2,052,288	3,870,177	2,081,859	2,602,555
<b>Total Imports - -</b>	<b>4,047,112</b>	<b>3,918,047</b>	<b>5,721,924</b>	<b>4,269,817</b>	<b>5,017,691</b>
<b>Exports to China :</b>					
Merchandise - - - -	13,175,605	12,564,636	12,657,452	13,433,882	13,092,090
Treasure - - - -	26,260	115,500	23,750	5,007	36,258
<b>Total Exports - -</b>	<b>13,201,865</b>	<b>12,680,136</b>	<b>12,681,202</b>	<b>13,438,889</b>	<b>13,128,348</b>
<b>Total Trade - - -</b>	<b>17,248,977</b>	<b>16,598,183</b>	<b>18,403,126</b>	<b>17,708,706</b>	<b>18,146,039</b>

Three statistical tables will now be given with the object of presenting clearly to view the great features of the trade with China. In the first, China's trade with India is compared with her trade with the United Kingdom for three years. The second table is an epitome of the first, the four chief staples being given separately, and the trade with the United Kingdom and with India being shown in one. The third table exhibits for several years past the exports to China from the United Kingdom and from India respectively of opium and of cotton goods.

No. 1.—VALUE of TRADE with CHINA of the UNITED KINGDOM and INDIA.

UNITED KINGDOM.								INDIA.							
Imports from China.				Exports to China.				Imports from China.				Exports to China.			
—	Treaty Ports and Macão.	Hong Kong.	Total.	—	Treaty Ports.	Hong Kong.	Total.	—	Treaty Ports.	Hong Kong.	Total.	—	Treaty Ports.	Hong Kong.	Total.
1885.								1885-86.							
Tea . . . . .	£ 6,040,151	£ 403,406	£ 6,443,557	Opium . . . . .	£ 375	£ 35,768	£ 36,143	Tea . . . . .	Rx. 187,171	Rx. 74,761	Rx. 261,932	Opium . . . . .	Rx. 2,767,948	Rx. 6,333,310	Rx. 9,101,258
Silk, raw . . . . .	1,308,030	67,455	1,375,485	Cotton, raw . . . . .	0	0	0	Silk, raw . . . . .	106,411	463,489	571,900	Cotton, raw . . . . .	4,710	829,454	834,164
„ manufactures . . . . .	49,629	40,019	89,648	„ manufactures . . . . .	3,773,921	2,473,035	6,246,956	„ manufactures . . . . .	4,943	333,210	338,153	„ manufactures . . . . .	332,745	2,102,365	2,435,110
Sugar . . . . .	0	5,644	5,644	Woollen „ . . . . .	774,477	393,592	1,173,069	Sugar . . . . .	0	241,898	241,898	Woollen „ . . . . .	105	1,553	1,658
Metals . . . . .	0	110,312	110,312	Metals . . . . .	325,489	353,848	679,337	Metals . . . . .	0	126,687	126,687	Metals . . . . .	0	165	165
All other Articles . . . . .	1,212,843	340,673	1,553,516	All other Articles . . . . .	642,646	800,945	1,443,591	All other Articles . . . . .	477	310,500	310,977	All other Articles . . . . .	10,025	374,273	384,298
Total . . . . .	8,018,463	908,414	8,926,877	Total . . . . .	5,515,918	4,062,182	9,578,100	Total . . . . .	290,002	1,552,745	1,842,747	Total . . . . .	3,115,538	9,541,919	12,657,452
1886.								1886-87.							
Tea . . . . .	5,977,883	424,785	6,402,668	Opium . . . . .	0	30,975	30,975	Tea . . . . .	203,065	80,089	283,053	Opium . . . . .	2,122,163	7,560,725	9,682,908
Silk, raw . . . . .	1,087,257	507,500	1,594,757	Cotton, raw . . . . .	0	0	0	Silk, raw . . . . .	104,113	543,124	647,237	Cotton, raw . . . . .	19,028	802,184	821,212
„ manufactures . . . . .	77,341	59,349	136,690	„ manufactures . . . . .	3,670,364	1,390,831	5,061,195	„ manufactures . . . . .	9,127	400,190	409,317	„ manufactures . . . . .	535,537	2,369,090	2,904,627
Sugar . . . . .	13,110	30,774	43,884	Woollen „ . . . . .	895,978	549,156	1,445,134	Sugar . . . . .	0	301,796	301,796	Woollen „ . . . . .	7	1,545	1,552
Metals . . . . .	0	96,481	96,481	Metals . . . . .	318,761	243,967	562,728	Metals . . . . .	4	162,309	162,313	Metals . . . . .	0	6,849	6,849
All other Articles . . . . .	902,406	447,213	1,349,619	All other Articles . . . . .	530,441	544,937	1,075,378	All other Articles . . . . .	912	384,326	385,238	All other Articles . . . . .	30,967	504,340	535,307
Total . . . . .	8,065,597	1,566,063	9,631,660	Total . . . . .	5,415,544	2,358,768	7,774,312	Total . . . . .	316,123	1,671,635	2,187,758	Total . . . . .	2,698,622	10,736,299	13,434,902
1887.								1887-88.							
Tea . . . . .	4,220,352	342,517	4,562,869	Opium . . . . .	0	49,731	49,731	Tea . . . . .	143,068	69,949	213,017	Opium . . . . .	2,051,965	6,632,246	8,684,211
Silk, raw . . . . .	1,334,919	358,088	1,693,007	Cotton, raw . . . . .	0	0	0	Silk, raw . . . . .	137,694	713,318	851,012	Cotton, raw . . . . .	13,311	499,528	512,839
„ manufactures . . . . .	101,955	61,708	163,663	„ manufactures . . . . .	4,515,314	1,615,946	6,131,260	„ manufactures . . . . .	12,331	462,251	474,582	„ manufactures . . . . .	693,942	2,444,063	3,138,005
Sugar . . . . .	120	9,133	9,253	Woollen „ . . . . .	847,106	376,450	1,223,556	Sugar . . . . .	0	376,964	376,964	Woollen „ . . . . .	29	2,260	2,289
Metals . . . . .	9,350	4,000	13,350	Metals . . . . .	341,373	256,011	597,384	Metals . . . . .	2	96,470	96,472	Metals . . . . .	0	1,320	1,320
All other Articles . . . . .	1,080,996	423,800	1,504,796	All other Articles . . . . .	630,337	695,371	1,325,708	All other Articles . . . . .	4,734	376,336	381,070	All other Articles . . . . .	14,026	544,799	558,825
Total . . . . .	6,705,622	1,409,241	8,114,863	Total . . . . .	6,083,938	2,363,561	8,447,499	Total . . . . .	317,834	2,097,263	2,415,136	Total . . . . .	2,762,273	10,326,517	13,092,099

Note.—In addition to the direct exports to China from India, a large quantity of rice goes from Burma to the Straits of which China is the ultimate destination.

No. 2.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of TRADE of CHINA with UNITED KINGDOM and INDIA together.

IMPORTS FROM CHINA.				EXPORTS TO CHINA.			
—	1885.	1886.	1887.	—	1885.	1886.	1887.
Tea - - -	£ 6,714,489	£ 6,685,721	£ 4,854,911	Opium - - -	£ 9,337,895	£ 9,704,883	£ 8,738,992
Silk (raw and manufactured) - -	2,376,086	2,787,569	3,302,259	Cotton goods - -	8,681,585	7,965,831	9,759,867
All other Articles - -	2,349,039	2,329,333	2,372,899	All other Articles - -	4,216,572	3,738,478	4,085,724
Total - - -	11,489,614	11,802,617	10,580,069	Total - - -	22,293,552	21,409,192	22,579,583

(It must be noted that, although in the above table the calendar years are entered, the periods are, in respect of the Indian portion of the transactions, really the financial years; also that the Indian portion of the figures is not strictly expressed in pounds, but in tens of rupees.)

No. 3.—EXPORTS of OPIUM and COTTON GOODS to CHINA.

—	Opium.		Cotton Goods.	
	From United Kingdom.	From India.	From United Kingdom.	From India.
	£	Rx.	£	Rx.
1872 - - - -	6,700	10,529,673	7,089,128	73,054
1873 - - - -	11,432	10,274,422	5,944,867	84,932
1874 - - - -	0	10,862,694	6,132,909	85,545
1875 - - - -	18,754	9,776,701	6,071,319	208,236
1876 - - - -	10,923	11,174,121	5,633,450	309,270
1877 - - - -	2,874	11,203,997	5,258,069	613,621
1878 - - - -	45,670	11,916,605	4,516,376	784,445
1879 - - - -	31,130	13,123,489	5,788,311	982,010
1880 - - - -	8,384	12,293,330	6,468,501	1,129,939
1881 - - - -	60,405	11,011,657	6,923,631	1,160,135
1882 - - - -	1,640	10,140,079	5,421,923	1,513,869
1883 - - - -	87,173	10,288,453	4,764,329	1,623,115
1884 - - - -	110,240	9,450,180	4,926,163	2,117,814
1885 - - - -	36,137	9,301,258	6,245,956	2,435,629
1886 - - - -	30,975	9,673,908	5,061,195	2,904,636
1887 - - - -	49,781	8,684,211	6,431,262	3,323,605

(In the case of the exports from India in the above table the period embraced is really the financial year.)

It will be seen from the first of the above tables that the imports and exports of China to and from the United Kingdom roughly balance one another. Taking the United Kingdom and India together, the average annual excess for the three years of exports over imports was 10,817,342*l.*, while, taking India alone, it was 10,909,527*l.*

The year 1887 having been the first in which the new arrangements under the Chefoo Convention took effect, the whole of the imports of opium into China were for the first time taken cognizance of and recorded by the Foreign Customs. The Statistical Secretary at Shanghai says that in the northern ports there is a concurrence of opinion that the taste for foreign opium is languishing, preference being given to that produced in Manchuria and some provinces of China proper.

The decline in value of exports of opium to China is to some extent set off by the steady annual increase in exports of cotton goods from India. From the reports of Customs Commissioners in China it appears that yarn from Bombay is gradually taking the place of that from Manchester, being found to be a better wearing article when woven into cloth.

*France.*—Imports were relatively considerable, chiefly as the result of an active trade in coloured cotton goods, which nearly doubled in quantity and value. Clocks and watches, brandy and wines, also gave increased values, while silk goods and apparel rather declined. The establishment of a regular service by the Messageries Maritimes with Bombay will probably give a stimulus to the import trade.

Most of the staple exports to France shared in the general decline of the trade. Coffee, cotton, hides and skins, jute, lac, cocoanut oil, oilseeds, pepper, all fell away more or less materially. The only exceptions are indigo, raw silk, and horns. Wheat slightly increased in value as the result of the higher prices in India, but the quantity was smaller.

*Italy.*—On both sides there was a decline in this trade. The import trade comprises a great variety of articles, of which corals are much the most important. These, as well as glass beads and false pearls (another prominent item), show diminished values.

As with the other continental countries, cotton is about the most important staple of the export trade. The quantity exported last year was smaller, but the value a little larger, than in the preceding year, prices having risen in Bombay. The export of wheat fell from 5,212,305 cwt. to 3,073,764 cwt. The extent of the wheat trade depends entirely upon price; with good crops in India, Italy will always take a considerable supply, but the crops were not good, while South Russia had the most abundant wheat harvest known for years. The hide trade also fell off, as did the trade in raw silk, while the export of jute was comparatively very large.

*Austria.*—The trade with Austria in 1887–88 showed further improvement on the great advance of the preceding year. The total imports and exports (Indian goods) for three years were in value:—

—		Imports.	Exports.
		Rx.	Rx.
1875–76	- -	451,885	2,005,357
1876–77	- -	723,864	2,634,303
1877–78	- -	770,933	2,722,048

Some proportion of the imported goods must be of Italian and German origin, but apart from those it is clear that Austrian imports to India are being pushed with some energy. The maintenance of the subsidised line of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamers as a regular service between Trieste and Bombay has much to do with the development of the trade. Exports of Indian goods to Austria have not increased at all as fast proportionately, but they are greatly in excess of the imports. They consist mainly of cotton, indigo, hides and skins, and jute.

*Belgium.*—While imports increased exports fell off. A large decrease in wheat, and a smaller one in cotton, account for the decline.

*Germany.*—The direct trade with Germany is still small, much of it being carried on through England, but it is increasing with speed. Among the principal imports is salt, brought to Burman ports, whence is shipped the rice so extensively used for distillation in North Germany. India received 23,000 tons of salt from Germany during the year, a much smaller import than in the preceding year, but that year's imports were unprecedentedly large, being four times in excess of the average. There was also a tolerably large import of German beet sugar, a trade which is practically new. The trade in German woollens is increasing, the imports of last year amounting to 440,000 yards. Matches are the only other import of any consequence.

There was a considerable increase in the exports of cotton, indigo, rice, and jute, which are the largest exports to Germany.

*Russia.*—From European Russia India imports practically nothing.

A new trade has sprung up, however, within the last two years with Asiatic Russia in petroleum shipped from Batoum. The anticipation has already been realised that the importation of this oil was the beginning of a formidable competition with American oil. The imports were:—

—		Gals.	Rx.
1886–87	- -	1,577,392	67,043
1887–88	- -	5,036,055	227,274

Cotton and indigo are the principal exports to European Russia. In both there was a large increase of trade.



*United States.*—With a falling off in imports from Rx. 1,170,332 to Rx. 1,030,279 an advance appears in exports of Indian goods from Rx. 3,190,977 to Rx. 3,722,059. The bulk of the imports consists of mineral oil, and the decrease is due to a decline in that trade, which fell from 29,144,765 to 25,038,620 gallons.

*Arabia.*—Exports somewhat fell off, rice, wheat, and jowari and bajra (the largest exports) having been in smaller demand. The export of coffee amounted to 10,499 cwt. This trade is a testimony to the merits of Indian coffee, which could not be wanted in these regions unless it was so good as to be capable of substitution for Arabian coffee, whether for local consumption or for re-export to places where Mocha coffee is appreciated.

*Australia.*—The imports of copper showed a material increase, due partly to quantity and partly to a rise in price. There was also a larger increase of coal, with a smaller import of horses. These three items continue to comprise practically all the import trade with Australia.

The exports of gunny bags, which had been on a relatively small scale during the continuance of the drought from which the Colonies suffered for some time before 1887, expanded greatly with the return of good harvests. The exports of rice and castor oil also increased, and the trade in tea exhibits a most satisfactory expansion. It is to be hoped that Indian tea has at last taken firm hold of the Australian market, which has a capacity for consuming at least 20 million lbs. of tea even at present.

The number and tonnage of total shipping, with cargoes and in ballast, which Shipping entered and cleared at Indian ports from and to foreign countries, was as follows for two years :—

—		Number.	Tons.	Average tonnage.
1886-87	- -	10,584	7,172,193	678
1887-88	- -	10,893	7,189,465	660

The increase in tonnage was but fractional, being only 17,272 tons more than in the previous year, while the number of vessels was 309 more. The average tonnage has again fallen off.

The following table is for steamers only :—

—		Entered.		Cleared.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1886-87	- -	1,602	2,342,690	1,620	2,398,164
1887-88	- -	1,585	2,411,272	1,605	2,472,222

There is a steady increase year after year in the proportion of steam to sailing tonnage.

According to nationalities, the following was the distribution of the total shipping during 1887-88 :—

—		No.	Tons.	Average tonnage.
British	- - -	3,869	5,772,747	1,492
British Indian	- - -	2,121	277,197	131
Foreign :				
<i>Italian</i>	- - -	138	206,238	
<i>Austrian</i>	- - -	117	203,706	
<i>German</i>	- - -	166	182,160	
<i>American</i>	- - -	68	97,507	
<i>Arabian</i>	- - -	642	89,477	
<i>French</i>	- - -	91	77,292	
<i>Norwegian</i>	- - -	64	59,911	
<i>Dutch</i>	- - -	28	24,782	
<i>Turkish</i>	- - -	58	13,890	
<i>Swedish</i>	- - -	16	6,305	
<i>Others</i>	- - -	83	7,735	
		1,471	969,003	659
Native	- - -	3,432	170,518	50

The shipping of the following nationalities has increased as compared with the year before—Italian, Austrian, American, Arabian, Swedish and Turkish; while in respect to the following there was a falling off—German, French, Norwegian, Dutch. As to the latter, the service of mail steamers calling regularly between Madras Ports and the Straits, which raised the figures during the two preceding years, appears to have either ceased or become less frequent.

Although the volume of the trade with France stands in advance of any other continental countries and of the United States, yet the French shipping engaged in the trade with India does not attain to the Italian, Austrian, German, or American.

Omitting Upper Burma, which is now British territory, the land trade across the frontier compares as follows with that of the previous year :—

	Tens of Rupees.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>Imports :</b>		
Merchandise -	3,496,275	3,713,665
Treasure -	270,288	459,276
<b>Total -</b>	<b>3,766,563</b>	<b>4,171,941</b>
<b>Exports :</b>		
Merchandise -	5,462,147	4,778,707
Treasure -	182,708	242,916
<b>Total -</b>	<b>5,644,855</b>	<b>5,021,623</b>
	<b>9,411,418</b>	<b>9,193,564</b>

The trade with Nepal stood as follows :—

	Tens of Rupees.	
	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>Imports :</b>		
Merchandise -	1,669,738	1,644,006
Treasure -	166,996	254,223
<b>Total -</b>	<b>1,836,734</b>	<b>1,898,229</b>
<b>Exports :</b>		
Merchandise -	860,639	1,120,148
Treasure -	14,151	17,039
<b>Total -</b>	<b>874,790</b>	<b>1,137,187</b>

The very large increase in the exports to Nepal was mainly due to a development of trade in cotton piece goods, brass and copper, provisions, betelnuts and other spices, and sugar.

The trade with Cashmere shows a substantial increase, which is attributable to the ruler of that State having taken off the heavy import duty levied on wheat, and having freed all exports.

The rail-borne trade across the South Afghan border is rapidly displacing the caravan trade, and with the further extension of the line to the Khwaja Amran range there will no doubt be a further large development of traffic. It must be observed, however, that the bulk of the trade is in exports, and that more than half of these consists of railway material, while a substantial proportion of the remainder is sent to Quetta for the requirements of the large military and civil population established there. The trade with parts beyond Quetta is as yet not large, and perhaps it can hardly be expected to become so until Kandahar is reached.

Trade with Cabul is not progressing as it might have been expected to do, seeing that the railway runs right up to its border, and that the country has been free for the last few years from serious political convulsions. Whether the stagnation of the trade is to be attributed to Russian customs restrictions on the border of Northern Afghanistan, impeding the progress of transit trade between India and Central Asia, or to the illiberal fiscal régime of the Ameer, or to tribal disturbances from time to time, it is certain in any case that the trade gives no indication of material increase. The sale of Russian goods is stated in a Consular report to be yearly increasing in Persia and in the neighbouring Afghan territory, from which British goods are being driven out.

The trade with Ladakh is really almost entirely transit trade to and from Central Asia. The exports from India to Ladakh in 1887-88 were valued at Rx. 77,624, and imports at Rx. 91,927, the former showing an increase of Rx. 18,520, and the latter of Rx. 33,935. An extraordinary demand for charas enhanced its price considerably, and led to much speculation. European piece goods were exported in greatly increased quantities, no doubt mostly in exchange for the abnormal imports of charas. The value of Indian teas sent to Ladakh increased from Rx. 9,782 to Rx. 10,460; but of that re-exported to Turkestan the value declined from Rx. 9,979 to Rx. 9,220. The prohibition of the sale of Indian teas in Yarkund took effect in the autumn of 1887. The Chinese authorities there are reported to have burnt three merchants' loads as a warning to others.

The statistics of Indian trade cannot be considered as absolutely complete without adding to the foreign trade of British India that of the Foreign Possessions in the peninsula. Unfortunately these cannot be given up to date, it having been found impossible, after repeated efforts for years past, to obtain the required particulars from the local authorities. However, the following tables will furnish an idea of the value and particulars of this trade:—

Trade of  
French  
Portuguese  
Possessions

### FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
Articles.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Articles.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Coal - - -	0	0	12,149	0	Coffee - - -	4,756	7,209	14,256	5,456
Cotton :					Cotton :				
Raw - - -	0	0	178	0	Raw - - -	4,855	7,347	0	0
Manufactures -	19,609	9,704	11,909	18,627	Manufactures -	159,693	124,738	357,077	205,765
Jute manufactures	814	920	4,018	5,937	Dyeing, &c. materials :				
Liquors :					Indigo - - -	10,370	16,018	5,962	3,740
Spirits - - -	2,698	239	41	0	Other sorts -	235	1,187	1,756	1,559
Wines and liqueurs - - -	9,150	10,290	8,438	12,362	Grain and pulse :				
Metals - - -	11,361	9,676	12,440	10,332	Rice - - -	118,425	72,607	34,250	68,631
Spices - - -	19,396	13,700	20,342	18,654	Other sorts -	726	1,923	160	22,318
Sugar - - -	1,916	1,170	782	870	Hides and skins -	12,095	18,957	5,685	16,494
Tobacco - - -	0	83	139	0	Oils - - - - -	6,969	13,019	14,059	6,890
Wood - - - - -	4,689	29,661	13,363	21,222	Seeds (earthnuts)	296,870	367,907	546,642	358,096
All other Articles -	37,396	33,046	29,638	32,589	Spices - - - -	4,008	19,016	14,050	14,706
					Sugar - - - -	0	19	86	21
					Tobacco - - -	15	704	66	0
					All other Articles	20,765	29,971	26,577	50,733
<b>Total Merchandise</b>	<b>106,929</b>	<b>108,439</b>	<b>118,437</b>	<b>115,593</b>	<b>Total Merchandise</b>	<b>639,282</b>	<b>680,622</b>	<b>1,020,626</b>	<b>754,209</b>
" Treasure -	3,062	593	1,586	2,354	" Treasure -	0	0	0	0
" Imports	103,867	107,846	116,851	113,239	" Exports -	639,282	680,622	1,020,626	754,209

  

Countries.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Countries.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
United Kingdom -	6,373	5,015	2,099	1,743	United Kingdom -	48,949	28,854	21,253	19,713
France - - - - -	89,672	38,159	35,004	29,203	France - - - - -	378,956	489,406	727,904	508,756
Straits Settlements -	46,672	54,197	50,408	64,650	Straits Settlements	43,550	41,706	167,874	110,017
Réunion - - - - -	7,164	5,266	15,049	8,704	Réunion - - - - -	51,028	50,046	75,472	46,008
Other Countries -	7,047	5,802	10,882	11,293	Other Countries -	116,799	70,610	28,123	69,715
<b>Total Merchandise</b>	<b>106,929</b>	<b>108,439</b>	<b>118,437</b>	<b>115,593</b>	<b>Total Exports -</b>	<b>639,282</b>	<b>680,622</b>	<b>1,020,626</b>	<b>754,209</b>
N.B.—The imports of Treasure are mostly from the Straits Settlements.									

## PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS.

IMPORTS.					EXPORTS.				
Articles.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Articles.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Cotton manufactures	201	131	66	56	Cotton manufactures	6,010	3,909	3,933	3,632
Liquors:					Grain and pulse:				
Ale, beer, and porter -	2	108	0	0	Rice - - -	0	158	207	0
Spirits - - -	1,779	1,713	1,567	2,628	Other sorts -	16	15	14	10
Wines and liqueurs -	11,088	11,685	11,884	11,696	Spices - - -	305	867	7	2,116
Metals - - -	105	110	54	7	All other Articles	2,415	2,597	2,786	5,626
Oils, mineral - -	0	0	856	3,428					
Railway materials -	0	23,159	78,398	33,528					
Sugar - - -	20		7	12					
Tobacco - - -	515	410	525	288					
All other Articles -	7,349	9,669	7,188	8,311					
Total Imports -	21,059	46,991	100,545	60,454	Total Exports -	8,836	7,546	6,947	11,384

Countries.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	Countries.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
United Kingdom -	5,161	31,157	84,927	42,078	United Kingdom -	24	122	44	0
Portugal - - -	13,803	14,548	13,830	13,485	Portugal - - -	690	1,679	214	6,589
Mozambique - -	894	1,020	952	1,284	Mozambique - -	7,732	5,499	5,814	4,464
Other Countries -	1,201	266	836	3,607	Other Countries -	390	246	875	331
Total Imports -	21,059	46,991	100,545	60,454	Total Exports -	8,836	7,546	6,947	11,384

al trade  
ndia.

The addition of the frontier land trade, and of the trade of Foreign Possessions (taking for the latter the statistics of 1886-87), brings up the total foreign trade of India to the following figures:—

Imports of merchandise -	-	-	-	Rx.	68,895,324
Exports of ditto -	-	-	-		95,982,955
Imports of treasure -	-	-	-		14,286,386
Exports of ditto -	-	-	-		1,627,540
Total -	-	-	-		<u>180,792,205</u>

de of  
8-89.

In conclusion, the leading features of the current year's trade will appear from the following statement, the figures being taken from the latest monthly account received. It will be seen that the two-thirds of the year (up to 30th November 1888) show an enormous advance of imports, while the increase of exports is a little more than one-third as large. The principal head of increase is cotton manufactures (Rx. 2,951,148), under which head there was in the preceding year a great falling off. The import of mineral oils (now subject to duty) increased largely. Malt liquors increased, while spirits and wines fell off. Under exports, there was a decline in rice, and an improvement in wheat; the latter, however, was inconsiderable in amount as a set-off against the great decline of 1887-88. Exports of coffee improved, although imports did so too. Raw cotton fell off by Rx. 2,398,814. In jute, both raw and manufactured, a satisfactory advance appeared.

	Comparison of 1887-88 with previous year.	Totals in 1888-89 (8 months).	Comparison with corresponding period of 1887-88.
Imports of private merchandise -	Rx. + 3,723,351	Rx. 43,025,989	Rx. + 4,025,555
Exports of ditto -	+ 2,042,602	56,836,181	+ 1,276,261
<b>Imports :</b>			
Sugar - - - - -	+ 33,077	1,061,728	- 83,996
Provisions - - - - -	+ 324,963	1,022,253	+ 53,727
Liquors { ale, &c. - - - - -	+ 43,128	260,226	+ 15,642
{ spirits - - - - -	- 27,294	471,148	- 13,029
{ wines, &c. - - - - -	+ 11,721	212,245	- 16,971
Spices - - - - -	+ 267,672	473,809	- 78,849
Salt - - - - -	+ 26,534	581,700	+ 111,362
Tea - - - - -	- 63,842	194,878	+ 38,891
Coffee - - - - -	+ 45,925	86,849	+ 22,033
Cotton, raw - - - - -	+ 7,172	87,241	+ 10,792
" twist and yarn - - - - -	+ 263,529	2,476,147	+ 377,815
" piece goods, grey - - - - -	- 1,200,568	10,155,203	+ 1,442,160
" " white - - - - -	- 123,691	3,580,563	+ 813,129
" " coloured - - - - -	- 714,324	3,728,488	+ 318,044
Silk, raw - - - - -	+ 380,945	656,321	- 219,029
" piece goods - - - - -	+ 358,331	1,132,235	+ 47,443
Wool manufactures - - - - -	+ 186,891	1,156,604	- 57,166
Coal, &c. - - - - -	+ 347,296	1,123,926	+ 121,652
Metals - - - - -	+ 623,985	2,403,221	- 697,439
Railway materials - - - - -	+ 1,142,478	1,812,898	+ 399,109
Machinery, &c. - - - - -	+ 428,759	1,441,841	+ 368,293
Oils, mineral - - - - -	+ 14,519	1,176,785	+ 371,648
Tobacco - - - - -	- 8,510	370,672	+ 74,494
<b>Exports :</b>			
Rice (husked) - - - - -	+ 460,300	3,718,272	- 736,129
Wheat - - - - -	- 3,063,490	5,723,997	+ 805,984
Tea - - - - -	+ 446,448	3,954,382	+ 102,296
Coffee - - - - -	+ 27,429	1,066,445	+ 522,841
Spices - - - - -	- 90,630	324,163	+ 29,935
Sugar - - - - -	- 38,974	452,341	+ 368,406
Cotton, raw - - - - -	+ 944,412	6,842,892	- 2,398,814
" twist and yarn - - - - -	+ 740,526	3,352,201	+ 558,621
" piece goods - - - - -	+ 184,812	801,480	+ 74,117
Silk, raw - - - - -	- 8,528	332,330	- 965
" piece goods - - - - -	+ 62,563	178,583	- 91,641
Wool, raw - - - - -	+ 72,794	600,718	- 46,210
" manufactures - - - - -	+ 28,126	85,514	+ 8,638
Seeds - - - - -	+ 186,464	6,478,336	+ 21,596
Jute, raw - - - - -	+ 1,170,564	3,971,189	+ 900,306
" manufactures - - - - -	+ 594,502	1,776,760	+ 610,147
Hides and skins, raw - - - - -	- 485,576	1,165,482	- 73,967
" " dressed, &c. - - - - -	+ 188,740	1,707,203	+ 111,833
Saltpetre - - - - -	- 12,075	248,805	+ 37,619
Opium - - - - -	- 1,009,905	7,069,070	+ 291,514
Indigo - - - - -	+ 198,972	678,806	+ 83,219
Oils - - - - -	+ 12,244	293,005	- 15,768
Tobacco - - - - -	+ 9,894	64,755	- 23,052

## INDEX OF ARTICLES.

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	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
Agricultural implements	36, 37, 42, 43.	62, 68.	Leather (other than boots, &c.)	44, 45, 100.	56, 57, 68, 69.
Ale, beer, and porter	32, 33, 72, 100.	58, 59, 72.	Liquors	32, 33, 72, 100.	48, 49, 58, 59, 72.
Animals	32, 33, 70.	48, 49, 58, 59, 70.	Machinery and mill-work	36, 37, 80, 100.	50, 51, 62, 63, 80.
Apparel	42, 43, 94, 98.	56, 57, 66, 67, 94, 102.	Manures	40, 41.	52, 53, 64, 65.
Arms, ammunition, &c.	42, 43, 94, 98.	66, 67, 94, 102.	Mats	44, 45.	56, 57, 68, 69.
Art, works of	42, 43.	66, 67.	Matches	44, 45.	68, 69.
Books, &c.	42, 43, 95, 98.	66, 57, 66, 67, 95.	Metals	34, 35, 77, 100.	50, 51, 60, 61, 77, 102.
Boots and shoes	42, 43, 100.	66, 67.	Mica (or talc)	...	52, 53.
Borax	...	52, 53.	Mown flowers	...	52, 53.
Building, &c. materials	44, 45, 98.	66, 67.	Musk	...	52, 58.
Cabinet ware, &c.	44, 45, 95.	56, 57, 66, 67, 95.	Natural curiosities	40, 41.	52, 53, 64, 65.
Candles	44, 45.	66, 67.	Oil and floor cloth	44, 45.	...
Canes and rattans	38, 39.	52, 53.	Oils	38, 39, 83.	52, 53, 62, 63, 83.
Caoutchouc	38, 39, 44, 45.	52, 53, 62, 63.	Oil-cake	...	56, 57.
Carriages, &c.	44, 45, 98.	66, 67.	Oil-seeds	40, 41, 87.	52, 53, 64, 65, 87.
Chemicals	36, 37, 80, 98.	50, 51, 62, 63, 80, 102.	Opium	38, 39, 81.	50, 51, 81.
Chinese and Japanese ware	44, 45.	66, 67.	Paints and colours	44, 45, 96.	68, 69, 96.
Cinchona bark	...	50, 51, 80.	Painters' materials	44, 45.	68, 69.
Clocks and watches	44, 45.	66, 67.	Paper and pasteboard	44, 45, 97, 100.	68, 69, 97.
Coal	38, 39, 84, 98.	62, 63, 84.	Perfumery	46, 47.	56, 57, 68, 69.
Coffee	32, 33, 70.	48, 49, 58, 59, 70.	Pitch, tar, &c.	40, 41.	64, 65.
Coir	38, 39, 44, 45, 84, 95.	52, 53, 56, 57, 84, 95.	Plants	40, 41.	...
Corals	44, 45, 96.	66, 67, 96.	Plate	44, 45, 96.	56, 57, 68, 69, 96.
Cordage	44, 45.	56, 57, 66, 67.	Printing materials	46, 47, 97, 100.	68, 69, 97.
Corks	44, 45.	66, 67.	Provisions	32, 33, 75.	48, 49, 58, 59, 75.
Cotton	32, 33, 40, 41, 85, 89, 98.	52, 53, 54, 55, 62, 63, 85, 89, 102.	Quinine	38, 39, 81, 99.	62, 63, 81.
Cutch and gambler	38, 39, 82.	50, 51, 62, 63, 82.	Rags, &c.	...	52, 53.
Drugs, &c.	38, 39, 80, 99.	62, 63, 80, 102.	Railway materials	36, 37, 80, 101.	...
Dyeing and tanning materials	38, 39, 82.	50, 51, 62, 63, 82.	Rice	34, 35, 71.	48, 49, 58, 59, 71.
Earthenware, &c.	44, 45, 99.	56, 57, 66, 67.	Salt	84, 85, 76.	76.
Feathers	38, 39.	52, 53.	Saltpetre	...	52, 53, 87.
Fireworks	44, 45.	66, 67.	Seeds	40, 41, 87.	52, 53, 64, 65, 87.
Flax	38, 39, 42, 43, 85, 92, 99.	52, 53, 54, 55, 66, 67, 85, 92, 102.	Shells and cowries	40, 41, 88.	64, 65, 88.
Flour	32, 33.	48, 49.	Ships, parts of	46, 47.	...
Fruits and vegetables	32, 33, 70.	48, 49, 58, 59, 70.	Silk	40, 41, 42, 43, 68, 92.	54, 55, 64, 65, 66, 67, 88, 92.
Glass	44, 45, 99.	56, 57, 66, 67, 99.	Soap	46, 47.	56, 57, 68, 69.
Grain and pulse	32, 33, 71.	48, 49, 58, 59, 71.	Spices	34, 35, 76.	48, 49, 58, 59, 76.
Gums and resins	38, 39, 85.	52, 53, 64, 65, 85.	Spirits	32, 33, 72, 100.	48, 49, 58, 59, 72.
Hardware and outlery	36, 37, 79, 99.	50, 51, 60, 61, 79.	Stationery	46, 47, 97, 101.	68, 69, 97.
Hemp	38, 39, 42, 43, 85, 92.	52, 53, 54, 55, 66, 67, 85, 92.	Stone	40, 41.	54, 55, 64, 65.
Hides and skins	40, 41, 44, 45, 86, 96.	52, 53, 56, 57, 64, 65, 86, 96.	Sugar	34, 35, 76.	48, 49, 58, 59, 76.
Hops	32, 33.	...	Tallow	40, 41.	54, 55.
Horns	40, 41.	52, 53, 64, 65.	Tea	34, 35, 77.	48, 49, 58, 59, 77.
Horses	32, 33, 70.	48, 49, 58, 59, 70.	Telegraph materials	46, 47, 101.	102.
Indigo	38, 39, 82.	50, 51, 82.	Tobacco	38, 39, 81.	50, 51, 82, 68, 81.
Instruments, &c.	44, 45, 99.	68, 69.	Toys, &c.	46, 47.	56, 57, 68, 69.
Ivory	40, 41, 44, 45, 86, 96.	52, 53, 56, 57, 64, 65, 86, 96.	Umbrellas	46, 47.	68, 69.
Jade stone	40, 41.	54, 55.	Wax	40, 41.	54, 55, 64, 65.
Jewellery, &c.	40, 41, 44, 45, 86, 96.	52, 53, 56, 57, 64, 65, 86, 96.	Wheat	32, 33, 71.	48, 49, 58, 59, 71.
Jute	40, 41, 42, 43, 86, 92.	52, 53, 54, 55, 66, 92.	Wines, &c.	32, 33, 74, 100.	58, 59, 74.
Lee	38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 87, 97.	50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 64, 65, 83, 87, 97.	Wood	40, 41, 46, 47, 89.	54, 55, 56, 57, 64, 65, 68, 69, 89.
			Wool	40, 41, 42, 43, 89, 93, 101.	54, 55, 56, 57, 64, 65, 66, 67, 59, 93, 102.
			Yarns and textile fabrics	40, 41, 89, 98, 99, 101.	54, 55, 89, 102.

# TABLES

RELATING TO

## THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

NOTE.—The Values throughout the following Tables represent Tens of Rupees.

No. 1.

VALUE of the TOTAL TRADE.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>Imports:</b>					
PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	52,703,891	53,149,211	51,611,536	58,661,462	62,384,813
GOVERNMENT STORES	2,575,457	*2,553,761	*8,844,329	*3,115,889	*2,619,799
<b>TOTAL MERCHANDISE</b>	<b>55,279,348</b>	<b>55,702,972</b>	<b>55,655,865</b>	<b>61,777,351</b>	<b>65,004,612</b>
TREASURE	12,877,963	13,888,198	15,477,801	11,053,319	13,825,856
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>68,157,311</b>	<b>69,591,170</b>	<b>71,133,666</b>	<b>72,830,670</b>	<b>78,830,468</b>
<b>Exports:</b>					
PRIVATE MERCHANDISE:					
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES	65,085,721	80,313,208	80,734,731	84,908,995	86,370,022
FOREIGN           DITTO	3,035,575	2,887,820	3,093,109	3,319,665	4,101,440
GOVERNMENT STORES	54,794	54,764	58,424	41,457	72,198
<b>TOTAL MERCHANDISE</b>	<b>68,176,090</b>	<b>83,255,792</b>	<b>83,881,264</b>	<b>88,470,117</b>	<b>90,543,655</b>
TREASURE	1,010,307	1,970,630	1,108,238	1,720,516	1,604,624
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>	<b>69,186,397</b>	<b>85,226,422</b>	<b>84,989,502</b>	<b>90,190,633</b>	<b>92,148,279</b>
<b>Total Trade</b>	<b>157,343,708</b>	<b>154,817,192</b>	<b>156,123,168</b>	<b>163,021,303</b>	<b>170,978,747</b>

\* Including stores imported for the Eastern Bengal Railway, which became a State line from 1st July 1884.

No. 2.

VALUE of TOTAL TRADE, distinguishing the PROPORTION passing through the SUEZ CANAL.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>Imports:</b>					
MERCHANDISE:					
VIA SUEZ CANAL	45,527,359	45,061,480	45,906,361	51,612,127	52,819,306
„ OTHER ROUTES	9,751,989	10,641,592	9,749,504	10,165,224	12,185,306
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,279,348</b>	<b>55,702,972</b>	<b>55,655,865</b>	<b>61,777,351</b>	<b>65,004,612</b>
PER-CENTAGE VIA SUEZ CANAL	82.36	80.09	82.48	88.54	81.23
TREASURE:					
VIA SUEZ CANAL	7,648,954	8,876,616	9,095,440	6,435,652	8,395,740
„ OTHER ROUTES	5,234,009	5,011,582	6,382,361	4,617,667	5,230,116
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,877,963</b>	<b>13,888,198</b>	<b>15,477,801</b>	<b>11,053,319</b>	<b>13,825,856</b>
PER-CENTAGE VIA SUEZ CANAL	59.36	63.91	58.76	58.23	63.17
<b>Exports:</b>					
MERCHANDISE:					
VIA SUEZ CANAL	50,801,408	47,408,438	47,798,650	48,945,195	51,142,039
„ OTHER ROUTES	37,874,682	35,846,854	36,082,614	39,524,932	39,401,616
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88,176,090</b>	<b>83,255,292</b>	<b>83,881,264</b>	<b>88,470,117</b>	<b>90,543,655</b>
PER-CENTAGE VIA SUEZ CANAL	57.05	56.94	56.98	55.32	56.48
TREASURE:					
VIA SUEZ CANAL	83,218	193,579	482,714	839,674	299,269
„ OTHER ROUTES	927,095	1,777,051	625,524	881,442	1,305,355
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,010,307</b>	<b>1,970,630</b>	<b>1,108,238</b>	<b>1,720,516</b>	<b>1,604,624</b>
PER-CENTAGE VIA SUEZ CANAL	8.24	9.82	43.56	48.75	18.62
<b>Total Trade:</b>					
VIA SUEZ CANAL	103,355,933	101,540,118	103,283,165	107,832,086	112,856,353
„ OTHER ROUTES	53,987,775	53,277,079	52,840,003	55,189,265	58,122,394
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157,343,708</b>	<b>154,817,192</b>	<b>156,123,168</b>	<b>163,021,303</b>	<b>170,978,747</b>
PER-CENTAGE VIA SUEZ CANAL	65.82	65.59	66.15	66.15	66.01

## No. 3.

## VALUE of IMPORTS of MERCHANDISE from PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES into British India.

COUNTRIES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
UNITED KINGDOM	42,925,582	42,197,870	41,658,962	46,769,519	49,042,498
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS :</b>					
Europe: Gibraltar	10,458	9,620	9,346	8,562	8,198
Malta	5,493	8,255	5,479	5,168	5,853
Asia: Aden	71,008	77,024	87,687	80,384	114,232
Ceylon	569,085	410,368	509,896	537,789	638,599
China, Hong Kong	1,777,568	1,568,988	1,552,745	1,871,895	2,097,282
Straits Settlements	1,612,837	1,709,596	1,612,070	1,580,546	2,119,600
Africa: Cape Colony	3,520	2,855	3,315	5,754	4,728
Mauritius	768,240	1,663,628	1,105,742	1,656,486	1,550,374
Natal	1,832	8,278	9,387	4,700	790
America: Canada	0	9,051	16,080	0	0
Australia (including Tasmania and New Zealand)	557,229	465,374	422,579	392,122	484,809
	5,377,280	5,927,587	5,384,326	6,153,291	7,019,454
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES :</b>					
Europe: Austria	895,718	477,777	451,885	723,864	770,938
Belgium	176,258	247,227	266,742	295,258	304,643
France	666,671	604,246	624,080	803,515	849,016
Germany	121,807	92,804	120,069	160,300	194,493
Greece	175	13	23	878	38
Holland	4,744	1,186	1,930	2,353	3,929
Italy	518,722	418,111	414,648	425,542	370,998
Norway	9	70	0	28	3,481
Portugal	376	0	0	84	124
Russia	0	1,930	5,486	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	4	22,928
Turkey	2,816	4,707	14,395	2,363	1,691
Asia: Arabia	279,654	813,088	296,678	317,225	356,788
China, Treaty Ports	356,076	301,737	299,002	316,128	317,858
Japan	14,776	50,470	23,100	20,077	29,580
Java	1,525	17,521	21,107	16,476	46,101
Malive Islands	32,887	24,186	18,636	18,684	15,760
Mekran and Somiani	52,673	60,938	83,634	92,329	85,485
Persia and Persian Gulf	563,973	643,220	646,188	562,708	637,431
Russia	0	0	0	67,745	227,300
Siam	23,913	13,835	1,768	5,591	1,318
Sumatra	60,587	65,458	9,522	15,026	22,219
Turkey	222,727	209,431	222,209	179,860	275,903
Africa: Abyssinia	0	2,016	5,167	4,918	507
Egypt	69,276	46,602	50,952	68,607	72,406
Madagascar	796	1,085	0	0	2,143
Mozambique	50,178	31,616	68,263	71,546	72,509
Réunion	2,459	8,379	2,234	358	200
Zanzibar	235,477	239,149	238,242	392,115	593,370
America: South America	1,450	1,501	1,040	1,359	1,835
United States	529,104	1,128,068	833,038	1,170,332	1,030,280
West Indies*	775	486	448	0	710
Other countries	15,477	7,097	7,762	2,999	10,959
	4,401,079	5,028,904	4,818,248	5,738,652	6,322,871
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	<b>52,703,891</b>	<b>53,149,311</b>	<b>51,811,586</b>	<b>58,661,452</b>	<b>62,384,813</b>

\* British and Foreign Possessions are not shown separately for the West Indies.



## No. 4.

## VALUE OF EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES from British India.

COUNTRIES.	1882-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
UNITED KINGDOM - - - -	86,473,393	92,944,581	93,574,012	93,401,466	95,852,248
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS :</b>					
Europe : Gibraltar - - - -	61,541	51,778	120,265	61,485	75,491
Malta - - - -	1,032,341	441,191	529,981	359,309	282,612
Asia : Aden - - - -	494,709	554,376	529,515	618,815	745,486
Ceylon - - - -	1,467,925	1,782,448	1,857,755	1,799,982	1,963,216
China, Hong Kong - - - -	9,670,732	9,431,264	9,441,556	10,635,475	10,192,482
Straits Settlements - - - -	2,836,817	3,165,066	3,411,513	3,892,253	3,923,515
Africa : Cape Colony - - - -	132,405	49,063	22,481	55,412	85,094
Mauritius - - - -	748,145	709,302	850,594	784,940	1,011,556
Natal - - - -	64,001	88,531	90,456	70,074	117,296
St. Helena - - - -	38,992	13,054	51,619	71,226	4,052
America: Canada - - - -	140	0	1	4,641	60
Australia (including Tasmania and New Zealand) -	591,156	773,400	582,658	529,743	1,110,879
	17,158,404	17,061,068	17,558,394	18,877,355	19,432,032
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES :</b>					
Europe : Austria - - - -	2,249,867	2,342,663	2,005,357	2,634,303	2,722,048
Belgium - - - -	3,402,194	3,120,845	3,711,068	3,592,466	3,161,553
Denmark - - - -	19,377	0	0	0	53,815
France - - - -	8,316,319	8,168,508	6,683,889	7,708,843	7,167,848
Germany - - - -	607,177	565,292	396,619	771,310	1,014,889
Greece - - - -	11,976	21,908	8,994	10,714	22,424
Holland - - - -	302,926	419,852	536,347	488,772	411,616
Italy - - - -	3,508,836	3,485,144	3,688,197	5,269,431	4,505,246
Norway - - - -	2,800	900	0	4,850	0
Portugal - - - -	6,975	11,528	2,425	27,844	8,158
Russia - - - -	149,601	120,061	104,021	313,343	470,958
Spain - - - -	226,861	174,585	276,813	308,672	262,095
Sweden - - - -	0	0	0	6,500	1,200
Turkey - - - -	4,394	15,509	12,245	15,172	41,473
Asia : Arabia - - - -	491,609	518,988	690,566	824,856	782,915
China, Treaty Ports - - - -	3,404,033	3,040,629	3,114,464	2,697,046	2,761,613
Japan - - - -	287,548	278,448	273,504	374,089	711,994
Java - - - -	19,334	32,576	20,782	29,233	16,823
Maldiv Islands - - - -	37,939	27,756	35,640	23,155	37,348
Mekran and Sonmiani - - - -	27,370	25,148	28,449	31,111	44,636
Persia and Persian Gulf - - - -	280,077	318,947	300,434	341,583	360,718
Siam - - - -	19,432	19,205	30,352	55,488	49,039
Sumatra - - - -	12,284	28,210	29,449	17,254	2,089
Turkey - - - -	199,882	236,942	306,834	257,706	276,638
Africa: Abyssinia - - - -	2,524	19,877	32,339	32,780	85,816
Egypt - - - -	3,360,096	2,734,948	3,223,532	2,522,355	3,202,598
Madagascar - - - -	1,381	5,558	3,923	12	2,785
Mozambique - - - -	81,248	71,075	58,446	54,194	99,686
Réunion - - - -	199,821	197,489	189,598	196,536	181,686
Zanzibar - - - -	265,508	396,015	210,301	276,412	282,542
America: South America - - - -	437,577	303,821	438,606	354,842	419,079
United States - - - -	3,082,385	3,453,372	3,044,898	3,190,977	3,722,059
West Indies* - - - -	119,834	135,902	155,940	115,544	170,858
Other countries - - - -	114,239	125,962	136,298	134,281	82,501
	31,453,924	30,307,559	29,602,325	32,630,174	33,085,741
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b> - - - -	<b>85,085,721</b>	<b>80,318,208</b>	<b>80,734,731</b>	<b>84,908,995</b>	<b>86,370,122</b>

\* See note on p. 29.

VALUE of EXPORTS of FOREIGN (including BRITISH and COLONIAL) MERCHANDISE to PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES from British India.

COUNTRIES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	568,405	665,497	718,431	896,694	1,191,704
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS :</b>					
Europe: Gibraltar - - - - -	81	399	504	601	567
Malta - - - - -	1,115	1,081	1,892	1,927	5,437
Asia: Aden - - - - -	108,157	94,530	97,478	97,107	155,882
Ceylon - - - - -	67,089	65,775	81,020	90,195	94,250
China, Hong Kong - - - - -	98,408	91,870	100,868	99,786	136,385
Straits Settlements - - - - -	228,985	259,988	272,585	262,848	351,911
Africa: Cape Colony - - - - -	1,283	245	1,370	664	720
Mauritius - - - - -	49,907	40,090	58,619	96,584	89,812
Natal - - - - -	5,022	5,991	5,486	3,808	12,127
St. Helena - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0
America: Canada - - - - -	0	0	0	7	0
Australia (including Tasmania and New Zealand)-	5,709	10,870	5,128	4,602	18,661
	565,701	570,239	603,680	657,654	860,702
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES :</b>					
Europe: Austria - - - - -	2,494	7,597	8,769	5,130	12,461
Belgium - - - - -	1,137	1,134	18,944	16,179	9,797
France - - - - -	26,657	17,797	11,639	14,173	41,975
Germany - - - - -	8,176	4,114	11,606	13,325	17,458
Greeco - - - - -	37	60	540	42	398
Holland - - - - -	84	2,691	95	0	0
Italy - - - - -	11,905	15,858	20,323	9,736	22,299
Portugal - - - - -	0	0	0	21	12
Russia - - - - -	34	0	0	0	108
Turkey - - - - -	3,184	2,842	5,606	5,146	2,140
Asia: Arabia - - - - -	231,865	188,065	210,453	258,194	246,617
China, Treaty Ports - - - - -	2,438	1,378	1,070	1,575	1,660
Japan - - - - -	322	1,718	2,399	4,438	6,669
Java - - - - -	649	1,468	1,228	500	1,521
Maldivé Islands - - - - -	4,872	3,099	3,229	1,036	2,966
Mekran and Somiani - - - - -	15,798	15,845	21,094	23,209	24,897
Persia and Persian Gulf - - - - -	1,093,392	954,296	987,587	1,018,322	1,011,491
Siam - - - - -	805	42	24	209	117
Sumatra - - - - -	788	246	3,742	384	735
Turkey - - - - -	186,754	184,402	201,455	212,781	226,430
Africa: Abyssinia - - - - -	2,029	12,098	15,436	24,853	12,900
Egypt - - - - -	38,858	44,101	27,276	26,057	32,177
Madagascar - - - - -	669	5,548	2,563	2	0
Mozambique - - - - -	83,958	58,211	68,703	72,768	92,694
Réunion - - - - -	434	345	268	430	117
Zanzibar - - - - -	161,314	102,680	141,394	191,091	209,679
America: South America - - - - -	248	1,086	532	286	64
United States - - - - -	20,304	15,669	2,540	57,127	60,633
West Indies* - - - - -	180	377	10	57	0
Other countries - - - - -	1,639	8,827	7,573	8,246	11,024
	1,901,469	1,651,584	1,770,998	1,965,317	2,049,034
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b> - - - - -	<b>3,035,575</b>	<b>2,887,320</b>	<b>3,098,109</b>	<b>3,519,668</b>	<b>4,101,440</b>

\* See note on p. 29.

## QUANTITY\* of IMPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>I.—ANIMALS, LIVING:</b>					
Horses - - - - - No.	5,667	5,401	6,856	6,915	6,671
Other sorts - - - - - "	1,745	2,357	2,291	3,876	3,782
Total Number of Animals, Living - - "	7,412	7,758	8,647	10,791	10,453
<b>II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK:</b>					
Coffee - - - - - Cwt.	22,331	37,835	15,927	21,135	17,598
<b>Fruits and Vegetables:</b>					
<b>Fruits:</b>					
Cocoanuts - - - - - No.	18,354,978	16,080,140	12,458,585	15,506,978	16,458,929
" Kernel or Copra - - - - - Cwt.	116,355	39,653	105,296	125,222	162,914
Other sorts - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables, fresh - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Grain and Pulse:</b>					
Gram - - - - - Cwt.	2,908	1,979	1,412	1,950	1,032
Pulse - - - - - "	3,007	4,378	4,735	3,098	6,565
Rice in the husk - - - - - "	2,001	2,081	446	51	1,133
" not in the husk - - - - - "	423	3,997	1,271	1,777	1,431
Wheat - - - - - "	188,310	17,788	88,473	28,071	798
Other sorts - - - - - "	11,352	80,671	32,430	11,476	18,310
" - - - - - "	208,001	60,889	78,757	47,003	29,289
Hops - - - - - Cwt.	2,302	3,200	5,316	4,949	5,338
<b>Liquors:</b>					
<b>Ale, Beer, and Porter:</b>					
- - - - - Gals.	1,261,444	1,066,913	1,299,408	1,715,638	2,138,518
<b>Spirits:</b>					
Brandy - - - - - "	403,100	361,295	372,175	376,494	361,716
Gin - - - - - "	96,610	71,459	99,812	116,847	97,544
Rum - - - - - "	61,478	81,469	82,086	94,065	53,550
Whisky - - - - - "	262,908	266,855	299,066	337,556	361,556
Other sorts - - - - - "	70,324	76,892	83,845	127,178	210,121
" - - - - - "	894,420	857,970	936,984	1,082,140	1,084,487
<b>Wines and Liqueurs:</b>					
Champagne - - - - - "	65,786	47,650	46,672	47,383	51,503
Claret - - - - - "	154,384	147,810	126,317	125,118	124,379
Port - - - - - "	58,708	60,869	64,139	68,368	77,706
Sherry - - - - - "	56,934	49,484	48,679	50,107	51,624
Other sorts - - - - - "	86,109	75,528	71,483	71,992	78,662
" - - - - - "	421,925	381,341	357,290	357,918	383,876
Other sorts - - - - - "	7,208	4,752	4,238	4,603	2,856
Total Liquors - - - - - "	2,584,997	2,310,976	2,597,920	3,140,299	3,610,737
<b>Provisions:</b>					
Bacon and Hams - - - - - Lbs.	623,352	538,079	659,080	647,124	749,470
Biche de mer - - - - - "	10,480	42,702	44,791	32,789	27,064
Butter - - - - - "	161,750	194,888	184,183	258,794	312,489
Cheese - - - - - "	475,925	470,168	582,796	558,346	678,679
Fishmaws and Sharkfins - - - - - "	1,126,373	1,168,249	1,275,804	1,123,265	1,289,625
Flour - - - - - "	2,721,822	2,445,059	2,501,971	2,540,978	1,987,426
<b>Fruits and Vegetables—dried, salted, or preserved:</b>					
Dates - - - - - Cwt.	559,475	619,761	621,739	518,572	766,953
Other sorts - - - - - "	85,703	72,588	85,038	75,489	108,279
Ghee - - - - - Lbs.	308,527	1,392,389	1,980,288	1,968,180	1,846,409
Salted Fish - - - - - "	11,660,597	12,153,960	11,249,600	12,165,889	12,214,188
Other sorts - - - - - Cwt.	127,183	135,985	144,784	156,581	189,758

\* The mark — denotes that the quantities are not stated, on account of their being given under different denominations, or for other reasons; while the mark 0 signifies that there was no import or export at all, as the case may be, of the article in question.

## No. 7.

## VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>I.—ANIMALS, LIVING:</b>					
Horses - - - - -	201,895	201,690	252,087	252,162	249,241
Other sorts - - - - -	5,607	5,619	4,742	9,061	6,663
Total Value of Animals, Living - - - - -	207,501	207,309	256,829	261,223	255,904
<b>II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK:</b>					
Coffee - - - - -	57,219	105,560	47,128	58,592	104,516
<b>Fruits and Vegetables:</b>					
<b>Fruits:</b>					
Cocoanuts - - - - -	89,072	62,888	50,302	59,824	65,105
" Kernel or Copra - - - - -	116,206	89,568	102,084	117,680	148,496
Other sorts - - - - -	36,867	29,513	19,753	22,416	25,712
Vegetables, fresh - - - - -	1,610	738	1,334	1,738	2,338
	223,755	182,202	173,473	201,653	241,651
<b>Grain and Pulse:</b>					
Gram - - - - -	1,307	919	506	830	520
Pulse - - - - -	1,853	1,969	1,946	1,493	2,953
Rice in the husk - - - - -	381	676	122	7	260
" not in the husk - - - - -	204	1,862	627	811	706
Wheat - - - - -	73,577	3,779	13,087	11,116	317
Other sorts - - - - -	3,860	8,780	9,104	5,459	6,016
	81,182	19,985	25,392	19,716	10,772
Hops - - - - -	80,453	80,494	38,418	32,712	47,435
<b>Liquors:</b>					
Ale, Beer, and Porter - - - - -	303,224	249,927	300,610	354,026	397,153
<b>Spirits:</b>					
Brandy - - - - -	328,669	272,096	280,463	390,507	265,578
Gin - - - - -	52,292	37,483	49,878	56,991	43,486
Rum - - - - -	15,005	22,597	17,890	20,389	12,918
Whisky - - - - -	228,429	234,298	259,111	308,758	300,600
Other sorts - - - - -	57,703	63,158	60,351	98,954	120,723
	682,098	629,632	667,693	770,599	743,305
<b>Wines and Liqueurs:</b>					
Champagne - - - - -	142,366	104,275	103,861	107,557	113,912
Claret - - - - -	86,969	81,351	72,571	69,600	71,101
Port - - - - -	48,388	43,962	50,283	49,614	55,909
Sherry - - - - -	49,775	42,435	40,339	41,771	39,265
Other sorts - - - - -	73,780	64,047	60,868	64,579	64,635
	401,278	336,070	328,022	333,121	344,842
Other sorts - - - - -	2,917	2,292	2,172	2,027	1,766
Total Liquors - - - - -	1,389,517	1,217,921	1,298,497	1,459,773	1,487,066
<b>Provisions:</b>					
Bacon and Hams - - - - -	48,831	41,302	48,910	48,343	55,284
Bêche de mer - - - - -	531	1,256	1,982	1,429	868
Butter - - - - -	14,329	18,160	16,533	24,405	30,747
Cheese - - - - -	35,178	34,286	39,535	39,377	46,170
Fishmaws and Sharkfins - - - - -	38,469	36,320	37,582	32,367	39,123
Flour - - - - -	24,969	21,743	22,639	23,700	18,624
<b>Fruits and Vegetables—dried, salted, or pre- served:</b>					
Dates - - - - -	243,029	220,855	227,102	259,026	353,498
Other sorts - - - - -	96,657	86,008	107,062	91,417	152,406
Ghee - - - - -	10,480	48,540	68,173	70,343	68,659
Salted Fish - - - - -	104,932	96,901	105,973	91,956	141,697
Other sorts - - - - -	416,527	437,250	456,390	497,111	597,361
	1,033,932	1,108,321	1,191,881	1,179,474	1,504,437

## No. 6—continued.

## QUANTITY of IMPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—continued.

ARTICLES.		1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK — cont.						
Salt	Tons	883,090	412,839	863,088	416,393	423,897
Spices:						
Betelnuts	Lbs.	30,390,994	30,720,424	44,876,057	31,062,619	30,743,990
Cardamoms	"	7,553	19,795	52,218	151,273	193,487
Caesia	"	27,104	31,612	32,261	24,024	60,411
Cinnamon	"	13,687	34,786	45,449	9,071	18,784
Cloves	"	3,893,159	4,791,006	4,974,918	4,445,180	3,374,302
Ginger	"	57,788	69,491	363,066	350,853	265,599
Nutmegs	"	471,072	526,615	525,655	541,530	540,652
Pepper	"	2,299,658	3,056,595	1,443,478	1,598,926	2,529,155
Other sorts	"	244,256	499,389	414,368	403,988	264,845
	"	37,405,271	39,749,713	52,727,670	38,587,464	43,011,198
Sugar:						
Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy	Cwt.	729,321	1,618,067	1,164,056	1,678,490	1,715,002
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor, and other saccharine produce	"	7,588	3,807	7,130	71,065	98,477
	"	736,909	1,616,874	1,171,186	1,749,555	1,808,479
Tea	Lbs.	3,065,170	3,874,412	4,005,637	4,214,342	3,623,879
Other articles	Cwt.	0	0	0	115	119
III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF:						
Metals:						
Brass:						
Unwrought	Cwt.	402	58	110	66	86
Wrought	"	17,424	13,731	9,685	10,939	9,207
	"	17,826	13,789	9,795	11,005	9,293
Copper:						
Ore	Cwt.	0	0	0	2	0
Old, for re-manufacture	"	1,265	1,026	1,250	1,198	1,251
Unwrought:						
Tiles, Ingots, Cakes, and Bricks	"	89,111	82,202	114,778	66,407	58,793
Other sorts	"	74,324	78,287	53,688	86,746	67,679
Wrought:						
Lametta	"	2,377	2,052	1,716	4,732	3,075
Mixed or Yellow Metal, for sheathing	"	200,889	198,170	257,457	263,232	179,725
Sheets and other manufactures	"	162,260	184,683	224,089	192,732	222,119
	"	530,226	552,420	652,973	615,049	532,635
Iron:						
Old for re-manufacture	Cwt.	10,811	9,739	10,653	10,235	6,311
Cast (pig)	"	196,348	91,076	94,357	126,118	138,506
Wrought:						
Anchors, Cables, and Kentledge-Bar	"	34,127	25,646	17,048	15,163	20,665
Angle, Bolt, and Rod	"	912,879	1,317,810	1,264,930	975,165	1,246,156
Sheets and Plates (including tinned plates)	"	641,499	408,772	415,880	444,676	421,894
Galvanised (other than wire)	"	592,580	526,276	468,037	499,027	506,184
Hoops	"	231,210	227,729	318,329	255,604	349,166
Nails, Screws, and Rivets	"	163,421	150,936	112,902	107,943	104,559
Wire	"	102,374	85,954	109,799	102,948	133,291
Beams, Pillars, Girders, and Bridge-work	"	11,056	5,595	9,485	10,837	15,879
Pipes and Tubes	"	422,931	278,055	327,614	399,887	363,164
Rice-bowls	"	134,393	394,302	361,288	240,891	717,215
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel	"	54,181	56,004	59,532	45,196	61,895
	"	35,503	22,883	23,375	46,704	36,752
	"	3,548,662	3,602,276	3,493,179	3,230,389	4,321,537

## No. 7—continued.

## VALUE of IMPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—cont.</b>					
Salt	623,011	649,233	596,048	768,987	795,521
Spices:					
Betelnuts	840,646	834,455	495,398	845,948	869,745
Cardamoms	1,835	5,237	9,221	20,105	26,045
Cassia	567	855	591	441	1,184
Cinnamon	264	511	780	158	307
Cloves	108,121	110,984	118,535	195,953	376,755
Ginger	359	849	1,790	1,948	1,714
Nutmegs	27,973	82,189	27,696	24,992	33,684
Pepper	64,881	109,589	52,880	60,271	103,248
Other sorts	14,468	16,996	12,342	14,034	18,886
	557,109	602,165	718,678	663,845	931,518
Sugar:					
Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy	1,146,169	2,188,994	1,455,806	2,054,641	2,080,386
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor, and other saccharine produce	2,201	1,844	2,291	25,899	33,281
	1,148,370	2,140,838	1,458,097	2,080,540	2,113,617
Tea	237,614	325,547	804,259	324,260	260,418
Other articles	0	0	0	50	55
Total Value of Articles of Food and Drink	5,382,162	6,327,266	5,851,866	6,789,602	7,497,006
<b>III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>					
Metals:					
Brass:					
Unwrought	1,478	192	323	122	371
Wrought	85,082	67,846	46,090	49,127	46,838
	86,560	68,038	46,413	49,249	46,609
Copper:					
Ore	0	0	0	8	0
Old, for re-manufacture	4,405	2,298	3,480	2,741	3,484
Unwrought:					
Tiles, Ingots, Cakes, and Bricks	384,846	380,408	365,311	207,750	198,593
Other sorts	802,552	290,718	166,939	253,666	237,921
Wrought:					
Lametta	52,764	47,238	39,837	112,744	71,224
Mixed or Yellow Metal, for sheathing	715,310	642,815	742,279	747,762	591,589
Sheets and other manufactures	748,064	755,541	775,095	669,838	904,147
	2,207,841	2,070,018	2,093,841	1,994,009	2,001,928
Iron:					
Old, for re-manufacture	2,614	2,315	1,963	1,661	1,281
Cast (pig)	43,944	19,852	19,741	26,021	30,646
Wrought:					
Anchors, Cables, and Kentledge	32,395	22,693	15,180	15,194	16,598
Bar	481,739	648,242	624,588	476,957	614,865
Angle, Bolt, and Rod	322,328	192,501	199,669	194,129	193,502
Sheets and Plates (including tinned plates)	869,554	809,346	261,135	262,815	277,435
Galvanised (other than wire)	213,762	207,784	188,299	214,916	314,027
Hoops	92,031	82,074	62,029	55,622	56,343
Nails, Screws, and Rivets	105,315	89,157	105,526	96,876	124,010
Wire	12,969	6,287	9,642	9,935	14,701
Beams, Pillars, Girders, and Bridge-work	302,577	214,269	242,405	244,324	378,569
Pipes and Tubes	79,764	149,537	135,555	111,870	343,878
Rice-bowls	45,935	45,549	47,330	33,840	49,343
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel	35,664	25,453	21,644	38,830	32,677
	2,140,491	2,014,909	1,934,708	1,782,990	2,447,395

\* Included with Iron, "Other manufactures, &amp;c."

## No. 6—continued.

## QUANTITY OF IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—cont.</b>					
<b>Metals—cont.</b>					
Lead:					
Ore - - - - - Cwt.	5,142	5,564	1,786	1,315	4,006
Pig - - - - - "	24,001	37,908	23,111	25,513	22,667
Wrought:					
Sheets for tea chests - - - "	89,758	41,254	41,006	52,292	71,944
Sheets, Pipes, and Tubes - - - "	6,819	8,112	3,164	6,926	5,280
Other sorts - - - - - "	6,846	11,491	7,488	9,266	8,074
Other sorts - - - - - "		0	0	81	19
	82,564	104,324	76,555	95,268	111,990
Quicksilver - - - - - Lbs.	419,800	114,979	218,844	202,489	270,990
Steel:					
Cast - - - - - Cwt.	8,384	12,000	39,527	26,741	19,608
Hoop - - - - - "	120,011	161,975	98,639	173,923	171,296
Other sorts - - - - - "	125,181	116,958	140,622	149,853	230,028
	258,426	289,928	278,788	349,317	420,927
Tin:					
Unwrought (block) - - - - - "	38,877	41,091	36,726	38,372	20,846
Wrought (including plates or sheets, not tinned iron) - - - - - "	111	86	98	85	94
	38,988	41,177	36,826	38,357	20,940
Zinc or Spelter:					
Unwrought - - - - - "	109,997	98,627	129,845	162,764	118,412
Wrought or manufactured - - - - - "	22,618	14,616	19,234	17,382	15,895
Other sorts - - - - - "	22	5	52	105	20
	132,647	113,248	149,131	180,251	134,327
Unenumerated - - - - - "	5,684	5,824	5,805	5,382	4,888
<b>Total Metals - - - - - "</b>	<b>4,608,721</b>	<b>4,724,013</b>	<b>4,705,006</b>	<b>4,576,790</b>	<b>5,559,007</b>
Hardware and Cutlery (including plated ware)	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery and Millwork:					
Steam-engines and parts:					
Locomotives (excluding those for Railways)	—	—	0	—	—
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural (not being steam)	—	—	—	—	—
Other sorts -	—	—	—	—	—
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock:					
Locomotive Engines and Tenders - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Carriages and Trucks	—	—	—	—	—
Materials for Construction - - - - - Cwt.	2,795,252	1,808,224†	3,437,472†	3,408,555†	6,231,100†
<b>IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYING AND TANNING MATERIALS:</b>					
Chemicals:					
Alum - - - - - Cwt.	63,574	75,773	63,780	71,305	71,926
Arsenic - - - - - "	1,162	1,594	962	986	946
Coppers - - - - - "	18,590	24,622	23,723	27,080	11,197
Dynamite and other explosives - - - - - "	—	—	3,403	893	1,345
Sulphuric Acid - - - - - "	3,407	1,724	3,057	2,494	3,037
Sulphur (Brimstone) - - - - - "	16,498	23,884	26,891	27,867	18,483
Sulphuric Acid - - - - - "	10,819	14,743	14,672	14,016	12,544
Other sorts - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—

\* Included with Steel, "Other sorts."

† Excludes materials imported for the Eastern Bengal Railway, now included under Government Stores.

## No. 7—continued.

## VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—cont.</b>					
<b>Metals—cont.</b>					
Lead:					
Ore - - - - -	6,258	8,455	1,848	1,895	4,633
Pig - - - - -	21,991	31,841	18,778	25,350	22,575
Wrought:					
Sheets for tea chests - - - - -	61,176	56,681	52,568	73,666	105,777
Sheets, Pipes, and Tubes - - - - -	6,789	7,695	2,933	7,513	5,787
Other sorts - - - - -	9,379	14,461	9,391	11,799	11,611
Other sorts - - - - -	3	0	0	50	26
	105,596	117,163	85,413	119,773	150,409
Quicksilver - - - - -	40,108	10,948	28,561	24,313	40,869
Steel:					
Cast - - - - -	11,783	13,994	32,328	23,961	20,763
Hoop - - - - -	81,161	98,348	57,877	99,376	99,314
Other sorts - - - - -	88,435	73,213	84,367	86,523	138,734
	181,379	185,555	174,573	209,862	258,811
Tin:					
Unwrought (block) - - - - -	234,621	221,827	221,404	267,384	168,567
Wrought (including plates or sheets, not tinned iron) - - - - -	796	627	409	494	710
	235,417	222,454	221,813	267,878	169,278
Zinc or Spelter:					
Unwrought - - - - -	97,420	80,974	111,683	161,273	124,902
Wrought or manufactured - - - - -	30,581	20,029	24,644	22,657	23,259
Other sorts - - - - -	65	12	132	78	34
	128,066	101,015	136,459	184,008	148,195
Unenumerated - - - - -	50,085	33,638	50,382	57,016	49,589
Total Metals - - - - -	5,175,543	4,848,738	4,767,060	4,689,098	5,313,083
Hardware and Cutlery (including plated ware) - - - - -	813,887	844,552	776,542	865,397	1,093,939
Machinery and Millwork:					
Steam-engines and parts:					
Locomotives (excluding those for Railways) - - - - -	835	470	0	1,617	1,332
Other sorts - - - - -	815,315	781,839	543,419	847,730	1,120,590
Agricultural (not being steam) - - - - -	1,164	15,819	14,168	34,147	45,883
Other sorts - - - - -	971,752	785,966	483,966	487,965	628,413
	1,789,066	1,494,124	991,553	1,371,459	1,800,218
Railway Plant and Rolling-stock:					
Locomotive Engines and Tenders - - - - -	223,419	569,779	343,403	67,140	221,028
Carriages and Trucks - - - - -	251,313	214,595	404,833	182,324	284,912
Materials for Construction - - - - -	1,158,552	808,246	1,269,830	1,185,761	2,071,663
	1,633,283	1,592,620†	2,018,065†	1,435,125†	2,577,603†
Total Value of Metals and Manufactures of - - - - -	9,411,779	8,765,029	8,553,220	8,361,079	10,784,843
<b>IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS:</b>					
Chemicals:					
Alum - - - - -	26,182	29,978	24,808	27,379	27,610
Arsenic - - - - -	2,324	2,990	1,773	1,628	1,600
Coppers - - - - -	5,363	8,935	6,981	7,034	3,225
Dynamite and other explosives - - - - -	?	?	46,093	10,123	16,235
Sulphuric Acid - - - - -	9,017	4,911	8,092	6,457	7,534
Sulphur (Brimstone) - - - - -	9,390	13,059	14,395	14,705	9,110
Sulphuric Acid - - - - -	13,467	18,387	18,207	17,297	16,362
Other sorts - - - - -	79,111	111,597	92,931	111,608	119,779
	145,354	189,857	213,280	196,231	201,455

\* Included with Steel, "Other sorts."

† Excludes materials imported for the Eastern Bengal Railway, now included under Government Stores.



## No. 6—continued.

## QUANTITY OF IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYING AND TANNING MATERIALS—cont.</b>					
<b>Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics:</b>					
Aloes - - - - - Cwt.	1,611	1,231	1,357	1,807	788
Asafetida - - - - - "	6,979	10,340	7,328	5,704	4,521
Camphor :					
Bhimsaini or Baras - - - - - Lbs.	789	725	661	508	619
Other sorts - - - - - "	1,559,464	1,878,541	1,510,446	1,920,521	1,679,615
Cassia lignea - - - - - Cwt.	19,917	14,769	15,256	26,140	16,156
Galangal - - - - - "	3,870	4,244	5,008	4,183	3,690
Quinine - - - - - Lbs.	9,936	12,264	11,859	12,088	12,987
Other sorts - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
Opium - - - - - Lbs.	171	235	306	655	212
<b>Tobacco:</b>					
Unmanufactured - - - - - Lbs.	517,985	522,201	519,920	604,486	700,909
Manufactured :					
Cigars - - - - - "	109,206	97,610	74,248	62,400	60,949
Other sorts - - - - - "	586,854	764,544	704,875	1,087,579	804,876
	1,164,045	1,284,355	1,298,543	1,754,415	1,566,734
<b>Dyeing and Tanning Materials :</b>					
Aniline Dyes - - - - - Oz.	8,094,006	9,287,288	11,481,864	13,317,492	13,976,914
Cochineal - - - - - Cwt.	2,205	1,322	2,138	1,994	2,334
Cutch - - - - - "		151	37	119	176
Gambier - - - - - "	21,582	17,041	14,938	16,301	18,396
Indigo - - - - - "	1,631	2,178	1,285	1,691	1,478
Lac-dye - - - - - "	0	1	0	0	0
Madder or Munjeet - - - - - "	30,776	26,248	14,978	19,125	13,737
Myrabolans - - - - - "	1,857	6,998	6,110	4,449	530
Saffron - - - - - "	296	199	265	268	281
Other sorts - - - - - "	21,848	19,518	18,017	22,655	37,095
<b>V.—OILS:</b>					
<b>Oils:</b>					
Animal - - - - - Gals.	22,497	24,185	23,790	17,284	45,000
Essential - - - - - "	2875	2,156	2,954	2,622	2,688
Mineral :					
Kerosine - - - - - "	13,107,267	26,299,091	17,595,668	30,963,763	30,200,042
Other sorts - - - - - "	776,571	1,007,908	8,716,279	986,870	1,221,517
Vegetable, not Essential - - - - - { & Cwt.	572,425 45	452,713 1	781,327	1,013,337	1,525,547
<b>Total Quantity of Oils - - - - - { Gals. &amp; Cwt.</b>	<b>14,481,635 45</b>	<b>27,766,053 1</b>	<b>22,070,013</b>	<b>32,982,876</b>	<b>32,994,789</b>
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES :</b>					
Canes and Rattans - - - - - Cwt.	28,188	33,408	21,213	22,141	18,080
Caoutchouc, raw - - - - - "	904	84	93	53	341
Coal :					
Coal - - - - - Tons.	678,509	699,177	759,068	728,116	800,160
Coke - - - - - "	16,700	9,383	11,375	7,733	10,554
Patent fuel - - - - - "	13,149	32,569	20,447	29,819	38,164
Coir, unmanufactured - - - - - Cwt.	269	10	482	657	166
Cotton, raw :					
Asiatic - - - - - "	47,108	67,870	75,626	57,097	54,589
Other than Asiatic - - - - - "	967	199	151	3	89
Feathers - - - - - Lbs.	0	220	224	488	4,179
Flax, raw - - - - - "	0	33,600	3,332	3,604	36,194
Gums and Resins :					
Arabic - - - - - Cwt.	*	3,684	3,903	581	2,188
Benjamin - - - - - "	*	8,491	7,982	7,688	14,628
Olibanum or Frankincense - - - - - "	*	18,883	15,252	16,651	26,680
Rosin - - - - - "	28,772	15,950	29,786	19,587	25,902
Other sorts - - - - - "	40,001	4,458	3,602	4,008	5,254
Hemp, raw - - - - - "	7,279	9,902	8,818	7,441	11,090

\* Included with "Other sorts."

## No. 7—continued.

## VALUE OF IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYING AND TANNING MATERIALS—cont.</b>					
<b>Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics:</b>					
Aloes	3,164	2,766	2,898	4,673	2,184
Asafoetida	24,056	35,008	26,988	25,330	17,097
Camphor:					
Bhimaini or Baras	3,858	3,550	2,594	2,278	2,673
Other sorts	62,711	68,388	65,855	85,311	70,142
Cassia lignea	88,449	24,834	24,565	41,263	22,229
Galangal	3,598	3,308	3,670	2,472	2,066
Quinine	72,523	56,665	44,454	36,247	35,749
Other sorts	154,485	161,814	169,564	186,895	165,138
Opium	229	301	342	398	404
Tobacco:					
Unmanufactured	7,278	8,598	7,782	7,545	11,920
Manufactured:					
Cigars	35,088	26,764	26,337	24,114	21,236
Other sorts	33,740	48,851	46,174	78,923	68,814
	76,056	84,208	82,193	110,482	101,972
<b>Dyeing and Tanning Materials:</b>					
Aniline Dyes	110,324	104,395	91,784	100,803	103,197
Cochineal	17,353	10,980	22,586	20,839	22,755
Cutch	41,083	104	54	168	322
Gambier	8,156	26,243	21,513	28,088	38,201
Indigo	0	3,549	2,530	9,193	5,756
Lac-dye	0	1	0	0	0
Madder or Munjeet	39,281	34,068	20,204	26,550	18,643
Myrabolams	701	2,515	2,194	1,181	194
Saffron	59,791	39,418	44,594	55,088	58,058
Other sorts	20,816	20,081	20,259	19,461	134,329
	292,505	241,808	225,718	261,321	381,455
<b>Total Value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials</b>	<b>876,938</b>	<b>873,947</b>	<b>861,616</b>	<b>952,901</b>	<b>1,022,559</b>
<b>V.—OILS:</b>					
<b>Oils:</b>					
Animal	3,519	3,325	2,783	1,625	4,955
Essential	4,779	4,154	4,480	3,288	4,485
<b>Mineral:</b>					
Kerosine	530,765	1,110,051	701,443	1,216,607	1,216,817
Other sorts	40,951	48,171	150,385	43,351	57,659
Vegetable, not Essential	84,214	63,796	102,039	143,559	203,475
<b>Total Value of Oils</b>	<b>654,228</b>	<b>1,229,497</b>	<b>961,130</b>	<b>1,408,430</b>	<b>1,486,791</b>
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES:</b>					
Canes and Rattans	25,190	31,068	17,754	17,869	16,062
Caoutchouc, raw	9,084	705	928	491	3,033
<b>Coal:</b>					
Coal	1,099,604	1,179,072	1,233,825	1,241,887	1,558,227
Coke	41,074	25,269	30,446	20,851	33,105
Patent fuel	23,113	62,572	44,144	53,877	72,578
Coir, unmanufactured	236	4	313	684	141
<b>Cotton, raw:</b>					
Asiatic	98,186	162,120	177,796	118,005	186,019
Other than Asiatic	1,395	478	330	9	167
Feathers	0	15	16	107	99
Flax, raw	0	895	102	112	1,178
<b>Gums and Resins:</b>					
Arabia	•	9,085	7,802	1,470	7,273
Benjamin	•	34,075	31,221	31,250	56,710
Olibanum or Frankincense	•	13,034	16,105	20,373	34,916
Rosin	13,190	6,261	11,259	7,372	10,467
Other sorts	61,404	10,055	9,037	9,062	10,946
Hemp, raw	17,677	21,412	12,605	17,179	26,177

\* Included with "Other sorts."

## No. 6—continued.

## QUANTITY OF IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES—cont.</b>					
Hides and Skins :					
Hides, raw	No. 39,176	28,298	17,367	19,534	68,770
	- Cwt. 3,470	2,267	1,300	1,797	6,222
Skins, raw	No. 189,748	168,524	204,987	229,087	384,342
	- Cwt. 4,199	4,350	5,384	7,656	9,431
Horns	" 2,465	727	851	1,171	868
Ivory, unmanufactured	Lbs. 463,408	386,852	635,390	67,306	514,279
Jewellery, &c. :					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	—	—	—	—	—
Jute, raw	Cwt. 217	284	28	1,172	306
Lac, stick	" 1,822	3,362	2,416	2,194	1,141
Manures	Tons. 197	400	98	194	214
Natural Curiosities	—	—	—	—	—
Pitch, Tar, and Dammer	Cwt. 89,831	104,401	107,067	110,903	98,108
Plants, Living	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds :					
Essential :					
Cumin	Cwt. 1,908	2,700	3,681	2,020	619
Castor	" 236	23	361	1,317	443
Linseed	" 2,441	2,186	4,167	4,960	2,581
Mustard	" 854	154	418	82	384
Poppy	" 109	709	320	583	246
Rape	" 1,290	8	20,992	11,947	17,809
Til or Jinjili	" 30,303	62,263	52,412	55,065	66,950
Other sorts	" 5,781	7,846	20,539	9,942	11,167
	42,417	75,889	103,285	65,866	100,199
Shells and Cowries :					
Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells)	No. & Cwt. 5,807,961	3,867,416	3,761,473	4,182,989	3,315,838
		194	170	75	193
Cowries	" 22,287	18,174	49,844	25,061	17,109
Silk, raw	Lbs. 2,210,893	1,831,702	1,732,559	1,737,891	2,598,597
Stone and Marble	Cwt. 67,495	154,533	302,371	282,291	223,785
" Jade	" 15	118	0	0	0
Tallow	" 2,047	2,274	2,302	2,706	2,723
Wax (excluding candles)	" 789	656	813	1,280	1,182
Wood :					
Teak	Cubic Tons 3,867	1,745	505	1,059	653
Other Timber	Tons 13,399	12,859	18,693	10,165	14,730
Firewood	" 1,299	1,332	1,271	2,582	2,259
(Ornamental :					
Sandal	—	—	—	—	—
Ebony	" 0	0	0	—	—
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—
Wool, raw	Lbs. 2,526,942	2,591,421	3,095,026	3,170,582	3,475,085
All other Articles	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED:</b>					
Yarns and Textile Fabrics:					
Cotton:					
Twist and Yarn	Lbs. 45,378,956	45,799,687	45,915,128	49,013,979	51,542,549
Manufactures :					
Piece goods :					
Grey (unbleached)	Yards 1,079,938,865	1,138,343,726	1,105,844,908	1,356,278,808	1,180,175,270
White (bleached)	" 342,376,839	277,875,450	279,123,208	387,104,415	320,463,785
Coloured, Printed, or Dyed	" 299,536,491	815,345,829	855,845,715	412,036,168	839,102,827
Handkerchiefs and Shawls in the piece	No. 17,001,262	18,997,942	17,928,893	16,449,480	17,745,480
Other sorts	Yards 162,183	186,981	310,583	293,994	376,470
Lace and Patent Net	" 2,004,807	2,286,297	2,253,368	2,228,854	3,352,438
Hosiery, pure and mixed	—	—	—	—	—
Thread, sewing	Lbs. 689,883	941,125	882,148	964,801	907,873
Canvas	Yards 75,492	59,790	109,668	72,873	98,039
Other sorts	Lbs. 220,558	424,166	521,601	653,673	1,493,444

## No. 7—continued.

## VALUE of IMPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES—cont.</b>					
Hides and Skins:					
Hides, raw - - - - -	9,267	5,825	3,876	4,265	15,136
Skins, raw - - - - -	14,847	12,129	18,568	22,148	26,708
Horns - - - - -	10,827	3,687	5,053	7,669	3,752
Ivory, unmanufactured - - - - -	223,721	190,126	312,486	288,119	259,918
Jewellery, &c.:					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset - - - - -	132,167	215,568	203,461	151,030	156,378
Jute, raw - - - - -	127	136	15	701	192
Lac, stick - - - - -	4,247	8,208	5,339	4,854	2,406
Manures - - - - -	1,181	2,667	874	1,415	1,434
Natural Curiosities - - - - -	3,422	416	502	861	1,346
Pitch, Tar, and Dammer - - - - -	84,704	35,264	36,599	84,858	80,780
Plants, Living - - - - -	2,108	1,414	2,041	1,504	1,885
Seeds:					
Essential:					
Cummin - - - - -	2,476	3,592	5,276	2,812	1,037
Castor - - - - -	125	12	178	654	210
Linsced - - - - -	1,334	1,178	2,450	3,001	1,478
Mustard - - - - -	211	100	227	17	230
Poppy - - - - -	72	435	186	361	177
Rape - - - - -	724	5	9,639	5,520	9,289
Til or Jinjili - - - - -	21,828	46,279	38,714	37,830	47,798
Other sorts - - - - -	15,277	14,389	27,961	15,705	16,323
	41,947	65,880	84,631	65,900	76,532
Shells and Cowries:					
Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells) - - - - -	33,484	23,294	24,224	32,218	23,951
Cowries - - - - -	9,322	8,513	18,513	12,206	6,377
Silk, raw - - - - -	969,575	747,568	721,917	793,376	1,174,321
Stone and Marble:					
Jade - - - - -	241	181	0	0	0
Tallow - - - - -	5,066	5,601	4,967	5,135	5,324
Wax (excluding candles) - - - - -	3,267	3,175	3,224	5,389	4,179
Wood:					
Teak - - - - -	30,936	14,155	3,333	6,291	4,175
Other Timber - - - - -	50,830	50,594	76,491	38,921	53,633
Firewood - - - - -	1,155	1,302	1,275	3,524	2,315
Ornamental:					
Sandal - - - - -	3,654	1,808	1,640	1,597	949
Ebony - - - - -	116	0	0	55	302
Other sorts - - - - -	5,554	3,784	2,133	1,584	3,043
Wool, raw - - - - -	65,137	61,821	77,722	80,757	93,410
All other Articles - - - - -	14,818	14,855	16,246	18,652	19,168
Total Value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles - - - - -	3,088,728	3,052,207	3,251,923	3,149,118	3,944,042
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED:</b>					
Yarns and Textile Fabrics:					
Cotton:					
Twist and Yarn - - - - -	3,465,943	3,360,420	3,172,083	3,318,377	3,581,906
Manufactures:					
Piece goods:					
Grey (unbleached) - - - - -	11,979,091	12,276,501	11,896,684	14,602,101	13,401,535
White (bleached) - - - - -	4,580,308	3,698,470	3,566,783	4,751,589	4,627,814
Coloured, Printed, or Dyed - - - - -	4,656,065	4,720,184	5,133,264	6,002,155	5,287,831
Handkerchiefs and Shawls in the piece - - - - -	222,689	208,278	221,977	184,166	209,668
Other sorts - - - - -	8,754	9,618	16,058	15,048	17,271
Lace and Patent Net - - - - -	55,067	65,134	56,563	63,116	93,190
Hosiery, pure and mixed - - - - -	73,735	80,427	69,369	51,207	79,012
Thread, sewing - - - - -	94,071	110,334	111,491	133,495	132,711
Canvas - - - - -	3,324	2,240	4,193	2,683	3,526
Other sorts - - - - -	12,284	31,228	34,214	40,998	72,877
	21,642,338	21,197,414	21,110,545	25,846,508	23,924,467

## No. 6—continued.

## QUANTITY of IMPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>					
<b>Yarns and Textile Fabrics—cont.</b>					
<b>Flax:</b>					
Twist and Yarn - - - Lbs.	4,875	40,518	5,069	17,877	27,219
<b>Manufactures .</b>					
Piece goods - - - Yards	1,201,041	1,202,154	1,046,726	1,077,641	984,043
Thread, sewing - - - Lbs.	72,342	93,587	73,038	88,380	162,508
Canvas - - - Yards	1,162,112	1,180,477	1,494,254	1,126,963	1,623,048
Other sorts (including bags and sacks) - - - Lbs.	196,111	177,042	181,156	119,247	158,707
<b>Hemp:</b>					
<b>Manufactures (excluding cordage):</b>					
Cloth - - - Yards	67,360	108,973	116,418	116,013	133,868
Bags and Sacks - - - No.	12,791	26,959	18,473	10,281	13,435
<b>Jute:</b>					
<b>Manufactures:</b>					
Gunny Bags - - - No.	2,272,869	1,618,408	1,914,038	1,859,481	2,601,971
" Cloths - - - Yards	191,769	385,501	487,487	240,085	512,838
Rope and Twine - - - Cwt.	111	324	498	677	435
Other kinds - - - "	84	527	314	64	199
<b>Silk:</b>					
<b>Manufactures:</b>					
Thread for sewing, &c. - - Lbs.	4,686	4,943	5,954	10,318	13,301
Piece goods - - - Yards	9,627,678	10,221,770	8,999,359	10,541,862	11,760,401
Goods of silk mixed with other materials - - - "	1,923,288	1,858,399	2,174,429	2,626,011	3,970,379
Other sorts - - - Lbs.	11,738	7,995	2,788	3,616	1,603
<b>Wool:</b>					
<b>Manufactures:</b>					
Piece goods - - - Yards	9,316,192	10,700,128	11,228,258	12,133,627	13,808,388
Shawls - - - No.	591,425	461,069	616,782	740,787	515,372
Braids - - - Lbs.	158,303	218,505	263,348	290,342	384,150
Other sorts - - - "	957,588	955,424	1,039,134	899,664	1,406,454
<b>Agricultural Implements - - - -</b>					
<b>Apparel:</b>					
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery) - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Leather Boots and Shoes - - - Pairs	304,495	392,881	310,824	326,305	372,186
<b>Arms, Ammunition, &amp;c. (excluding military accoutrements):</b>					
Fire-arms and parts thereof - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Gunpowder, common - - - Lbs.	69,950	72,550	172,540	206,485	60,230
" sporting - - - "	155,578	187,323	167,000	245,585	194,097
Other sorts - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Art, works of</b>					
Books and Printed Matter (including maps and charts) - - - Cwt.	14,527	10,635	11,103	10,651	11,362

## No. 7—continued.

## VALUE of IMPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>					
<b>Yarns and Textile Fabrics—cont.</b>					
<b>Wool:</b>					
Twist and Yarn - - - - -	233	947	282	599	990
<b>Manufactures:</b>					
Piece goods - - - - -	36,347	37,020	30,866	33,323	31,375
Thread, sewing - - - - -	5,052	6,098	5,836	6,483	10,812
Canvas - - - - -	56,028	51,253	67,951	51,808	74,657
Other sorts (including bags and sacks) -	13,888	9,362	6,362	6,512	13,368
	111,315	108,733	110,515	98,126	130,212
<b>Hemp:</b>					
<b>Manufactures (excluding cordage):</b>					
Cloth - - - - -	3,106	3,862	4,154	4,281	4,495
Bags and Sacks - - - - -	151	273	127	81	220
	3,257	4,135	4,281	4,362	4,715
<b>Jute:</b>					
<b>Manufactures:</b>					
Gunny Bags - - - - -	36,499	23,889	25,335	25,180	38,513
" Cloths - - - - -	4,433	10,067	12,054	6,823	12,662
Rope and Twine - - - - -	346	763	1,646	1,597	1,325
Other kinds - - - - -	171	1,475	986	420	457
	41,449	36,194	39,921	34,020	52,957
<b>Silk:</b>					
<b>Manufactures:</b>					
Thread for sewing, &c. - - - - -	3,767	4,775	5,614	9,433	12,665
Piece goods - - - - -	1,040,415	1,120,600	944,341	1,162,074	1,447,751
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	152,369	144,043	157,333	209,016	281,670
Other sorts - - - - -	4,797	3,981	1,855	3,212	1,732
	1,201,348	1,273,399	1,109,043	1,383,735	1,743,818
<b>Wool:</b>					
<b>Manufactures:</b>					
Piece goods - - - - -	957,048	1,002,312	1,125,627	1,219,252	1,403,718
Shawls - - - - -	182,164	95,620	121,805	170,813	107,369
" Braids - - - - -	30,485	38,808	47,073	45,936	49,410
Other sorts - - - - -	97,356	97,602	97,357	92,864	155,258
	1,317,053	1,234,342	1,391,862	1,528,865	1,715,755
<b>Total Yarns and Textile Fabrics -</b>	<b>27,683,986</b>	<b>27,210,337</b>	<b>26,938,483</b>	<b>32,214,592</b>	<b>31,154,820</b>
<b>Agricultural Implements - - - - -</b>	<b>93,124</b>	<b>41,922</b>	<b>41,408</b>	<b>40,826</b>	<b>57,734</b>
<b>Apparel:</b>					
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery) - - - - -	876,719	850,133	931,732	982,428	1,142,376
Leather Boots and Shoes - - - - -	104,124	98,795	105,528	113,126	134,263
	980,843	948,928	1,037,260	1,095,554	1,276,639
<b>Arms, Ammunition, &amp;c. (excluding military accoutrements):</b>					
Fire-arms and parts thereof - - - - -	49,371	30,323	34,081	45,114	54,700
Gunpowder, common - - - - -	2,020	2,119	5,244	6,390	1,975
" sporting - - - - -	16,075	18,736	18,301	23,166	19,950
Other sorts - - - - -	27,984	28,326	22,126	34,423	38,954
	95,350	79,504	89,752	109,093	115,579
<b>Art, works of</b>	<b>48,454</b>	<b>31,355</b>	<b>23,026</b>	<b>27,349</b>	<b>36,810</b>
<b>Books and Printed Matter (including maps and charts) - - - - -</b>	<b>156,876</b>	<b>140,191</b>	<b>163,974</b>	<b>165,403</b>	<b>181,749</b>

## No. 6—continued.

## QUANTITY OF IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>						
<b>Building and Engineering Materials:</b>						
Asphalt - - - - -	Cwt.	40,744	39,449	29,984	21,942	23,427
Bricks and Tiles - - -	No.	3,046,225	1,626,876	2,944,655	2,837,268	2,820,014
Cement - - - - -	Cwt.	436,480	602,131	498,988	462,770	362,397
Chalk and Lime - - -	"	76,234	41,531	14,339	45,732	37,038
Clay - - - - -	"	26,080	21,521	17,818	26,027	20,304
Earthenware Piping - -	"	10,323	32,849	37,745	65,713	23,845
Other sorts - - - - -	"	40,395	10,286	5,619	10,165	27,217
Cabinet-ware and Furniture - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candles - - - - -	Lbs.	2,639,224	2,800,705	2,522,597	3,217,285	3,033,216
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese and Japanese-ware (including lacquered-ware, but not earthenware and porcelain) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clocks and Watches - - - - -	No.	80,953	75,819	99,213	96,052	125,309
Coir, manufactures of (excluding rope) -	Cwt.	10,521	11,596	14,538	18,709	9,879
Corals, Real - - - - -	Lbs.	182,514	172,504	145,721	192,390	167,059
Cordage and Rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute) - - - - -	Cwt.	11,269	11,618	10,634	9,818	8,145
Corks - - - - -	"	1,691	1,336	1,736	1,333	1,413
Earthenware and Porcelain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fireworks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Glass:</b>						
Sheet and Plate - - - - -	Supl. Feet	5,720,395	5,071,914	5,754,885	4,800,498	5,974,818
Beads and False Pearls - - - - -	Cwt.	23,248	18,999	18,761	15,430	15,329
Bottles, common - - - - -	{ Gross	14,461	11,290	15,746	13,955	15,421
Other ware - - - - -	{ = Cwt.	16,103	13,222	17,696	17,150	19,288
<b>Hides and Skins:</b>						
Hides, dressed or tanned - - - - -	{ No.	= 20,735	= 17,048	= 6,119	= 8,666	12,010
- - - - -	{ = Cwt.	1,683	1,052	530	717	831
Skins, dressed or tanned - - - - -	{ No.	= 140,151	= 112,318	= 126,618	= 161,146	203,147
- - - - -	{ = Cwt.	1,185	1,113	1,213	1,461	3,004
<b>Instruments and Apparatus:</b>						
Musical - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photographic - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scientific, Philosophical, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ivory, manufactured - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewellery, &c.: - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewellery - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plate - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Lac:</b>						
Shell - - - - -	Cwt.	7	1	0	1	0
Other sorts - - - - -	"	-	1	3	2	1
<b>Leather:</b>						
Unwrought - - - - -	"	1,296	1,081	1,155	1,294	1,903
<b>Manufactures of:</b>						
Saddlery and Harness - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sorts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Matches, lucifer and other - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mats - - - - -	-Sq. Yds.	1,189,032	1,156,703	767,664	711,439	932,537
Oil and Floor Cloth - - - - -	-	188,056	245,002	206,742	246,178	329,353
Paints and Colours - - - - -	Cwt.	144,328	118,894	125,133	130,111	139,829
Painter's Materials - - - - -	"	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Paper and Pasteboard:</b>						
Printing Paper - - - - -	"	69,321	64,864	61,590	59,655	84,154
Writing Paper and Envelopes - - - - -	"	-	-	-	-	-
Other kinds of Paper - - - - -	Cwt.	25,851	29,439	29,848	31,605	49,449
Pasteboard, Millboard, &c. - - - - -	"	10,065	9,268	9,334	6,188	8,049

## No. 7—continued.

## VALUE of IMPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—continued.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>					
<b>Building and Engineering Materials:</b>					
Asphalt - - - - -	8,403	9,015	6,808	4,770	5,596
Bricks and Tiles - - - - -	20,859	9,487	18,307	18,779	18,438
Cement - - - - -	95,468	133,456	99,044	88,819	76,505
Chalk and Lime - - - - -	3,351	1,568	1,384	8,000	2,454
Clay - - - - -	4,301	3,089	2,504	2,824	3,227
Earthenware Piping - - - - -	8,096	11,741	12,462	28,224	6,792
Other sorts - - - - -	4,763	8,444	1,782	2,827	3,610
	139,736	171,800	142,269	149,243	116,622
Cabinet-ware and Furniture - - - - -	97,985	68,981	61,739	67,876	89,719
Candles - - - - -	99,237	105,023	94,272	110,737	97,894
Choutchouc, manufactures of - - - - -	24,741	17,163	21,797	22,134	23,228
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof - - - - -	56,304	58,277	57,970	60,785	66,684
Chinese and Japanese-ware (including lacquered-ware, but not earthenware and porcelain) - - - - -	49,569	27,079	29,888	36,483	44,463
Clocks and Watches - - - - -	103,440	94,465	109,857	105,920	118,376
Coir, manufactures of (excluding rope) - - - - -	10,427	11,852	15,208	15,070	9,604
Coral, Real - - - - -	231,167	182,490	134,312	175,019	160,211
Cordage and Rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute) - - - - -	99,058	35,241	32,452	32,294	30,845
Corks - - - - -	23,178	20,419	23,662	30,709	20,451
Earthenware and Porcelain - - - - -	234,070	172,794	168,001	170,892	223,658
Fireworks - - - - -	51,605	53,965	62,264	68,004	52,421
Glass:					
Sheet and Plate - - - - -	59,854	48,065	50,091	43,317	49,190
Beads and False Pearls - - - - -	161,873	146,621	118,674	122,808	160,568
Bottles, common - - - - -	17,845	13,754	19,700	17,650	20,821
Other ware - - - - -	320,490	291,260	316,839	317,075	348,380
	560,082	499,700	505,304	500,850	578,959
Hides and Skins:					
Hides, dressed or tanned - - - - -	14,777	9,763	6,755	10,830	10,702
Skins, dressed or tanned - - - - -	25,027	21,308	24,041	29,744	36,384
Instruments and Apparatus:					
Musical - - - - -	89,086	72,971	66,876	71,201	78,148
Photographic - - - - -	10,941	13,379	14,115	22,867	21,424
Scientific, Philosophical, &c. - - - - -	63,117	70,594	74,777	69,938	80,529
Ivory, manufactured - - - - -	11,475	8,375	12,368	14,676	11,460
Jewellery, &c.:					
Jewellery - - - - -	68,922	84,542	75,796	87,035	89,755
Plate - - - - -	6,982	11,647	6,155	13,381	7,171
Lac:					
Shell - - - - -	28	2	0	5	0
Other sorts - - - - -	8	2	11	4	5
Leather:					
Unwrought - - - - -	16,316	16,100	18,858	20,393	31,117
Manufactures of:					
Saddlery and Harness - - - - -	58,274	48,136	52,568	59,284	55,803
Other sorts - - - - -	48,953	71,428	62,506	62,106	62,792
Matches, lucifer and other - - - - -	133,696	204,285	196,156	221,780	243,554
Mats - - - - -	13,200	12,076	9,604	10,982	13,028
Oil and Floor Cloth - - - - -	10,911	14,576	11,623	12,993	16,847
Paints and Colours - - - - -	189,444	157,768	178,132	184,002	201,212
Painters' Materials - - - - -	49,799	47,196	41,674	58,556	64,116
Paper and Pasteboard:					
Printing Paper - - - - -	156,964	143,812	120,074	198,032	154,768
Writing Paper and Envelopes - - - - -	139,342	129,147	140,038	111,446	148,529
Other kinds of Paper - - - - -	71,694	72,771	67,816	78,032	109,016
Pasteboard, Millboard, &c. - - - - -	6,018	6,878	5,702	4,167	6,061
	374,913	332,102	333,675	316,677	418,307



## No. 6—concluded.

## QUANTITY of IMPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—concluded.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>					
Perfumery	—	—	—	—	—
Printing and Lithographing materials (other than paper)	—	—	—	—	—
Ships, parts of	—	—	—	—	—
Soap - - - - - Cwt.	84,447	88,075	49,804	59,016	61,139
Stationery (excluding paper)	—	—	—	—	—
Telegraph, Materials for construction of - -	—	—	—	—	—
Toys and Requisites for Games - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas - - - - - No.	3,862,510	4,512,992	2,499,117	3,567,958	4,683,165
Wood, manufactures of - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Articles (not specified) imported by Post - -	—	—	—	—	—
All other Articles - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—

## No. 7—concluded.

## VALUE of IMPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES into British India—concluded.

ARTICLES.	1888-84.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>					
Perfumery - - - - -	61,012	66,270	55,711	55,874	30,741
Printing and Lithographing materials (other than paper) - - - - -	40,986	48,073	35,121	32,579	41,124
Ships, parts of - - - - -	106,285	259,958	108,932	144,640	195,922
Soap - - - - -	62,546	69,435	83,204	94,315	94,903
Stationery (excluding paper) - - - - -	165,074	171,177	187,792	194,533	219,089
Telegraph, materials for construction of - - - - -	6,151	7,716	2,597	8,317	1,598
Toys and Requisites for Games - - - - -	117,948	122,437	112,558	126,455	139,553
Umbrellas - - - - -	275,990	335,385	184,388	274,461	371,800
Wood, manufactures of - - - - -	28,294	28,010	26,295	29,829	38,395
Articles (not specified) imported by Post - - - - -	210,168	302,443	229,955	216,367	227,572
All other Articles - - - - -	91,269	95,732	118,892	116,609	134,473
<b>Total Value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured - - - - -</b>	<b>33,082,505</b>	<b>32,694,057</b>	<b>32,074,952</b>	<b>37,739,109</b>	<b>37,303,468</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>52,708,891</b>	<b>53,149,311</b>	<b>51,811,536</b>	<b>58,661,462</b>	<b>62,384,813</b>

## No. 8.

QUANTITY OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE FROM  
British India.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>I.—ANIMALS, LIVING :</b>					
Horses - - - - - No.	670	642	828	442	770
Other sorts - - - - - "	108,684	103,910	88,971	92,480	101,309
Total Number of Animals, Living - - "	109,354	104,552	89,799	92,922	102,079
<b>II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK :</b>					
Coffee - - - - - Cwt.	340,925	328,317	371,927	370,458	273,776
<b>Fruits and Vegetables :</b>					
<b>Fruits :</b>					
Cocoanuts - - - - - No.	808,806	253,585	255,525	275,230	268,000
" Kernel or Copra - - - - - Cwt.	3,471	64,323	21,755	9,337	21,027
Other sorts - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
Vegetables, fresh - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Grain and Pulse :</b>					
Gram - - - - - Cwt.	892,694	814,965	388,129	306,979	302,444
Jowari and Bajra - - - - - "	248,110	245,638	275,747	641,406	640,706
Pulse - - - - - "	414,109	608,233	381,606	467,485	1,429,058
Oats - - - - - "	87,723	62,791	73,516	104,167	69,779
Rice in the husk - - - - - "	208,144	349,396	408,751	418,772	865,351
" not in the husk - - - - - "	26,831,715	21,702,136	27,818,844	26,460,500	28,148,706
Wheat - - - - - "	20,956,495	15,830,754	21,060,519	22,263,320	13,588,169
Other sorts - - - - - "	80,510	103,179	122,852	346,356	94,488
	49,219,502	39,217,087	50,424,964	51,008,985	44,605,650
<b>Liquors :</b>					
Rum - - - - - Gals.	93,324	82	0	265	26
Other sorts - - - - - "	766	885	1,191	752	442
	94,090	967	1,191	1,017	468
<b>Provisions :</b>					
Biche de mer - - - - - Lbs.	52,117	47,312	41,037	55,783	50,390
Fishmaws and Sharkfins - - - - - "	592,691	791,780	791,500	745,543	1,034,882
Flour - - - - - "	7,890,854	11,057,126	18,879,201	35,744,069	36,082,348
Fruits and Vegetables—dried, salted, or preserved - - - - - Cwt.	112,300	105,331	126,825	107,059	125,802
Ghee - - - - - Lbs.	1,886,827	1,572,415	1,637,921	1,876,868	2,428,075
Lard - - - - - "	952,967	990,249	613,633	764,016	767,657
Salted Fish - - - - - "	4,124,678	2,814,035	4,013,163	4,657,551	4,870,944
Other sorts - - - - - Cwt.	57,238	187,610	183,857	80,003	57,667
<b>Spices :</b>					
Betelnuts - - - - - Lbs.	466,722	218,204	477,178	373,523	749,455
Cardamoms - - - - - "	198,007	264,750	299,324	295,446	155,201
Cassia - - - - - "	896	896	0	0	0
Cinnamon - - - - - "	30,334	21,386	28,015	16,815	11,215
Cloves - - - - - "	1,008	1,016	455	776	784
Ginger - - - - - "	5,610,068	8,764,221	10,318,411	14,927,926	9,516,564
Nutmegs - - - - - "	3,349	112	0	840	1,120
Pepper - - - - - "	5,906,206	6,098,694	6,146,143	9,054,186	7,146,236
Other sorts - - - - - "	5,010,612	5,611,501	6,561,829	6,548,509	6,801,633
	17,227,302	20,990,220	23,831,355	31,218,151	24,376,208
<b>Sugar:</b>					
Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy - - - - - Cwt.	203,693	55,323	24,942	33,340	37,723
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor, and other saccharine pro- duce - - - - - "	1,426,827	1,015,596	1,142,598	953,056	1,008,565
	1,630,520	1,070,919	1,167,540	986,406	1,046,288
Tea - - - - - Lbs.	59,911,703	64,162,055	68,784,249	78,702,857	87,514,565
Other articles - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—

## No. 9.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE FROM  
British India.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>I.—ANIMALS, LIVING :</b>					
Horses - - - - -	11,787	11,430	12,588	7,025	14,392
Other sorts - - - - -	116,077	106,525	88,091	80,607	119,790
Total Value of Animals, Living - - -	127,864	117,955	100,679	87,632	134,182
<b>II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK :</b>					
Coffee - - - - -	1,438,868	1,245,506	1,348,396	1,532,251	1,529,680
<b>Fruits and Vegetables :</b>					
<b>Fruits :</b>					
Cocoanuts - - - - -	946	678	736	846	785
" Kernel or Copra - - - - -	3,438	53,429	18,680	7,984	25,969
Other sorts - - - - -	2,138	2,584	2,498	2,690	3,420
Vegetables, fresh - - - - -	21,258	21,963	29,456	34,882	36,809
	27,765	78,654	51,370	45,902	66,983
<b>Grain and Pulse :</b>					
Gram - - - - -	119,980	92,885	107,477	98,404	95,163
Jowari and Bajra - - - - -	65,161	69,914	77,143	187,748	184,762
Pulse - - - - -	127,113	170,011	113,619	138,400	355,700
Oats - - - - -	29,191	18,975	22,734	30,108	19,405
Rice in the husk - - - - -	33,201	69,410	79,987	72,018	66,578
" not in the husk - - - - -	8,328,879	7,122,787	9,167,189	8,764,809	9,225,109
Wheat - - - - -	8,877,561	6,309,140	8,002,350	8,625,864	5,562,373
Other sorts - - - - -	23,268	34,300	37,664	109,751	31,383
	17,604,354	13,887,422	17,608,113	18,027,102	15,540,473
<b>Liquors :</b>					
Rum - - - - -	45,499	25	0	84	12
Other sorts - - - - -	170	176	276	171	105
	45,669	201	276	255	117
<b>Provisions :</b>					
Biche de mer - - - - -	937	908	840	954	2,549
Fishmaws and Sharkfins - - - - -	54,238	57,663	52,619	53,955	79,864
Flour - - - - -	45,942	59,335	97,173	184,788	197,555
Fruits and Vegetables—dried, salted, or preserved - - - - -	32,828	33,100	37,658	28,103	39,533
Ghee - - - - -	66,133	57,242	60,376	68,621	89,708
Lard - - - - -	28,105	28,305	18,350	19,382	22,411
Salted Fish - - - - -	24,177	26,481	38,518	44,043	44,660
Other sorts - - - - -	50,252	52,493	75,734	53,041	55,834
	302,612	315,527	381,268	452,887	530,614
<b>Spices :</b>					
Betelnuts - - - - -	5,242	8,210	6,401	5,022	8,439
Cardamoms - - - - -	56,833	65,711	56,001	40,745	20,486
Cassia - - - - -	3	8	0	0	0
Cinnamon - - - - -	833	793	1,051	546	314
Cloves - - - - -	63	132	35	34	84
Ginger - - - - -	106,098	156,857	154,835	199,311	140,812
Nutmegs - - - - -	419	6	0	54	87
Pepper - - - - -	161,336	192,597	214,689	317,113	292,909
Other sorts - - - - -	34,610	54,404	53,262	49,363	58,427
	365,437	473,718	486,274	612,188	521,558
<b>Sugar :</b>					
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy - - - - -	228,600	71,494	32,979	44,143	46,239
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor, and other saccharine produce - - - - -	714,618	474,576	492,434	460,660	419,590
	943,218	546,070	525,413	504,803	465,829
<b>Tea - - - - -</b>	4,083,881	4,044,759	4,306,133	4,727,992	5,174,440
<b>Other articles - - - - -</b>	53	15	5,518	11	4
<b>Total Value of Articles of Food and Drink - - - - -</b>	24,811,804	20,591,873	24,712,761	25,873,391	23,829,698

## No. 8—continued.

QUANTITY OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE FROM  
British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>					
Metals:					
Brass:					
Unwrought - - - - - Cwt.	0	0	9	0	0
Wrought - - - - - "	1,235	1,415	1,821	1,734	1,858
Copper:					
Ore - - - - - "	0	0	—	0	0
Old, for re-manufacture - - - - - "	2	17	49	15	9
Wrought:					
Sheets and other manufactures - - - - - "	2,731	1,986	2,662	2,305	2,161
Iron:					
Ore - - - - - "	88	0	0	0	0
Old, for re-manufacture - - - - - "	548	401	868	415	350
Wrought:					
Anchors, Cables, and Kedge- Nails, Screws, and Rivets - - - - - "	1,196	1,348	1,625	2,043	1,211
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel - - - - - "	1,124	1,051	887	1,438	1,434
Lead - - - - - "	3,143	2,952	3,600	3,433	2,400
Tin:					
Unwrought (block) - - - - - "	853	1	67	3,256	506
Wrought (including plates or sheets, not tinned iron) - - - - - "	37	312	347	328	564
Zinc or Spelter - - - - - "	164	28	10	15	3
Unenumerated - - - - - "	—	0	0	0	17
	200	254	241	284	282
	11,321	9,760	11,179	15,166	10,775
Hardware and Cutlery (including plated ware) - Machinery and Millwork - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
<b>IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NAR- COTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS:</b>					
Chemicals - - - - -					
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics:					
Aloes - - - - - Cwt.	90	85	24	46	21
Asafoetida - - - - - "	587	1,343	496	158	4
Camphor - - - - - Lbs.	18,444	17,931	18,002	15,442	11,106
Cinchona Bark - - - - - "	306,419	745,730	857,040	1,286,900	1,449,313
Galangal - - - - - Cwt.	525	1,040	654	617	952
Other sorts - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Opium - - - - - { Cheats = Cwt.	91,963 126,585	86,578 118,599	87,956 120,995	95,839 131,630	90,096 124,371
Tobacco:					
Unmanufactured - - - - - Lbs.	18,577,276	15,620,864	10,752,397	9,868,834	10,888,807
Manufactured:					
Cigars - - - - - "	251,926	238,109	230,924	273,209	296,839
Other sorts - - - - - "	256,465	166,328	205,456	193,996	254,819
	19,085,667	16,025,301	11,188,777	10,336,039	11,440,455
Dyeing and Tanning Materials:					
Cutch - - - - - Cwt.	302,303	246,122	205,855	199,397	273,068
Gambier - - - - - "	168,590	154,629	132,495	138,396	130,644
Indigo - - - - - "	997	106	1,784	915	879
Lac-dye - - - - - "	447,719	553,730	705,931	596,573	620,307
Myrabolans - - - - - "	2,333	2,167	1,898	2,149	2,074
Safflower - - - - - "	71,396	75,845	156,287	140,994	162,516
Turmeric - - - - - "	32,944	81,089	54,307	36,841	24,694
Other sorts - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
	1,026,231	1,113,725	1,258,057	1,115,266	1,222,482

## No. 9—continued.

VALUE of EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of INDIAN PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE from  
British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1882-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	
<b>III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF :</b>						
Metals:						
Brass :						
Unwrought	0	0	6	0	0	
Wrought	10,521	14,034	13,705	18,106	22,271	
Copper:						
Ore	0	0	1	0	0	
Old, for re-manufacture	12	56	111	42	28	
Wrought :						
Sheets and other manufactures	18,951	13,302	15,342	12,575	14,320	
Iron :						
Ore	176	0	0	0	0	
Old, for re-manufacture	123	55	66	111	47	
Wrought :						
Anchors, Cables, and Kentledge	961	1,006	1,319	1,541	950	
Nails, Screws, and Rivets	1,207	1,074	881	1,477	1,470	
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel	3,149	2,909	3,655	3,062	2,315	
Lead	540	1	53	2,295	465	
Tin :						
Unwrought (block)	201	1,485	1,510	1,798	4,321	
Wrought (including plates or sheets, not tinned iron)	985	115	19	19	10	
Zinc or Spelter	4	0	0	0	116	
Unenumerated	1,458	2,035	2,025	1,725	1,833	
	38,289	36,072	38,693	42,751	48,146	
Hardware and Cutlery (including plated ware)	3,903	4,271	7,088	6,595	6,709	
Machinery and Millwork	394	210	144	314	88	
Total Value of Metals and Manufactures of	42,585	40,553	45,925	49,660	54,943	
<b>IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS :</b>						
Chemicals						
	4,329	5,421	3,870	3,881	6,758	
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics.						
Aloes	88	74	24	59	29	
Asafetida	1,403	3,186	1,086	319	23	
Camphor	668	613	606	581	380	
Cinchona Bark	40,645	98,611	99,700	145,638	133,277	
Galangal	370	647	432	467	619	
Other sorts	39,223	60,042	50,817	57,772	86,595	
	82,397	163,173	152,665	204,836	220,923	
Opium	11,294,460	10,882,606	10,735,518	11,077,669	10,067,764	
Tobacco :						
Unmanufactured	148,877	130,979	106,584	95,716	102,376	
Manufactured :						
Cigars	16,262	16,905	15,889	21,139	24,234	
Other sorts	2,533	2,106	2,373	2,703	2,942	
	167,672	149,990	124,846	119,558	129,552	
Dyeing and Tanning Materials :						
Cutch	} 353,200	282,079	252,840	295,249	433,847	
Gambier		80	0	1	0	
Indigo		4,640,391	4,068,900	3,733,160	3,691,677	3,890,649
Lac-dye		1,408	127	3,168	1,619	620
Myrabolans		184,106	239,013	299,365	225,996	250,618
Safflower		6,449	8,308	6,899	8,382	7,663
Turmeric		62,243	73,696	139,467	103,202	93,038
Other sorts	12,367	18,060	13,780	9,575	6,613	
	5,260,764	4,690,213	4,498,674	4,335,601	4,683,047	
Total Value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	16,809,622	15,291,408	15,615,573	15,741,445	15,107,244	

## No. 8—continued.

QUANTITY OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE FROM  
British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
<b>V.—OILS :</b>					
Oils :					
Animal - - - - - Gals.	6,008	117,185	21,949	9,343	32,339
Essential - - - - - "	14,525	10,043	8,833	12,523	15,622
Mineral - - - - - "	22,979	30,502	19,830	33,824	29,249
Vegetable, not Essential :					
Dregs of Jinjili Oil - - - - - Cwt.	70,115	52,818	51,289	51,817	41,196
Castor - - - - - Gals.	3,102,063	3,207,045	2,190,889	2,676,012	2,677,005
Cocoanut - - - - - "	988,514	1,553,887	1,170,177	1,099,864	1,203,660
Earthnut - - - - - "	6,308	14,457	4,410	5,432	1,671
Til or Jinjili - - - - - "	99,612	87,896	77,625	98,169	76,311
Other sorts - - - - - "	105,732	99,489	123,587	104,324	126,242
Total Quantity of Oils - { Gals.	4,837,151	5,120,504	3,617,299	4,039,491	4,162,099
- & Cwt.	70,115	52,818	51,289	51,817	41,196
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES :</b>					
Borax - - - - - Cwt.	16,216	12,337	11,487	14,289	15,395
Canes and Rattans - - - - - "	8,874	3,942	2,036	4,111	6,484
Caoutchouc, raw - - - - - "	9,173	8,117	6,553	7,598	9,238
Coir, unmanufactured - - - - - "	19,948	17,581	8,995	12,347	7,912
Cotton, raw - - - - - "	5,979,494	5,066,057	4,189,718	5,432,648	5,374,542
Feathers - - - - - Lbs.	104,621	91,136	99,609	70,857	80,108
Flax, raw - - - - - "	8,485	3,406	0	19,864	0
Gums and Resins - - - - - Cwt.	2,180	19,814	55,407	24,401	37,132
Hemp, raw - - - - - "	80,304	73,029	114,680	158,206	187,679
Hides and Skins :					
Hides, raw - - - - - { No.	7,345,613	8,374,409	8,607,724	8,493,384	6,817,638
- Cwt.	642,423	733,652	783,639	711,110	570,843
Skins, raw - - - - - { No.	3,780,868	4,551,567	4,947,579	4,077,259	3,817,124
- Cwt.	42,935	45,342	48,380	41,724	38,732
Horns - - - - - Cwt.	59,300	59,515	57,758	48,485	68,018
Ivory, unmanufactured - - - - - Lbs.	7,712	13,733	9,927	10,098	13,022
Jewellery, &c.: - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Jute, raw - - - - - Cwt.	7,017,985	8,368,686	7,782,435	8,306,708	9,643,484
Lac, stick - - - - - "	165	42	438	138	562
Manures :					
Animal Bones - - - - - Tons	26,945	18,383	22,691	18,886	26,325
Other sorts - - - - - "	2,066	3,362	1,930	1,999	1,228
Mica (commercially called Tale) - - - - - Cwt.	664	1,094	595	882	713
Mowa or Mowra Flowers - - - - - "	269,329	30,372	1	0	248
Musk - - - - - Oz.	5,864	5,759	3,816	4,656	2,144
Natural Curiosities - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Rags and other materials for making paper - - - - - Cwt.	95,147	96,408	107,331	89,522	125,988
Saltpetre - - - - - "	491,668	451,917	402,174	397,572	386,396
<b>Seeds:</b>					
Essential:					
Ajama - - - - - "	1,872	958	1,949	2,111	2,331
Ajuwan - - - - - "	299	154	816	156	357
Aniseed - - - - - "	621	1,478	1,616	1,205	857
Coriander - - - - - "	30,449	37,142	28,328	31,405	32,056
Cumin - - - - - "	6,598	5,860	7,861	9,051	14,110
" black - - - - - "	873	685	506	552	1,310
Fennel - - - - - "	1,980	2,369	5,012	6,098	4,358
Fenugreek - - - - - "	378	706	744	537	43,699
Sawa or Dill-seed - - - - - "	56	271	401	149	721
Other sorts - - - - - "	187	13	46	157	278
Castor - - - - - "	512,444	476,396	670,537	610,893	720,951
Earthnuts - - - - - "	712,954	676,460	655,670	945,895	1,261,637
Linseed - - - - - "	8,543,766	8,746,596	9,510,139	8,656,933	8,422,703
Mowa or Mowra - - - - - "	-	-	77,791	-	134,203
Mustard - - - - - "	10,111	37,348	24,047	33,362	42,526
Poppy - - - - - "	514,228	659,900	695,097	612,654	456,308
Rape - - - - - "	8,945,727	4,521,933	3,721,840	2,659,649	2,981,300
Til or Jinjili - - - - - "	2,853,382	2,646,484	1,759,343	2,114,484	2,747,270
Other sorts - - - - - "	220,163	435,955	196,195	103,527	92,430
"	17,355,588	18,250,688	17,280,147	15,866,604	16,060,400

\* Included with "Other sorts."

## No. 9—continued.

VALUE of EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of INDIAN PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE from  
British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>V.—OILS:</b>					
Oils:					
Animal	758	6,161	1,229	531	1,498
Essential	24,181	18,592	18,016	18,213	22,366
Mineral	1,447	2,716	1,103	1,570	1,658
Vegetable, not Essential:					
Dregs of Jinjili Oil	13,837	12,068	70,097	10,325	8,171
Castor	312,970	308,460	218,623	271,837	264,282
Cocoanut	118,290	162,018	122,167	132,459	148,386
Earthnut	695	1,479	442	480	161
Til or Jinjili	10,331	9,973	8,963	0,542	8,482
Other sorts	13,528	12,560	14,923	12,754	16,052
Total Value of Oils	495,977	534,041	395,563	458,812	471,056
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES:</b>					
Borax	35,852	20,449	18,146	21,174	22,697
Canes and Rattans	2,304	2,213	1,546	3,109	5,918
Caoutchouc, raw	113,359	77,329	65,620	84,719	115,433
Coir, unmanufactured	15,866	12,076	6,024	7,739	5,135
Cotton, raw	14,383,728	13,286,367	10,777,204	13,468,429	14,412,842
Feathers	47,639	63,302	49,759	52,591	57,049
Flax, raw	62	78	0	493	0
Gums and Resins	2,454	34,889	159,800	93,346	175,496
Hemp, raw	68,532	58,268	98,883	164,138	125,156
Hides and Skins:					
Hides, raw	2,185,498	2,523,070	2,638,314	2,490,947	2,022,040
Skins, raw	290,866	335,510	354,083	320,344	308,676
Horns	151,990	158,439	152,926	122,708	184,394
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,464	7,324	5,141	4,808	7,331
Jewellery, &c.:					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	16,515	18,624	9,933	15,338	12,163
Jute, raw	4,592,685	4,661,368	4,355,362	4,869,815	6,040,379
Lac, stick	309	126	601	235	1,131
Manures:					
Animal Bones	129,169	78,718	107,363	91,670	132,750
Other sorts	8,166	5,234	929	673	762
Mica (commercially called Talc)	11,319	17,967	11,517	21,550	15,457
Mowra or Mowra Flowers	67,066	6,092	?	2	62
Musk	17,352	14,535	10,850	7,091	7,212
Natural Curiosities	25,164	23,235	16,815	13,575	10,950
Rags and other materials for making paper	36,366	37,053	39,827	34,570	47,292
Saltpetre	464,410	425,000	370,200	376,091	364,016
Seeds:					
Essential:					
Ajuna	702	444	1,111	1,205	1,225
Ajowan	151	121	555	122	275
Aniseed	563	1,485	1,480	1,040	725
Coriander	14,372	15,651	9,661	11,454	18,863
Cumin	9,605	8,876	11,282	12,318	20,629
"    black	772	581	498	603	1,281
Fennel	1,384	3,088	4,319	4,669	3,126
Fenugreek	227	352	310	216	20,114
Sawa or Dill-seed	27	121	205	81	338
Other sorts	117	8	32	116	192
Castor	240,049	210,338	298,951	288,618	319,439
Earthnuts	376,546	861,406	328,612	421,575	611,844
Linseed	4,584,023	4,912,934	5,532,608	5,179,291	4,932,575
Mowra or Mowra				27,554	53,946
Mustard	6,451	26,373	14,217	18,181	22,751
Poppy	303,018	409,159	402,869	341,045	277,657
Rape	2,441,433	2,683,591	2,047,448	1,421,053	1,175,409
Til or Jinjili	1,979,754	1,923,018	1,194,183	1,410,899	1,877,050
Other sorts	124,064	188,662	100,009	58,520	47,585
	10,083,758	10,745,203	9,948,350	9,198,560	9,385,024

\* Included with "Other sorts."



## No. 8—continued.

QUANTITY of EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of INDIAN PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE from  
British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES—cont.</b>					
Silk :					
Raw - - - - - Lbs.	672,710	531,205	338,071	449,515	453,568
Chasam - - - - - "	886,045	953,183	1,023,807	1,020,595	998,335
Cocoons - - - - - "	44,059	82,713	56,889	113,814	173,374
Stone and Marble - - - - - Cwt.	10,461	10,038	6,732	4,860	8,718
„ Jade - - - - - "	3,845	3,738	8,842	2,890	3,907
Tallow - - - - - "	13,802	6,572	2,795	3,644	4,719
Wax (excluding candles) - - - - - "	6,595	5,457	9,463	8,822	11,747
Wood :					
Teak - - - - - Cubic Tons	46,471	47,556	50,076	23,946	40,446
Other Timber - - - - - Tons	1,274	1,436	1,186	932	1,477
Firewood - - - - - "	0	1	3	—	1
Ornamental :					
Sandal - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
Ebony - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
Other sorts - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
Wool, raw - - - - - Lbs.	20,036,196	18,928,173	23,148,763	23,208,648	23,877,081
All other Articles - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED :</b>					
Yarns and Textile Fabrics :					
Cotton :					
Twist and Yarn - - - - - Lbs.	49,876,606	65,897,188	78,241,771	91,804,244	113,451,373
Manufactures :					
Piece goods :					
Grey (unbleached) - - - - - Yards	42,039,360	33,140,782	33,323,365	38,311,281	52,973,411
White (bleached) - - - - - "	105,970	159,236	376,795	281,046	212,424
Coloured, Printed, or Dyed - - - - - "	13,419,183	14,608,495	17,927,464	14,768,056	16,246,853
Handkerchiefs and Shawls in the piece - - - - - No.	734,852	968,135	802,056	816,042	930,013
Other sorts - - - - - Yards	49,250	59,504	50,108	45,634	51,957
Lace and Patent Net - - - - - "	38	0	0	80	0
Hosiery, pure and mixed - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
Thread, sewing - - - - - Lbs.	22,039	25,467	20,912	37,965	65,671
Canvas - - - - - Yards	2,292	1,335	3,700	1,115	1,900
Other sorts - - - - - Lbs.	2,803,111	3,300,284	2,243,754	1,315,084	2,413,771
Flax :					
Twist and Yarn - - - - - Lbs.	3,388	5,880	0	0	364
Manufactures :					
Piece goods - - - - - Yards					
Thread, sewing - - - - - Lbs.	112	0	0	0	0
Canvas - - - - - Yards	429	180	4,470	7,424	334
(Other sorts (including bags and sacks) - - - - - Lbs.	8,719	6,096	6,984	8,046	8,321
Hemp :					
Manufactures (excluding cordage):					
Cloth - - - - - Yards	37,298	21,991	8,794	480	95
Bags and Sacks - - - - - No.	50	354	304	600	2,549
Jute :					
Manufactures :					
Gunny Bags - { Power-loom - - - - - No.					
	61,785,206	77,841,776	63,237,923	64,153,064	78,866,774
	1,860,778	4,987,431	522,623	417,093	500,846
Gunny Cloths - { Power-loom - - - - - Yards					
	6,917,253	15,267,612	20,042,030	12,779,225	13,604,204
	131,912	76,667	112,221	20,000	78,708
Rope and Twine - - - - - Cwt.	2,061	2,669	3,192	1,786	4,936
Other sorts - - - - - "	225	90	73	831	85
Silk :					
Manufactures :					
Thread for sewing, &c. - - - - - Lbs.	136	308	698	28	113
Piece goods - - - - - Yards	2,781,182	3,467,308	3,728,213	3,161,179	3,522,528
Goods of silk mixed with other materials - - - - - "	136,042	120,403	146,726	189,310	210,782
Other sorts - - - - - "	46,622	39,704	17,217	36,896	20,411

## No. 9—continued.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE FROM  
British India—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES—cont.</b>					
Silk :					
Raw	525,519	869,465	242,744	359,282	348,564
Chasans	97,969	85,717	83,829	109,470	108,575
Cocoons	4,123	8,609	5,678	15,587	23,672
Stone and Marble	2,927	3,770	4,417	2,899	5,587
„ Jade	81,296	56,005	50,005	56,100	55,351
Tallow	28,611	11,631	5,192	5,410	7,904
Wax (excluding candles)	46,643	37,852	47,723	35,511	51,346
Wood :					
Teak	525,448	532,130	550,516	223,154	367,274
Other Timber	5,947	5,766	4,899	3,786	6,486
Firewood	0	2	3	2	4
Ornamental :					
Sandal	25,535	26,412	44,424	47,504	65,132
Rhony	197	439	12	3	48
Other sorts	1,189	188	288	67	52
Wool, raw	755,841	718,576	872,321	899,552	972,346
All other Articles	90,356	88,765	129,130	145,213	153,447
Total Value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	34,943,453	34,547,841	31,240,375	33,367,155	35,600,153
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED :</b>					
Yards and Textile Fabrics :					
Cotton :					
Twist and Yarn	1,926,162	2,441,101	2,755,252	3,386,861	4,077,887
Manufactures :					
Piece goods :					
Grey (unbleached)	469,921	362,586	370,396	440,632	603,406
White (bleached)	6,424	11,471	22,095	14,766	12,442
Coloured, Printed, or Dyed	381,947	439,697	417,515	422,890	447,252
Handkerchiefs and Shawls in the piece	33,725	50,622	38,886	41,583	47,970
Other sorts	3,644	4,914	3,483	3,764	4,343
Lace and Patent Net	8	0	0	2	0
Hosiery, pure and mixed	1,721	1,321	1,796	1,443	1,315
Thread, sewing	1,665	1,664	2,221	4,221	4,651
Canvas	81	58	91	43	100
Other sorts	27,373	24,596	28,776	16,300	29,963
	927,009	896,929	880,259	945,644	1,150,542
Flax :					
Twist and Yarn	44	84	0	0	5
Manufactures :					
Piece goods -					
Thread, sewing	23	11	52	265	565
Canvas	1	0	0	0	0
Other sorts (including bags and sacks)	5	3	216	122	5
	410	263	255	288	404
Hemp :					
Manufactures (excluding cordage) :					
Cloth	650	308	317	19	8
Bags and Sacks	1	5	3	7	29
Jute :					
Manufactures :					
Gunny Bags	1,223,054	1,359,110	974,604	1,042,596	1,615,089
	{ Power-loom				
	{ Hand-loom				
Gunny Cloths	33,205	51,212	10,001	8,627	9,816
	{ Power-loom				
	{ Hand-loom				
Rope and Twine	74,909	129,390	142,657	97,789	115,125
Other sorts	1,088	670	895	285	871
	3,203	3,254	2,862	1,807	5,096
	286	233	199	754	363
	1,334,145	1,543,869	1,130,808	1,151,858	1,746,360
Silk :					
Manufactures :					
Thread for sewing, &c. :	58	100	263	12	53
Piece goods	264,619	310,512	311,255	292,226	352,176
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	17,045	14,164	16,410	22,400	27,073
Other sorts	4,012	3,787	1,656	3,406	1,994
	285,734	328,563	329,584	318,104	379,296

## No. 8—concluded.

QUANTITY of EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of INDIAN PRODUCE and MANUFACTURE from  
British India—concluded.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>					
<b>Yarns and Textile Fabrics—cont.</b>					
Wool :					
Manufactures :					
Piece goods - - - - - Yards	200,178	155,387	152,047	158,065	212,208
Shawls - - - - - No.	12,754	19,759	8,985	7,636	12,046
Other sorts - - - - - Lbs.	475,322	372,406	404,596	401,210	525,384
Apparel (excluding hosiery) - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Books and Printed Matter (including maps and charts) - - - - - Cwt.	2,796	3,066	3,148	3,147	3,129
Cabinet-ware and Furniture - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Coir, manufactures of (excluding cordage) - - - - - Cwt.	221,554	119,586	198,229	208,622	178,498
Cordage and Rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute) - - - - - "	32,140	24,129	26,755	28,256	20,187
Earthenware and Porcelain - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
Glass - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
Hides and Skins:					
Hides, dressed or tanned - - - - - { No.	1,331,468	1,438,503	1,329,498	1,070,707	1,518,563
- - - - - { =Cwt.	92,567	102,215	118,656	76,845	106,604
Skins, dressed or tanned - - - - - { No.	15,695,114	14,800,196	17,491,513	18,219,437	18,760,809
- - - - - { =Cwt.	137,325	129,369	155,910	162,610	165,845
Ivory, manufactured - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Jewellery, &c.:					
Jewellery - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Plate - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Lac:					
Button - - - - - Cwt.	17,541	35,101	38,680	32,073	25,146
Shell - - - - - "	98,275	106,746	112,116	115,137	124,050
Other sorts - - - - - "	831	689	695	954	321
- - - - - "	111,647	142,536	151,441	148,164	149,517
Leather :					
Unwrought - - - - - "	243	187	578	361	94
Manufactures of :					
Saddlery and Harness - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Other sorts - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Mats - - - - - Sq. Yds.	93,081	94,179	77,897	70,478	154,198
Oil-cake - - - - - Cwt.	188,525	146,264	132,230	171,107	221,559
Perfumery (other than musk) - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Soap - - - - - Cwt.	6,021	7,036	8,078	8,536	7,322
Toys and Requisites for Games - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Wood, manufactures of - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Articles (not specified) exported by Post - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
All other Articles - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—

## No. 9—concluded.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE FROM  
British India—concluded.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VII.— ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>					
<b>Yarns and Textile Fabrics—cont.</b>					
Wool :					
Manufactures :					
Piece goods - - - - -	9,527	6,788	8,447	8,319	9,846
Shawls - - - - -	54,987	66,306	80,873	84,622	40,699
Other sorts - - - - -	56,906	45,249	41,428	42,991	64,118
	120,700	118,343	80,748	85,932	114,058
<b>Total Yarns and Textile Fabrics -</b>	<b>4,594,884</b>	<b>5,329,479</b>	<b>5,177,494</b>	<b>5,839,100</b>	<b>6,468,659</b>
Apparel (excluding hosiery) - - - - -	67,056	62,612	89,895	79,291	97,638
Books and Printed Matter (including maps and charts) - - - - -	23,484	23,288	17,970	25,005	25,651
Cabinet-ware and Furniture - - - - -	20,987	20,308	34,627	23,231	23,404
Coir, manufactures of (excluding cordage) - - - - -	137,197	202,248	178,146	191,445	161,174
Cordage and Rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute) - - - - -	49,207	85,339	32,833	29,319	27,359
Earthenware and Porcelain - - - - -	3,087	3,488	4,501	5,077	4,259
Glass - - - - -	4,021	2,991	2,476	3,276	3,889
Hides and Skins :					
Hides, dressed or tanned - - - - -	514,328	571,052	531,741	440,822	605,809
Skins, dressed or tanned - - - - -	1,673,044	1,504,708	1,810,465	1,897,104	1,920,857
Ivory, manufactured - - - - -	14	55	97	23	102
Jewellery, &c. :					
Jewellery - - - - -	21,155	18,314	26,359	18,946	18,711
Plate - - - - -	4,183	8,503	11,224	3,223	5,515
Lac :					
Button - - - - -	71,634	143,829	143,323	114,329	79,196
Shell - - - - -	491,698	453,633	439,642	401,613	420,327
Other sorts - - - - -	1,690	1,688	1,557	2,373	614
	555,022	599,145	584,522	518,315	500,137
Leather :					
Unwrought - - - - -	2,071	1,102	2,078	1,255	891
Manufactures of :					
Saddlery and Harness - - - - -	1,708	1,816	1,509	1,450	2,227
Other sorts - - - - -	797	777	1,135	764	659
	4,576	3,695	4,722	3,469	3,777
Mats - - - - -	1,912	1,939	1,717	1,442	2,088
Oil-seeds - - - - -	36,674	37,668	35,064	40,640	52,481
Perfumery (other than musk) - - - - -	4,003	2,719	3,194	4,254	6,070
Soap - - - - -	6,257	7,931	8,047	8,630	7,638
Toys and Requisites for Games - - - - -	11,855	16,206	16,877	18,347	27,378
Wood, manufactures of - - - - -	21,623	15,868	10,865	23,454	27,813
Articles (not specified) exported by Post - - - - -	78,203	90,234	102,962	122,426	145,820
All other Articles - - - - -	21,694	32,513	38,058	32,451	36,823
<b>Total Value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured - - - - -</b>	<b>7,854,416</b>	<b>8,589,543</b>	<b>8,723,855</b>	<b>9,331,300</b>	<b>11,172,047</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>85,085,721</b>	<b>80,313,308</b>	<b>80,734,731</b>	<b>84,908,995</b>	<b>86,370,022</b>

## No. 10.

## QUANTITY OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE from British India.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>I.—ANIMALS, LIVING:</b>					
Horses - - - - - No.	147	129	43	104	72
Other sorts - - - - - "	0	0	144	0	678
Total Number of Animals, Living	147	129	186	104	750
<b>II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK:</b>					
Coffee - - - - - Cwt.	11,885	14,365	5,675	4,493	1,808
Fruits and Vegetables - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Grain and Pulse:</b>					
Gram - - - - - Cwt.	96	129	0	0	0
Pulse - - - - - "	0	214	0	0	16
Rice not in the husk - - - - - "	0	294	3	0	0
Wheat - - - - - "	44,917	19,127	8,405	304	0
Other sorts - - - - - "	1,975	2,478	4,871	1,541	0
	46,988	22,242	13,279	1,845	16
<b>Liquors:</b>					
Ale, Beer, and Porter - - - - - Gals.	1,081	1,783	2,527	4,486	4,472
<b>Spirits:</b>					
Brandy - - - - - "	1,951	2,785	1,728	4,050	2,069
Gin - - - - - "	681	124	438	265	549
Rum - - - - - "	66	315	610	199	2,228
Whisky - - - - - "	682	859	1,357	1,312	1,240
Other sorts - - - - - "	74	56	484	95	362
	3,404	4,139	4,617	5,921	6,448
<b>Wines and Liqueurs:</b>					
Champagne - - - - - "	586	644	949	677	587
Claret - - - - - "	546	1,806	454	729	1,748
Port - - - - - "	211	459	393	136	179
Sherry - - - - - "	229	644	1,066	673	171
Other sorts - - - - - "	535	807	1,076	1,228	2,910
	2,107	3,860	3,938	3,443	4,895
Other sorts - - - - - "	85	14	38	5	6
Total Liquors - - - - - "	6,687	9,796	11,120	13,807	15,821
<b>Provisions:</b>					
Fishmaws and Sharkfins - - - - - Lbs.	1,019,323	875,208	931,830	757,155	740,827
Fruits and Vegetables—dried, salted, or preserved - - - - - Cwt.	49,521	48,537	56,941	52,502	80,366
Ghee - - - - - Lbs.	20,020	7,056	0	34,576	21,067
Salted Fish - - - - - "	290,703	212,589	105,188	90,770	182,037
Other sorts - - - - - Cwt.	4,024	4,737	5,227	3,486	17,674
<b>Spices:</b>					
Betelnuts - - - - - Lbs.	60,480	69,802	129,988	84,360	41,916
Cardamoms - - - - - "	146	112	975	1,265	19,005
Cassia - - - - - "	0	930	196	0	3,472
Cinnamon - - - - - "	4,847	4,353	2,651	2,111	21,616
cloves - - - - - "	1,067,898	1,648,024	1,244,252	1,789,826	4,088,110
Nutmegs - - - - - "	61,280	28,942	76,904	86,935	109,902
Pepper - - - - - "	75,448	29,716	105,984	120,857	77,908
Other sorts - - - - - "	17,076	5,097	30,543	18,202	15,428
	1,287,175	1,786,970	1,591,493	2,103,556	4,327,357
<b>Sugar:</b>					
Refined or crystallised, including sugar-candy - - - - - Cwt.	146,637	180,140	163,348	158,312	149,516
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor, and other saccharine produce - - - - - "	0	0	220	0	1
Tea - - - - - Lbs.	561,410	985,842	881,867	1,854,472	1,467,841
Other articles - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—

## No. 11.

## VALUE of EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE from British India.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>I.—ANIMALS, LIVING:</b>					
Horses - - - - -	3,459	3,227	1,415	5,884	4,416
Other sorts - - - - -	0	0	11	0	6,694
<b>Total Value of Animals, Living</b> - - - - -	<b>3,459</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>1,426</b>	<b>5,884</b>	<b>11,110</b>
<b>II.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK:</b>					
Coffee - - - - -	31,488	42,471	16,347	12,526	10,045
Fruits and Vegetables - - - - -	3,505	3,907	1,711	4,926	21,101
<b>Grain and Pulse:</b>					
Gram - - - - -	29	52	0	0	0
Pulse - - - - -	0	47	0	0	10
Rice not in the husk - - - - -	0	128	1	0	0
Wheat - - - - -	18,250	6,878	2,981	122	0
Other sorts - - - - -	475	925	1,266	390	0
	18,754	8,030	4,248	512	10
<b>Liquors:</b>					
<b>Ala, Beer, and Porter</b> - - - - -	296	529	715	984	926
<b>Spirits:</b>					
Brandy - - - - -	1,933	3,045	1,795	6,250	1,563
Gin - - - - -	408	101	318	192	227
Rum - - - - -	22	184	367	132	618
Whisky - - - - -	660	852	1,474	1,110	1,057
Other sorts - - - - -	69	68	618	92	201
	3,092	4,250	4,512	7,776	3,661
<b>Wines and Liqueurs:</b>					
Champagne - - - - -	4,115	1,625	2,409	1,502	1,200
Claret - - - - -	414	789	929	297	1,113
Port - - - - -	177	481	408	148	189
Sherry - - - - -	374	610	723	656	159
Other sorts - - - - -	545	782	818	883	2,108
	2,525	4,287	4,687	3,486	4,764
<b>Other sorts</b> - - - - -	73	2	15	2	3
<b>Total Liquors</b> - - - - -	<b>5,986</b>	<b>9,068</b>	<b>9,929</b>	<b>12,248</b>	<b>9,354</b>
<b>Provisions:</b>					
Fishmaws and Sharkfins - - - - -	58,088	46,799	50,764	44,310	40,408
Fruits and Vegetables—dried, salted, or pre- served - - - - -	31,150	32,875	36,968	37,154	65,086
Ghee - - - - -	706	252	0	1,289	743
Salted Fish - - - - -	1,474	1,262	643	714	2,130
Other sorts - - - - -	8,243	9,986	10,806	13,696	31,038
	99,661	91,174	99,181	97,163	139,405
<b>Spices:</b>					
Betelnuts - - - - -	580	671	1,467	775	401
Cardamoms - - - - -	7	30	170	251	748
Cassia - - - - -	0	17	3	0	41
Cinnamon - - - - -	100	96	76	44	375
Cloves - - - - -	27,494	36,593	30,630	80,123	202,532
Nutmegs - - - - -	4,521	2,269	5,748	7,239	13,517
Pepper - - - - -	2,067	881	3,762	5,495	8,305
Other sorts - - - - -	734	305	437	546	1,086
	35,493	40,862	42,293	94,473	222,005
<b>Sugar:</b>					
Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy - - - - -	236,502	245,293	205,361	197,217	183,040
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor, and other saccharine products - - - - -	0	0	159	0	1
Tea - - - - -	30,841	92,592	91,044	135,151	128,006
Other articles - - - - -	353	845	68	688	36
<b>Total Value of Articles of Food and Drink</b> - - - - -	<b>482,035</b>	<b>534,243</b>	<b>470,234</b>	<b>574,904</b>	<b>713,003</b>

## No. 10—continued.

QUANTITY OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE from British India—  
continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>					
<b>Metals:</b>					
Brass :					
Wrought - - - - Cwt.	899	441	656	360	416
Copper :					
Ore - - - - - "	0	51	0	0	0
Old, for re-manufacture - - - "	0	0	0	11	12
Unwrought :					
Tiles, Ingots, Cakes, and Bricks - - "	0	0	0	1	39,154
Wrought :					
Lametta - - - - - "	4	18	4	12	16
Mixed or Yellow Metal, for sheathing - - - - - "	856	425	748	829	619
Sheets and other manufactures - - - "	12,010	8,307	12,288	9,248	7,164
	12,870	8,801	13,040	10,101	46,965
Iron :					
Ore - - - - - "	1	0	0	157	0
Old, for re-manufacture - - - - - "	199,842	128,868	89,319	446,350	310,935
Cast (pig) - - - - - "	4	0	1	0	4,028
Wrought :					
Anchors, Cables, and Kentledge - - - "	118	485	511	445	841
Bar - - - - - "	22,347	19,330	20,160	23,891	22,798
Angle, Bolt, and Rod - - - - - "	2,332	1,976	1,828	3,911	3,654
Sheets and Plates (including tinned plates) - - - - - "	4,447	4,400	5,038	4,319	5,087
Galvanised (other than wire) - - - - - "	1,145	2,847	1,872	1,871	3,849
Hoops - - - - - "	1,581	1,110	772	404	688
Nails, Screws, and Rivets - - - - - "	1,937	2,092	4,127	2,181	3,404
Wire - - - - - "	268	302	209	223	226
Pipes and Tubes - - - - - "	916	732	409	229	571
Rice-hovels - - - - - "	17	10	0	0	18
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel - - - "	3,149	2,995	581	447	221
	238,094	165,142	124,272	484,428	356,010
Lead :					
Ore - - - - - "	123	231	96	57	164
Pig - - - - - "	2,448	2,018	2,642	3,535	4,241
Wrought :					
Sheets, Pipes, and Tubes - - - - - "	88	31	159	11	16
Other sorts - - - - - "	88	34	491	274	184
Other sorts - - - - - "	0	0	0	0	540
	2,897	2,309	3,888	3,877	5,145
Quicksilver - - - - - Lbs.	6,892	7,808	8,221	24,157	2,579
Steel :					
Cast - - - - - Cwt.	27	336	21	4	1
Hoop - - - - - "	2	5	21	4	41
Other sorts - - - - - "	3,624	13,240	8,158	2,195	1,088
	3,653	13,581	8,200	2,203	1,130
Tin :					
Unwrought (block) - - - - - "	2,970	2,484	1,487	3,688	1,582
Wrought (including plates or sheets, not tinned iron) - - - - - "	3	11	4	23	6
	2,978	2,495	1,441	3,711	1,588
Zinc or Spelter :					
Unwrought - - - - - "	551	308	250	797	299
Wrought or manufactured - - - - - "	114	89	119	64	85
Other sorts - - - - - "	0	0	16	0	1
	665	392	385	861	385
Unenumerated - - - - - "	21	55	18	27	22
Total Metals - - - - - "	261,934	193,281	151,429	505,784	411,634
Hardware and Cutlery (including plated ware)	—	—	—	—	—

## No. 11—continued.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE from British India—  
continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>					
<b>Metals:</b>					
Brass :					
Wrought - - - - -	4,612	2,254	2,867	1,640	1,711
Copper :					
Ore - - - - -	0	65	0	0	0
Old, for re-manufacture - - - - -	0	2	0	32	30
Unwrought :					
Tiles, Ingots, Cakes, and Bricks - - - - -	0	0	0	1	168,696
Wrought :					
Lametta - - - - -	93	405	157	298	333
Mixed or Yellow Metal, for sheathing - - - - -	3,511	1,549	2,224	2,642	2,089
Sheets and other manufactures - - - - -	54,106	32,892	42,555	31,819	24,410
	57,710	34,908	44,986	34,792	195,558
Iron :					
Ore - - - - -	1	0	0	55	0
Old, for re-manufacture - - - - -	35,485	21,012	12,706	62,458	50,893
Cast (pig) - - - - -	3	0	1	0	768
Wrought :					
Anchors, Cables, and Kentledge - - - - -	99	462	517	385	298
Bar - - - - -	14,135	12,572	12,458	14,818	13,843
Angle, Bolt, and Rod - - - - -	1,306	1,194	1,120	2,574	2,301
Sheets and Plates (including tinned plates) - - - - -	4,491	4,182	4,566	4,171	4,752
Galvanised (other than wire) - - - - -	1,042	2,528	1,191	1,741	3,727
Hoops - - - - -	634	641	451	190	850
Nails, Screws, and Rivets - - - - -	1,855	1,836	3,492	2,079	3,234
Wire - - - - -	438	534	265	292	270
Pipes and Tubes - - - - -	498	447	353	217	461
Rice-bowls - - - - -	22	10	0	0	18
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with steel - - - - -	869	1,928	510	597	166
	60,878	47,346	37,626	89,577	80,981
Lead :					
Ore - - - - -	162	276	118	65	202
Pig - - - - -	2,272	1,790	2,386	3,467	3,551
Wrought :					
Sheets, Pipes, and Tubes - - - - -	184	37	142	17	20
Other sorts - - - - -	64	46	799	367	238
Other sorts - - - - -	0	0	0	0	415
	2,682	2,149	3,445	3,916	4,426
Quicksilver - - - - -	701	765	335	2,934	829
Steel :					
Cast - - - - -	38	938	30	5	3
Hoop - - - - -	2	8	16	4	33
Other sorts - - - - -	2,008	3,832	2,919	1,563	828
	2,048	4,778	2,965	1,572	869
Tin :					
Unwrought (block) - - - - -	17,605	13,056	7,986	25,931	13,471
Wrought (including plates or sheets, not tinned iron) - - - - -	33	89	88	159	39
	17,638	13,145	8,024	26,090	13,510
Zinc or Spelter :					
Unwrought - - - - -	650	348	281	884	340
Wrought or manufactured - - - - -	156	113	142	127	54
Other sorts - - - - -	0	0	22	0	2
	806	461	445	1,011	396
Unenumerated - - - - -	1,124	623	378	598	578
Total Metals - - - - -	148,144	106,419	101,021	162,070	298,348
Hardware and Cutlery (including plated ware)	35,373	36,798	32,084	36,748	88,497



## No. 10—continued.

QUANTITY OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE from British India—  
continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—cont.</b>					
Machinery and Millwork:					
Steam-engines and parts:					
Locomotives (excluding those for railways)	—	—	—	—	—
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—
Agricultural (not being steam)	—	—	—	—	—
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—
<b>IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS :</b>					
Chemicals :					
Alum - - - - - Cwt.	3,648	4,160	3,066	2,808	4,749
Arsenic - - - - - "	138	281	870	250	140
Copperas - - - - - "	2,113	1,822	2,418	1,998	1,318
Sal Ammoniac - - - - - "	661	472	1,039	607	874
Sulphur (Brimstone) - - - - - "	178	150	0	450	151
Sulphuric Acid - - - - - "	182	55	36	57	52
Other sorts - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics :					
Aloe - - - - - Cwt.	520	693	465	558	611
Asafoetida - - - - - "	4,065	2,638	2,530	1,865	1,553
Camphor :					
Rhinsaini or Baras - - - - - Lbs.	52	8	0	0	7
Other sorts - - - - - "	62,671	32,498	36,880	67,314	39,814
Cassia lignea - - - - - Cwt.	5,865	4,692	2,526	8,080	5,209
Galangal - - - - - "	1,145	1,352	1,444	1,067	1,216
Quinine - - - - - Lbs.	310	276	480	1,241	711
Other sorts - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
Opium - - - - - Cwt.	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco :					
Unmanufactured - - - - - Lbs.	120	1,418	1,344	2,118	824
Manufactured :					
Cigars - - - - - "	9,990	7,127	4,979	2,942	2,686
Other sorts - - - - - "	33,919	2,319	6,543	8,194	11,255
	43,129	10,864	12,866	13,254	14,765
Dyeing and Tanning Materials :					
Aniline Dyes - - - - - Cwt.	93	16	96	86	124
Cochineal - - - - - "	—	10	0	9	25
Cutch - - - - - "	586	5,160	527	161	222
Gambier - - - - - "	52	115	283	286	562
Madder or Munjeet - - - - - "	17	13	21	23	9
Saffron - - - - - "	2,750	5,081	2,091	815	3,471
Other sorts - - - - - "	—	—	—	—	—
<b>V.—OILS:</b>					
Oils:					
Essential - - - - - Gals.	8	67	39	36	43
Mineral :					
Kerosine - - - - - "	547,929	708,250	861,305	272,805	358,635
Other sorts - - - - - "	140	80	740	250	80
Other sorts - - - - - "	3,760	4,208	6,232	10,067	11,457
Total Quantity of Oils - - - - - "	551,837	707,605	868,316	283,158	370,215
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES:</b>					
Canes and Rattans - - - - - Cwt.	11,962	10,191	4,449	2,323	2,694
Caoutchouc, raw - - - - - "	483	369	204	59	289
Coal :					
Coal - - - - - Tons	469	269	250	0	127
Coke - - - - - "	30	0	0	14	8
Cotton, raw - - - - - Cwt.	7,784	8,656	1,866	3,214	314

## No. 11—continued.

VALUE of EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE from British India—  
continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>III.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—cont. **</b>					
Machinery and Millwork:					
Steam-engines and parts:					
Locomotives (excluding those for railways)	0	0	0	500	0
Other sorts	4,326	2,583	2,283	3,868	2,045
Agricultural (not being steam)	175	0	0	0	0
Other sorts	4,635	9,786	5,359	5,659	4,684
	9,136	12,369	7,642	10,027	6,729
Total Value of Metals and Manufactures of	192,653	155,586	140,697	208,845	343,574
<b>IV.—CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYING AND TANNING MATERIALS:</b>					
Chemicals:					
Alum	1,624	1,785	1,300	1,191	1,993
Arsenic	345	678	802	467	293
Copperas	778	891	998	925	563
Sul Ammoniac	1,987	1,353	8,000	1,731	1,671
Sulphur (Brimstone)	104	90	0	280	76
Sulphuric Acid	264	94	52	75	64
Other sorts	408	653	2,429	1,804	2,104
	5,510	5,544	8,581	6,473	6,763
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics:					
Aloes	2,080	3,487	2,051	1,829	3,816
Anafetida	8,646	5,747	4,903	4,254	2,745
Camphor:					
Bhimisani or Baras	79	27	0	0	88
Other sorts	2,873	1,343	1,678	3,939	1,975
Cassia lignea	10,531	8,140	4,364	12,716	7,563
Galangal	960	1,079	945	645	677
Quinine	2,451	1,388	1,894	4,034	2,168
Other sorts	14,443	15,111	11,655	14,843	10,475
	42,063	36,322	27,490	42,260	28,957
Opium	0	0	0	2	0
Tobacco:					
Unmanufactured	10	15	12	40	15
Manufactured:					
Cigars	9,655	1,105	551	560	830
Other sorts	1,644	217	428	387	349
	5,309	1,337	991	987	1,694
Dyeing and Tanning Materials:					
Aniline Dyes	1,361	2,408	2,656	2,361	2,032
Cochineal	754	125	1,006	943	1,315
Cutch		14	1	14	46
Gambier	838	3,635	498	348	354
Madder or Munjeet	67	159	392	413	762
Saffron	2,540	1,704	2,551	2,777	1,499
Other sorts	2,705	3,623	3,253	1,149	8,279
	8,365	11,668	10,357	7,905	14,387
Total Value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials	61,147	54,871	47,419	57,627	51,701
<b>V.—OILS:</b>					
Oils:					
Essential	16	114	36	56	688
Mineral:					
Kerosine	23,906	29,977	15,710	12,221	16,684
Other sorts	47	16	40	39	24
Other sorts	558	698	849	1,591	1,699
Total Value of Oils	24,437	30,705	16,685	13,907	19,045
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES:</b>					
Canes and Rattans	11,184	11,160	4,188	1,325	9,049
Caoutchouc, raw	4,589	3,623	1,969	697	2,576
Coal:					
Coal	874	518	375	0	272
Coke	106	0	0	28	35
Cotton, raw	18,174	8,756	4,817	7,534	702

## No. 10—continued.

QUANTITY OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE from British India  
—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES—cont.</b>					
<b>Gums and Resins :</b>					
Arabic - - - - - Cwt.	•	6,694	15,865	1,393	969
Benjamin - - - - - "	•	639	968	792	640
Olibanum or Frankincense - - - - - "	•	14,226	10,027	15,170	28,067
Rosin - - - - - "	544	656	1,211	716	702
Other sorts - - - - - "	27,547	1,184	2,468	1,904	2,081
	28,091	23,399	30,539	19,977	27,652
<b>Hides and Skins :</b>					
Hides, raw - - - - - { No.	7,700	344	720	20	11,038
- - - - - { =Cwt.	693	24	87	9	1,168
Skins, raw - - - - - { No.	700	0	0	0	70
- - - - - { =Cwt.	23	0	0	0	1
Horns - - - - - Cwt.	285	381	311	323	306
Ivory, unmanufactured - - - - - Lbs.	197,866	226,076	298,767	332,624	347,238
<b>Jewellery, &amp;c. :</b>					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Lac, stick - - - - - Cwt.	9	192	487	220	4
Manures - - - - - Tons	19	119	23	5	0
Natural Curiosities - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Pitch, Tar, and Dammer - - - - - Cwt.	988	1,033	1,353	1,123	1,046
<b>Seeds :</b>					
Rape - - - - - "	1,225	7,982	38,328	37,679	30,271
Other sorts - - - - - "	1,071	1,261	1,428	2,232	1,130
	2,296	9,243	39,751	39,911	21,401
<b>Shells and Cowries :</b>					
Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells) - - - - - { Cwt. & No.	0	170	170	72	45
- - - - - { Cwt.	3,274,612	1,563,537	1,679,926	1,293,850	653,880
Cowries - - - - - Cwt.	2,355	1,476	449	466	276
Silk, raw - - - - - Lbs.	180,373	142,184	84,457	124,605	109,209
Stone and Marble - - - - - Cwt.	40	480	546	3,655	211
Wax (excluding candles)- - - - - "	58	49	83	81	110
<b>Wood :</b>					
Teak - - - - - Cubic Tons	42	20	22	1	138
Other Timber - - - - - Tons	123	124	889	74	524
<b>Ornamental :</b>					
Sandal - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Ebony - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Other sorts - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Wool, raw - - - - - Lbs.	5,198,984	6,602,000	8,179,584	10,540,478	11,207,112
All other Articles - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED:</b>					
<b>Yarns and Textile Fabrics:</b>					
<b>Cotton:</b>					
Twist and Yarn - - - - - Lbs.	1,344,396	958,419	1,082,610	1,319,248	1,058,968
<b>Manufactures :</b>					
<b>Piece goods :</b>					
Grey (unbleached) - - - - - Yards	21,399,404	16,749,530	20,521,721	22,744,647	24,417,720
White (bleached) - - - - - "	6,847,050	7,044,810	7,381,755	9,329,710	10,186,129
Coloured, Printed, or Dyed - - - - - "	46,094,748	38,174,220	44,142,552	48,871,804	52,905,085
Handkerchiefs and Shawls in the piece - - - - - No.	1,826,963	1,406,504	1,478,529	1,427,875	1,386,554
Other sorts - - - - - Yards	225	0	0	0	9,819
Lace and Patent Net - - - - -	74,249	29,673	53,455	80,056	36,786
Hosiery, pure and mixed - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Thread, sewing - - - - - Lbs.	46,555	34,040	56,180	48,058	51,891
Canvas - - - - - Yards	40	0	756	450	32,966
Other sorts - - - - - Lbs.	28,086	24,927	5,773	13,389	16,774

\* Included with "Other sorts."

## No. 11—continued.

VALUE of EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE from British India—  
continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VI.—RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES—cont.</b>					
Gums and Resins :					
Arabic	*	15,818	52,873	5,849	5,807
Benjamin	*	2,658	2,968	2,904	3,218
Olibanum or Frankincense	*	19,008	15,906	26,080	44,880
Rosin	302	291	565	334	372
Other sorts	89,681	8,479	7,725	4,588	6,266
	39,983	41,244	80,087	89,755	60,588
Hides and Skins:					
Hides, raw	1,940	100	277	7	3,554
Skins, raw	82	0	0	0	6
Horns	4,559	8,210	3,511	3,948	3,788
Ivory, unmanufactured	94,616	103,374	150,059	172,260	182,467
Jewellery, &c.:					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	7,985	6,926	9,274	7,468	9,043
Lac, stick	29	711	1,487	506	10
Manures	77	489	92	17	0
Natural Curiosities	0	2	12	4	50
Pitch, Tar, and Dammer	487	447	582	412	429
Seeds :					
Rape	749	6,147	24,653	21,764	12,921
Other sorts	1,581	1,504	2,126	2,546	1,244
	2,330	7,651	26,779	24,310	14,165
Shells and Cowries :					
Shells (chanks and large ornamental shells)	20,753	17,064	15,906	15,873	9,816
Cowries	2,692	1,714	487	453	403
Silk, raw	43,943	45,781	33,366	36,024	42,083
Stone and Marble	118	410	272	2,557	196
Wax (excluding candles)	423	264	541	583	761
Wood:					
Teak	321	286	351	17	1,326
Other Timber	881	585	1,913	317	2,885
Ornamental:					
Sandal	864	205	441	300	8
Ebony	25	0	0	0	0
Other sorts	158	1	86	22	2
Wool, raw	227,161	280,298	333,792	443,255	522,491
All other Articles	737	517	1,157	1,089	1,324
Total Value of Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles	484,938	535,320	671,542	758,756	860,965
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED:</b>					
Yarn and Textile Fabrics:					
Cotton:					
Twist and Yarn	86,837	65,516	66,303	81,147	69,345
Manufactures :					
Piece goods :					
Grey (unbleached)	282,120	230,157	271,487	314,129	348,779
White (bleached)	102,786	106,966	113,319	143,505	164,434
Coloured, Printed, or Dyed	976,355	828,440	941,797	994,766	1,095,255
Handkerchiefs and Shawls in the piece	25,662	22,519	27,794	24,014	24,648
Other sorts	5	0	0	0	148
Lace and Patent Net	1,223	752	1,105	929	1,015
Hosiery, pure and mixed	5,188	5,236	6,878	7,239	6,204
Thread, sewing	4,397	3,474	5,937	5,069	5,470
Canvas	2	0	24	30	823
Other sorts	772	543	494	1,012	853
	1,399,010	1,183,086	1,368,715	1,490,700	1,648,512

\* Included with "Other sorts."

## No. 10—continued.

QUANTITY OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE from British India—  
continued.

ARTICLES.	1882-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.					
Yarns and Textile Fabrics—cont.					
Flax:					
Twist and Yarn - - - - Lbs.	112	696	1,312	704	896
Manufactures:					
Piece goods - - - - Yards	13,685	5,839	15,051	14,690	3,304
Canvas - - - - - "	9,092	50,890	9,049	7,916	9,793
Other sorts (including bags and sacks) - - - - Lbs.	1,066	3,197	8,654	7,050	7,090
Hemp:					
Manufactures (excluding cordage):					
Cloth - - - - - Yards	28,431	650	960	0	400
Jute:					
Manufactures - - - - -					
Silk:					
Manufactures:					
Thread for sewing, &c. - - - Lbs.	155	69	1	767	373
Piece goods - - - - - Yards	257,062	293,892	335,654	338,536	415,423
Goods of silk mixed with other materials - - - - - "	68,242	84,694	61,416	61,850	69,984
Wool:					
Manufactures:					
Piece goods - - - - - Yards	174,314	208,094	264,577	282,824	325,178
Shawls - - - - - No.	5,691	2,958	3,186	3,104	4,279
Braids - - - - - Lbs.	90	252	0	0	0
Other sorts - - - - - "	110,404	79,335	75,823	118,284	202,117
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes, &c., but excluding hosiery) - - -					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements):					
Fire-arms and parts thereof - - - -					
Gunpowder, common - - - - Lbs.	0	154	200	10,000	0
" sporting - - - - - "	256	222	1,035	261	192
Other sorts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Art, works of - - - - -					
Books and Printed Matter (including maps and charts) - - - - Cwt.	923	861	733	880	898
Building and Engineering Materials - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Cabinet-ware and Furniture - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Candles - - - - - Lbs.	111,844	77,072	91,416	132,601	86,810
Caoutchouc, manufactures of	-	-	-	-	-
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Chinese and Japanese-ware (including lacquered-ware, but not earthenware and porcelain)	-	-	-	-	-
Clocks and Watches - - - - - No.	1,342	1,394	1,471	4,143	2,858
Corals, Real - - - - - Lbs.	17,244	4,878	10,617	6,627	9,005
Cordage and Rope of vegetable fibre (excluding jute) - - - - - Cwt.	471	499	336	899	232
Corks - - - - - "	5	6	8	7	81
Earthenware and Porcelain - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Fireworks - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Glass:					
Sheet and Plate - - - - - -Supl. Feet	167,850	284,502	136,355	157,254	267,186
Beads and False Pearls - - - - - Cwt.	2,368	1,385	1,073	1,311	1,592
Bottles, common - - - - - "	1,001	1,137	1,015	634	1,272
Other ware - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-

## No. 11—continued.

VALUE of EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES of FOREIGN MERCHANDISE  
continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>					
<b>Yarns and Textile Fabrics—cont.</b>					
<b>Flax :</b>					
Twist and Yarn - - - - -	4	26	48	25	21
<b>Manufactures :</b>					
Piece goods - - - - -	1,198	303	774	567	128
Canvas - - - - -	508	1,668	363	334	436
Other sorts (including bags and sacks) - - - - -	161	233	564	543	676
	1,857	2,204	1,701	1,444	1,240
<b>Hemp :</b>					
<b>Manufactures (excluding cordage):</b>					
Cloth - - - - -	455	15	89	0	35
<b>Jute:</b>					
Manufactures - - - - -	86	23	26	7	47
<b>Silk:</b>					
<b>Manufactures:</b>					
Thread for sewing, &c. - - - - -	184	69	4	700	328
Piece goods - - - - -	23,843	24,190	32,308	32,111	39,138
Goods of silk mixed with other materials - - - - -	5,664	6,643	4,207	4,778	7,062
	29,641	30,902	36,519	37,590	46,528
<b>Wool:</b>					
<b>Manufactures :</b>					
Piece goods - - - - -	20,424	22,233	26,452	29,065	33,813
Shawls - - - - -	2,596	587	1,449	1,062	1,123
Braids - - - - -	20	39	0	0	0
Other sorts - - - - -	12,769	9,621	8,330	15,885	20,734
	35,809	32,480	36,231	46,012	55,670
<b>Total Yarns and Textile Fabrics - - - - -</b>	<b>1,553,719</b>	<b>1,314,254</b>	<b>1,509,576</b>	<b>1,656,935</b>	<b>1,821,198</b>
<b>Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, boots and shoes, &amp;c., but excluding hosiery) - - - - -</b>	<b>61,635</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>76,166</b>	<b>83,880</b>	<b>92,210</b>
<b>Arms, Ammunition, &amp;c. (excluding military accoutrements) :</b>					
Fire-arms and parts thereof - - - - -	5,101	8,385	4,082	5,474	5,307
Gunpowder, common - - - - -	0	6	15	312	0
"    sporting - - - - -	34	32	80	24	19
Other sorts - - - - -	599	885	1,026	2,701	5,395
	5,734	9,308	5,203	8,511	11,221
<b>Art, works of - - - - -</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>5,250</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>1,012</b>
<b>Books and Printed Matter (including maps and charts) - - - - -</b>	<b>12,778</b>	<b>12,232</b>	<b>11,795</b>	<b>9,845</b>	<b>15,344</b>
<b>Building and Engineering Materials - - - - -</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>719</b>
<b>Cabinet-ware and Furniture - - - - -</b>	<b>9,001</b>	<b>12,163</b>	<b>8,714</b>	<b>5,108</b>	<b>5,216</b>
<b>Candles - - - - -</b>	<b>3,977</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>4,726</b>	<b>2,934</b>
<b>Caoutchouc, manufactures of - - - - -</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>530</b>
<b>Carriages, Carts, &amp;c. (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof - - - - -</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>1,794</b>
<b>Chinese and Japanese-ware (including lacquered-ware, but not earthenware and porcelain) - - - - -</b>	<b>4,268</b>	<b>10,106</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>7,713</b>	<b>4,650</b>
<b>Clocks and Watches - - - - -</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>4,257</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>4,245</b>
<b>Corals, Real - - - - -</b>	<b>15,093</b>	<b>8,316</b>	<b>17,306</b>	<b>7,469</b>	<b>9,680</b>
<b>Cordage and Rops of vegetable fibre (excluding jute) - - - - -</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>2,561</b>	<b>656</b>
<b>Corks - - - - -</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>362</b>
<b>Earthenware and Porcelain - - - - -</b>	<b>16,843</b>	<b>18,060</b>	<b>15,324</b>	<b>13,343</b>	<b>16,582</b>
<b>Fireworks - - - - -</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>1,063</b>	<b>1,684</b>
<b>Glass :</b>					
Sheet and Plate - - - - -	1,395	2,643	1,506	1,581	3,146
Beads and False Pearls - - - - -	9,490	7,214	4,792	5,968	8,840
Bottles, common - - - - -	330	360	276	304	443
Other ware - - - - -	16,337	18,463	15,947	15,067	18,838
	27,752	28,680	23,521	22,920	31,267

## No. 10—concluded.

QUANTITY OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE from British India—  
concluded.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>					
Hides and Skins:					
Hides, dressed or tanned -	No. 6	0	0	0	0
- Cwt.	0	0	0	0	0
Skins, dressed or tanned -	No. 10,971	18,485	15,585	1,160	42,267
- Cwt.	152	267	219	17	527
Instruments and Apparatus:					
Musical -	—	—	—	—	—
Photographic -	—	—	—	—	—
Scientific, Philosophical, &c. -	—	—	—	—	—
Ivory, manufactured -					
Jewellery, &c.: -	—	—	—	—	—
Jewellery -	—	—	—	—	—
Plate -	—	—	—	—	—
Leather:					
Unwrought -	Cwt. 67	26	35	4	39
Manufactures of:					
Saddlery and Harness -	—	—	—	—	—
Other sorts -	—	—	—	—	—
Matches, lucifer and other -					
Mats -	Sq. Yds. 6,514	5,484	9,230	7,628	15,056
Paints and Colours -	Cwt. 1,948	1,844	2,012	2,722	3,134
Painters' Materials -	—	—	—	—	—
Paper and Pasteboard:					
Printing Paper -	Cwt. 117	293	156	185	109
Writing Paper and Envelopes -	—	—	—	—	—
Other sorts of Paper -	Cwt. 123	329	194	464	182
Pasteboard, Millboard, &c. -	" 38	11	42	117	91
Perfumery (other than musk) -					
Printing and Lithographing materials (other than paper) -	—	—	—	—	—
Soap -	Cwt. 561	692	886	730	1,167
Stationery (excluding paper) -	—	—	—	—	—
Toys and Requisites for Games -	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas -	No. 48,728	27,405	32,318	45,972	51,528
Wood, manufactures of -	—	—	—	—	—
Articles (not specified) exported by Post -	—	—	—	—	—
All other Articles -	—	—	—	—	—

## No. 11—concluded.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE from British India—  
concluded.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>VII.—ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>					
<b>Hides and Skins:</b>					
Hides, dressed or tanned - - - -	10	0	0	0	0
Skins, dressed or tanned - - - -	1,019	2,069	1,850	184	4,489
<b>Instruments and Apparatus:</b>					
Musical - - - - -	4,296	6,880	8,698	5,162	4,018
Photographic - - - - -	69	859	499	345	521
Scientific, Philosophical, &c. - - - -	5,180	4,565	2,650	1,704	2,620
	9,495	11,304	6,847	7,211	7,159
<b>Ivory, manufactured - - - - -</b>	4	80	1,000	0	71
<b>Jewellery, &amp;c.:</b>					
Jewellery - - - - -	5,863	7,250	5,222	3,857	4,587
Plate - - - - -	3,030	3,554	1,256	2,140	2,975
<b>Leather:</b>					
Unwrought - - - - -	501	261	240	67	552
<b>Manufactures of:</b>					
Saddlery and Harness - - - - -	1,258	1,255	466	728	855
Other sorts - - - - -	688	1,045	1,372	508	829
	2,447	2,561	2,078	1,293	2,336
<b>Matches, lucifer and other - - - -</b>	3,816	3,854	3,313	6,017	5,062
Mats - - - - -	249	175	304	315	512
Paints and Colours - - - - -	2,713	3,088	2,923	4,167	4,378
Painters' Materials - - - - -	775	803	864	601	1,142
<b>Paper and Pasteboard :</b>					
Printing Paper - - - - -	325	568	483	378	306
Writing Paper and Envelopes - - - - -	2,571	2,920	4,952	3,858	5,780
Other sorts of Paper - - - - -	529	1,796	438	955	765
Pasteboard, Millboard, &c. - - - - -	28	33	84	72	65
	4,453	5,317	5,901	5,263	6,916
<b>Perfumery (other than musk) - - - -</b>	4,573	5,058	4,988	5,489	8,557
<b>Printing and Lithographing materials (other than paper) - - - - -</b>	492	993	901	1,001	372
Soap - - - - -	984	1,421	1,806	976	1,792
Stationery (excluding paper) - - - - -	3,849	3,970	4,221	4,838	6,085
Toys and Requisites for Games - - - - -	2,750	4,117	2,490	3,580	6,002
Umbrellas - - - - -	3,609	2,414	3,011	3,872	4,733
Wood, manufactures of - - - - -	550	885	1,241	1,880	2,975
Articles (not specified) exported by Post - - - - -	9,408	8,622	14,557	10,906	5,543
All other Articles - - - - -	5,581	3,882	4,351	3,568	5,102
<b>Total Value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured - - - - -</b>	1,786,846	1,573,369	1,745,155	1,899,742	2,102,042
<b>GRAND TOTAL - - - - -</b>	3,035,575	2,887,320	3,092,109	3,519,665	4,101,440



## No. 12.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>I. ANIMALS LIVING:</b>				
<b>HORSES:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - No.	33	12,753	10	1,700
Aden - - - - - "	1	70		
Ceylon - - - - - "	10	314	75	1,314
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	...	...	1	100
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	...	...	741	15,089
Cape Colony - - - - - "	150	3,000		
Australia - - - - - "	3,924	145,130	6	520
Austria - - - - - "	5	200		
Italy - - - - - "	2	500		
Arabia - - - - - "	5	125		
Persia - - - - - "	1,589	53,260		
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	246	33,540		
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	2	80
South America - - - - - "	6	350		
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	...	9	155
	6,671	249,241	842	18,808
<b>OTHER SORTS:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - No.	248	1,465	40	532
Ceylon - - - - - "	2,262	4,040	69,112	35,924
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	...	...	27,128	37,626
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	676	6,692
Italy - - - - - "	15	420		
Arabia - - - - - "	166	327		
Siam - - - - - "	...	...	143	862
Sumatra - - - - - "	...	...	569	1,219
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	53	202		
Abyssinia - - - - - "	915	200	4,215	23,550
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	78	543
Other Countries - - - - - "	73	209	26	86
	3,732	6,863	101,987	126,484
<b>TOTAL ANIMALS LIVING - No.</b>	<b>10,403</b>	<b>256,104</b>	<b>102,829</b>	<b>145,292</b>
<b>II. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK:</b>				
<b>COFFEE:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Cwt.	184	624	170,339	998,189
Aden - - - - - "	516	2,371	789	4,360
Ceylon - - - - - "	11,832	71,208	122	482
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	4,693	29,125	190	1,026
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	1,085	4,778
Mauritius - - - - - "	265	653	3,421	16,902
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	4,222	20,574
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	1,427	8,892
France - - - - - "	...	...	67,750	344,519
Germany - - - - - "	...	...	26	118
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	11,003	61,312
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	7,015	34,179
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	4,390	24,400
Abyssinia - - - - - "	...	...	54	342
Egypt - - - - - "	76	390	3,152	15,904
Mozambique - - - - - "	29	143		
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	374	2,132
United States - - - - - "	...	...	200	1,397
Other Countries - - - - - "	3	2	24	159
	17,598	104,516	275,583	1,539,725
<b>FRUITS AND VEGETABLES:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - "	...	9,495	...	3,555
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	...	2,240
Ceylon - - - - - "	...	88,825	...	11,318
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	...	...	...	10,509
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	...	575
Natal - - - - - "	...	...	...	127
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	...	60,806	...	13,654
Australia - - - - - "	...	1,760	...	
Austria - - - - - "	...	313	...	
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	...	1,000
France - - - - - "	...	923	...	24,009
Italy - - - - - "	...	2,094	...	
Russia - - - - - "	...	...	...	15,750
Arabia - - - - - "	...	6,862	...	591
Maldivo Islands - - - - - "	...	13,592	...	
Mekran and Somiani - - - - - "	...	...	...	281
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	...	945
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	659	...	593
Egypt - - - - - "	...	913	...	210
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	1,825	...	227
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	65,867	...	2,254
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	217	...	241
	...	241,651	...	88,684

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>II. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—cont.</b>				
<b>GRAIN AND PULSE:</b>				
<b>RICE IN THE HUSK :</b>				
Ceylon - - - - - Cwt.	1,087	221	858,216	61,202
China, Hong Kong - - - - -	...	...	29,180	4,862
Straits Settlements - - - - -	...	...	2,372	397
Other Countries - - - - -	86	89	588	117
	1,158	260	385,351	66,578
<b>RICE NOT IN THE HUSK :</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Cwt.	...	...	6,843,115	1,990,777
Malta - - - - -	...	...	918,511	262,043
Aden - - - - -	...	...	880,307	138,904
Ceylon - - - - -	700	322	3,470,427	1,236,840
China, Hong Kong - - - - -	...	...	19,092	6,456
Straits Settlements - - - - -	...	...	3,202,861	1,192,540
Cape Colony - - - - -	...	...	50,231	22,498
Mauritius - - - - -	...	...	1,898,267	689,344
Natal - - - - -	...	...	103,276	37,115
St. Helena - - - - -	...	...	14,276	4,052
Australia - - - - -	...	...	71,225	32,840
Austria - - - - -	...	...	469	258
Belgium - - - - -	...	...	5,835	1,598
France - - - - -	...	...	241,755	69,299
Germany - - - - -	...	...	360,578	116,456
Italy - - - - -	...	...	19,778	5,612
Turkey in Europe - - - - -	...	...	303	108
Arabia - - - - -	...	...	959,705	401,498
China, Treaty Ports - - - - -	...	...	18,709	6,677
Maldivo Islands - - - - -	...	...	74,739	27,247
Mekran and Somiani - - - - -	...	...	28,691	10,630
Persia - - - - -	121	127	288,739	118,920
Suigon - - - - -	...	...	59	24
Siam - - - - -	...	...	96,286	36,474
Sumatra - - - - -	...	...	1,007	402
Turkey in Asia - - - - -	...	...	111,195	47,684
Abyssinia - - - - -	...	...	3,973	1,607
Egypt - - - - -	...	...	7,100,118	2,051,165
Madagascar - - - - -	...	...	6,407	2,785
Mozambique - - - - -	...	...	8,208	4,022
Réunion - - - - -	...	...	290,504	117,758
Zanzibar - - - - -	...	...	167,519	72,269
South America - - - - -	...	...	914,317	343,005
United States - - - - -	...	...	15,018	6,758
West Indies - - - - -	...	...	444,616	160,575
Other Countries - - - - -	610	257	23,490	9,929
	1,431	706	28,148,706	9,225,109
<b>WHEAT:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Cwt.	...	...	6,039,708	2,412,186
Gibraltar - - - - -	...	...	130,914	57,682
Malta - - - - -	...	...	10,226	4,612
Aden - - - - -	...	...	18,865	8,948
Ceylon - - - - -	...	...	6,307	3,014
China, Hong Kong - - - - -	...	...	535	255
Straits Settlements - - - - -	...	...	14,273	6,179
Mauritius - - - - -	...	...	94,833	14,198
Australia - - - - -	...	...	677	376
Austria - - - - -	...	...	1,970	886
Belgium - - - - -	...	...	596,088	246,297
France - - - - -	...	...	3,559,040	1,087,585
Greece - - - - -	...	...	1,256	535
Holland - - - - -	...	...	60,591	23,076
Italy - - - - -	...	...	3,073,764	1,284,055
Portugal - - - - -	...	...	10,000	4,250
Spain - - - - -	...	...	127,400	52,520
Arabia - - - - -	...	...	127,948	54,839
Mekran and Somiani - - - - -	...	...	1,503	607
Persia - - - - -	...	...	27,876	12,323
Turkey in Asia - - - - -	598	249	21,904	9,629
Egypt - - - - -	...	...	659,808	272,605
Mozambique - - - - -	...	...	358	190
Réunion - - - - -	...	...	7,334	3,050
Zanzibar - - - - -	...	...	4,895	2,488
Other Countries - - - - -	200	75	81	38
	798	317	13,538,169	5,562,373
<b>OTHER SORTS</b>				
	25,907	9,489	2,533,440	686,423

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>II. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—cont.</b>				
<b>GRAIN AND PULSE—cont.</b>				
<b>TOTAL GRAIN AND PULSE:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Cwt.	...	...	14,161,488	4,699,387
Gibraltar - - - "	...	...	130,914	57,682
Malta - - - "	...	...	923,787	366,654
Aden - - - "	...	...	606,277	211,116
Ceylon - - - "	2,117	672	3,960,783	1,344,412
China, Hong Kong - - - "	...	...	50,936	12,116
Straits Settlements - - - "	2,350	1,462	3,281,204	1,219,483
Cape Colony - - - "	...	...	50,936	22,502
Mauritius - - - "	776	250	2,291,811	818,704
Natal - - - "	...	...	106,676	58,520
St. Helena - - - "	...	...	14,276	4,052
Australia - - - "	326	225	77,296	35,904
Austria - - - "	...	...	2,489	1,140
Belgium - - - "	...	...	616,156	252,125
France - - - "	...	...	2,898,897	1,142,328
Germany - - - "	...	...	861,578	116,681
Greece - - - "	...	...	1,256	585
Holland - - - "	...	...	60,591	23,076
Italy - - - "	...	...	3,096,875	1,290,887
Portugal - - - "	...	...	10,000	4,250
Spain - - - "	...	...	127,400	52,520
Turkey in Europe - - - "	...	...	303	108
Arabia - - - "	...	...	1,284,728	514,229
China, Treaty Ports - - - "	...	...	18,709	6,677
Maldivo Islands - - - "	...	...	74,928	27,826
Mekran and Somiani - - - "	...	...	88,337	24,518
Persia - - - "	1,716	882	880,918	185,256
Saigon - - - "	...	...	453	105
Siam - - - "	...	...	96,452	36,505
Sumatra - - - "	...	...	1,018	404
Turkey in Asia - - - "	14,553	5,015	124,717	57,847
Abyssinia - - - "	...	...	48,053	16,179
Egypt - - - "	...	...	7,767,656	2,326,325
Madagascar - - - "	...	...	6,407	2,785
Mozambique - - - "	6,519	1,942	8,980	4,414
Réunion - - - "	...	...	312,014	125,332
Zanzibar - - - "	3	2	181,083	77,000
South America - - - "	...	...	925,339	347,170
United States - - - "	...	...	15,091	6,768
West Indies - - - "	...	...	459,094	166,213
Other Countries - - - "	980	322	26,660	10,916
	29,289	10,772	44,605,666	15,540,483
<b>LIQUORS:</b>				
<b>ALE, BEER, AND PORTER:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Gals.	1,880,376	363,254		
Ceylon - - - "	210,090	21,409	747	200
China, Hong Kong - - - "	...	...	864	219
Straits Settlements - - - "	1,303	418	2,022	264
Austria - - - "	6,898	1,588		
Belgium - - - "	2,975	656		
Germany - - - "	36,266	9,524		
Italy - - - "	818	226		
China, Treaty Ports - - - "	...	...	20	5
Other Countries - - - "	802	78	819	238
	2,138,518	397,158	4,472	926
<b>SPIRITS:</b>				
<b>BRANDY:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Gals.	280,585	209,354		
Straits Settlements - - - "	283	124		
Mauritius - - - "	461	168		
Belgium - - - "	618	251		
France - - - "	60,842	46,930		
Germany - - - "	14,069	3,614		
Holland - - - "	185	120		
Italy - - - "	4,480	4,813		
Arabia - - - "	...	...	480	265
Mekran and Somiani - - - "	...	...	896	402
Persia - - - "	...	...	961	720
Other Countries - - - "	193	184	282	176

## No. 12.—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>II. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—cont.</b>				
LIQUORS—cont.				
SPIRITS—cont.				
GIN:				
United Kingdom - - Gals.	72,307	86,496		
Straits Settlements - - "	7,678	1,991		
Belgium - - - - "	2,356	1,367		
France - - - - "	189	102		
Germany - - - - "	12,098	2,781		
Holland - - - - "	2,507	574		
Arabia - - - - "	...	...	455	188
Other Countries - - "	316	175	114	89
RUM:				
United Kingdom - - "	11,482	6,322		
Aden - - - - "	...	...	1,150	126
China, Hong Kong - - "	2,068	664		
Straits Settlements - - "	30,280	4,253		
Mauritius - - - - "	8,738	1,662		
Arabia - - - - "	...	...	903	447
South America - - - "	...	...	26	12
Other Countries - - "	87	17	175	40
WHISKY:				
United Kingdom - - "	858,208	998,442		
Ceylon - - - - "	434	358		
China, Hong Kong - - "	...	...	315	194
Straits Settlements - - "	428	211		
Australia - - - - "	1,659	1,298		
France - - - - "	680	201		
Arabia - - - - "	...	...	126	101
Mekran and Somiani - - "	...	...	93	100
Persia - - - - "	...	...	619	590
Other Countries - - "	197	95	87	72
OTHER SORTS - - - - "	210,121	120,728	804	306
TOTAL SPIRITS:				
United Kingdom - - Gals.	809,852	640,088		
Aden - - - - "	...	...	1,152	129
Ceylon - - - - "	88,006	14,529		
China, Hong Kong - - "	11,140	2,325	536	315
Straits Settlements - - "	57,083	9,500		
Mauritius - - - - "	9,201	1,858		
Australia - - - - "	1,869	1,535		
Austria - - - - "	4,978	2,518		
Belgium - - - - "	4,463	3,492		
France - - - - "	62,674	49,429		
Germany - - - - "	29,476	7,229		
Holland - - - - "	2,792	694		
Italy - - - - "	4,210	5,259		
Mekran and Somiani - - "	...	...	939	613
Persia - - - - "	...	...	1,854	1,373
Turkey in Asia - - - "	171	103		
Arabia - - - - "	...	...	1,924	1,018
South America - - - - "	...	...	26	12
United States - - - - "	2,337	4,602		
Other Countries - - - - "	185	154	485	393
	1,084,487	748,305	6,916	3,778

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>II. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—cont.</b>				
<b>LIQUORS—cont.</b>				
<b>WINES AND LIQUEURS:</b>				
<b>CHAMPAGNE:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Gals.	45,867	102,764	189	449
Ceylon - - - - - "	...	...	70	144
China, Hong Kong - - - "	...	...	48	99
Austria - - - - - "	188	250		
France - - - - - "	4,992	9,913	184	303
Italy - - - - - "	833	588		
China, Treaty Ports - - - "	...	...	6	13
Other Countries - - - - - "	175	397	90	198
<b>CLARET:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - "	77,738	44,798	402	846
Ceylon - - - - - "	2,393	1,398		
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	1,147	481		
Australia - - - - - "	2,774	1,864		
Austria - - - - - "	8,097	1,804		
France - - - - - "	28,201	17,691	200	412
Germany - - - - - "	1,995	670		
Italy - - - - - "	6,091	3,050		
Egypt - - - - - "	892	156		
Other Countries - - - - - "	556	294	1,146	355
<b>PORT:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - "	73,809	52,839		
Gibraltar - - - - - "	2,314	2,295		
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	228	176		
France - - - - - "	518	209		
Germany - - - - - "	706	318		
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	60	61
Other Countries - - - - - "	138	72	119	128
<b>SHERRY:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - "	42,250	82,543		
Gibraltar - - - - - "	7,068	5,344		
Malta - - - - - "	1,055	726		
France - - - - - "	260	159		
Italy - - - - - "	601	274		
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	92	76
Other Countries - - - - - "	390	219	79	83
<b>OTHER SORTS</b>				
	78,662	64,655	2,210	2,104
<b>TOTAL WINES AND LIQUEURS:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Gals.	288,016	278,443	1,927	2,189
Gibraltar - - - - - "	2,868	8,004		
Malta - - - - - "	1,352	999		
Aden - - - - - "	270	117		
Ceylon - - - - - "	2,647	1,521	191	221
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	...	...	345	328
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	2,012	1,002	214	105
Australia - - - - - "	5,675	2,667		
Austria - - - - - "	6,385	3,958		
Belgium - - - - - "	869	829	310	374
France - - - - - "	47,601	36,834	388	723
Germany - - - - - "	3,260	1,455		
Holland - - - - - "	200	169		
Italy - - - - - "	14,174	8,231		
China, Treaty Ports - - - - - "	...	...	16	18
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	238	222
Egypt - - - - - "	819	261		
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	681	251
Other Countries - - - - - "	778	347	585	333
	368,878	344,842	4,995	4,764
<b>OTHER SORTS</b>				
	3,856	1,766	6	3

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPLE ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>II. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—cont.</b>				
<b>LIQUORS—cont.</b>				
<b>TOTAL LIQUORS:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Gals.	2,982,056	1,288,489	2,003	2,258
Gibraltar - - - - - "	9,937	8,063		
Malta - - - - - "	1,370	1,009		
Adon - - - - - "	410	191	1,186	176
Ceylon - - - - - "	295,743	37,460	942	427
China, Hong Kong	11,341	2,399	1,745	862
Straits Settlements	60,350	10,916	2,384	412
Mauritius - - - - - "	9,289	1,882		
Australia - - - - - "	7,556	4,207	240	101
Austria - - - - - "	17,706	8,049		
Belgium - - - - - "	8,807	4,986	318	376
France - - - - - "	110,375	86,296	394	729
Germany - - - - - "	69,002	18,209		
Holland - - - - - "	3,050	878		
Italy - - - - - "	19,827	13,775		
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	2,248	1,169
China, Treaty Ports	21	16	36	28
Mekran and Sonmiani	...	...	1,144	690
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	2,268	1,649
Turkey in Asia	399	161	262	162
Egypt - - - - - "	894	300		
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	759	375
South America - - - - - "	...	...	26	13
United States - - - - - "	2,337	4,602		
Other Countries - - - - - "	377	178	339	155
	3,610,737	1,487,066	16,289	9,471
<b>PROVISIONS :</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - "	—	562,400	—	56,441
Aden - - - - - - - - - "	—	9,322	—	78,077
Ceylon - - - - - - - - - "	—	23,957	—	99,291
China, Hong Kong	—	10,518	—	104,198
Straits Settlements	—	253,030	—	121,137
Cape Colony - - - - - "	...	...	—	188
Mauritius - - - - - - - - - "	—	456	—	71,451
Natal - - - - - - - - - - - "	...	...	—	14,324
Australia - - - - - - - - - "	—	4,302	—	6,316
Austria - - - - - - - - - - - "	—	3,068	—	1,672
Belgium - - - - - - - - - - - "	—	298	—	255
France - - - - - - - - - - - - "	—	6,780	—	1,463
Germany - - - - - - - - - - - "	—	465	—	1,083
Italy - - - - - - - - - - - - - "	—	9,990	—	5,949
Arabia - - - - - - - - - - - - "	—	170,272	—	41,776
China, Treaty Ports	—	113	—	1,602
Maldiv Islands - - - - - - - - - "	—	263	—	2,366
Mekran and Sonmiani	—	39,019	—	2,268
Persia - - - - - - - - - - - - - "	—	204,416	—	9,478
Siam - - - - - - - - - - - - - - "	...	...	—	1,147
Sumatra - - - - - - - - - - - - "	...	...	—	225
Turkey in Asia - - - - - - - - - "	—	192,979	—	5,396
Abyssinia - - - - - - - - - - - "	...	...	—	3,721
Egypt - - - - - - - - - - - - - "	—	784	—	3,840
Mozambique - - - - - - - - - - - "	—	119	—	5,689
Réunion - - - - - - - - - - - - - "	...	...	—	5,439
Zanzibar - - - - - - - - - - - - "	—	2,007	—	21,489
South America - - - - - - - - - - "	—	102	—	880
United States - - - - - - - - - - "	—	2,184	—	310
West Indies - - - - - - - - - - - "	—	129	—	2,100
Other Countries - - - - - - - - - "	—	471	—	948
	—	1,504,437	—	670,019

## No. 12.—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>II. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—cont.</b>				
<b>SALT :</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Tons	389,651	669,017		
Aden - - - "	15,004	20,416		
Cape Colony - - - "	88	130		
Germany - - - "	23,187	44,459		
Arabia - - - "	42,633	56,969		
Persia - - - "	2,980	8,907		
Mozambique - - - "	300	408		
South America - - - "	97	218		
Other Countries - - - "	7	7	1	81
	423,897	795,521	1	31
<b>SPICES:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Lbs.	8,046	996	8,594,265	968,228
Aden - - - "	7,408	415	1,924,275	27,113
Ceylon - - - "	10,170,808	190,032	5,241,157	47,575
China, Hong-Kong - - - "	124,718	1,608	842,212	28,643
Straits Settlements - - - "	22,653,841	340,300	1,508,724	24,068
Cape Colony - - - "	...	...	5,600	243
Mauritius - - - "	12,320	122	498,184	5,168
Natal - - - "	...	...	28,580	967
Australia - - - "	...	...	33,537	2,084
Austria - - - "	...	...	507,484	14,702
Belgium - - - "	...	...	48,806	2,052
France - - - "	19,712	176	4,104,177	165,699
Germany - - - "	...	...	435,084	8,364
Greece - - - "	...	...	5,488	223
Italy - - - "	...	...	557,032	23,175
Russia - - - "	...	...	10,528	889
Turkey in Europe - - - "	...	...	19,966	745
Arabia - - - "	...	...	1,395,407	32,974
China, Treaty Ports - - - "	...	...	1,624	81
Japan - - - "	41,477	416	7,056	364
Maldivo Islands - - - "	...	...	41,117	581
Mekran & Sonmiani - - - "	...	...	9,682	215
Persia - - - "	2,870	140	433,148	15,066
Sumatra - - - "	1,584,874	21,620	...	...
Turkey in Asia - - - "	...	...	567,470	20,461
Abyssinia - - - "	...	...	7,700	233
Egypt - - - "	...	...	362,215	15,707
Mozambique - - - "	60,956	2,926	66,992	1,084
Zanzibar - - - "	8,217,418	373,208	201,453	5,080
United States - - - "	...	...	1,860,762	36,789
Other Countries - - - "	7,250	859	84,095	490
	43,011,198	931,518	28,703,565	743,563
<b>SUGAR (REFINED, UNREFINED, and SUGAR CANDY):</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Cwt.	47,297	50,096	853,271	337,683
Aden - - - "	...	...	26,147	24,211
Ceylon - - - "	6,513	7,680	27,979	28,961
China, Hong Kong - - - "	316,085	376,964	...	...
Straits Settlements - - - "	93,626	118,788	240	336
Mauritius - - - "	1,296,648	1,518,251	...	...
Natal - - - "	438	441	...	...
Austria - - - "	4,380	4,909	...	...
Belgium - - - "	1,196	1,556	...	...
France - - - "	180	235	...	...
Germany - - - "	6,881	8,258	...	...
Italy - - - "	284	456	...	...
Russia - - - "	...	...	1,454	1,194
Arabia - - - "	...	...	48,520	44,791
Java - - - "	33,935	28,668	...	...
Maldivo Islands - - - "	...	...	2,087	2,677
Mekran and Sonmiani - - - "	...	...	771	891
Persia - - - "	...	...	75,994	92,987
Turkey in Asia - - - "	...	...	21,182	26,796
Abyssinia - - - "	...	...	797	976
Egypt - - - "	125	238	45,717	19,312
Madagascar - - - "	1,730	1,900	...	...
Mozambique - - - "	...	...	2,854	3,500
Zanzibar - - - "	...	...	5,890	7,605
United States - - - "	...	...	97,062	32,299
Other Countries - - - "	292	202	889	651
	1,608,479	2,113,617	1,195,804	648,870

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE OF IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>II. ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—cont.</b>				
TMA:				
United Kingdom - - - - Lbs.	11,500	947	84,187,265	4,990,756
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	41,250	2,187
Ceylon - - - - - "	99,537	4,626	4,018	189*
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	1,181,275	69,949	5,830	413*
Straits Settlements - - - - "	485,309	24,698	380,271	5,266*
Cape Colony - - - - - "	...	...	3,780	396
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	20,569	855
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	2,471,927	145,070*
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	6,018	528*
France - - - - - "	...	...	7,518	502*
Germany - - - - - "	...	...	23,276	1,465*
Holland - - - - - "	...	...	3,790	273*
Italy - - - - - "	...	...	3,461	708*
Turkey in Europe - - - - "	...	...	8,600	381
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	64,676	6,474
China, Treaty Ports - - - - "	1,680,448	145,098	890	29*
Java - - - - - "	173,125	17,048	...	...
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	1,508,599	130,848
Siam - - - - - "	...	...	11,760	210*
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	122,672	9,047
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	7,226	488
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	15,560	1,252
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	18,089	1,045
United States - - - - - "	...	...	54,324	3,683*
Other Countries - - - - - "	1,678	67	5,877	482
	8,623,872	260,418	88,982,346	5,302,447
OTHER SORTS - - - - - "	—	47,490	—	8
<b>TOTAL ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK</b>	—	7,497,006	—	24,542,701
<b>III. METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF:</b>				
METALS:				
BRASS:				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	7,655	31,704	687	11,430
Gibraltar - - - - - "	...	...	9	140
Malta - - - - - "	...	...	118	1,900
Aden - - - - - "	59	123	26	184
Ceylon - - - - - "	136	520	216	1,068
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	269	1,901	...	...
Straits Settlements - - - - "	354	4,942	183	1,095
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	106	647
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	54	537
Austria - - - - - "	478	5,868	72	780
Belgium - - - - - "	88	322	...	...
France - - - - - "	30	271	34	466
Germany - - - - - "	11	144	21	311
Turkey in Europe - - - - - "	...	...	6	135
Arabia - - - - - "	66	156	162	1,672
Persia - - - - - "	18	176	117	440
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	72	1,154
Mozambique - - - - - "	49	108	16	78
Zanzibar - - - - - "	122	288	210	878
South America - - - - - "	...	...	35	129
United States - - - - - "	...	...	19	314
West Indies - - - - - "	...	...	45	150
Other Countries - - - - - "	32	84	71	581
COPPER:				
United Kingdom - - - - "	422,780	1,568,780	39,252	169,489
Malta - - - - - "	...	...	8	100
Aden - - - - - "	480	1,559	502	9,377
Ceylon - - - - - "	309	1,051	160	842
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	26,432	96,141	...	...
Straits Settlements - - - - "	70	863	653	3,941
Cape Colony - - - - - "	359	554	...	...
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	88	1,633
Australia - - - - - "	71,840	254,842	...	...
Austria - - - - - "	1,643	38,888	...	...
Belgium - - - - - "	954	4,244	...	...
France - - - - - "	723	16,862	10	200
Italy - - - - - "	317	6,269	...	...
Arabia - - - - - "	470	1,344	1,101	5,552

\* The exports marked with an asterisk are entirely of Indian tea. Of the value of exports to the United Kingdom, Rs. 4,990,431 represents Indian tea.



## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>III. METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—cont.</b>				
<b>METALS—cont.</b>				
<b>COPPER—cont.</b>				
China, Treaty Ports - - - Cwt.	...	1		
Japan - - - - - "	2,905	8,850		
Maldivo Islands - - - - - "	...	...	64	322
Mekran and Sonmiani - - - - - "	...	...	20	106
Persia - - - - - "	788	3,880	6,535	21,899
Saigon - - - - - "	190	527		
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	263	1,025
Egypt - - - - - "	10	866		
Madagascar - - - - - "	48	126		
Mozambique - - - - - "	31	525	43	226
Reunion - - - - - "	83	200		
Zanzibar - - - - - "	275	808	420	8,173
United States - - - - - "	54	106		
Other Countries - - - - - "	94	297	19	225
<b>IRON :</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - "	4,077,992	2,326,734	75,917	12,544
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	1,787	1,510
Ceylon - - - - - "	8,036	1,823	3,621	1,826
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	...	...	4,449	782
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	739	669	1,219	689
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	3,152	8,026
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	2,722	317
Belgium - - - - - "	168,584	86,430		
France - - - - - "	1,218	701		
Germany - - - - - "	8,148	6,638		
Italy - - - - - "	1,984	914	76,039	13,602
Norway - - - - - "	1,077	794		
Sweden - - - - - "	39,435	22,373		
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	8,057	6,236
Mekran and Sonmiani - - - - - "	...	...	331	207
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	12,744	8,494
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	4,915	3,519
Abyssinia - - - - - "	...	...	1,430	1,422
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	1,279	916
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	7,586	5,667
United States - - - - - "	...	...	154,613	24,365
Other Countries - - - - - "	1,674	819	554	521
<b>LEAD :</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - "	105,356	143,470	1,936	1,116
Ceylon - - - - - "	98	109	101	123
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	...	...	712	666
France - - - - - "	6,464	6,716		
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	1,351	1,258
Mekran and Sonmiani - - - - - "	...	...	211	210
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	603	686
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	604	635
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	142	150
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	53	62
Other Countries - - - - - "	78	114	38	87
<b>QUICKSILVER :</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Lbs.	255,819	88,612		
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	15,096	3,242		
Persia - - - - - "	75	15	974	113
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	976	131
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	...	629	85
<b>STEEL :</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Cwt.	372,804	231,264		
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	9	9		
Belgium - - - - - "	42,913	22,829		
France - - - - - "	400	280		
Germany - - - - - "	3,283	2,885		
Italy - - - - - "	600	420		
Sweden - - - - - "	255	153		
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	285	193
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	339	257
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	265	217
United States - - - - - "	643	1,471		
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	...	250	192

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>III. METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—cont.</b>				
<b>METALS—cont.</b>				
<b>TIN:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Cwt.	732	5,849		
Ceylon - - - "	...	...	3	10
China, Hong Kong - - - "	40	427		
Straits Settlements - - - "	20,144	162,885	1,388	11,599
Mauritius - - - "	...	...	32	251
Arabia - - - "	...	...	130	1,094
Persia - - - "	...	...	849	2,789
Turkey in Asia - - - "	...	...	222	1,855
Mozambique - - - "	...	...	6	52
Zanzibar - - - "	...	...	10	80
Other Countries - - - "	24	117	15	111
<b>ZINC OR SPelter:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - "	180,185	142,944		
Aden - - - "	...	...	14	32
Ceylon - - - "	...	...	1	2
Australia - - - "	...	...	24	29
Belgium - - - "	8,667	4,548		
Germany - - - "	368	589		
Persia - - - "	...	...	121	142
Turkey in Asia - - - "	...	...	3	84
Other Countries - - - "	107	114	189	223
<b>OTHER METALS</b> - - - "	<b>4,888</b>	<b>49,589</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>2,411</b>
<b>TOTAL METALS:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - "	5,123,128	4,514,678	117,798	194,599
Gibraltar - - - "	...	...	9	140
Malta - - - "	...	...	116	2,066
Aden - - - "	534	1,682	2,488	4,453
Ceylon - - - "	8,634	3,594	4,380	5,114
China, Hong Kong - - - "	28,735	98,470	5,210	1,520
Straits Settlements - - - "	21,801	178,826	3,490	17,435
Cape Colony - - - "	359	560		
Mauritius - - - "	63	123	2,419	4,761
Natal - - - "	...	...	24	163
Australia - - - "	72,808	254,938	56	552
Austria - - - "	2,476	55,105	2,807	1,448
Belgium - - - "	236,290	119,054		
France - - - "	8,845	24,961	44	665
Germany - - - "	11,810	9,756	21	311
Holland - - - "	54	412		
Italy - - - "	2,313	7,841	76,040	18,697
Norway - - - "	1,077	794		
Sweden - - - "	33,690	22,526		
Turkey in Europe - - - "	...	...	6	135
Arabia - - - "	627	1,614	12,031	16,096
China, Treaty Ports - - - "	1	2		
Japan - - - "	2,908	8,871		
Maldive Islands - - - "	...	...	126	406
Mekran and Somiani - - - "	...	...	671	759
Persia - - - "	1,160	4,226	20,984	35,000
Saigon - - - "	120	527		
Turkey in Asia - - - "	...	...	6,350	7,709
Abyssinia - - - "	...	...	1,430	1,422
Egypt - - - "	21	565	73	1,195
Madagascar - - - "	55	186		
Mozambique - - - "	80	633	1,492	1,462
Réunion - - - "	83	200		
Zanzibar - - - "	437	1,140	3,405	9,260
South America - - - "	...	...	35	129
United States - - - "	737	1,583	154,633	24,702
West Indies - - - "	...	...	45	150
Other Countries - - - "	153	266	227	445
	<b>5,559,007</b>	<b>5,213,083</b>	<b>422,409</b>	<b>346,494</b>
<b>HARDWARE AND CUTLERY (including plated ware):</b>				
United Kingdom - - - "	—	1,014,486	—	12,368
Aden - - - "	—	275	—	1,526
Ceylon - - - "	—	3,246	—	1,487
China, Hong Kong - - - "	—	990	—	575
Straits Settlements - - - "	—	12,168	—	6,940
Mauritius - - - "	...	...	...	1,847
Natal - - - "	...	109	...	408
Australia - - - "	...	297	...	104
Austria - - - "	...	25,892	...	169
Belgium - - - "	...	21,430	...	
France - - - "	...	4,769	...	147
Germany - - - "	...	4,515	...	
Italy - - - "	...	1,673	...	105
Arabia - - - "	...	153	...	1,603

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY AND VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>III. METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF— HARDWARE AND CUTLERY (including plated ware)—cont.</b>				
China, Treaty Ports	—	496	—	—
Maldivo Islands	—	—	—	399
Persia	—	108	—	4,027
Turkey in Asia	—	—	—	2,857
Egypt	—	140	—	632
Mozambique	—	—	—	2,863
Zanzibar	—	—	—	5,988
United States	—	2,526	—	—
West Indies	—	272	—	—
Other Countries	—	397	—	725
	—	1,093,939	—	46,206
<b>MACHINERY AND MILLWORK:</b>				
United Kingdom	—	1,770,285	—	5,051
Aden	—	215	—	—
Ceylon	—	9,045	—	334
China, Hong Kong	—	—	—	590
Straits Settlements	—	—	—	271
Australia	—	—	—	201
Austria	—	15,494	—	20
Belgium	—	1,740	—	—
France	—	1,787	—	—
Germany	—	635	—	—
Arabia	—	—	—	125
Turkey in Asia	—	—	—	162
United States	—	899	—	—
Other Countries	—	118	—	63
	—	1,800,218	—	6,617
<b>RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK (other than Government Stores):</b>				
United Kingdom	—	2,572,892	—	—
Belgium	—	3,768	—	—
France	—	149	—	—
Germany	—	631	—	—
Italy	—	132	—	—
Other Countries	—	11	—	—
	—	2,577,608	—	—
<b>TOTAL METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF</b>	—	10,784,843	—	398,517
<b>IV. CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS:</b>				
<b>CHEMICALS:</b>				
United Kingdom	—	192,876	—	139
Aden	—	426	—	481
Ceylon	—	—	—	1,066
China, Hong Kong	—	390	—	290
Straits Settlements	—	650	—	1,778
Mauritius	—	—	—	2,546
Australia	—	—	—	214
Austria	—	922	—	—
France	—	2,094	—	—
Germany	—	168	—	—
Italy	—	719	—	—
Arabia	—	2,910	—	2,245
Persia	—	—	—	2,043
Turkey in Asia	—	—	—	1,157
Mozambique	—	—	—	6
Zanzibar	—	—	—	297
United States	—	—	—	860
Other Countries	—	295	—	469
	—	201,455	—	13,521
<b>DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS:</b>				
<b>CINCHONA BARK:</b>				
United Kingdom	—	—	1,429,954	131,791
France	—	—	2,500	300
United States	—	—	16,855	1,166
	—	—	1,449,313	133,277

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>IV. CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYING AND TANNING MATERIALS—cont. DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS—cont.</b>				
<b>QUININE:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Lbs.	13,674	35,071		
Straits Settlements - - - "	4	28		
Austria - - - - - "	91	182		
Belgium - - - - - "	56	152		
France - - - - - "	112	321		
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	686	2,093
Other Countries - - - "	...	...	25	75
	13,937	35,749	711	2,168
<b>OPIMUM:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - { Lbs.	304	394		
Ceylon - - - - - { Cwt.	...	...	79	5,948
China, Hong Kong - - - "	...	...	150	10,614
Straits Settlements - - - "	...	...	84,161	6,632,246
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	18,139	1,287,320
Natal - - - - - "	...	...	96	7,025
China, Treaty Ports - - - "	...	...	2	120
Saigon - - - - - "	...	...	22,237	2,051,965
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	982	70,085
Other Countries - - - Lbs.	8	10	25	2,441
	212	404		
	...	...	125,871	10,067,764
<b>TOBACCO:</b>				
<b>UNMANUFACTURED:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Lbs.	20,278	1,119	178,745	2,109
Malta - - - - - "	830	105		
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	5,870,801	61,437
Ceylon - - - - - "	518,856	5,632	59,068	673
China, Hong Kong - - - "	...	...	824	15
Straits Settlements - - - "	11,753	2,379	1,757,680	17,340
Mauritius - - - - - "	70,994	1,140	372,007	8,611
Natal - - - - - "	...	...	6,410	197
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	2,299,936	7,505
Holland - - - - - "	...	...	672,000	1,800
Turkey in Europe - - - "	12,557	729		
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	58,114	669
Maldiv Islands - - - "	...	...	88,605	1,329
Turkey in Asia - - - "	2,465	145		
Réunion - - - - - "	...	...	12,570	459
Other Countries - - - "	68,176	371	17,871	147
	700,909	11,920	10,889,631	102,291
<b>MANUFACTURED:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Lbs.	92,804	8,249	113,061	11,352
Gibraltar - - - - - "	...	...	2,578	259
Malta - - - - - "	4,201	1,992	4,991	424
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	12,937	890
Ceylon - - - - - "	2,563	1,110	14,263	1,332
China, Hong Kong - - - "	5,901	1,407		
Straits Settlements - - - "	8,028	1,287	122,122	7,525
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	8,354	964
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	9,779	1,155
Austria - - - - - "	1,704	474	2,198	242
Belgium - - - - - "	525	141		
France - - - - - "	815	451		
Holland - - - - - "	1,076	273		
Italy - - - - - "	...	...	1,221	166
Philippine Islands - - - "	7,298	2,415		
Egypt - - - - - "	5,172	3,114	5,212	810

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>IV. CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—cont.</b>				
<b>DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS—cont.</b>				
<b>TOBACCO—cont.</b>				
<b>MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>				
Zanzibar - - - Lbs. ...	...	...	2,364	145
Other Countries - - - "	862	395	5,415	600
	60,949	21,288	299,515	25,064
<b>OTHER DRUGS, &amp;c.</b> - - - -	—	370,338	—	118,225
<b>DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS:</b>				
<b>ANILINE DYES:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Oz.	10,718,010	84,267		
Ceylon - - - - - "	87,799	338		
Austria - - - - - "	961,959	8,336		
Belgium - - - - - "	1,777,120	7,774		
Germany - - - - - "	78,928	464		
Holland - - - - - "	270,400	1,110		
Italy - - - - - "	129,840	806		
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	—	422
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	—	104
Turkey in Asia - - - - "	...	...	—	1,280
Other Countries - - - - "	7,872	102	—	226
	13,976,914	103,197	—	2,032
<b>CUTCH AND GAMBIE:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Cwt.	...	...	113,518	172,280
Ceylon - - - - - "	...	...	1,949	3,739
China, Hong Kong - - - "	...	...	204	805
Straits Settlements - - - "	18,387	38,263	19,493	29,811
France - - - - - "	...	...	6,530	11,967
Germany - - - - - "	...	...	1,474	2,626
Holland - - - - - "	...	...	100	150
Italy - - - - - "	...	...	3,275	4,573
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	38,317	61,757
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	77	145
United States - - - - - "	...	...	88,342	146,691
Other Countries - - - - - "	185	960	136	301
	18,572	38,528	273,315	434,247
<b>INDIGO:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Cwt.	143	2,744	56,986	1,543,498
Malta - - - - - "	...	...	205	4,583
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	18	249
China, Hong Kong - - - "	79	1,678	73	2,186
Straits Settlements - - - "	1,259	1,276	5	163
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	13	350
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	11,780	257,082
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	208	6,961
France - - - - - "	...	...	17,406	497,612
Germany - - - - - "	...	...	6,392	202,429
Greece - - - - - "	...	...	145	8,886
Italy - - - - - "	...	...	1,538	45,701
Russia - - - - - "	...	...	1,668	51,397
Turkey in Europe - - - - "	...	...	222	5,077
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	404	5,223
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	5,229	79,873
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	3,341	75,883
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	19,154	294,942
United States - - - - - "	...	...	21,350	713,349
Other Countries - - - - - "	4	58	12	206
	1,478	5,756	139,644	8,390,649

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>IV. CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—cont. DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—cont.</b>				
<b>LAC-DYE:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Cwt.	...	...	278	619
Mekran and Sonmiani - - "	...	...	1	1
"	...	...	279	620
<b>MYRABOLAMS:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Cwt.	...	...	607,943	221,025
Ceylon - - - "	580	194	1	0
China, Hong Kong - - - "	...	...	1,555	586
Straits Settlements - - - "	...	...	34	11
Australia - - - "	...	...	7,190	2,753
Austria - - - "	...	...	44,703	18,985
Belgium - - - "	...	...	7,979	2,835
France - - - "	...	...	7,542	2,799
Italy - - - "	...	...	1,363	544
Russia - - - "	...	...	600	343
United States - - - "	...	...	1,188	403
Other Countries - - - "	...	...	745	845
"	580	194	680,242	250,629
<b>TURMERIC:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Cwt.	14	18	90,779	53,499
Aden - - - "	...	...	2,519	1,538
Ceylon - - - "	...	...	3,335	1,690
China, Hong Kong - - - "	...	...	2,296	1,288
Straits Settlements - - - "	...	...	2,979	1,424
Mauritius - - - "	...	...	1,910	1,083
Natal - - - "	...	...	424	249
Australia - - - "	...	...	208	125
Belgium - - - "	...	...	465	225
France - - - "	...	...	21,201	11,180
Germany - - - "	...	...	800	440
Italy - - - "	...	...	987	569
Arabia - - - "	...	...	4,411	2,647
Mekran and Sonmiani - - - "	...	...	330	189
Persia - - - "	...	...	7,543	4,369
Turkey in Asia - - - "	...	...	8,815	4,873
Egypt - - - "	...	...	1,193	647
Mozambique - - - "	...	...	112	62
Zanzibar - - - "	...	...	1,010	570
United States - - - "	...	...	10,735	6,311
Other Countries - - - "	57	27	466	260
"	71	45	162,516	93,088
<b>(OTHER SORTS - - - Cwt.)</b>	53,376	233,740	30,899	36,119
<b>TOTAL CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS, AND DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS</b>	—	1,022,559	—	15,159,644
<b>V. OILS:</b>				
<b>MINERAL:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Gals.	24,276	1,886		
Ceylon - - - "	30,666	1,544	9,728	496
China, Hong Kong - - - "	...	...	80	24
Straits Settlements - - - "	70,423	4,278	32,389	1,719
Arabia - - - "	...	...	28,280	1,310
Mekran and Sonmiani - - - "	...	...	4,148	208
Persia - - - "	...	...	81,936	3,643
Russia in Asia - - - "	5,035,785	227,244		
Turkey in Asia - - - "	...	...	213,796	10,189
Mozambique - - - "	...	...	816	35
Zanzibar - - - "	...	...	16,096	705
United States - - - "	25,038,620	981,851		
Other Countries - - - "	272	14	695	38
"	30,300,042	1,216,817	387,964	18,367

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
<b>V. OILS—cont.</b>					
OTHER OILS:					
United Kingdom - - - - Gals.	1,544,553	111,830	1,803,442	191,398	
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	24,638	2,587	
Ceylon - - - - - { Cwt.	523,576	69,265	102,491 } 33,804 }	15,933	
China, Hong Kong - - - Gals.	39,086	3,463	117,453	14,960	
Straits Settlements - - - { Cwt.	520,522	63,439	243,850 } 7,392 }	27,680	
Cape Colony - - - - - Gals.	...	...	15,559	1,376	
Mauritius - - - - - "	162,380	20,821	225,088	24,598	
Natal - - - - - "	...	...	48,830	5,351	
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	906,124	24,532	
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	26,770	3,969	
Belgium - - - - - "	650	101	2,910	447	
France - - - - - "	...	...	181,270	20,772	
Germany - - - - - "	...	...	55,547	7,896	
Turkey in Europe - - - "	1	218	1,026	2,430	
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	49,587	11,978	
Japan - - - - - "	6,700	461	2,770	318	
Mekran and Somiani - - "	...	...	2,679	331	
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	8,052	902	
Turkey in Asia - - - - "	...	...	777	246	
Abyssinia - - - - - "	...	...	824	536	
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	14,945	3,017	
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	1,115	581	
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	8,174	2,328	
South America - - - - - "	...	...	6,675	701	
United States - - - - - "	1,897	202	276,347	33,118	
West Indies - - - - - "	...	...	5,208	555	
Other Countries - - - - - "	5,432	654	9,749	1,307	
	{ Gals.	2,794,747	269,974	4,144,350 }	471,734
	{ Cwt.	...	...	41,196 }	
<b>TOTAL OILS</b> - - - - - { Gals.	32,994,789	1,486,791	4,532,314 }	490,101	
	{ Cwt.	...	41,196 }		
<b>VI. RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES:</b>					
COAL (including coke and patent fuel):					
United Kingdom - - - - Tons	810,489	1,596,302			
Aden - - - - - "	290	499			
Ceylon - - - - - "	272	474		6	
Straits Settlements - - - "	...	...	15	20	
Cape Colony - - - - - "	587	944			
Mauritius - - - - - "	129	226			
Australia - - - - - "	35,065	61,496	300	300	
Germany - - - - - "	57	104			
Arabia - - - - - "	81	112	110	231	
Japan - - - - - "	1,550	3,100			
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	5	20	
United States - - - - - "	208	414			
West Indies - - - - - "	55	110			
Other Countries - - - - - "	95	130	20	56	
	848,878	1,663,911	450	633	
<b>COKE:</b>					
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	...	...	4,866	3,164	
Ceylon - - - - - "	168	141	637	378	
Cape Colony - - - - - "	...	...	862	504	
Natal - - - - - "	...	...	1,065	786	
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	250	181	
United States - - - - - "	...	...	232	122	
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	...	...	...	
	168	141	7,912	5,185	

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>VI. RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES—cont.</b>				
<b>COTTON, RAW:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	...	...	2,140,005	5,782,421
Ceylon - - - - "	...	...	137	140
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	777	1,776	196,556	499,338
Straits Settlements - - - - "	...	...	28,374	64,155
Mauritius - - - - "	...	...	422	349
Australia - - - - "	...	...	1,272	2,400
Austria - - - - "	...	...	687,895	1,890,757
Belgium - - - - "	...	...	676,554	1,825,355
France - - - - "	...	...	486,731	1,337,678
Germany - - - - "	...	...	189,046	325,786
Greece - - - - "	...	...	5,600	17,840
Holland - - - - "	...	...	31,324	83,470
Italy - - - - "	...	...	773,837	1,999,716
Russia - - - - "	...	...	134,338	396,187
Spain - - - - "	...	...	44,598	117,771
Sweden - - - - "	...	...	350	1,200
Arabia - - - - "	2,703	5,399	175	189
China, Treaty Ports - - - - "	...	...	5,828	13,311
Japan - - - - "	...	...	125	361
Maldivo Islands - - - - "	...	...	4	5
Mekran and Somiani - - - - "	5,425	4,087	...	...
Persia - - - - "	44,964	111,993	7	14
Turkey in Asia - - - - "	700	1,750	...	...
Egypt - - - - "	43	122	19,788	54,375
Mozambique - - - - "	...	...	82	197
Zanzibar - - - - "	...	...	1,868	1,029
Other Countries - - - - "	66	59	...	...
	54,678	126,186	5,874,856	14,413,544
<b>FLAX, RAW:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Lbs.	36,176	1,173	...	...
Other Countries - - - - "	18	—	...	...
	36,194	1,173	...	...
<b>GUMS AND RESINS:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	25,833	10,517	51,200	206,719
Aden - - - - "	12,298	24,836	191	470
Ceylon - - - - "	...	...	134	198
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	142	150	6,000	6,358
Straits Settlements - - - - "	14,878	56,910	380	950
Mauritius - - - - "	...	...	359	518
Australia - - - - "	...	...	370	1,863
Austria - - - - "	...	...	615	2,847
Belgium - - - - "	...	...	722	1,304
France - - - - "	...	...	1,741	8,715
Greece - - - - "	...	...	104	180
Arabia - - - - "	16,541	19,895	691	1,523
China, Treaty Ports - - - - "	...	...	199	317
Japan - - - - "	...	...	329	744
Persia - - - - "	3,016	3,632	328	570
Turkey in Asia - - - - "	82	252	716	1,188
Egypt - - - - "	...	...	247	282
Mozambique - - - - "	3	26	212	187
Zanzibar - - - - "	412	1,849	81	246
Other Countries - - - - "	1,447	2,245	315	605
	74,652	190,312	64,784	236,084
<b>HEMP, RAW:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	874	3,206	95,472	84,741
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	5,208	11,277	...	...
Straits Settlements - - - - "	3,665	8,513	...	...
Austria - - - - "	79	280	...	...
Belgium - - - - "	...	...	34,795	33,504
France - - - - "	...	...	2,866	2,448
Arabia - - - - "	...	...	2,109	1,916
Persia - - - - "	...	...	2,251	2,372
Philippine Islands - - - - "	1,247	2,819	...	...
Other Countries - - - - "	23	80	186	175
	11,090	26,177	137,679	125,156



## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88.  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>VI. RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES—cont.</b>				
<b>HIDES AND SKINS, RAW:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	880	1,056	825,854	1,841,003
Aden - - - - - "	5	12	80	102
Ceylon - - - - - "	2,502	6,554	769	2,900
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	...	...	123	1,187
Straits Settlements - - - - "	864	2,416	43,160	112,455
Mauritius - - - - - "	142	354	...	...
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	15	149
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	41,074	167,579
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	665	2,406
France - - - - - "	...	...	14,226	48,469
Germany - - - - - "	...	...	4,054	16,820
Greece - - - - - "	...	...	115	282
Italy - - - - - "	...	...	49,198	193,770
Spain - - - - - "	...	...	794	4,125
Turkey in Europe - - - - - "	...	...	58	100
Arabia - - - - - "	759	2,208	116	302
Mekran and Sonmiani - - - - "	803	1,810	...	...
Persia - - - - - "	3,593	9,102	...	...
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	4,110	10,627	190	402
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	6,852	21,461
Mozambique - - - - - "	194	238	...	...
Zanzibar - - - - - "	2,293	6,443	...	...
United States - - - - - "	...	...	123,917	515,519
Other Countries - - - - - "	8	17	79	191
	15,678	40,837	610,764	2,329,276
<b>IVORY, UNMANUFACTURED:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Lbs.	74,540	52,358	271,451	149,815
Aden - - - - - "	49,013	27,409	...	...
Ceylon - - - - - "	92	41	...	...
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	672	120	41,837	16,204
Straits Settlements - - - - "	8,117	8,760	7,563	2,769
Germany - - - - - "	...	...	25,784	16,038
Arabia - - - - - "	975	501	...	...
Japan - - - - - "	...	...	9,779	1,982
Abyssinia - - - - - "	231	117	...	...
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	208	110
Mozambique - - - - - "	127,479	57,972	...	...
Zanzibar - - - - - "	253,153	117,640	...	...
United States - - - - - "	...	...	5,638	2,800
	514,272	259,918	360,260	189,798
<b>JEWELLERY: PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, UNSET:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - -	—	6,263	—	6,921
Aden - - - - -	—	11,046	—	—
Ceylon - - - - -	—	1,483	—	895
China, Hong Kong - - - - -	—	2,420	—	3,873
Straits Settlements - - - - -	—	1,629	—	1,293
Austria - - - - -	—	279	—	639
France - - - - -	—	6,097	—	2,330
Italy - - - - -	—	1,111	—	428
Turkey in Europe - - - - -	—	...	—	180
Arabia - - - - -	—	65,820	—	1,222
China, Treaty Ports - - - - -	—	870	—	—
Persia - - - - -	—	58,010	—	2,270
Turkey in Asia - - - - -	—	220	—	—
Egypt - - - - -	—	...	—	807
Mozambique - - - - -	—	1,959	—	—
Zanzibar - - - - -	—	37	—	173
Other Countries - - - - -	—	140	—	215
	—	156,378	—	21,206
<b>JUTE, RAW:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	140	97	6,313,581	4,204,577
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	3	3
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	...	...	8,571	6,080
Straits Settlements - - - - "	...	...	474	338
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	3,496	3,114
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	183,462	133,167
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	2,679	1,500
France - - - - - "	...	...	54,597	37,651
Germany - - - - - "	...	...	851,800	245,115
Italy - - - - - "	...	...	266,273	177,882
Spain - - - - - "	...	...	123,874	86,713
Japan - - - - - "	...	...	4,124	2,759
United States - - - - - "	...	...	2,330,800	1,141,485
Other Countries - - - - - "	166	95	...	...
	306	192	9,643,484	6,040,379

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>VI. RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES—cont.</b>				
<b>LAG, STICK:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	...	...	251	542
Aden - - - - - "	2	3	...	...
Straits Settlements - - - - "	1,189	2,408	296	549
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	4	10
Ceylon - - - - - "	...	...	15	40
"	1,141	2,406	566	1,141
<b>SALTPETRE:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	...	...	176,470	168,620
Ceylon - - - - - "	...	...	841	782
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	...	...	90,137	86,525
Straits Settlements - - - - "	...	...	7,697	7,338
Cape Colony - - - - - "	...	...	163	155
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	8,618	7,839
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	2,285	1,993
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	1,002	751
France - - - - - "	20	34	86,516	32,471
Italy - - - - - "	...	...	860	772
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	445	417
United States - - - - - "	...	...	61,111	56,094
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	...	251	259
"	20	34	386,396	364,016
<b>SEEDS:</b>				
<b>LINSEED:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	...	...	5,514,306	3,173,834
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	...	...	284	176
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	8,488	4,938
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	4,030	2,462
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	297,252	182,212
France - - - - - "	...	...	906,478	565,642
Germany - - - - - "	...	...	20,004	14,003
Holland - - - - - "	...	...	508,041	296,164
Italy - - - - - "	...	...	301,673	186,370
Portugal - - - - - "	...	...	6,247	3,908
Turkey in Europe - - - - "	...	...	50,223	80,134
Persia - - - - - "	2,325	1,328	...	...
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	256	145	...	...
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	126,321	74,832
United States - - - - - "	...	...	684,216	397,910
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	...	145	95
"	2,581	1,473	8,422,703	4,932,575
<b>RAPESEED:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	...	...	340,166	176,916
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	802,138	338,725
Denmark - - - - - "	...	...	95,232	53,816
France - - - - - "	...	...	768,570	451,486
Germany - - - - - "	...	...	88,501	49,528
Holland - - - - - "	...	...	10,001	5,100
Italy - - - - - "	...	...	67,814	38,547
Mekran and Somiani - - - - "	17,809	9,289	...	...
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	133,966	74,118
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	...	174	99
"	17,809	9,289	2,101,571	1,188,330
<b>TIL OR JINJILI:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	...	...	26,208	18,692
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	1,384	1,023
Ceylon - - - - - "	958	556	...	...
Straits Settlements - - - - "	55,684	40,464	535	867
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	1,008	652
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	267,786	187,538
France - - - - - "	...	...	1,855,849	1,248,694
Italy - - - - - "	...	...	452,947	327,661
Russia - - - - - "	...	...	2,900	2,170
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	1,890	1,285
Persia - - - - - "	2,640	1,690	...	...
Turkey in Europe - - - - - "	...	...	214	160

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>VI. RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES—cont.</b>				
<b>SEEDS—cont.</b>				
<b>TIL OR JINJILI—cont.</b>				
Turkey in Asia - - - Cwt.	5,517	8,656	2,998	2,095
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	133,754	91,871
Mozambique - - - - - "	257	198		
Zanzibar - - - - - "	1,894	1,284		
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	...	348	209
	66,950	47,793	2,747,795	1,877,417
<b>OTHER SEEDS - - - - - Cwt.</b>	12,859	17,977	2,809,732	1,400,867
<b>TOTAL SEEDS:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Cwt.	963	5,868	6,266,915	8,554,713
Aden - - - - - "	411	205	9,018	3,200
Ceylon - - - - - "	2,970	1,718	29,137	27,068
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	...	...	1,438	875
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	59,772	42,979	41,975	23,900
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	4,294	3,245
Natal - - - - - "	...	...	329	448
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	8,924	5,304
Austria - - - - - "	22	814	7,030	4,115
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	1,701,314	988,251
Denmark - - - - - "	...	...	95,232	58,815
France - - - - - "	92	203	5,047,676	3,002,977
Germany - - - - - "	...	...	109,105	63,826
Holland - - - - - "	...	...	515,922	302,776
Italy - - - - - "	33	243	1,017,870	645,523
Portugal - - - - - "	...	...	6,247	3,903
Russia - - - - - "	...	...	10,900	5,608
Arabia - - - - - "	1,225	343	8,355	6,040
Turkey in Europe - - - - - "	...	...	50,437	30,294
Java - - - - - "	...	...	106	639
Maldivo Islands - - - - - "	...	...	299	268
Mekran and Somiani - - - - - "	17,881	9,330	256	142
Persia - - - - - "	8,271	8,890	908	476
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	886	156
Abyssinia - - - - - "	6,161	4,778	3,191	2,247
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	456,288	267,872
Mozambique - - - - - "	427	285	842	302
Zanzibar - - - - - "	1,895	1,235	1,719	2,056
United States - - - - - "	...	...	685,514	398,660
West Indies - - - - - "	...	...	227	151
Other Countries - - - - - "	76	141	457	349
	100,199	76,532	16,081,801	9,399,189
<b>SHELLS and COWRIES:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - "	...	...	—	8,384
Aden - - - - - "	...	2,467	—	295
Ceylon - - - - - "	...	14,660	—	2,509
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	...	...	—	1,407
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	...	...
Arabia - - - - - "	...	3,553	...	...
Maldivo Islands - - - - - "	...	242	...	...
Persia - - - - - "	...	2,746	...	...
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	—	345
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	1,647	...	...
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	4,429	...	...
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	584	—	296
	—	80,328	—	18,186
<b>SILK, RAW (including chasam and cocoons):</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Lbs.	2,483	1,078	562,136	148,793
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	9,696	3,441
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	1,722,987	713,318	536	134
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	487,276	270,848	2,978	1,029
France - - - - - "	250	75	963,225	233,913
Italy - - - - - "	312	294	110,721	95,163
Arabia - - - - - "	323	109	15,495	8,263
China, Treaty Ports - - - - - "	320,596	157,694	...	...
Mekran and Somiani - - - - - "	...	...	10,469	3,526
Japan - - - - - "	9,978	2,626	...	...

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>VI. RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES—cont.</b>				
<b>SILK, RAW (including chassam and cocoons)—cont.</b>				
Persia - - - - - Lbs.	38,259	19,171	7,936	4,201
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	5,760	2,940	12,896	6,555
Egypt - - - - - "	10,428	6,168	36,177	16,407
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	15	11
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	1,792	1,200
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	...	819	158
	<b>2,598,597</b>	<b>1,174,321</b>	<b>1,734,386</b>	<b>622,894</b>
<b>WOOD:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - -	...	20,591	—	214,190
Gibraltar - - - - -	...	...	—	16,482
Aden - - - - -	...	...	—	1,627
Cape Colony - - - - -	...	...	—	3,448
Ceylon - - - - -	...	16,439	—	59,664
China, Hong Kong - - - - -	...	...	—	45,745
Straits Settlements - - - - -	...	23,344	—	1,173
Mauritius - - - - -	...	...	—	8,165
Natal - - - - -	...	...	—	923
Australia - - - - -	...	...	—	276
Austria - - - - -	...	325	—	182
Belgium - - - - -	...	...	—	704
France - - - - -	...	...	—	9,703
Germany - - - - -	...	...	—	2,580
Italy - - - - -	...	...	—	9,824
Arabia - - - - -	...	...	—	3,519
China, Treaty Ports - - - - -	...	...	—	791
Maldiva Islands - - - - -	...	...	—	3
Mekran and Somiani - - - - -	...	...	—	540
Persia - - - - -	...	...	—	369
Siam - - - - -	...	254	—	—
Turkey in Asia - - - - -	...	...	—	6,138
Abyssinia - - - - -	...	...	—	402
Egypt - - - - -	...	...	—	53,848
Mozambique - - - - -	...	60	—	60
Zanzibar - - - - -	...	2,316	—	2,308
United States - - - - -	...	462	—	212
Other Countries - - - - -	...	626	—	408
	—	<b>64,317</b>	—	<b>443,216</b>
<b>WOOL, RAW:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Lbs.	14,388	1,641	34,738,371	1,478,117
Australia - - - - - "	68,591	4,981	—	—
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	6,384	190
France - - - - - "	...	...	27,104	1,022
Arabia - - - - - "	28,168	727	—	—
Japan - - - - - "	...	...	116,592	7,010
Mekran and Somiani - - - - - "	1,237,852	22,029	—	—
Persia - - - - - "	2,045,106	61,607	—	—
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	77,892	8,404	—	—
United States - - - - - "	...	...	192,750	8,355
Other Countries - - - - - "	3,588	21	2,942	73
	<b>3,473,085</b>	<b>93,410</b>	<b>35,084,143</b>	<b>1,494,837</b>
<b>OTHER SORTS</b>				
	—	108,469	—	861,476
<b>TOTAL RAW MATERIALS AND UNMANUFACTURED ARTICLES</b>				
	—	<b>3,944,049</b>	—	<b>36,461,118</b>
<b>VII. ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED:</b>				
<b>COTTON:</b>				
<b>TWIST AND YARN:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Lbs.	80,728,356	3,516,781	48,501	2,199
Aden - - - - - "	5,500	380	1,050,010	55,669
Ceylon - - - - - "	28,162	2,864	102,526	6,921
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	28,730	776	75,267,489	2,639,855
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	16,498	1,152	1,016,108	40,391
Austria - - - - - "	574,440	47,324	—	—
Belgium - - - - - "	122,340	9,608	—	—

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1857-58,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>VII. ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>				
<b>COTTON—cont.</b>				
<b>TWIST AND YARN—cont.</b>				
France - - - - - Lbs.	2,300	188		
Italy - - - - - "	31,900	2,598		
Arabia - - - - - "	2,595	188	466,864	24,473
China, Treaty Ports - - - - - "	...	...	17,305,299	624,651
Japan - - - - - "	...	...	17,891,646	676,010
Java - - - - - "	...	...	283,200	11,784
Mekran and Somiani - - - - - "	...	...	8,675	624
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	668,099	40,462
Maldive Islands - - - - - "	...	...	4,900	311
Siam - - - - - "	...	...	6,400	248
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	383,600	15,585
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	100,331	5,328
Other Countries - - - - - "	1,798	97	7,195	311
	51,542,549	3,581,906	114,510,388	4,146,732
<b>PIECE GOODS:</b>				
<b>GREY (unbleached):</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Yds.	1,178,757,728	13,375,422	66,822	770
Aden - - - - - "	121,528	28,914	20,511,575	248,316
Ceylon - - - - - "	379,849	5,569	1,193,560	19,545
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	...	...	173,518	2,686
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	183,768	1,747	483,302	6,945
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	1,866,335	27,650
Natal - - - - - "	...	...	171,432	2,601
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	4,354	79
Austria - - - - - "	6,165	110		
France - - - - - "	6,240	227		
Italy - - - - - "	25,096	1,857		
Arabia - - - - - "	21,600	214	3,976,866	47,666
China, Treaty Ports - - - - - "	...	...	4,309,900	59,028
Japan - - - - - "	...	...	37,560	530
Maldive Islands - - - - - "	...	...	63,055	869
Mekran and Somiani - - - - - "	...	...	812,649	9,650
Persia - - - - - "	11,756	132	12,769,328	199,493
Siam - - - - - "	...	...	59,055	715
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	3,489,338	47,162
Abyssinia - - - - - "	...	...	3,364,066	42,476
Egypt - - - - - "	16,650	205	214,366	2,802
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	9,245,561	87,314
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	14,315,469	142,621
United States - - - - - "	637,000	14,051		
Other Countries - - - - - "	7,892	88	262,520	3,270
	1,180,175,270	13,401,533	77,393,181	952,178
<b>WHITE (bleached):</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Yds.	315,782,387	4,502,786	105,227	2,086
Malta - - - - - "	...	...	2,700	435
Aden - - - - - "	6,578	102	1,610,892	24,301
Ceylon - - - - - "	51,736	1,208	591,175	11,276
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	...	...	12,809	310
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	2,314,834	50,078	844,201	15,116
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	696,015	11,717
Natal - - - - - "	...	...	90,239	1,560
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	6,891	622
Austria - - - - - "	1,057,401	33,631		
Belgium - - - - - "	22,325	323		
France - - - - - "	202,123	6,799		
Italy - - - - - "	726,338	24,939		
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	1,657,555	28,447
Japan - - - - - "	...	...	15,638	323
Maldive Islands - - - - - "	...	...	19,268	357
Mekran and Somiani - - - - - "	...	...	219,678	2,578
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	3,225,084	56,915
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	212,481	3,817
Abyssinia - - - - - "	...	...	114,010	1,683
Egypt - - - - - "	43,249	1,590	8,523	703
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	162,066	2,829
Zanzibar - - - - - "	245,010	6,089	782,149	11,294
Other Countries - - - - - "	11,804	303	20,950	496
	320,468,785	4,627,848	10,396,553	176,866

No. 12—*continued.*

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—*continued.*

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>VII. ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—<i>cont.</i></b>				
<b>COTTON—<i>cont.</i></b>				
<b>PIECE GOODS—<i>cont.</i></b>				
<b>COLOURED, PRINTED, OR DYED :</b>				
United Kingdom - - - Yds.	332,599,443	5,082,409	440,356	9,863
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	4,159,806	83,780
Ceylon - - - - - "	14,886	354	7,111,327	179,378
China, Hong Kong - - - "	8,096	362	48,765	1,164
Straits Settlements - - - "	1,188,236	41,795	18,979,833	898,846
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	1,147,621	23,154
Natal - - - - - "	...	...	181,526	4,487
Austria - - - - - "	2,601,382	50,158		
Belgium - - - - - "	149,904	4,565		
France - - - - - "	1,667,255	85,508		
Germany - - - - - "	58,870	1,548		
Holland - - - - - "	16,028	570		
Italy - - - - - "	642,070	14,166		
Arabia - - - - - "	82,350	4,556	5,407,710	93,598
Japan - - - - - "	...	...	56,583	1,217
Maldivo Islands - - - "	...	...	22,731	696
Mekran and Somiani - - - "	...	...	1,461,343	18,170
Persia - - - - - "	28,704	591	18,723,680	420,258
Sumatra - - - - - "	...	...	4,842	157
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	5,425	106	4,951,699	112,492
Abyssinia - - - - - "	...	...	169,615	4,280
Egypt - - - - - "	29,620	1,003	4,232	180
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	3,086,342	49,412
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	7,766,538	134,401
Other Countries - - - - - "	10,558	140	407,299	7,584
	339,102,827	5,287,831	69,151,950	1,542,507
<b>OTHER COTTON MANUFACTURES</b>	—	607,255	—	127,303
<b>TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES (excluding twist and yarn):</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - -	—	23,523,941	—	68,854
Malta - - - - -	...	...	—	478
Aden - - - - -	...	2,564	—	859,023
Ceylon - - - - -	...	7,284	—	222,950
China, Hong Kong - - - - -	...	460	—	5,309
Straits Settlements - - - - -	...	97,716	—	434,670
Mauritius - - - - -	...	...	—	67,633
Natal - - - - -	...	...	—	9,445
Australia - - - - -	...	...	—	4,422
Austria - - - - -	...	107,109	—	—
Belgium - - - - -	...	6,363	—	—
France - - - - -	...	95,985	—	282
Germany - - - - -	...	4,699	—	—
Holland - - - - -	...	570	—	—
Italy - - - - -	...	46,500	—	—
Turkey in Europe - - - - -	...	...	—	150
Arabia - - - - -	...	4,987	—	173,977
China, Treaty Ports - - - - -	...	803	—	59,165
Japan - - - - -	...	...	—	2,370
Maldivo Islands - - - - -	...	...	—	1,963
Mekran and Somiani - - - - -	...	119	—	30,500
Persia - - - - -	...	2,147	—	685,656
Siam - - - - -	...	...	—	716
Sumatra - - - - -	...	...	—	157
Turkey in Asia - - - - -	...	154	—	169,094
Abyssinia - - - - -	...	...	—	48,441
Egypt - - - - -	...	3,161	—	3,995
Mozambique - - - - -	...	...	—	145,620
Zanzibar - - - - -	...	6,279	—	292,715
United States - - - - -	...	14,113	—	312
Other Countries - - - - -	...	13	—	10,962
	—	23,924,467	—	3,798,854

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
<b>VII. ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>					
<b>FLAX, MANUFACTURES OF:</b>					
United Kingdom	—	128,928	—	375	
Ceylon	—	—	—	2	
China, Hong Kong	—	—	—	248	
Straits Settlements	—	318	—	478	
Belgium	—	800	—	—	
France	—	170	—	—	
Italy	—	163	—	—	
Arabia	—	—	—	209	
Maldivo Islands	—	—	—	3	
Persia	—	—	—	356	
Turkey in Asia	—	—	—	119	
Mozambique	—	—	—	75	
Other Countries	—	338	—	849	
	—	180,212	—	2,314	
<b>HEMP, MANUFACTURES OF (excluding cordage):</b>					
United Kingdom	—	4,586	—	85	
Ceylon	—	129	—	29	
Persia	—	—	—	8	
	—	4,715	—	72	
<b>JUTE, MANUFACTURES OF:</b>					
United Kingdom	—	21,800	—	64,753	
Aden	—	888	—	2,766	
Ceylon	—	24,544	—	18,962	
China, Hong Kong	—	—	—	111,555	
Straits Settlements	—	1,618	—	232,288	
Cape Colony	—	—	—	53,478	
Mauritius	—	2,806	—	9,618	
Natal	—	—	—	48,163	
Australia	—	540	—	775,262	
France	—	—	—	480	
Turkey in Europe	—	—	—	1,276	
Arabia	—	465	—	687	
China, Treaty Ports	—	—	—	3,035	
Japan	—	—	—	21,428	
Java	—	—	—	3,928	
Mekran and Somiani	—	191	—	858	
Persia	—	—	—	4,517	
Saigon	—	—	—	520	
Siam	—	—	—	8,525	
Turkey in Asia	—	—	—	24,385	
Egypt	—	—	—	38,383	
Mozambique	—	—	—	6,224	
Zanzibar	—	—	—	8,765	
South America	—	—	—	69,456	
United States	—	—	—	246,102	
West Indies	—	—	—	1,513	
Other Countries	—	110	—	20	
	—	52,957	—	1,746,407	
<b>SILK:</b>					
<b>PIECE GOODS:</b>					
United Kingdom	Yds.	5,684,085	717,952	2,775,931	276,770
Malta	—	—	—	33,293	3,807
Aden	—	—	—	54,957	5,569
Ceylon	—	—	—	107,484	10,405
China, Hong Kong	—	3,896,785	459,585	29,909	2,404
Straits Settlements	—	607,238	76,658	42,848	5,461
Mauritius	—	—	—	35,333	3,468
Natal	—	—	—	6,300	556
Australia	—	—	—	3,723	455
Austria	—	42,191	5,657	—	—
France	—	979,485	132,331	603,997	60,407
Germany	—	1,437	810	—	—
Italy	—	153,538	18,828	—	—
Arabia	—	4,015	488	48,415	4,483
China, Treaty Ports	—	206,398	12,317	—	—

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>VII. ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>				
<b>SILK—cont.</b>				
<b>PIECE GOODS—cont.</b>				
Japan - - - - - Yds.	1,597	275		
Mekran and Somiani - - - - - "	...	...	1,109	121
Persia - - - - - "	43,080	6,987	46,245	5,177
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	4,004	498	25,983	2,245
Abyssinia - - - - - "	...	...	1,129	128
Egypt - - - - - "	135,040	15,808	84,283	6,966
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	2,225	214
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	29,515	3,155
Other Countries - - - - - "	783	112	5,252	523
	11,760,401	1,447,751	3,937,951	391,314
<b>GOODS OF SILK MIXED WITH OTHER MATERIALS:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Yds.	749,512	51,524		
Malta - - - - - "	...	...	4,180	698
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	35,933	3,937
Ceylon - - - - - "	...	...	1,276	205
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	17,676	1,273		
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	25,008	815	22,109	2,445
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	1,452	112
Natal - - - - - "	...	...	7,900	718
Austria - - - - - "	261,094	21,765		
Belgium - - - - - "	1,140	216		
France - - - - - "	2,579,007	179,224	1,962	218
Germany - - - - - "	11,985	920		
Italy - - - - - "	286,109	32,080		
Turkey in Europe - - - - - "	...	...	4,480	524
Arabia - - - - - "	28,024	2,862	130,654	14,763
Persia - - - - - "	1,492	273	32,177	3,688
Saigon - - - - - "	4,296	267		
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	7,157	1,316
Egypt - - - - - "	2,655	801		
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	5,356	548
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	19,843	2,409
United States - - - - - "	...	...	1,125	113
Other Countries - - - - - "	2,374	160	5,162	441
	3,970,372	281,670	280,766	32,135
<b>OTHER SILK MANUFACTURES - Lbs.</b>	14,904	14,397	20,897	2,375
<b>TOTAL SILK MANUFACTURES</b>	—	1,743,818	—	425,824
<b>WOOL:</b>				
<b>PIECE GOODS:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Yds.	12,257,739	1,219,451	10,536	1,861
Malta - - - - - "	...	...	3,023	323
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	19,076	2,365
Ceylon - - - - - "	...	...	337,103	18,627
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	1,301	150	17,708	1,664
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	81,986	9,400	30,453	3,658
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	23,618	1,353
Natal - - - - - "	...	...	8,670	807
Australia - - - - - "	1,056	150		
Austria - - - - - "	382,823	97,739		
Belgium - - - - - "	63,162	6,951		
France - - - - - "	84,899	6,915		
Germany - - - - - "	440,646	57,744		
Italy - - - - - "	13,014	1,267		
Turkey in Europe - - - - - "	...	...	3,200	580
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	12,564	1,490
China, Treaty Ports - - - - - "	...	...	286	29
Japan - - - - - "	...	...	8,667	722
Persia - - - - - "	15,138	2,147	30,662	5,566
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	406	322	4,820	767
Egypt - - - - - "	11,606	1,221	1,951	300
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	11,848	1,457
Zanzibar - - - - - "	1,857	232	9,301	790
United States - - - - - "	...	...	1,971	453
Other Countries - - - - - "	753	29	2,684	247
	13,806,388	1,408,718	537,881	48,159



## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>VII. ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>				
<b>WOOL—cont.</b>				
<b>SHAWLS :</b>				
United Kingdom - - - No.	490,084	98,903	7,550	18,350
Straits Settlements - - - "	501	118	1,339	365
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	78	124
Austria - - - - - "	20,085	6,413	...	...
France - - - - - "	...	...	176	294
Germany - - - - - "	2,270	1,247	...	...
Turkey in Europe - - - "	...	...	1,650	860
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	1,254	1,178
Persia - - - - - "	2,300	460	1,490	16,885
Turkey in Asia - - - - "	51	103	1,286	1,472
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	900	1,873
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	111	849
United States - - - - - "	...	...	160	416
Other Countries - - - - - "	181	181	436	856
	515,872	107,869	16,825	41,729
<b>OTHER WOOLEN MANUFACTURES - Lbs.</b>	1,690,604	204,668	727,501	84,847
<b>TOTAL WOOLEN MANUFACTURES - - -</b>	—	1,715,755	—	169,728
<b>APPAREL (including haberdashery, millinery, &amp;c., but excluding hosiery) :</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - -	—	923,972	—	77,190
Gibraltar - - - - -	...	...	...	506
Malta - - - - -	...	341	...	2,180
Aden - - - - -	...	419	...	9,243
Ceylon - - - - -	...	4,558	...	7,336
China, Hong Kong - - - - -	...	19,499	...	2,319
Straits Settlements - - - - -	...	69,828	...	80,673
Cape Colony - - - - -	...	...	...	1,683
Mauritius - - - - -	...	...	...	6,749
Natal - - - - -	...	...	...	3,784
Australia - - - - -	...	904	...	10,236
Austria - - - - -	...	83,591	...	738
Belgium - - - - -	...	2,729	...	121
France - - - - -	...	130,800	...	2,086
Germany - - - - -	...	1,181	...	440
Italy - - - - -	...	10,093	...	2,798
Arabia - - - - -	...	366	...	2,378
China, Treaty Ports - - - - -	...	232	...	359
Cochin China - - - - -	...	...	...	402
Japan - - - - -	...	329	...	374
Java - - - - -	...	...	...	1,374
Maldivé Islands - - - - -	...	...	...	369
Mekran and Sonmiani - - - - -	...	...	...	245
Persia - - - - -	...	617	...	3,771
Saigon - - - - -	...	135	...	...
Turkey in Asia - - - - -	...	500	...	3,068
Abyssinia - - - - -	...	...	...	560
Egypt - - - - -	...	25,455	...	4,261
Mozambique - - - - -	...	...	...	4,576
Zanzibar - - - - -	...	106	...	6,712
United States - - - - -	...	685	...	2,247
Other Countries - - - - -	...	284	...	1,123
	—	1,276,629	—	189,848
<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION, &amp;c. (excluding military accoutrements) :</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - -	—	114,132	—	6,396
Ceylon - - - - -	—	349	—	263
Austria - - - - -	—	280	—	...
Belgium - - - - -	—	305	—	...
France - - - - -	—	146	—	...
Italy - - - - -	...	...	—	105
Arabia - - - - -	...	...	—	1,107
Japan - - - - -	...	...	—	130
Persia - - - - -	...	...	—	3,847
Other Countries - - - - -	—	367	—	470
	—	115,579	—	12,318

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1837-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>VII. ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>				
<b>BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER (including maps and charts):</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	10,819	176,105	1,019	17,328
Aden - - - - "	15	161	112	864
Ceylon - - - - "	100	242	191	2,338
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	...	...	5	54
Straits Settlements - - - - "	95	789	2,089	12,727
Mauritius - - - - "	...	...	18	187
Australia - - - - "	...	...	14	307
Austria - - - - "	87	688	...	...
France - - - - "	46	794	...	...
Germany - - - - "	...	...	42	656
Italy - - - - "	20	805	...	...
Arabia - - - - "	...	...	120	1,957
China, Treaty Ports - - - - "	...	...	17	127
Java - - - - "	...	...	5	100
Persia - - - - "	60	659	209	2,383
Turkey in Asia - - - - "	15	280	47	486
Egypt - - - - "	45	641	...	...
Mozambique - - - - "	...	...	4	21
Zanzibar - - - - "	...	...	48	486
United States - - - - "	57	813	48	464
Other Countries - - - - "	53	372	49	610
	11,362	181,749	4,027	40,995
<b>CABINET WARE AND FURNITURE:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - "	...	67,019	—	8,408
Gibraltar - - - - "	...	...	—	267
Malta - - - - "	...	...	—	2,691
Aden - - - - "	...	...	—	3,094
Ceylon - - - - "	...	1,262	—	769
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	...	7,351	—	140
Straits Settlements - - - - "	...	2,236	—	846
Mauritius - - - - "	...	...	—	289
Australia - - - - "	...	145	—	830
Austria - - - - "	...	7,204	—	161
France - - - - "	...	822	—	1,300
Germany - - - - "	...	978	—	...
Italy - - - - "	...	887	—	318
Turkey in Europe - - - - "	...	...	—	177
Arabia - - - - "	...	...	—	536
China, Treaty Ports - - - - "	...	28	—	...
Japan - - - - "	...	1,093	—	...
Persia - - - - "	...	...	—	418
Turkey in Asia - - - - "	...	...	—	1,204
Egypt - - - - "	...	158	—	1,277
Mozambique - - - - "	...	...	—	364
Zanzibar - - - - "	...	...	—	3,246
United States - - - - "	...	284	—	1,463
Other Countries - - - - "	...	260	—	729
	—	89,712	—	28,620
<b>COILS, MANUFACTURES OF (excluding rope):</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	89	294	148,172	134,838
Ceylon - - - - "	7,900	7,726	1,773	1,095
Straits Settlements - - - - "	...	...	287	226
Cape Colony - - - - "	...	...	455	227
Australia - - - - "	...	...	1,354	1,554
Belgium - - - - "	...	...	823	819
France - - - - "	...	...	11,552	10,760
Germany - - - - "	...	...	2,333	2,011
Italy - - - - "	...	...	228	185
Arabia - - - - "	...	...	1,178	640
Maldivo Islands - - - - "	1,442	1,576	...	...
Persia - - - - "	...	...	280	131
Turkey in Asia - - - - "	...	...	2,714	1,348
United States - - - - "	...	...	7,237	7,173
Other Countries - - - - "	4	8	496	400
	9,379	9,604	178,731	161,402

## No. 12—continued.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—continued.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>VII. ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>				
<b>CORALS :</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Lba.	2,718	2,648		
Ceylon - - - - - "	1,013	1,738	316	326
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	150	91	150	190
Straits Settlements - - - - "	262	206	7,391	6,618
Austria - - - - - "	140	120		
France - - - - - "	5,499	4,400		
Italy - - - - - "	157,977	151,008	1,892	2,727
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	1,080	138
Sumatra - - - - - "	...	...	260	450
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	208	284
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	456	638
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	...	6	10
	167,059	160,211	11,254	11,806
<b>HIDES AND SKINS:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - Cwt.	1,198	37,349	237,944	2,128,245
Aden - - - - - "	18	414	21	117
Ceylon - - - - - "	58	308	152	1,667
China, Hong Kong - - - - "	...	...	155	1,676
Straits Settlements - - - - "	63	702	7,361	70,156
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	18	127
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	24	324
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	6,284	80,031
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	1,923	26,538
France - - - - - "	...	...	2,084	29,407
Germany - - - - - "	18	758	125	775
Italy - - - - - "	...	...	26	800
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	30	116
Persia - - - - - "	605	4,554	48	205
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	849	2,723		
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	2	31
Zanzibar - - - - - "	16	114	18	110
United States - - - - - "	...	...	16,723	191,165
Other Countries - - - - - "	15	164	42	220
	2,835	47,086	272,976	2,531,105
<b>IVORY:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - "	—	11,229	—	158
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	—	194	—	
Other Countries - - - - - "	—	37	—	15
	—	11,460	—	173
<b>JEWELLERY AND PLATE:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - "	—	71,204	—	17,702*
Malta - - - - - "	...	...	—	1,677
Aden - - - - - "	...	720	—	513
Ceylon - - - - - "	...	289	—	3,051
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	...	7,724	—	358
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	...	1,348	—	1,393
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	—	166
Australia - - - - - "	...	141	—	2,135
Austria - - - - - "	...	6,559	—	
France - - - - - "	...	2,294	—	245
Italy - - - - - "	...	1,388	—	423
Turkey in Europe - - - - - "	...	400	—	115
China, Treaty Ports - - - - - "	...	223	—	4
Japan - - - - - "	...	2,007	—	120
Persia - - - - - "	...	...	—	100
Egypt - - - - - "	...	...	—	2,341
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	100	—	95
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	2,273	—	462
United States - - - - - "	...	...	—	198
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	806	—	695
	—	96,926	—	31,788

\* The value of plate of Indian manufacture exported to the United Kingdom was Rs. 1,726.

## No. 12—concluded.

QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of PRINCIPAL ARTICLES in 1887-88,  
distinguishing COUNTRIES—concluded.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>VII. ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED—cont.</b>				
<b>LAC (excluding stick lac and lac-dye):</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Cwt.	1	5	101,344	323,409
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	...	...	510	1,843
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	...	...	322	1,037
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	719	2,375
Austria - - - - - "	...	...	3,579	10,982
Belgium - - - - - "	...	...	495	1,750
France - - - - - "	...	...	6,786	23,218
Germany - - - - - "	...	...	3,333	11,148
Italy - - - - - "	...	...	2,654	7,942
Spain - - - - - "	...	...	258	859
United States - - - - - "	...	...	29,486	115,297
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	...	81	282
	1	5	149,517	500,137
<b>PAINTS AND COLOURS:</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - Cwt.	114,379	153,124	184	781
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	349	808
Ceylon - - - - - "	...	...	85	244
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	803	11,045	82	210
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	1,953	23,856	107	145
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	557	472
Austria - - - - - "	120	1,142	...	...
Belgium - - - - - "	6,240	8,765	...	...
France - - - - - "	533	1,196	...	...
Germany - - - - - "	194	763	...	...
Italy - - - - - "	94	519	...	...
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	107	534
Persia - - - - - "	14,991	1,445	131	224
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	...	492	747
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	339	398
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	704	719
United States - - - - - "	200	213	...	...
Other Countries - - - - - "	432	154	481	109
	139,829	201,212	3,618	5,331
<b>STATIONERY (including paper and printing materials):</b>				
United Kingdom - - - - - "	...	511,037	...	912
Aden - - - - - "	...	...	...	1,728
Ceylon - - - - - "	...	1,179	...	906
China, Hong Kong - - - - - "	...	8,183	...	1,164
Straits Settlements - - - - - "	...	17,612	...	2,765
Mauritius - - - - - "	...	...	...	218
Natal - - - - - "	...	...	...	122
Australia - - - - - "	...	...	...	855
Austria - - - - - "	...	113,572	...	...
Belgium - - - - - "	...	15,760	...	...
France - - - - - "	...	2,731	...	...
Germany - - - - - "	...	2,796	...	...
Holland - - - - - "	...	152	...	...
Italy - - - - - "	...	1,513	...	...
Sweden - - - - - "	...	135	...	...
Arabia - - - - - "	...	...	...	288
China, Treaty Ports - - - - - "	...	300	...	51
Japan - - - - - "	...	...	...	485
Java - - - - - "	...	...	...	60
Persia - - - - - "	...	1,876	...	1,968
Turkey in Asia - - - - - "	...	324	...	490
Egypt - - - - - "	...	1,006	...	321
Mozambique - - - - - "	...	...	...	505
Zanzibar - - - - - "	...	...	...	689
Other Countries - - - - - "	...	544	...	1,283
	...	678,520	...	14,307
<b>OTHER SORTS - - - - -</b>	...	3,370,945	...	456,428
<b>TOTAL ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED - }</b>	...	37,393,468	...	13,274,089
<b>GRAND TOTAL - - - - -</b>	...	62,384,813	...	90,471,462

## No. 13.

## QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS of GOVERNMENT STORES into BRITISH INDIA.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>APPAREL</b> (including haberdashery, but excluding hosiery):										
United Kingdom -	—	88,980	—	47,889	—	34,945	—	33,695	—	33,847
Other Countries -	—	408	—	97	0	0	—	41	—	926
	—	39,388	—	47,486	—	34,945	—	33,736	—	34,773
<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION, &amp;c.:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	59,943	—	69,779	—	224,746	—	191,893	—	92,373
Other Countries -	—	1,080	—	973	—	897	—	8,676	—	2,152
	—	61,023	—	70,652	—	225,145	—	195,569	—	94,725
<b>BOOKS AND PRINTED MATTER</b> (including maps, charts, &c.):										
United Kingdom -	—	6,424	—	3,826	—	52,240	—	53,710	—	64,912
Other Countries -	—	66	—	152	—	215	—	281	—	189
	—	6,490	—	3,978	—	52,455	—	53,991	—	65,101
<b>BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	7,465	—	7,099	—	34,248	—	44,529	—	27,104
<b>CARRIAGES, CARTS, &amp;c.</b> (excluding railway carriages), AND PARTS THEREOF:										
United Kingdom -	—	577	—	63	0	0	—	141	—	1,499
<b>CHEMICAL PRODUCTS:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	3,140	—	4,977	—	4,852	—	4,063	—	11,719
Other Countries -	0	0	—	4	—	118	—	14	0	0
	—	3,140	—	4,981	—	4,965	—	4,077	—	11,719
<b>COAL</b> (including coke and patent fuel):										
United Kingdom -	Tons.	4,542	Tons.	16,544	Tons.	14,770	Tons.	16,265	Tons.	37,802
Other Countries -		0		0		0		26		0
	—	8,959	—	24,123	—	20,731	—	28,434	—	78,808
<b>COTTON:</b>										
Twist and Yarn:	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
United Kingdom		560		1,760		1,003		215		728
Manufactures:		25		121		95		27		127
Piece Goods:	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
United Kingdom		364,220		481,853		643,452		247,282		285,021
Other sorts:										
United Kingdom		8,177		1,101		2,061		3,213		760
	—	9,029	—	9,813	—	14,397	—	7,345	—	5,901

## No. 25—continued.

## QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS of GOVERNMENT STORES into BRITISH INDIA—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>DRUGS AND MEDICINES:</b>										
<b>Quinine:</b>	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
United Kingdom -	422	407	14	68	20	78	0	0	1,014	3,282
<b>Other Sorts:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	10,531	—	15,155	—	13,017	—	9,177	—	13,660
Other Countries	—	56	—	5	0	0	0	0	—	20
	—	10,993	—	15,228	—	13,095	—	9,177	—	16,942
<b>EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	3,417	—	1,577	—	3,245	—	5,792	—	2,524
<b>FLAX:</b>										
<b>Twist and Yarn:</b>	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
United Kingdom -	924	64	0	0	—	1	—	181	0	0
<b>Manufactures:</b>	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
United Kingdom -	308,027	11,665	417,498	15,109	205,741	11,212	137,424	6,163	207,125	11,170
Other Countries	0	1,568	0	339	—	264	—	334	—	217
	—	18,297	—	15,448	—	11,487	—	6,678	—	11,387
<b>GLASS AND GLASS-WARE:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	18,417	—	9,096	—	6,691	—	7,668	—	11,844
Other Countries -	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	800	0	0
	—	18,417	—	9,096	—	6,691	—	7,968	—	11,844
<b>HARDWARE AND CUTLERY:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	30,444	—	37,030	—	95,791	—	57,244	—	53,405
Other Countries -	—	5,644	—	130	—	8,391	—	5,809	—	850
	—	36,088	—	37,160	—	104,382	—	63,053	—	58,755
<b>INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS:</b>										
<b>Musical:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	1,409	—	1,142	—	79	—	409	—	502
<b>Scientific, &amp;c.:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	24,812	—	19,668	—	24,803	—	31,986	—	38,079
Other Countries -	—	308	—	139	—	857	—	74	—	716
	—	26,524	—	20,949	—	25,789	—	32,469	—	39,297

## No. 13—continued.

## QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS of GOVERNMENT STORES into BRITISH INDIA—continued.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>LEATHER MANUFACTURES:</b>										
Boots and Shoes:	Pairs.		Pairs.		Pairs.		Pairs.		Pairs.	
United Kingdom -	103,720	61,745	107,002	62,233	64,778	54,174	108,166	66,344	121,511	78,595
Other Countries -	1	1	0	0	5	68	80	9	0	0
Other Sorts:										
United Kingdom -	—	7,564	—	9,152	—	3,894	—	3,217	—	8,917
	—	69,310	—	71,385	—	58,136	—	71,670	—	82,512
<b>LIQUORS:</b>										
Ale, Beer, and Porter:	Gals.		Gals.		Gals.		Gals.		Gals.	
United Kingdom -	1,906,520	125,938	1,505,062	88,515	371,400	27,555	137,036	12,319	387,788	17,415
Other Countries -	0	0	0	0	3,996	1,199	15,028	1,508	0	0
	1,906,520	125,938	1,505,062	88,515	375,396	28,754	152,064	13,827	387,788	17,415
Spirits:										
United Kingdom -	582	99	429	171	517	841	168	107	8,647	1,820
Ceylon -	78,128	39,064	107,180	53,391	118,843	59,421	0	0	0	0
	78,710	39,163	107,609	53,762	119,360	59,762	168	107	8,647	1,820
Wines and Liqueurs:										
United Kingdom -	758	207	200	82	290	127	124	46	705	866
Other Countries -	0	0	0	0	2	2	1,070	895	0	0
	758	207	200	82	292	129	1,194	941	705	866
Total Liquors -	1,985,988	165,303	1,612,871	142,359	495,048	88,645	158,426	14,870	397,140	19,601
<b>MACHINERY AND MILLWORK:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	50,750	—	86,700	—	66,286	—	58,305	—	60,315
Other Countries -	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	—	50
	—	50,750	—	86,700	—	66,286	—	58,305	—	60,365
<b>METALS:</b>	Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.	
United Kingdom -	249,881	204,639	186,251	134,844	217,578	219,247	220,292	156,482	316,610	262,309
Other Countries -	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	156	0	0
	249,881	204,639	186,251	134,844	217,578	219,247	220,482	156,638	316,610	262,309
<b>PAPER AND PASTEBOARD:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	166,815	—	137,105	—	100,125	—	75,945	—	107,998
Other Countries -	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—	6
	0	166,815	0	137,110	0	100,125	0	75,945	—	107,999
<b>PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIALS:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	8,760	—	9,062	—	8,752	—	7,250	—	6,950
Other Countries -	—	50	0	0	—	60	0	0	—	18
	—	8,810	—	9,062	—	8,812	—	7,250	—	6,968

## No. 13—concluded.

## QUANTITY and VALUE of IMPORTS of GOVERNMENT STORES into BRITISH INDIA—concluded.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK:</b>			..							
Locomotives and Carriages, &c.:										
United Kingdom -	—	463,829	—	554,077	—	550,277	—	614,286	—	290,857
Materials for Construction:										
United Kingdom -	—	760,788	—	683,132	—	1,749,222	—	1,278,422	—	954,107
Other Countries -	—	18,042	—	253	0	0	0	0	—	3,698
	—	1,237,659	—	1,237,462	—	2,299,499	—	1,892,708	—	1,248,662
<b>STATIONERY (excluding paper):</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	31,211	—	35,412	—	22,610	—	30,386	—	32,025
Other Countries -	—	75	—	2	—	194	—	180	—	179
	—	31,286	—	35,414	—	22,804	—	30,516	—	32,204
<b>TELEGRAPH MATERIALS:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	87,240	—	187,715	—	167,299	—	77,776	—	103,267
Other Countries -	—	678	—	298	—	229	—	372	—	451
	—	87,918	—	188,013	—	167,521	—	78,148	—	103,718
<b>WOOL, MANUFACTURES OF:</b>										
Piece goods:	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
United Kingdom -	951,171	151,841	616,734	89,191	473,300	69,090	893,765	127,543	736,134	103,989
Other sorts:	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
United Kingdom -	23,650	3,509	6,851	3,138	13,574	2,042	3,719	4,498	3,002	3,614
Other Countries -	0	0	0	0	224	30	0	0	0	0
	—	155,350	—	92,329	—	71,162	—	182,041	—	107,603
<b>ALL OTHER ARTICLES:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	93,914	—	123,087	—	176,229	—	92,546	—	129,577
Other Countries -	—	13,396	—	8,934	—	14,344	—	17,393	—	2,905
	—	107,310	—	132,021	—	190,573	—	109,939	—	132,482
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS OF GOVERNMENT STORES:</b>										
United Kingdom -	—	2,601,095	—	2,489,878	—	3,758,599	—	3,085,151	—	2,608,139
Other Countries -	—	74,362	—	63,863	—	85,780	—	30,738	—	11,660
Total -	—	2,575,457	—	2,553,741	—	3,844,379	—	3,115,889	—	2,619,799



QUANTITY and VALUE of EXPORTS of GOVERNMENT STORES (distinguishing Indian and Foreign Produce and Manufacture\*) from BRITISH INDIA.

ARTICLES.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>APPAREL:</b>										
United Kingdom	—	3	—	67	—	99	—	776	—	915
Other Countries	—	249	—	297	—	6	—	489	—	2,109
		<i>181</i>		<i>442</i>		<i>248</i>		<i>1,439</i>		<i>934</i>
<b>ARMS AND AMMUNITION:</b>										
United Kingdom	—	29	—	81	—	858	—	590	—	186
Other Countries	—	14,582	—	23,739	—	1,112	—	8,582	—	146
				<i>2,507</i>		<i>2,458</i>		<i>1,264</i>		<i>2,622</i>
<b>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES:</b>										
United Kingdom	—	4,850	0	0	0	0	—	4	—	138
Other Countries	—	1	—	3	—	217	—	55	—	804
		<i>917</i>		<i>855</i>		<i>901</i>		<i>723</i>		<i>3</i>
<b>COTTON:</b>										
Twist and Yarn:	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Countries	0	0	27	1	49	2	27	1	65	2
			<i>33</i>	<i>1</i>						
Manufactures:										
Piece goods:	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Countries	10	?	132	3	589	13	176	4	256	6
	<i>16</i>	<i>?</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>3</i>
Other sorts:										
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Countries	—	1	—	61	—	22	—	12	—	83
		<i>13</i>				<i>6</i>		<i>2</i>		<i>52</i>
<b>FLAX, MANUFACTURES OF:</b>	Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.		Yds.	
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Countries	260	12	287	12	429	16	174	24	—	102
					<i>84</i>	<i>2</i>		<i>2</i>		
<b>METALS:</b>	Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.		Cwt.	
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	—	5	0	0	—	3
Other Countries	3	27	1	5	52	4,745	3	5,075	79	27,302
	<i>2</i>	<i>11,348</i>	<i>266</i>	<i>2,796</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>3,054</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>97</i>
<b>TELEGRAPH MATERIALS:</b>										
United Kingdom	—	34	—	250	—	1	—	14	0	0
Other Countries	—	77	—	229	—	7	—	3,398	—	92
		<i>2,826</i>		<i>4,544</i>		<i>2,430</i>				<i>3,267</i>
<b>WOOL, MANUFACTURES OF:</b>	Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	22,480	368	17,727	286	30	30
Other Countries	1,500	100	203	26	49	14	238	21	1,711	279
	<i>18</i>	<i>3</i>					<i>859</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>499</i>	<i>77</i>
<b>ALL OTHER ARTICLES:</b>										
United Kingdom	—	1,344	—	1,024	—	5,886	—	4,642	—	7,240
Other Countries	—	2,291	—	1,845	—	1,645	—	1,944	—	2,823
		<i>3,632</i>		<i>11,352</i>		<i>18,859</i>		<i>9,184</i>		<i>6,850</i>
		<i>12,074</i>		<i>3,450</i>		<i>9,018</i>		<i>2,460</i>		<i>7,615</i>
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS OF GOVERNMENT STORES:</b>										
United Kingdom	—	10,384	—	36,812	—	32,360	—	29,108	—	14,620
Other Countries	—	44,410	—	17,952	—	21,064	—	12,349	—	57,572
Total	—	54,794	—	54,764	—	53,424	—	41,457	—	72,192

\* The figures in italics represent re-exports.

## No 15.

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>GOLD :</b>					
UNITED KINGDOM	1,328,462	1,497,380	657,407	811,338	955,996
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS :</b>					
Malta	5,108	2,930	1,941	33,475	0
Aden	73,641	135,934	143,574	99,662	137,108
Ceylon	535	146	2,904	2,727	998
China, Hong Kong	1,021,148	653,647	555,866	431,540	392,627
Straits Settlements	10,912	25,961	5,868	5,888	38,498
Australia	1,920,635	1,278,689	547,569	230,997	540,347
	8,081,979	2,095,307	1,257,722	804,290	1,109,578
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES .</b>					
Austria	55,588	143,510	26,497	59,135	15,361
France	59,635	67,459	22,851	20,626	47,687
Italy	0	12,500	0	0	0
Turkey in Europe	0	379	674	0	140
Arabia	98,966	140,789	220,561	244,956	198,901
China, Treaty Ports	339,382	272,186	560,283	493,619	582,085
Japan	0	24,402	0	0	0
Persia	70,764	39,635	20,970	32,081	5,110
Siam	381	0	0	0	0
Turkey in Asia	182,356	91,156	45,673	87,114	54,077
Abyssinia	0	3,129	14,574	3,611	23,320
Egypt	258,994	347,797	227,816	246,250	204,186
Mozambique	44,567	37,634	33,083	27,504	42,587
Zanzibar	4,348	5,010	3,480	3,039	2,025
Other Countries	1,090	0	0	0	0
	1,809,016	1,185,536	1,176,412	1,217,935	1,170,479
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,469,457</b>	<b>4,778,173</b>	<b>3,091,541</b>	<b>2,833,558</b>	<b>3,236,053</b>
<b>SILVER :</b>					
UNITED KINGDOM	5,457,916	6,688,418	7,620,072	5,090,685	6,877,250
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS:</b>					
Malta	129	0	0	0	0
Aden	32,998	48,990	48,932	57,025	13,507
Ceylon	109,774	82,548	218,901	202,160	61,319
China, Hong Kong	383,386	584,053	1,631,083	1,118,700	1,518,604
Straits Settlements	86,065	41,689	78,338	72,474	64,184
Mauritius	550	19,750	0	87,498	40,996
Australia	0	640	9,900	3,409	0
	612,797	777,665	1,987,154	1,341,266	1,698,610
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES :</b>					
Austria	196,700	168,100	174,724	21,480	65,353
France	132,340	16,460	9,637	15,000	31,669
Italy	222,040	106,130	475,652	161,890	471,309
Turkey in Europe	0	308	0	0	0
Arabia	237,063	197,322	182,172	260,788	213,902
China, Treaty Ports	169,652	542,401	1,132,945	38,000	109,288
Japan	2,284	137,000	0	33,000	0
Mekran and Somiani	4,840	1,109	837	875	655
Persia	133,540	128,912	79,890	94,607	71,655
Saigon	0	0	0	20,600	0
Siam	6,082	3,014	2,248	1,885	1,466
Turkey in Asia	85,639	213,330	74,694	80,149	88,865
Abyssinia	0	0	4	0	2,855
Egypt	71,399	9,193	3,474	96,729	18,658
Madagascar	160	42	1,305	651	0
Mozambique	1,077	1,544	3,112	1,318	1,639
Reunion	0	1,062	800	0	0
Zanzibar	19,981	43,970	45,231	53,774	19,580
United States	0	69,800	602,309	717,064	917,110
Other Countries	0	0	0	0	0
	1,837,793	1,648,947	2,772,034	1,587,810	2,013,943
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,408,306</b>	<b>9,110,025</b>	<b>12,386,260</b>	<b>8,219,761</b>	<b>10,389,808</b>

## No. 15—continued.

## IMPORTS of TREASURE from DIFFERENT COUNTRIES—concluded.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>TOTAL GOLD AND SILVER:</b>					
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	6,786,878	8,180,748	8,277,479	8,902,016	7,833,246
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS:</b>					
Malta - - - - -	5,237	2,930	1,941	33,476	0
Aden - - - - -	106,634	182,924	192,506	156,667	150,615
Ceylon - - - - -	110,309	82,669	231,805	304,827	62,817
China, Hong Kong - - - - -	1,404,434	1,237,700	2,186,949	1,550,240	1,911,231
Straits Settlements - - - - -	96,977	67,650	84,206	78,362	102,622
Mauritius - - - - -	550	19,750	0	87,498	40,996
Australia - - - - -	1,920,635	1,279,329	557,469	234,406	540,247
	8,644,776	2,872,972	3,244,876	2,245,556	2,808,188
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES:</b>					
Austria - - - - -	252,228	211,610	201,221	80,615	80,718
France - - - - -	191,975	83,919	82,488	35,626	79,856
Italy - - - - -	282,040	118,680	475,652	161,890	471,309
Turkey in Europe - - - - -	0	687	674	0	140
Arabia - - - - -	324,029	338,061	402,783	505,744	407,808
China, Treaty Ports - - - - -	509,034	814,867	1,633,228	581,619	691,320
Japan - - - - -	2,280	161,402	0	33,000	0
Mekran and Somiani - - - - -	4,840	1,109	837	675	655
Persia - - - - -	209,304	168,547	100,860	116,838	76,765
Saigon - - - - -	0	0	0	20,600	0
Siam - - - - -	6,463	3,014	2,249	1,825	1,466
Turkey in Asia - - - - -	267,995	804,386	120,367	167,263	142,942
Abyssinia - - - - -	0	3,129	14,578	3,611	26,175
Egypt - - - - -	325,398	856,990	231,290	842,979	222,844
Madagascar - - - - -	160	42	1,305	651	0
Mozambique - - - - -	45,644	39,178	36,145	28,822	44,216
Réunion - - - - -	0	1,062	800	0	0
Zanzibar - - - - -	24,324	48,980	48,711	56,813	21,605
United States - - - - -	0	69,800	602,309	717,064	917,110
Other Countries - - - - -	1,090	0	0	0	0
	2,446,809	2,824,488	3,955,446	2,805,745	3,184,422
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> - - - - -	12,877,963	13,688,198	15,477,801	11,058,319	13,825,656

## No. 16.

## EXPORTS of TREASURE to DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>GOLD :</b>					
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	4,281	109,525	315,661	651,321	233,746
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS :</b>					
Malta - - - - -	0	0	0	5	4
Aden - - - - -	435	184	155	50	95
Ceylon - - - - -	125	1,357	660	0	1,418
China, Hong Kong - - - - -	0	0	0	4	8
Straits Settlements - - - - -	0	382	380	0	1,523
Mauritius - - - - -	0	153	0	0	0
Australia - - - - -	30	200	0	0	0
	590	2,176	1,195	59	3,048
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES:</b>					
Austria - - - - -	31	545	474	710	2,707
France - - - - -	0	0	7,711	3,455	3,371
Italy - - - - -	0	500	0	0	0
Turkey in Europe - - - - -	680	490	1,090	590	0
Arabia - - - - -	0	0	110	206	0
Persia - - - - -	1,305	0	0	0	700
Turkey in Asia - - - - -	0	0	785	152	0
Egypt - - - - -	0	0	1,420	0	0
Zanzibar - - - - -	75	0	160	0	0
	2,081	1,535	11,750	5,118	6,778
<b>TOTAL</b> - - - - -	<b>6,952</b>	<b>106,236</b>	<b>328,606</b>	<b>656,403</b>	<b>243,572</b>
<b>SILVER :</b>					
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	11,361	27,160	94,632	87,387	29,038
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS:</b>					
Aden - - - - -	17,302	132,706	30,849	19,353	27,162
- - - - -	5,000	80,000	18,000	30,000	87,970
Ceylon - - - - -	430,536	908,550	256,700	463,150	501,260
China, Hong Kong - - - - -	2,260	0	23,750	5,004	36,250
Straits Settlements - - - - -	23,024	6,863	9,588	16,140	31,923
Mauritius - - - - -	104,000	313,820	46,580	0	900
	582,122	1,441,938	385,467	533,647	685,464
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES:</b>					
Austria - - - - -	7	5	458	11	20
France - - - - -	25,545	14,984	48,248	20,087	25,905
Italy - - - - -	0	0	0	0	4,387
Holland - - - - -	27,416	47,405	2,600	0	0
Turkey in Europe - - - - -	4,000	0	220	400	0
Arabia - - - - -	55,183	71,250	75,510	71,174	71,770
China, Treaty Ports - - - - -	24,000	115,500	0	0	0
Java - - - - -	27,558	22,200	0	0	4,600
Mekran and Somiani - - - - -	92	410	1,787	4,700	6,108
- - - - -	2,215	2,200	2,400	4,405	700
Persia - - - - -	100,899	90,800	68,704	115,350	112,811
- - - - -	520	100	0	1,600	2,000
Turkey in Asia - - - - -	13,855	26,383	15,140	18,309	16,040
- - - - -	21,000	0	0	0	0
Egypt - - - - -	0	60	19,940	66,388	0
Mozambique - - - - -	725	2,700	425	8,990	14,939
Zanzibar - - - - -	96,957	500	64,100	123,575	387,180
United States - - - - -	0	0	0	0	90
	409,972	395,296	299,532	442,989	646,550
<b>TOTAL</b> - - - - -	<b>1,003,355</b>	<b>1,864,394</b>	<b>779,681</b>	<b>1,064,023</b>	<b>1,361,052</b>

## No. 16—continued.

## EXPORTS OF TREASURE TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES—concluded.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>TOTAL GOLD AND SILVER:</b>					
UNITED KINGDOM - - - - -	15,542	129,685	410,293	738,708	263,784
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS:</b>					
Malta - - - - -	0	0	0	5	4
Aden - - - - - { Private	17,737	132,890	31,004	19,408	27,257
- - - - - { Government	5,000	80,000	18,000	80,000	87,270
Ceylon - - - - -	430,661	909,807	257,860	468,150	502,578
China, Hong Kong - - - - -	2,260	0	23,750	5,008	26,358
Straits Settlements - - - - -	23,024	7,244	9,968	16,140	33,445
Mauritius - - - - -	104,000	313,978	46,580	0	900
Australia - - - - -	30	300	0	0	0
	582,712	1,444,114	866,662	583,706	688,512
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES:</b>					
Austria - - - - -	28	550	922	721	2,727
France - - - - -	25,545	14,984	55,959	32,542	29,276
Holland - - - - -	37,416	47,405	2,600	0	0
Italy - - - - -	0	500	0	0	4,387
Turkey in Europe - - - - -	4,680	490	1,210	990	0
Arabia - - - - -	55,183	71,250	75,620	71,380	71,770
China, Treaty Ports - - - - -	24,000	115,500	0	0	0
Java - - - - -	27,568	22,200	0	0	4,600
Mekran and Soumiani - - - - - { Private	92	410	1,787	4,700	6,108
- - - - - { Government	2,215	3,200	3,400	4,405	700
Persia - - - - - { Private	102,204	90,300	68,704	115,350	113,511
- - - - - { Government	520	100	0	1,600	2,000
Turkey in Asia - - - - - { Private	13,855	26,282	15,925	18,461	16,040
- - - - - { Government	21,000	0	0	0	0
Egypt - - - - -	0	60	21,360	66,388	0
Mozambique - - - - -	725	2,700	425	8,990	14,289
Zanzibar - - - - -	27,032	300	64,260	122,575	287,180
United States - - - - -	0	0	0	0	90
	412,058	396,231	311,282	448,102	658,328
<b>GRAND TOTAL - - - - -</b>	<b>1,010,207</b>	<b>1,970,680</b>	<b>1,108,237</b>	<b>1,720,516</b>	<b>1,604,624</b>

## No. 17.

## GROSS AMOUNT of CUSTOMS DUTY collected on ARTICLES of MERCHANDISE.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>IMPORT DUTIES :</b>					
<b>Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores :</b>					
Firearms, and parts thereof - - - -	10,159	10,009	11,395	15,397	16,644
Gunpowder, common - - - - -	218	236	539	645	188
sporting - - - - -	1,556	1,881	1,674	2,465	1,945
Other sorts - - - - -	2,767	2,868	3,266	3,214	3,593
	14,700	14,994	16,874	21,711	22,370
<b>Liquors :</b>					
Ale, Beer, and Porter - - - - -	7,858	6,609	8,198	10,712	13,179
Spirits - - - - -	355,210	344,993	363,075	429,708	462,085
Wines and Liqueurs - - - - -	56,884	49,890	46,673	47,658	51,545
Other sorts - - - - -	207	268	289	119	153
	420,159	401,280	418,164	488,197	527,792
Opium - - - - -	209	286	280	428	255
Salt - - - - -	1,750,647	1,942,513	1,820,749	1,979,128	1,894,487
Petroleum - - - - -	-	-	-	-	13,709
Articles not specified - - - - -	1,691	56	132	164	135
<b>TOTAL</b> - - - - -	<b>2,187,406</b>	<b>2,359,109</b>	<b>2,256,199</b>	<b>2,489,628</b>	<b>2,458,748</b>
<b>EXPORT DUTIES :</b>					
Rice, in the husk - - - - -	8,153	9,810	11,264	11,556	11,164
" not in the husk - - - - -	710,915	579,084	732,585	696,864	745,334
<b>TOTAL</b> - - - - -	<b>719,068</b>	<b>588,894</b>	<b>743,849</b>	<b>708,422</b>	<b>756,498</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> - - - - -	<b>2,906,474</b>	<b>2,947,503</b>	<b>3,000,048</b>	<b>3,198,050</b>	<b>3,215,246</b>

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No. 18.  
CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Names of Articles.	Tariff Valuation.	Rate of Duty.
<b>IMPORT TARIFF.</b>		
<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES:</b>		
Fire-arms and parts thereof—		
1. Fire-arms other than pistols	Each	Rs. 50 As. 0
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	30 0
3. Pistols	"	15 0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	10 0
5. Springs used for fire-arms	"	8 0
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers	"	5 0
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	"	2 8
8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same	"	1 8
9. Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges	"	10 0
10. " for capping cartridges	"	2 8
<i>Exception I.</i> —Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list, when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm		Free.
<i>Exception II.</i> —Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, or police uniform, and a revolver or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer		Free.
<i>Proviso 1.</i> —No duty in excess of 10 per cent. ad valorem shall be levied upon any of the articles mentioned in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.		
<i>Proviso 2.</i> —When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this number, are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs Collector for refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent. ad valorem; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and as to the importer being in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.		
Gunpowder, common	Rs. 0 As. 5 p <sup>r</sup> lb.	10 per cent.
" sporting	1 0 "	"
" all other sorts	Ad valorem	"
<b>LIQUORS:</b>		
Ale, beer and porter, except when condensed or concentrated	Per Impl. Gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. 0 As. 1
Cider, and other fermented liquors	"	"
Spirit, intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, or in chemistry, which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	Ad valorem.	5 per cent.
" when used in drugs, medicines or chemicals in a proportion less than 20 per cent. of spirit of the strength of London proof	Per Impl. " gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 5, and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
" when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent. and upwards	"	Rs. 7 As. 8
" perfumed, in wood or in bottles	Per Impl. gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. 5, and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
" other sorts	Per Impl. gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 2 As. 8
<b>Wines:</b>		
Champagne and all other sparkling wines	Per Impl. gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Rs. 1 As. 0
All other sorts	"	4 0
Liqueurs	Per seer of 80 tolas	24 0
<b>OPIMUM (not covered by a Government pass)</b>		
<b>SALT</b>		
		The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.
		Rs. 0 As. 0 P. 6
<b>PETROLEUM</b>		
Including also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance or from any products of petroleum.		
<i>Exception.</i> —Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended to be used exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes.		
<b>EXPORT TARIFF.</b>		
Rice (whether husked or unhusked)	Per Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Rs. 0 As. 8

## No. 19.

## DISTRIBUTION OF PRIVATE IMPORT TRADE among the PRINCIPAL PORTS.

			1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>BENGAL :</b>							
Calcutta	-	- { Merchandise -	22,369,394	21,370,055	19,957,331	23,271,677	23,243,196
			Treasure -	2,035,506	2,707,282	2,687,778	1,074,245
Chittagong	-	- { Merchandise -	31,519	60,384	22,728	57,874	54,796
			Treasure -	0	0	0	0
Other Ports	-	- { Merchandise -	22	945	5,580	8,528	482
			Treasure -	0	0	0	0
<b>BOMBAY :</b>							
Bombay	-	- { Merchandise -	20,750,940	21,497,439	21,966,421	23,432,519	25,260,261
			Treasure -	10,821,958	10,701,462	12,478,925	9,474,119
Karachi	-	- { Merchandise -	1,347,746	1,689,176	2,141,427	2,813,735	2,588,077
			Treasure -	92,710	109,624	42,660	109,666
Other Ports	-	- { Merchandise -	9,746	18,672	47,921	48,935	226,653
			Treasure -	0	0	0	0
<b>MADRAS :</b>							
Madras	-	- { Merchandise -	3,771,134	4,235,224	3,698,328	4,681,340	4,426,238
			Treasure -	299,592	237,422	206,589	190,861
Tuticorin	-	- { Merchandise -	159,998	161,121	119,739	214,895	268,199
			Treasure -	37,145	20,832	50,582	94,590
Negapatam	-	- { Merchandise -	207,534	188,349	281,552	194,318	286,580
			Treasure -	9,143	2,046	1,640	3,867
Coconada	-	- { Merchandise -	22,731	19,624	12,501	36,167	78,186
			Treasure -	0	0	0	0
Tellicherry	-	- { Merchandise -	3,102	2,733	3,370	1,649	5,241
			Treasure -	0	0	0	0
Calicut	-	- { Merchandise -	23,178	14,994	15,915	11,878	18,748
			Treasure -	0	0	0	0
Cochin	-	- { Merchandise -	17,886	21,146	16,478	14,012	13,089
			Treasure -	0	0	20	0
Mangalore	-	- { Merchandise -	20,406	16,454	17,574	25,338	29,065
			Treasure -	500	0	0	0
Other Ports	-	- { Merchandise -	165,159	167,345	143,226	139,298	201,710
			Treasure -	46,965	62,668	42,922	53,611
<b>BURMA :</b>							
Rangoon	-	- { Merchandise -	3,608,426	3,530,648	3,225,797	3,524,679	5,506,935
			Treasure -	18,796	28,025	6,708	45,150
Moulmein	-	- { Merchandise -	155,509	132,592	148,987	146,158	138,742
			Treasure -	3,849	1,609	100	0
Bassain	-	- { Merchandise -	2,358	7,476	13,556	9,842	14,161
			Treasure -	400	0	0	0
Akyab	-	- { Merchandise -	13,604	4,804	9,338	5,655	8,011
			Treasure -	0	0	0	750
Other Ports	-	- { Merchandise -	20,601	19,863	22,302	23,790	21,493
			Treasure -	11,399	8,378	7,877	6,960
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>							
- { Merchandise -			52,708,891	53,149,311	51,811,586	58,661,463	62,384,313
- { Treasure -			12,877,963	13,878,848	15,477,301	11,053,319	13,225,856



## No. 20.

## DISTRIBUTION of PRIVATE EXPORT TRADE among the PRINCIPAL PORTS.

			1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.
<b>BENGAL:</b>							
Calcutta	-	Merchandise	34,966,129	31,853,816	32,046,818	34,500,413	35,712,656
		Treasure	111,147	301,144	99,456	135,938	87,819
Chittagong	-	Merchandise	974,678	770,681	806,739	911,676	1,302,203
		Treasure	0	0	0	0	0
Other Ports	-	Merchandise	161,399	207,625	258,512	184,212	198,635
		Treasure	0	0	0	0	0
<b>BOMBAY:</b>							
Bombay	-	Merchandise	32,594,491	32,732,249	31,297,940	34,220,306	34,894,325
		Treasure	692,607	1,250,287	903,218	1,248,687	1,130,916
Karachi	-	Merchandise	3,700,527	3,915,391	4,372,690	2,891,733	2,608,708
		Treasure	82,148	61,175	42,395	70,698	58,921
Other Ports	-	Merchandise	3,773	924	420	287	921
		Treasure	1,907	270	163	0	107
<b>MADRAS:</b>							
Madras	-	Merchandise	4,052,486	3,576,551	3,677,719	3,839,529	4,873,884
		Treasure	45,907	218,281	41,448	200,292	210,354
Tuticorin	-	Merchandise	1,200,089	1,055,677	975,848	1,211,955	1,345,698
		Treasure	63,000	55,000	0	24,000	12,500
Negapatam	-	Merchandise	488,152	538,127	514,568	589,856	576,960
		Treasure	935	52	808	852	305
Coconada	-	Merchandise	810,979	746,272	702,586	523,544	625,600
		Treasure	287	0	0	0	0
Tellicherry	-	Merchandise	546,859	588,359	574,685	672,902	732,317
		Treasure	26	0	0	0	0
Calicut	-	Merchandise	276,117	267,437	328,499	468,405	420,530
		Treasure	0	0	150	0	629
Cochin	-	Merchandise	270,212	421,470	321,656	413,779	365,963
		Treasure	0	0	0	0	0
Mangalore	-	Merchandise	260,331	250,092	267,394	326,599	290,166
		Treasure	0	0	0	200	0
Other Ports	-	Merchandise	1,241,635	998,788	905,577	1,084,789	1,001,209
		Treasure	910	651	1,050	4,349	10,610
<b>BURMA:</b>							
Rangoon	-	Merchandise	4,201,936	3,545,874	4,278,907	4,488,465	4,390,781
		Treasure	1,000	360	200	0	1,800
Moulmein	-	Merchandise	664,237	568,320	784,525	536,249	648,888
		Treasure	1,698	0	250	0	0
Akyab	-	Merchandise	811,101	567,100	694,476	733,418	931,054
		Treasure	0	0	0	0	0
Bassein	-	Merchandise	864,121	573,967	1,038,066	839,710	617,372
		Treasure	0	0	0	0	0
Other Ports	-	Merchandise	32,044	36,908	39,395	38,833	43,652
		Treasure	0	110	0	45	0
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS</b>							
-	-	Merchandise	88,121,296	83,200,528	83,827,840	88,428,660	90,471,462
		Treasure	981,572	1,867,330	1,087,836	1,684,511	1,513,954

## No. 21.

VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED, distinguishing STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS, and STEAMERS which proceeded via SUEZ CANAL.

	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.
ENTERED.										
STEAM:	839	1,405,007	726	1,264,105	773	1,336,638	726	1,310,269	784	1,407,997
Via Suez Canal -	781	889,303	769	893,396	858	1,025,304	876	1,032,421	801	1,003,275
" other Routes										
SAILING	1,620	2,294,310	1,495	2,157,501	1,681	2,361,942	1,602	2,342,690	1,585	2,411,272
- - -	4,192	1,337,995	3,655	1,133,508	3,623	1,278,745	3,538	1,171,982	3,723	1,102,942
TOTAL	5,812	3,682,305	5,150	3,291,009	5,253	3,640,687	5,140	3,514,672	5,308	3,514,214
CLEARED.										
STEAM:	1,091	1,746,785	923	1,553,446	1,039	1,722,003	945	1,636,381	949	1,637,738
Via Suez Canal -	512	530,447	566	621,234	593	675,825	675	761,788		
" other Routes										
SAILING	1,608	2,277,232	1,489	2,174,680	1,632	2,397,828	1,620	2,398,164	1,605	2,472,222
- - -	4,247	1,841,066	3,699	1,184,081	3,677	1,356,074	3,824	1,259,357	3,980	1,203,029
TOTAL	5,850	3,618,298	5,188	3,358,761	5,309	3,653,902	5,444	3,657,521	5,585	3,675,251

## No. 22.

VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED, with CARGOES and in BALLAST.

	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.
ENTERED.										
With Cargoes	3,846	2,549,360	3,676	2,584,174	3,750	2,788,728	3,750	2,799,186	3,968	2,939,420
In Ballast -	1,966	1,082,945	1,474	706,835	1,503	901,959	1,390	715,486	1,340	574,794
TOTAL	5,812	3,632,305	5,150	3,291,009	5,253	3,640,687	5,140	3,514,672	5,308	3,514,214
CLEARED.										
With Cargoes	5,132	3,515,577	4,349	3,333,333	4,697	3,521,139	4,721	3,536,399	4,696	3,496,888
In Ballast -	718	102,721	639	125,428	612	132,778	723	121,122	889	178,868
TOTAL	5,850	3,618,298	5,188	3,358,761	5,309	3,653,902	5,444	3,657,521	5,585	3,675,251

## No. 23.

## VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED, distinguishing COUNTRIES.

	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.
<b>ENTERED.</b>										
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	946	1,493,587	925	1,522,559	984	1,642,070	868	1,498,989	967	1,674,284
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS:</b>										
Malta - - -	1	1,122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aden - - -	83	103,619	64	91,744	80	106,373	51	68,951	78	107,363
Ceylon - - -	2,624	427,020	2,818	366,861	2,167	368,256	2,220	363,232	2,429	362,151
China, Hong Kong	61	92,616	68	102,801	84	127,736	92	143,884	81	133,359
Straits Settlements	365	332,860	363	336,447	445	457,773	467	458,610	340	364,628
Cape Colony - -	97	89,454	96	30,743	63	52,315	82	28,228	36	31,995
Mauritius - - -	107	92,982	136	128,196	105	87,670	121	105,738	98	113,047
Natal - - -	57	45,005	35	19,195	40	18,704	27	14,921	41	22,903
West Indies	1	1,098	1	1,399	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia - - -	125	164,617	54	82,941	115	166,636	118	174,449	66	104,997
Other Countries -	1	1,222	1	998	1	1,368	1	1,146	0	0
	3,522	1,851,565	3,071	1,161,325	3,100	1,386,931	3,129	1,386,109	3,167	1,241,445
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES:</b>										
Austria - - -	51	81,333	35	59,994	28	58,567	24	42,497	31	59,631
Belgium - - -	6	10,030	1	809	3	2,702	9	14,440	5	7,048
France - - -	36	77,501	10	26,905	8	5,456	2	3,556	0	0
Germany - - -	16	15,611	10	10,133	10	12,173	21	27,659	15	17,079
Holland - - -	0	0	1	1,062	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy - - -	32	63,102	18	41,515	31	59,827	35	74,290	19	48,688
Portugal - - -	0	0	1	439	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia in Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,647
Turkey in Europe	0	0	2	3,886	1	1,047	0	0	0	0
Arabia - - -	252	56,917	242	60,130	248	60,621	325	88,862	275	79,812
China, Treaty Ports	12	24,363	18	27,594	18	34,182	19	36,942	18	34,806
Japan - - -	2	2,567	1	1,257	3	4,452	3	4,615	5	7,394
Java - - -	18	23,259	11	15,682	30	31,890	16	16,356	17	19,702
Maldive Islands -	38	3,686	24	2,370	30	3,365	28	3,251	24	2,766
Mekran and Somali	165	7,901	165	7,903	198	8,796	176	8,626	191	8,990
Persia - - -	155	55,321	132	56,376	102	48,440	109	57,943	130	67,593
Russia in Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7,340	13	19,465
Siam - - -	35	5,331	30	3,734	28	1,674	22	2,145	18	1,986
Sumatra - - -	10	4,543	9	5,655	17	10,334	19	11,710	7	2,377
Turkey in Asia -	193	35,728	200	36,822	175	30,850	137	31,578	216	37,003
Egypt - - -	82	110,507	22	30,962	28	41,234	16	24,891	6	8,019
Mosambique - - -	19	10,389	17	11,569	24	10,744	26	11,986	27	12,544
Réunion - - -	26	12,705	28	14,337	24	18,444	22	12,273	14	7,589
Zanzibar - - -	49	27,361	48	25,028	45	27,405	31	15,855	43	26,737
America, South and Central	91	98,277	41	43,188	49	55,231	28	31,204	15	14,187
United States - -	37	45,454	72	96,750	53	76,436	66	92,960	58	63,313
West Indies - - -	0	0	0	0	2	1,642	0	0	2	2,749
Other Countries -	19	15,267	21	21,625	14	11,174	10	9,105	23	23,328
	1,344	787,153	1,154	607,123	1,169	611,686	1,149	629,574	1,174	8,485
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,812	3,632,305	5,150	3,291,009	5,256	3,640,687	5,140	3,514,672	5,308	3,514,214

No. 23—concluded.

VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED, distinguishing COUNTRIES—concluded.

	1888-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.
<b>CLEARED.</b>										
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	1,056	1,499,067	879	1,386,428	989	1,537,694	894	1,464,469	829	1,410,846
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS:</b>										
Malta - - -	65	84,154	41	51,264	36	47,410	25	32,201	19	23,952
Aden - - -	10	2,383	22	3,419	13	3,545	7	1,794	12	10,824
Ceylon - - -	2,585	287,770	2,276	310,736	2,200	356,905	2,434	340,165	2,590	368,837
China, Hong Kong	64	94,117	66	100,673	60	94,963	68	114,023	82	134,000
Straits Settlements	255	187,009	246	185,750	273	237,985	308	252,698	263	247,036
Cape Colony - -	23	9,386	12	5,542	18	6,484	12	3,417	16	5,133
Mauritius - - -	105	84,286	93	73,482	92	74,320	83	75,479	73	87,159
Natal - - -	24	3,479	30	12,306	21	5,681	12	4,914	26	9,500
West Indies - -	11	9,417	11	8,506	13	11,214	10	11,190	13	13,383
Australia - - -	22	23,422	24	26,405	20	23,996	18	21,569	26	39,322
Other Countries -	24	23,084	17	19,484	36	38,097	15	16,060	21	23,765
	2,188	3,134,57	2,330	3,015,39	2,782	3,006,600	2,992	3,735,510	3,141	3,633,411
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES:</b>										
Austria - - -	43	77,644	43	70,483	35	61,850	44	81,449	37	69,687
Belgium - - -	91	141,097	61	100,225	83	134,086	73	119,872	49	81,040
Denmark - - -	1	1,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2,656
France - - -	236	368,003	195	288,364	186	271,651	174	271,085	148	229,461
Germany - - -	15	17,764	15	18,719	13	16,284	14	21,739	24	36,755
Holland - - -	13	15,558	15	20,456	19	28,985	17	27,487	11	18,207
Italy - - -	22	29,918	34	54,599	39	65,857	114	193,505	84	150,767
Norway - - -	1	1,977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal - - -	1	474	1	474	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia - - -	1	1,081	1	1,014	2	2,124	5	5,326	1	518
Spain - - -	8	15,388	6	13,418	5	12,678	3	4,543	4	6,568
Arabia - - -	215	53,808	209	53,525	230	62,988	303	90,437	281	73,910
China, Treaty Ports	25	51,570	26	53,006	34	61,708	48	76,916	37	63,381
Java - - -	5	7,851	1	740	0	0	1	1,491	7	11,608
Maldiv Islands	53	6,304	34	3,956	43	4,808	29	3,196	33	4,336
Mekran and Somalini	190	9,126	181	8,893	212	11,364	189	9,198	216	10,372
Persia - - -	166	61,931	148	62,554	128	55,769	104	55,045	141	60,657
Siam - - -	19	1,574	18	1,569	21	1,142	3	998	9	1,667
Sumatra - - -	6	2,249	2	469	17	9,199	18	10,264	4	1,167
Turkey in Asia -	48	15,566	74	23,520	78	22,959	49	18,196	75	23,271
Egypt - - -	168	217,445	117	162,178	163	219,183	112	145,470	168	225,638
Mozambique - -	30	6,221	33	9,759	27	7,742	32	8,009	39	14,692
Réunion - - -	39	13,831	33	17,614	29	14,890	33	16,994	20	11,418
Zanzibar - - -	66	30,657	76	35,652	62	24,677	69	26,068	76	19,869
America, South and Central	31	23,730	18	13,274	24	16,210	30	21,584	31	23,030
United States -	87	119,512	104	146,340	70	104,381	74	105,846	82	144,104
West Indies - -	10	3,990	6	4,559	6	3,772	3	2,305	6	3,433
Other Countries -	11	3,513	16	5,434	13	2,371	12	2,549	33	12,327
	1,606	1,805,774	1,469	1,170,794	1,538	1,215,616	1,558	1,819,522	1,615	1,340,934
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,850</b>	<b>3,618,398</b>	<b>3,188</b>	<b>3,358,761</b>	<b>3,309</b>	<b>3,653,902</b>	<b>3,444</b>	<b>3,657,521</b>	<b>3,565</b>	<b>3,675,251</b>

## No. 24.

## VESSELS ENTERED and CLEARED, distinguishing NATIONALITIES.

	1882-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.
<b>ENTERED.</b>										
BRITISH	2,109	2,806,426	1,892	2,531,358	2,081	2,895,608	1,908	2,745,162	1,898	2,823,712
BRITISH INDIAN	1,321	176,708	1,174	146,687	1,076	135,333	1,011	133,865	1,043	136,968
FOREIGN :										
Austrian	45	65,706	39	69,319	40	71,302	55	89,502	58	101,492
Belgian	5	6,680	1	1,328	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danish	4	1,777	0	0	2	415	6	1,362	0	0
Dutch	19	20,533	46	47,923	66	78,217	49	57,566	14	12,271
French	98	135,062	79	97,008	71	82,339	82	53,802	44	39,557
German	87	79,852	77	79,584	103	104,453	132	131,168	80	86,527
Italian	103	120,292	51	69,336	60	77,533	58	98,055	67	98,104
Norwegian	39	36,259	32	26,217	41	33,769	45	37,198	30	28,312
Portuguese	16	995	21	855	17	57	11	632	6	791
Russian	5	4,627	2	1,660	1	31	1	1,148	0	0
Turkish	5	4,228	12	5,589	5	2,841	28	7,283	33	6,752
Swedish	15	7,832	4	1,695	11	6,122	3	2,545	7	2,559
Arabian	349	55,414	364	54,222	318	47,361	270	41,073	338	47,612
Chinese	1	1,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	226
Mekranese	31	1,203	24	843	37	1,365	28	1,193	22	742
Persian	1	132	1	883	0	0	6	1,143	3	205
Siamese	6	2,711	4	1,069	1	243	8	964	2	796
American	18	20,737	29	36,270	23	28,592	31	40,225	31	44,044
Others	1	255	1	993	0	0	0	0	1	333
	848	565,483	787	494,284	796	537,480	780	559,861	740	470,223
NATIVE	1,534	83,688	1,297	68,685	1,800	72,271	1,446	75,784	1,627	83,311
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,812</b>	<b>8,682,305</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>6,291,009</b>	<b>5,253</b>	<b>6,640,687</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>6,514,872</b>	<b>5,308</b>	<b>6,514,314</b>
<b>CLEARED.</b>										
BRITISH	2,087	2,762,250	1,899	2,627,618	2,055	2,874,566	1,989	2,866,614	1,971	2,949,085
BRITISH INDIAN	1,280	171,141	1,171	140,639	1,122	169,211	1,010	138,215	1,078	140,229
FOREIGN :										
Austrian	44	64,365	39	67,623	38	66,544	56	93,284	59	102,314
Belgian	7	9,248	1	1,323	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danish	2	482	1	777	3	642	6	1,362	0	0
Dutch	20	21,788	46	47,923	61	71,848	50	57,738	14	12,511
French	133	151,521	109	115,036	99	94,496	59	53,591	47	37,723
German	91	83,229	79	81,187	97	101,176	124	132,611	86	95,633
Italian	114	128,316	56	74,568	66	85,255	58	90,367	71	108,134
Norwegian	35	30,989	43	37,185	37	30,172	44	35,684	34	31,699
Portuguese	12	1,275	18	2,195	11	855	12	1,056	12	1,069
Russian	6	5,648	1	968	1	899	0	0	1	1,148
Turkish	6	4,818	8	3,464	4	2,227	16	6,743	25	7,180
Swedish	19	10,896	6	2,374	10	5,358	8	1,856	9	3,746
Arabian	297	46,979	299	47,993	279	45,351	234	37,754	304	41,865
Chinese	1	1,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	226
Mekranese	32	1,323	30	1,191	37	1,407	31	1,237	24	865
Persian	1	190	2	541	1	163	7	1,347	3	305
Siamese	6	2,709	3	774	2	538	8	963	2	796
American	26	31,296	23	28,268	22	26,644	21	27,769	37	33,463
Others	1	275	0	0	1	993	0	0	1	333
	853	596,539	764	518,390	769	534,068	736	542,864	731	498,780
NATIVE	1,630	88,368	1,354	77,119	1,363	76,062	1,709	87,828	1,805	87,207
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,850</b>	<b>9,618</b>	<b>5,188</b>	<b>6,358,761</b>	<b>5,809</b>	<b>6,653,902</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>6,657,521</b>	<b>5,585</b>	<b>6,675,251</b>

## No. 25.

## VESSELS BUILT at INDIAN PORTS.

	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.
<b>BENGAL:</b>										
Chittagong: Sailing	12	1,829	6	1,021	2	400	2	217	4	367
Balasure " "	2	93	1	45	3	85	2	57	2	75
<b>BOMBAY:</b>										
Bombay: Steam	1	11	3	80	2	25	0	0	1	83
" Sailing	14	642	7	858	5	225	1	35	9	429
Karachi " "	7	487	3	250	4	130	11	364	3	232
Other Ports " "	64	1,558	96	2,716	89	2,080	90	2,180	70	1,810
<b>MADRAS:</b>										
Coconada: Sailing	14	1,788	4	567	6	316	1	44	0	0
Calicut " "	3	213	6	133	9	288	11	436	5	163
Tuticoria " "	2	77	3	323	2	144	4	368	1	411
Masulipatam " "	3	229	0	0	0	0	1	30	3	73
Other Ports " "	6	197	5	466	18	419	13	390	12	352
<b>BERMA:</b>										
Rangoon: Steam	1	21	2	107	0	0	0	0	1	21
" Sailing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	34	0	0
Moulmein " "	1	140	1	107	1	237	1	66	0	0
Tavoy " "	0	0	0	0	1	66	5	190	3	119
Other Ports " "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>7,260</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>6,173</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>4,405</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>4,311</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>4,208</b>

## No. 26.

## VESSELS FIRST REGISTERED at INDIAN PORTS.

	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.	No.	TONNAGE.
<b>Under the English Merchant Shipping Act:</b>										
Bengal: Steam	1	686	0	0	1	710	1	459	2	1,248
" Sailing	0	0	2	1,704	1	1,452	1	624	0	0
Bombay: Steam	0	0	1	64	0	0	2	1,479	10	1,425
" Sailing	3	467	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,971
Burma: Steam	1	207	4	53	0	0	0	0	1	24
" Sailing	2	144	3	401	3	582	3	1,051	3	804
	<b>7</b>	<b>1,504</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,694</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3,613</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4,872</b>
<b>Under the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts:</b>										
Bengal: Sailing	5	207	10	503	6	155	6	183	6	220
Bombay: Steam	2	47	1	41	3	56	2	33	1	33
" Sailing	97	3,471	132	4,975	111	3,224	121	4,172	105	3,385
Madras: Steam	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0
" Sailing	44	3,130	18	1,488	37	1,361	36	1,474	29	1,419
Burma: Sailing	3	397	1	107	3	223	7	269	6	217
	<b>151</b>	<b>7,252</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>7,114</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>5,019</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>6,149</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>5,274</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>8,756</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>9,336</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>7,713</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>9,755</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>10,146</b>

Statistics and Commerce  
Department, India Office,  
4th March 1888.

H. HILL,  
Assistant Secretary.