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## STATEMENT

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## Trade of British India WITH

## British Possessions and Foreign Countries <br> FOR THE FIVE YEnRS <br> 

1879-80 то 1883-84.

## 



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## CONTENTS.



## INDEX TO CONTENTS OF REVIEW.


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## REVIEW

Tota

## THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR ENDED ON THE 3IST MARCH 1884.
BY J. E. O'CONOR, ESQ.,

## Assistant Secretary to tho Government of Indic in the Department

of Finance and Commerce.

Tre steady increase in the dimensions of the external trade of India which has marked the record for a considerable period, with temporary checks from famine, is again a feature in the returns for 1883-84, the trade of the past year having been greater than that of $1882-83$ by 4.57 per cent. The results of the decade may be briefly shown thus:-

|  |  |  |  | Porcentage of increase of <br> previous year's trade. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1874-75 - | - | - | - | - 6.82 |
| 1875-76 - | - | - | - | 187. |
| 1876-77: | - | - | - | - 8.90 |
| 1877-78. | - | - | - | - 11.02 |
| 1878-79 - | - | - | - | - 12.59 (decrease). |
| 1879-80. | - | - | - | - 11-15 |
| 1880-81 - | - | - | - | 12.23 |
| 1881-82. | - | - | - | - 4.49 |
| 1882-83 - | - | - | - | - 462 |
| 1883-84. | - | - | - | 4.57 |

2. The aggregate figures of the trade for the last five years stand thus:-


The value of the imports of last year was in excess of that of the previous year by 3.35 per cent.; that of the exports by 5.49 per cent. The increase under both heads was entirely in merchandise, the imports and exports of treasure having fallen off to

- some extent during the year.

3. The imports of stores on account of Government were considerably larger Governmer (Rs. 2,57,54,569) last year than in 1882-83 (Rs. 2,09,26,701), the increase amounting transaction to close on 24 per cent. The imports, were smaller, however, than in 1880-81. About three-fourths of the whole increase are limited to railway plant and rollingstock, which were imported to the value of Rs. $1,23,76,589$; the value in 1882-83 was only Rs. $91,19,144$.

Under some other heads, too, there was an increase which causes some surprise. Thus, the imports of boots and shoes doubled; malt liquor increased by 37 per cent.; printing paper quite, and woollen goods very nearly, doubled in value. All these are articles that can be made in the country, and to some extent are so made now. But, however much the manufacture of such articles may develope in India, it is clear that no real impression will be made upon the totals of Government stores imported until the country is able to make railway material generally. This head accounts for half the whole imports of the year.

It has been pointed out in previous reviews that the large increase apparent in the returns of imports of Government stores since $1880-81$ is due to the inclusion in the returns of stores imported for the East Indian Railway.
, Out of the whole $257 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs which represent the value of the imports, not so much as $7 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were shipped to India from places not within the Dnited Kingdom, which practically holds the monopoly of the supply to India of stores required by the State.
4. The exports of stores and treasure by Government are of small importance, amounting to but little over $8 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs of rupees, and show no tendency to increase. They call for no comment.
5. The proportion of the trade of India which is carried to the country, or carried away thence, through the Suez Canal, continues to increase. Last year the proportion was $65 \cdot 8$ per cent. For the last seven years the proportion has been-

| 1877-78 - | - | - | - |  | $54 \cdot 16$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1878-79 - | - | - | - |  | $48 \cdot 64$ |  |
| 1879-80 - | - | - | - | - | 51.64 |  |
| 1880-81 | - | - | - | : | 58.79 | ', |
| 1881-82 | - | - | - | - | 61.39 |  |
| 1882-83 | - | - | - | - | $62 \cdot 25$ |  |
| 1883-84 | - | - | - | - | $65 \cdot 8$ |  |

6. In the figures of the imports to India the proportion carried through the Canal is very much greater than the proportion of the whole trade, imports and exports combined, because the exports of opium and other goods to China, Ceylon, the Straits, Australia, and other countries lying eastward of the canal, constitute an appreciable. proportion of the Indian trade, and the percentage of exports carried from India through the Canal must always be much smaller than the - percentage of imports into India carried though the Canal. In imports the proportion is as follows:-

| $1877-78$ | - | - | - | $74 \cdot 38$ | per cent. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1878-79$ | - | - | - | $64 \cdot 52$ | $"$ |
| $1879-80$ | - | - | - | $69 \cdot 44$ | $"$ |
| $1880-81$ | - | - | - | $76 \cdot 91$ | $"$ |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | $74 \cdot 27$ | $"$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | $74 \cdot 68$ | $"$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | 78.01 | $"$ |

7. Of the whole trade between the United Kingdom and India, no less than 87.85 per cent. was conveyed last year through the Canal, leaving less than $12 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to be brought round the Cape. The value of this trade exceeded the value of the trade of France with India carried through the Canal by more than nine times, the figures being Rs. $77,91,96,972$ for the United Kingdom, and Rs. 8,15,72,094 for France. Of the trade with France, however,' even a larger proportion is carried through the Canal than of the trade with the United Kingdom, the proportion in the case of France being 88.4 per cent., or close on nine-tenths of the whole trade. Practically the whole of our trade with Austria ( 99.95 per cent.). Wias carried by this route, which was also taken by $95 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the trade with Belgium, and 98.5 per cent. of the trade with Italy. The trade with the United STtates, on the other hand, still mainly takes the old tracks, less than 32 per cent. having been carried through the Canal.
8. The proportion of the export trade from India which is carried by the Suez Canal increases much more steadily year by year than that of the import trade. The proportion now amounts to $56 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the whole trade, having reached this figure from $36 \frac{1}{2}$ seven years ago.

| 36.52 per cent. in 1877-78. |  |  |  | 52.01 per cent. in 1881-82. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 37.66 | " | " | 1878-79. | 52.61 | : |  | 1882-83. |
| 38.06 | ". |  | 1879-80. | 56.44 | , |  | 1883-84. |
| 43.98 | " | " | 1880-81. |  |  |  |  |

9. The total number and tonnage of the shipping which entered and cleared at Shippi Indian ports from and to foreign countries, during each of the last five years, are given below :-


The total number of vessels shows a decrease in the past year, but both the aggregate tonnage and the average capacity of each vessel increased considerably. The increase year after year in the size of vessels trading to India is remarkable. Every year the process goes on of replacing smaller vessels by ships of larger capacity.
10. Vessels entered and cleared.-The figures for vessels entered and cleared, which are given together in the foregoing paragraph, are shown' separately in the following table :-

11. These tables include sailing vessels as well as steamers. The following figures, confined to steamers' alone, show the steady progress made during the past five years in the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels in the carrying trade between India and other countries. The percentage of steam tonnage to the total tonnage was 49 per cent. in 1879-80, 55 per cent. in 1880-81, 62 per cent. in 1881-82, 58 per cent. in 1882-83, and 63 per cent. in the past year. (The 'ecrease in 1882-83 was apparent not real.)

12. The following table contrasts the number of. steamers and sailers which entered in 1877-78 with the number entered in 1883-84:


These figures show a large increase in the number and tonnage of steamers entered with cargoes, and an increase in the number and tonnage of those that brought
no cargoes, mostly steamers that discharged coals at Aden or some other place out of India and then came hither seeking cargo. The entries of sailing vessels show a material reduction in both number and tonnage under both heads.
13. Steamers in ballast.-Number and tonnage of steamers entering and leaving India without cargoes in the last five years : -


In Bombay, 78 steamers entered in ballast as against 115 in the previous year, and 17 cleared in the same condition as compared. with 25 in 1882-83. In Bengal, 80 steamers entered in ballast as against 71 in the previous year, while none left without cargoes in the past year as in 1882-83. In Burma, 136 steamers entered, and 2 left in ballast as compared with 130 und one in the previous year. In Madras, the numbers were 57 and 12 ds against 61 and 28 in 1882-83; and in Sindh, 65 steamers entered without cargoes, while 2 left in that condition, the entries in the previous year being 27 and clearances only two.
14. The great increase in the entries in ballast during the last three years was caused by the demand for tonnage which arose with the extended trade in wheat and seeds. The proportion of clearances of steamers without cargoes to the whole number of steamers cleared was:-

| 1879-80 | - | - | - |  | per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1880-81 | - | - | - | $3 \cdot 47$ | -" |
| 1881-82 | - | - | - | 1.78 | -" |
| 1882-83 | - | - | - | $3 \cdot 63$ | " |
| 1883-84 | - | - | - | $2 \cdot 06$ |  |

15. Canal Steamers.-The following table shows the number and tonnage of steamers adopting the Suez Ganal route, which entered at and cleared from Indian ports, with the percentage of the steam tonnage passing through the Canal to the total steam tonnage engaged in the Indiat trade "with foreign countries :--

|  |  |  |  |  | Total Eintbies and Clearances deâ Subz Canal. |  | Per-centage to total steumtonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tous. |  |
| - 1879-80 | 511 | 780,102 | 556 | 829,667 | 1,067 | 1,609,769 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 57 |
| '1880-81 | 686 | 1,018,103 | 773 | 1,115,769 | 1,459 | 2,133,872 | 60 |
| 1881-82 - | 929 | 1,370,242 | 1,060 | 1,517,746 | 1,989 | 2,887,988 | 63 |
| + 1882-83 - | 711 | 1,152,440 | 934 | 1,433,480 | 1,645 | 2,585,920 | 63 |
| 1883-84 ${ }^{\text {188- }}$ | 839 | 1,405,007 | 1,091 | 1,746,785 | 1,930 | 3,151,792 | 69 |

This table indicates even more clearly than the preceding tables the progress which is being' made in the construction of steamers of larger carrying capacity for the Iodian trade. The number of steamers entered was smaller than in 1881-82, but their tonnage was larger than in any previous year. Of the total steam tonnage employed in the foreign trade of India no less than 69 per, cent. passes through the Canal.


The tonnage emplojed in the trade with the United Kingdom was 46 per cent. of the whole in 1880-81, 42 per cent. in 1881-82, and in 1882-83 and in the past year 41 per cent. ..For the last three years thie quantity of tonnage in the trade with the United Kingdom has remained stationary, while there has been a considerable increase in the tonnage employed in the trade with some other"countries. There has been, for example, a considerable increase in the tonnage of vessels trading with Australia, Hong-Kong, Belgium, France, and the United States.
17. Nationalities of Vessels.-The figures for vessels under British and BritishIndian registry are given below :-


The proportion of British tonnage to the total tonnage of the year was 79.14 per cent. in 1880-81, 79.48 per cent. in 1881-82, $75 \cdot 89$ per cent. in 1882-83, and 76.8 in the year under retiew; and of British Indian tonnage for the same period 6.32, 5.58, $5 \cdot 11$, and 4.8 per cent. respectively.

Foreign shipping represented of the aggregate tonage :-

| in 1879-80 | - | - | $-12 \cdot 06$ | per cent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1880-81$ | - | - | - | 11.5 | $"$ |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | 12.49 | $"$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | 16.52 | $"$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | 16.02 | $"$ |

The number and tonnage of the foreign vessels employed in the trade $n$ each of the last five years are given below :-


In the past year, there was a decrease in the number and tonnage while the averase tonnage of each vessel increased considerably. This is about half that of Brit 14 vessels.
19. The proportion of steamers to sailing vessels in the shipping of foreign nationalities as shown below gives a per-centage of steam tonnage to total tonnage of 33 in 1879-80, and 54 in 1883-84:-

|  |  |  |  | Steamers. |  | Sidung Vessels. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | No. | 'Tons. | No. | Tons. |  |
| 1879-80 | - | - | - | 191 | 226,513 | 1,042 | 461,049 |  |
| 1880-81 | - | - | - | 198 | 239,250 | 1,157 | 504,492 |  |
| 1881-82 | - | - | - | 219 | - 315,871 | 1,350 | 604,639 | * |
| 1882-83 | - | - | - | 341 | 475,431 | 1,493 | 692,862 |  |
| 1883-84 | - | - | - | 391 | 623,113 | 1,310 | 538,909 |  |

20. The total number and tonnage of the shipping of the principal nationalities, other than British, engaged in the trade in the past year as compared with the three preceding years are shown in the following table:-

21. Native Craft.-The number and tonnage of native craft entered and cleared in each of the last five years are given below; the proportion to the total tonnage being-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3 \cdot 7 \text { in 1879-80. } \\
& 3 \cdot 0 \text { in } 1880-81 . \\
& 2 \cdot 45 \text { in 1881-82. } \\
& 2 \cdot 48 \text { in } 1882-83 . \\
& 2 \cdot 37 \text { in } 1883-84 .
\end{aligned}
$$


22. Share of each Province in movement of Shipping.-The following table shows the share of each of the maritime provinces of India in the movement of shipping with cargoes for the last five years:-

23. The gross amount of Customs duties levied on imported merchandise during Customs the year amounted to Rs. 2,18,74,066. Of this amount, however, Rs. 1,75,06,467 duties.
*'represented the duty levied on salt;' and as this duty is treated in the Finance Accounts under Salt, not under Customs, it may be left out of consideration here.
24. Extluding salt, the Customs revenue stands thus for the last two jears:-

| Arms and ammunition | - | - | $\begin{gathered} 1882-83 . \\ \text { Rs } \\ 1,08,738 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liquors- |  |  | . |  |
| Malt liquor | - | - | 72,933 | 78,575 |
| Spirits | - | - | 35,36,239 | 35,52,100 |
| Wines and liqueurs | - | - | 5,65,433 | 5,68,842 |
| Other sorts | - | - | 1,481 | 2,071 |
| Opium - | - | - | 2,805 | 2,093 |
| Miscellaneous | - | - | 23,430 | 16,914 |
|  |  |  | 43,11,059 | 43,67,599 |

The last of these heads includes duty on arms imported by post. under arms; Customs collections made at the native port of Cambay not shown are shared with the British Goverment; and goods on which duty wa ch by treaty the 10ti. March 1882 (when the import duties were abolished), thoughy ${ }^{\text {yable }}$ before the year 1883-84. Drawbacks and refunds amounted to-

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Rs. } 2,15,144 \text { in 1882-83. } \\
\Rightarrow \quad 55,456 \text { in 1883-84, }
\end{gathered}
$$

so that the net duty realised on imports was-
Rs. $40,95,915$ in $1882-83$, , $43,12,143$ in 1883-84,
the increase being at the rate of about 5.3 per'cent.
25. The gross amount of duty levied on exports was-

| Rice | - | $\begin{gathered} 1882-83 . \\ \text { Rs. } \\ 83,19,940 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { l883-81. } \\ \text { Ls. } \\ 71,88,762 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miscellangeous | - | 3,180. | 1,918 |
| Total ${ }^{\text { }}$ | - | 83,23,120 | 71,90,680 |
| Deduct drawbacks and refunds | - | 7,34,657 | 4,71,407 |
| Net | - | 75,88,463 | 67,19,273 |

The decrease was at the rate of nearly $11 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the result of the important restriction in the dimensions of the rice trade during the year.

Gold and silver coin and iullion.

26: The imports of gold were larger and the exports smaller than at any period during the last six years, as the following figures show :-

27. The reversal of the flow of gold in 1878-7.9 was one of the results of the famine of that period. Since then with the return of prosperity there has been a continuous increase in the imports of gold each year, and the amount brought to. the country and not re-exported in the last five years is about 1,974 lakhs, being at the average rate of $493 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year.
28. More than four-fifths of the imports were received, as usual, from England, China, and Australia, from which three countries India always receives most of the gold imported :-
${ }^{-}$Rs.

|  |  |  | Rs. |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| United Kingdom | - | - | $1,32,84,613$ |  |
| China - | - | - | - | $1,36,05,297$ |
| Australia | - | - | - | $1,92,06,362$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

29. The imports of silver last year were a good deal smaller than in 1882-83, and the exports a little larger. The following are the figures of the trade for the last six years:-


The total value of silver imported and not re-exported during the last six years was mearly 3,500 lakhs. Last year they amounted to 640 lakhs, but the average of the six years was only 583 lakhs. About five-sixths of the imports were received direct from the United Kingdom. The flow of silver from Italy fell to a lower point than it had reached in the previous four years; and apart from Ceylon, with which country India keeps up a very active interchange of silver, China was the only other country which sent silver last year in considerable quantity to India.
30. 'In 1882-83 the drawings of the Secretary of State amounted to 15,120,521l., at an average rate of exchange of $1 s .7 \cdot 52 d$., the equivalent in rupees amounting to $18,58,57,000$. In $1883-84$ the drawings amounted to $17,599,8051 .=$ Rs. $21,62,16,000$ at an average rate of $18.7 \cdot 53 \mathrm{~d}$.

31. In Madras there was some diminution of imported merchandise, and in Trade of Bengal, Bombay, and Burma of imported treasure. In all provinces, except Madras, vince. the returns of imports exhibit an increase in merchandise.

- 32. Exports of both merchandise and treasure fell off in 'Burma to some extent, and both Bengal and Madras exported rather less treasure than in 1882-83. But exported produce shows a larger return from every province except Burma, where the rice trade was greatly restricted.

33. In imported merchandise the trade of 1883-84 shows the following results, as compared with 1882-83, for each province:-

|  | -- | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | Increase or Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
|  | Bengal | 21,12,01,418 | 22,40,09,348 | +6 per cent. |
|  | Bombay | 19,38,96,318 | 20,76,02,709 | + 7 \% |
|  | Sindh - | 1,18,68,556 | 1,34,77,585 | +13.56 " |
| - | Madras | 4,58,33,679 | 4,38,67,704 $3,80,74,982$ | - 4.3 " |
| , | British Burma | 3,2,30,43 | 3,00,74,982 |  |

34. The considerable increase in the imports into Sindh was due mainly to the great stimulus given during the year to the export trade in wheat and seeds, which attracted shipping in larger numbers than had ever been seen before in the port of Karáchi. The extension of the British settlements in Biluchistan also led to a larger demand for goods, which reached consumers in those parts most conveniently from Karáchi.
35. As Bombay is the port to which the great current of imported treasure now flows for distribution throughout India, it seems unnecessary to compare the trade of the seyeral provinces in the precious metals. There is no unusual feature in these returns except that the direct import of treasure into Karáchi showed a considerable increase over the insignificant trade formerly done.
36. In exported merchandise (including re-exports) the trade of each province stands thus:


Every province except Burma shows an increase. The augmentation in Sindh was extremely large owing to the great demand for wheat and seeds, especially the former, Karachi having become, with the completion of the line of railway, the great outlet for Punjab wheat. In Burma alone was there a decrease of trade,-the result of a great restriction in the export of rice.
37. The following table exhibits the aggregate trade and shipping, foreign and coasting, of each of the 10 principal ports of India :-

| Ports. | Trade |  |  | Ports. | Navigation. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Foreign. | $\mid$ - Cosstzag. | Totas. |  | Foreign. 1 Cossting. |  |  |  | Torai. |  |
| Bombay- | , Rs. | - Rivo | Rs. | Bombay - | Vessels. | T Tons. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Vessels | Tons. | Veasely. | Tons. |
| Merchandise- |  | . |  | Steam- |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | 20,75,09,401 | 10,22,40,763 | 30,97,50,164 | Entered. | 555 | - 889,887 | 858 | 321,759 |  | $1,211,656$ |
| Exports - | 32,50,68,798 | 6,95,86,008 | 39,46,54,806 | Cleared - | 585 | 925,086 | 358 | 282,696 | 943 | $1,207,782$ |
| Total | 53,25,78,199 | 17,18,26,771 | 70,44,04,970 | Total - | 1,140 | 1,814,983 | 716 | 604,455 | 1,856 | 2,419,438 |
| Treasure - |  |  |  | Sailing- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | 10,32,19,580 | 13,35,971 | 10,45,55,551 | Entered - | 458 | 145,206 | 49,862 | 849,035 | 50,320 | 994,241 |
| Exports - | 69,26,075 | 1,68,16,930 | 2,37,43,005 | Cleared - | 376 | 91,158 | 11,089 | 349,157 | 11,465 | 440,315 |
| Total | 11,01,45,655 | 1,81,52,901 | 12,82,98,556 | Total - | 834 | 236,364 | 60,951 | 1,198,192 | 61,785 | 1,434,556 |
| Grand Total | $64,27,23,854$ <br> 41.57 <br> $\%$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r}18,99,79,672 \\ 3102 \\ \%\end{array}\right.$ | 83,27,03,526 | Grand Total | 1,974 21.99 $\%$ | $2,051,347$ <br> 3382 <br> $\%$ | $\begin{gathered} 61,567 \\ 2885 \\ 0 / 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,802,647 \\ 1207 \\ \% \end{gathered}$ | $63,641$ | $3,853,994$ |
| Calabtra - |  |  |  | Calcutra- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise - |  |  |  | eat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | $22,36,93,937$ | 3,33,17,031 | 25,70,10,968 | Entered - | 167 | 291,567 | 929 | 489,205 | 696 | 80,772 |
| Exports | 34,96,61,286 | 4,73,83,813 | 39,70,45,102 | Cleared . |  | 391,099 | 567 | 545,166 | 801 | 936,265 |
| Total | 57,33,55,226 | 8,07,00,844 | 65,40,56,070 | otal - | 401 | 682,666 | 1,096 | 1,034,371 | 1,497 | 1,717,037 |
| Treasure- |  |  |  | Sating- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | 2,03,55,058 | 41,7 | 2,45,31,0819 |  | 287 | 355,974 | 112 | 26,482 | 399 | 382,456 |
| Exports | 11,11,473 | 93,68,655 | 1,04,80,128 | Cleared | 511 | 562,8.5 | 65 | 6,159 | 576 | 569,034 |
| Total | 2,14,66,531 | 1,35,44,616 | 3,50,11,147 | Total | 798 | 918,849 | 177 | 32,641 | 975 | 951,490 |
| Grand Total | $59,48,21,757$ 38.48 $\%$ | $9,42,45,460$ $15 \cdot 39$ $\%$ | 68,90,67,217 | Grann Total | 1,199 <br> 13.35 <br> $\%$ | $1,601,515$ <br> 26.41 <br> $\%$ | 1,273 0.6 $\%$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1,067,012 \\ 715 \\ \% 10 \end{array}\right\|$ | 2,473 | $2,668,527$ |




## 38. It seems from these figures that during the year the trade of India was divided

 as follows amongst the principal ports:-
39. While the foreign trade is almost entirely confined th these five large ports, the coasting trade is much more widely distributed over the other smaller ports.
40. For tonnage (that is, of shipping which entered and cleared with cargoes) the figures are:-


These ports do not apparently receive such a large proportion of the tonnage of shipping from foreign ports as they do of foreign merchandise. The disproportion, however, is more apparent than real, for in the shipping returns after a ship has touched at any Indian port her further voyage to other Indian ports is treated as a coasting voyage.
41. The observation has been made in former reviews that, although Bombay has the largest per-centage of the foreign trade, this is due to that port being the place at which most of the treasure imported is landed. If the returns of goods alone are looked at, Bombay, still comes after Calcutta, though she is running Calcutta closer for first place even in regard to goods.

## TRADE WITH COUNTRIES.

42. The following table exhibits the trade between India and most of the countries with which India has commercial connexions, and it shows the proportion of the trade with each country to the total trade of India with all countries, for each of the last two years. The countries are enumerated according to the importance of the trade with them in 1883-84:-

xviii

Table-continued.


The first twelve countries on this list have between them 92 per cent. of the whole Indian trade.
43. The trade between India and the United Kingdom amounted to Rs.

United Kingdom.

Austria.

Belgium. $86,69,55,943$. In $1882-83$ it was Rs. $81,77,01,060$, the increase during the year being at the rate of 6.02 per cent.-a rate greatly in excess of the rate of increase in the whole trade of India, which, as stated in a previous paragraph, was only 4.57 per cent. The increase was much larger than the increase in the two previous years.

The proportion borne by British trade with India to the whole trade of the year was 56 per cent. In 1882-83 it was 55.31 per cent.

The merchandise imported represented a value of Rs. $42,92,51,837$, which was 6.3 per cent. in excess of the imports of $1882-83$. This sum represents $81 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total imports of merchandise into India.

The merchandise exported represented a value of Rs. $36,96,90,684$, which was 43 per cent. in excess of the exports of 1882-83. This sum represented only 42 per cent. of the gross exports of merchandise from India to all parts.

As long as the imports of India continue to be most largely cotton and woollen piece-goods; metals, machinery, coal, and railway material, which account for threefifths of the imports, it may be expected that the imports from England will be largely in excess of the imports from other countries. On the other hand, there is a tendency to take Indian goods direct to the consuming countries without making England a distributor, and moreover England has no share in a notable portion of tho Indian exports-opium.

All the great staple imports mentioned above represent increased values in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83 in the returns of trade with the United Kingdom, the increases in coal, machinery, metals, and railway material being important. Amongst the goods exported to England, the most noticeable increases occurred in coffee, indigo, wheat, rape seed, and tea. The exports of cotton, rice, jute, and teak, on the other hand, exhibit a large falling off.
44. The trade with Austria shows a reduction of more than 10 per cent. on that of $1882-33$, having fallen from Rs. $3,21,71,045$ to Rs. $2,88,93,429$. The value of imports from Austria was larger by $5 \cdot 4$ per cent., but the export trade was less by nearly 14 per cent., the restriction being the result of a smaller export of cotton.
45. Indian trade with Belgium took an enormous stride during the year, having increased by no less than $60 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., from Rs. $2,23,01,618$ to Rs. $3,57,95,887$.

Imports increased from Rs. $7,84,339$ to Rs. $17,62,578$, being at the rate of nearly 125 per cent., while exports rose by 58 per cent., from Rs. 2,15,17,279 to Rs. 3,40,33,309. The only other European countries which had a larger share of Indian trade last year than Belgium were France and Italy, and the trade of Belgium worked up to a figure not very substantially smaller than that of the latter country. The increase in the
import trade was distributed over a large number of articles, but specially large increases are noticeable in candles, sheet glass and glassware, iron and steel, railway material, and woollen goods. The increased values of exports are due to greatly angmented shipments of cotton, wheat, oil seeds, and hemp.

It may be remarked here that there is abundant room for the development of a considerable and permanent trade between India and Belgium. As a port, Antwerp is already to some extent, and will become to a greater extent hereafter with the extension of works there, a convenient commercial centre for a great part of Northern Europe. The industrial resources and capacity of the Belgian people and the free trade policy of the Government enable them to produce well and cheaply many articles which are in great and constant demand in India-textile fabrics, iron and other metals and metal ware, glass, railway material, paper, hardware, machinery, and other articles of lesser importance,-while there will be a reciprocal demand for raw material to feed the industrial establishments of Belgium and Northern Europe generally. The Exhibition to be held at Antwerp next year offers an excellent opportunity for making known Indian products to this thriving and industrious people, and it is to be hoped that the opportunity may not be lost. It may be predicted with confidence that the better the resources and wants of each country are made known to the other, the closer and more extended will their commercial relations become.
46. With France the trade of India rose from Rs. 7,75,78,186 to Rs. 9,22,69,868, France. the increase being at the rate of nearly 19 per cent. Imports increased by 60 per cent., and exports by nearly 16 per cent.

The principal increases in the imports were in clocks and watches, white and coloured cotton piece goods, saffron, salt, and silk goods, the import of these latter especially having been on a scale far in excess of that of $1882-83$ when the the trade had fallen to a very low point.' The imports of piece goods of silk mixed with other materials assumed larger dimensions than at any provious time, while the trade in pure silk still remained at a low point notwithstanding the recovery from the recent depression.

The larger value of exports to France was mainly due to an increase in the trade in oil seeds. Coffee, cotton, indigo, raw silk, and rice also represent an expanded trade, though the first two were still below the level of recent years. The rice sent to France is mostly of the kind used for distillation. The value of the rice exported last year was $17 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs-in 1882-83 it was 14 lakhs. Of mowa flowers, also used for distillation, the value was nearly $6 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The French consumption of Indian wheat was not equal to that of 1881-82 and that again was very much less than the demand of 1881-82.
47. The trade with Germany increased fairly during the year- -33 per cent. in Germany. imports and 19 per cent. in exports-but the trade is a small one: the value of imports was only a little over 12 lakhs and of exports under $61 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs; and it is unnecessary to enter into detail in regard to the items. Much of the trade of India with Germany is carried on through such ports as Trieste, Venice, Antwerp, Amsterdam, or via London, and is recorded in the returns under those heads.
48. With Holland the trade fell off considerably during the year, though it might Holland. have been hoped that the troable and money spent over the representation of India at the Amsterdam Exhibition would have stimulated trade. Imports fell from Rs. 1,84,615 to Rs. 47,438 , or to about one-fourth of the level of 1882-83. Exports fell from Rs. $45,27,768$ to Rs. $34,04,261$, or by more than 24 per cent. The imports of liquors almost ceased and the exports of wheat to Holland were only a third of those of the previous year. There was, however, a large increase of trade in cotton and linseed. Of tea 11,670 lbs. were exported, the first recorded export of Indian tea to Holland.
49. Imports from Italy show a heavy decline-only Rs. 80,08,225 as compared Italy. with Rs. $2,02,62,971$. The decrease lay entirely under the head of treasure, for comparatively little of the precious metals was shipped from Italy in 1883-84, while the imports in 1882-83 were no less than Rs. 1,58,18,645. In merchandise the imports of the year amounted to Rs. $51,87,825$ against Rs. $44,44,386$ in $1882^{-8} 83$, an increase of nearly 17 per cent. Most of this increase of trade occurred under the head of corals, white and coloured cottons, glass beads, brandy, and salt.

The exports from India to Italy increased by 4 per cent., from Rs. 3,38,35,073 to Rs. $3,52,07,409$. There was a considerable increase in the trade in rice, wheat, jute, rapeseed, til seed, and hides; with some diminution in the exports of cotton and silk.

| Malta. | 50. From Malta there are no imports worth mention, but large quantities of rice and wheat-mainly rice-are sent thither to be stored for a market. The value of the rice so sent last year amounted to about $96 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, and of wheat to $5 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. The total value of all exports came to Rs. 1,03,34,562, a large increase on 1882-83, due to larger quantities of rice going thither in the absence of a present market. This practice has increased very greatly of late years: in 1879-80 the value of the rice sent to Malta was no more than Rs. $14 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and it has continuously increased every year since until it has reached the figure mentioned above. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Russia. | 51. Of Indian trade with other European countries it seems unnecessary to speak in any detail. It presented no new feature during the year, except that for the first time there was a direct shipment, though of small importance, of rice to Russia. |
| Africa and adjacent islands. | 52. Most of the trade is conducted with Egypt, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Mauritius, Réunion, Natal. and the Cape of Good Hope. With other parts of the African Continent and the islands on the east and west coast the trade is of trifling dimensions. |
| Cape. | 53. Imports from the Cape hardly exist, the only items in the way of trade being coal and copper. <br> Exports last year were much larger than usual, having amounted to Rs. 13,36,878. They consist almost exclusively of rice, gunny bags, and teakwood, which form the staples of the small trade that exists. |
| Mozambique. | 54. The import trade with Mozambique amounted to Rs. $9,58,228$, which was more by $14 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. than the trade of the previous year. Exports fell from Rs. $17,00,434$ to Rs. $16,59,349$, a decrease of 'about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while imports of merchandise rose from Rs. $3,78,032$ to Rs. $5,01,780$, an increase of nearly one-third. The chief import is ivory, and it is to the increase of this article that the larger value of imports is due. About half of the total exports are re-exports from Bombay of foreign goods, in which cotton goods are prominent. In these there was a restriction of trade, while on the other hand Indian grey cottons were shipped in larger quantities. |
| Zanzibar. | 55. The imports from Zanzibar-into India do not seem to have a tendency to progress; if anything there are signs of restriction. In 1879-80 their value was a little over 28 lakhs; 1882-83 it was over 281 lakhs; last year it was under 26 lakhs. Exports to Zanzibar, on the other hand, have increased considerably. Last year they amounted to Rs. $52,38,542$ which was 11 per cent. in excess of the trade of the previous year. <br> From Zanzibar two staple articles are imported, ivory and cloves. India also receives some cocoanut kernel, gum (copal), fish maws and shark fins, horns, cowries, and various other products, but all of minor importance. The decline in the imports was due to the diminished imports of ivory and cloves. <br> A re-export trade of some dimensions is carried on from Bombay with Zanzibar, the staple of which is coloured cottons. In these however the trade does not seem to increase, a diversion from Bombay having been effected by the opening up of steam communication from Aden to Zanzibar. The other articles of European manufacture which are re-exported from Bombay are numerous enough, but individually of no importance. On the whole the re-export trade does not seem to thrive. While the re-export of English cottons to Zanzibar does not appear to increase, the export of Bombay cotton goods expands yearly, the trade comparing thus:- |
|  |   English cottons. Indian cottons. <br>   Yds. Yds. <br> $1882-83$ - - $\mathbf{7 , 1 7 0 , 4 7 1}$ <br> $1883-84$ - - $\mathbf{9 , 5 6 7 , 9 4 7}$ <br> $11,069,129$    |

In 1879-80 the exports of Indian cottons amounted to but little more than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million yards, the trade in English cottons being quite double this figure, The figures have now been entirely reversed, the trade in Indian cottons being twice as large as that in English cottons, at least so far as concerns re-exports from Bombay. The aggregate value of Indian cotton goods sent to Zanzibar last year was $12 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The only other Indian export of importance is rice ( $151,715 \mathrm{cwt}$., value $6 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs last year). The rest of the trade includes numerous items none of which is individually of any importance.

## Egypt.

56. If it were not for the nominal exports to Egypt of rice, wheat, and oilseeds, the trade in merchandise between India and that country would hardly be worth consideration. The imports from Egypt last year were less than seven lakhs in value, of
which about $2 \frac{8}{4}$ lakhs represented the value of salt brought hither from the Red Sea ports. Some apparel, cigarettes and tobacco, drugs and silk goods make up most of the remainder of the imports.

Treasure was imported to the value of $32 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.
Re-exports are unimportant also; coffee and raw silk are the principal items, and the aggregate last year was well under 4 lakhs.

The Indian exports to Egypt represented last year the considerable sum of 356 lakhs. The trade has increased greatly since 1879-80, when its aggregate was only 91 lakhs. But of this value nearly 300 lakhs represented the value of rice, wheat and oil seeds, shipped from India for the European market but nominally destined to Port Saïd, where the ship containing the cargo finds orders awaiting her as to the actual port of destination. This practice is the result of the speculative nature of many operations in rice and wheat, the ultimate destination of the grain being undecided and unknown when the ship leaves India with her cargo and being settled on her arrival in European waters by reference to the actual state of the markets.

Amongst the other articles of Indian origin sent to Egypt are coffee, in which there was a great fall in trade last year, indigo, which likewise declined materially, cutch, hides, gunny bags, sugar, and teakwood. There was a large increase in the trade in gunny bags, and this and indigo are the only articles of which it can be said with any certainty that they are intended for use in Egypt. The trade in teakwood shows a sudden and large development.
57. Imports from Mauritius were in-

Mauritive.

| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | $-88,56,062$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | $-76,88,116$ |

Exports thither were in-

| - |  |  |  |  | Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1882-83 | - | - | - | - | 59,26,690 |
| 1883-84 | - | - | - |  | 90,20,521 |

Sugar being the staple import from Mauritius the decline in imports means a reduction in the trade in that article, the importation of which has fallen gradually since 1880-81, when it had reached 746,209 cwt., until in 1883-84 only $501,108 \mathrm{cwt}$. were imported. This trade is subject, as has been pointed out before, to much fluctuation.

The exports of foreign merchandise to Mauritius last year amounted to just under five lakhs, the two principal items being cotton goods, and wheat.

Indian cottons do not appear to be in demand in Mauritius. The Jhole quantity exported last year only amounted to 258,034 yards and this small quantity was much in excess of the trade of previous years. The export of English cottons also from Bombay is comparatively very small. As there is a very large coolie population in the island the demand must be supplied from other sources than Bombay. It would probably be worth the while of Bombay manufacturers to take measures to ascertain whether there is not, as may reasonably be supposed, a considerable outlet in this island for their manufactures.

The export of rice was very much larger than in 1882-83, and food-grains generally-the trade constituting the bulk of the exports to Mauritius-were more extensively shipped than in the previous year. Oils, provisions, gunny bags and tobacco, were also sent in augmented quantities.
58. From Natal the imports to India are of no consequence; only a little coal, Natal. copper and sugar were received last year, aggregate value only Rs. 18,000.

The exports to Natal reached nearly nine lakhs of rupees, as against $6 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the previous year. The increase is due to some extent to the export of sugar, a new trade, the value of nhich last year reached $1 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. In other respects the export trade is similar to that with Mauritius, consisting of rice and other food-grains for the coolies, gunny bags, oils, and provisions. Here too there would seem to be an outlet for Indian cotton goods, not only amongst the Indian coolies employed by the colonists but amongst the indigenous population.
59. The island of Réunion figures for the first time this year as an exporter of Réanion. sugar to India, but it was on a very small scale (1,265 cwt., value Rs. 17,509). The total value of the imports was no more than Rs. 24,593 .

Indian goods were exported to the value of nearly 20 lakhs, a smaller amount than in 1882-83, but the trade fluctuates a good deal. The character of the exporta is similar to that of the exports to Mauritius and Natal, similar conditions existing. In rice, which forms the bulk of the export trade, there was some diminution as well as in provisions.
60. The trade with South America is of much the same character as with these

South Ameris: South African ports just mentioned. India sends thither rice, oils and provisions for the sustenance and comfort of the Indian coolie employed in the Colonies of Demerara, Cayenne, and Surinam and gunny bags for the packing of sugar. The total value of the exports last year was a little over $43 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, a sum which is not far from double the value of recent trade, the increase being due to a great augmentation in the export of rice.

Imports.
Rs.

- $52,62,618$
- 49,08,480
- $46,60,641$
- 93,43,420
- 52,91,060

Exports.
Expor

| $1879-80-$ |
| ---: |
| $1880-81-$ |
| $1881-82-$ |
| $1882-83-$ |
| $1883-84-$ |

- 3,28,66,501
- 2,61,82,252
- $\quad 2,69,54,335$
- $3,34,32,186$
- $\quad 3,10,26,892$

The reduction in the imports from the United States amounted to as much as 43 per cent. on the trade of $1882-83$, but the trade of that year was abnormally large by reason of the sudden development of the trade in kerosene oil, which constitutes the great bulk of the import trade. In 1882-83 there were imported of mineral oil more than 20 million gallons valued at nearly 87 lakhs of rupees. Last year the quantity fell to $12 \frac{3}{4}$ million gallons representing a value of only $49 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. The only other imports needing mention were clocks and watches, grey cotton goods, liquors, and tobacco. In the last mentioned of these trade of the year was at a low level compared with the trade of 1882-83. The imports of railway material also practically ceased. In grey goods also the trade was only half as large as that of 1882-83.

In the value of the export trade to the United States the decrease amounted to 7 'per cent., an appreciable decline, but nothing like the decline in the imports.

The value of the indigo exported fell from nearly 79 lakhs to 65 lakhs, and of jute from $81 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $56 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, these being the two chief articles in the export trado from this country to the United States. Caoutchouc, tanned skins, shell lac, saltpetre, all of them important in the trade with the States, show a restriction of greater or less extent, very marked in the case of shell lac, which fell off by 50 per cent., and tanned skins. The efforts made to develop a trade in tea have not so far been successful, as the figures of the exports will show :-

| 1 |  | lbs. | Rs. |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| $1879-80-$ | - | 65,944 | - | 51,799 |
| $1880-81-$ | - | 68,597 | - | 39,568 |
| $1881-82$ | - | 197,302 | - | $1,48,381$ |
| $1882-83-$ | - | 676,507 | - | $5,15,775$ |
| $1883-84-$ | - | 198,612 | - | $1,37,806$ |

$A_{s}$ to some extent balancing these restrictions there were expansions in the exports of cutch which increased threefold, in raw hides and skins, gunny bags and gunny cloth, rags, and linseed, the trade in this oil seed also increasing more than threefold. The net outcome of the trade of the year however was, as said above, a reduction of 7 per cent.
West Indies.
62. Trade with the West Indies is of the same character as with the South American colonies; consisting of the export of rice and other food-grains and provisions for the coolie population. Exports last year amounted to 12 lakhs of rupees in value, of which rice represented $11 \cdot 62$ lakhs, a considerable reduction on the trade of the two previous years. Imports are insiguificant.

Aden.
63. Between Aden and India there is a considerable trade, but it is hardly one that can be said to be increasing :-

|  | Imports. <br> Rs. |  | Exports. <br> Ra. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1879-80-$ | $-12,81,391$ | - | $49,20,276$ |
| $1880-81-$ | $-17,75,977$ | - | $74,89,149$ |
| $1881-82-$ | $-20,41,380$ | - | $51,40,902$ |
| $1882-83-$ | $-14,36,888$ | - | $57,75,720$ |
| $1883-84-$ | $-17,76,370$ | - | $61,05,989$ |

Both imports and exports were larger than those of 1882-83, Of the total imports of last year only Rs. $7,10,026$ represent the value of merchandise, the balance being treasure, which is imported annually to a fairly large extent from Aden. The two main articles of import are ivory and gums, the trade in the latter however exhibiting a tendency to decline. - Last year the imports were not half as much as those of 1882-83. The ivory trade on the other hand has increased slightly. Its importance in the trade of Aden may be estimated by the fact that its value represents about a third of the aggregate value of the imports. Fish maws and shark fins and shells and cowries are the only other merchandise of any importance shipped to India from Aden.

Foreign merchandise is re-exported to Aden from Bombay to some considerable extent-value last year $10 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs-of which British cotton goods (twist and piece goods represented over $6 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The trade is of the same character as that with Zanzibar, Arabia and Persia. Aden indeed is merely a depót for the supply of the adjacent regions: in itself it has hardly any trade.

Exports of Indian goods:-

|  |  | Rs. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1879-80$ | - | - | - | - |
| $188,42,438$ |  |  |  |  |
| $1880-81$ | - | - | - | - |
| $189,66,943$ |  |  |  |  |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | - |
| $41,51,162$ |  |  |  |  |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | - |
| $48,62,785$ |  |  |  |  |

This may be called on the whole a trade with a tendency to increase. The principal items are cotton twist and piece goods, the value of which last year exceeded 29 lakhs. This trade has decidedly increased during the last few years. Next in importance is rice (value $5 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs last year). Wheat was exported in large quantities until last year when the trade fell to a low point. There is also a tolerably extensive trade in other food-grains and flour. Tobacco makes a considerable figure in the returns still, though the exports have steadily diminished year by year for the last five years. The exports of ginger and pepper on the other hand keep increasing. 64.

|  | Imports. <br> Rs. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  |  | Exports. <br> Rs. |  |
| $1879-80-$ | $-72,02,274$ | - | $91,31,821$ |
| $1880-81-$ | $-98,56,688$ | - | $1,07,36,067$ |
| $1881-82-$ | $-83,05,589$ | - | $99,36,833$ |
| $1882-83-$ | $-73,18,351$ | - | $82,66,310$ |
| $1883-84-$ | $-60,36,831$ | - | $77,88,572$ |

The imports always consist much more largely of treasure than of merchandise. Last year the value of the merchandise imported was less than 28 lakhs and there has been a steady diminution in the aggregate value year by year for the last five years. The two most important items are dates and pearls. The value of the former last year was Rs. $10,39,505$ and of the latter Rs. 4,77,375. It may however safely be assumed that the actual imports of pearls are much understated in the returns, much of them not being registered at all. Gums, fish maws and shark fins, and salt, are the most prominent of the other articles imported.

British piece goods and sugar are the only articles of foreign origin which are largely re-exported. The value of the former last year was about $12 \frac{1}{5}$ lakhs and of the latter over $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. But there is an active peddling trade done in a great variety of other goods.

The exports of Indian goods to Arabia last year amounted to Rs. 49,18,101, of which Ks. $26,65,149$ represented the value of rice. The exports of this grain and of other food-grains hare been greatly reduced during the last two years. Amongst other exports of importance coffee also shows a great decline, only $7,155 \mathrm{cwt}$. having been exported compared with $10,828 \mathrm{cwt}$. in 1882-83 and 15,319 cwt. in 1881-82. The trade in cotton twist and piece goocis also fell off though slightly. English goods are taken to Arabia from Bombay in the proportion of more than two to one as compared with Indian cotton goods: these textures however are largely of a kind not yet made in the Bombay mills.

Ginger, pepper and sugar are the only other articles shipped to Arabia in appreciably large quantities, though the list of articles is long.

Ceplon. 65. Import and export trade with Ceylon :-

Imports.
Rs.
$\begin{array}{llr}1879-80- & -1,04,59,523 \\ 1880-81- & 74,11,195 \\ 1881-82- & - & 69,60,717 \\ 1882-83- & - & 87,74,231 \\ 1883-84- & - & 67,91,483\end{array}$

Exports. Rs.

- 2,66,73,080
- 2,36,24,780
- 2,05,96,643
- 1,86,17,354
- 1,96,56,757

There is an active interchange of silver between Ceylon and India, a considerable proportion of the imports of silver generally representing transshipments for Calcutta of siliver from Europe or elsewhere, and the figures given above, which include treasure, are much in excess of the figures representing the value of merchandise only. These for the same years are:-

| Imports. Rs. |  |  |  |  | Exports. Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 48,10,979 | - | - | - | - | 2,00,20,316 |
| 49,53,806 | - | - | - | - | 1,77,85,316 |
| 40,18,387 | - | - | - | - | 1,61,53,163 |
| 57,37,866 | - | - |  | - | 1,39,26,160 |
| 56,88,389 | - | - | - | - | 1,53,50,147 |

The import trade seems therefore to be on the increase while the reverse must be said of the exports from India. The imports of coffee last year were reduced to a very low point and the reduction followed on a reduction in each of the two previous years. The trade in grey cottons of English manufacture, which were sent in considerable quantities to the ports of Southern India, also last year was carried on on a very restricted scale; in 1880-81 the value was $12 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, last year it was less than $3 \frac{1}{1}$ lakhe. Betelnuts and kopra (cocoanut kernel) together constituted last year nearly half the aggregate value of the whole import trade. The development of the latter has been as large as it was rapid. Three years ago the trade was of little importance. In 1882-83 its value amounted to Rs. $9,11,724$ and last year to Rs. $10,87,085$. The betelnut trade has also augmented, but more slowly: in 1879-80 its value was Rs. 10,07,443, last year Rs. 14,39,963. A large importation of copper last year must have consisted of Australian or Japanese copper, brought to India viá Colombo. In gunny bags, cocoanut oil, shells, and timber and woods, there is a fairly large trade. The gunny bags are, so far as they are not required for local packing, sent from Calcutta to Colombo as a matter of convenience and economy as regards freight and thence brought to the ports of Southern India by the small coasting vessels that carry on the local traffic between those places.

Amongst the exports to Ceylon may be noted British and Indian cotton piece goods, cattle, rice and other focd-grains and pulse, bones for manure, oils, oilseeds and oilcake, gunny bags, salted fish, flour and other provisions, spices, sugar. teakwood, and manufactures of wood. The trade in rice represented more than half the value of the whole export trade, but the trade has been greatly restricted within the last two jears, averaging about 81 lakhs in value against 133 lakhs five years ago. Exports of grain and pulse generally have greatly declined during the last two years. On the other hand the shipments of Indian piece goods have made great progress. Only about 4 million yards were exported in $1882-83$, while last year they were just under 6 million yards representing a value of nearly 86 lakhs of rupees. The trade in handkerchiefs, which are used mainly to tie round the head or waist and not for the hand, is a small one and is not progressive. Oilcake and bones are in regular demand for the coffee plantations and the demand is on the whole maintained notwithstanding the depressed condition of the coffee industry. With the extension of tea planting in Ceylon a large export of tea seed from India has commenced. Last year the value of this seed amounted to about $2 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs.
66.

Imports.

| $1879-80-$ | $-5,58,69,579$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $1880-81-$ | $-3,69,90,455$ |
| $1881-82-$ | $-4,43,04,687$ |
| $1882-83-$ | $-4,50,57,306$ |
| $1883-84-$ | $-4,04,71,114$ |

[^1]These figures include the imports of the precious metals which are large, China being, next to England, the greatest source of supply of gold and silver to India. Exclusive of treasure the figures of trade in merchandise are as follow :-

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Imports. } \\ & \text { Rs. } \end{aligned}$ | Exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1879-80 - | - 1,57,90,744 | - 15,52,36,773 |
| 1880-81. | - 1,98,97,618 | - 14,94,36,502 |
| 1881-82 - | - 1,54,09,611 | - 13,62,50,499 |
| 1882-83. | - 2,07,20,370 | - 13,16,01,055 |
| 1883-84 - | - 2,13,36,436 | - 13,17,56,052 |

The largest import from China is raw silk. The value of this product last year amounted to Rs. $75,41,874$, which was much smaller than the value (Rs. $84,57,304$ ) of the imports of the previous yean It was still, however, very largely in excess of the average value of recent years. Silk piece goods (which stand next in order of importance) on the other hand increased in value to over 40 lakhs from a value of a little over 34 lakhs. Here too the development of trade has been considerable. Sugarrefined and candy-represented a value of Rs. $33,66,057$, a very remarkable increase on the value (Rs. 14,42,511) of $1882-83$ and on those of recent years. These three items account for nearly 150 out of the 213 lakhs which represented the value of the whole import trade of last year. Less important than these are-
(1.) Tea, with a value of nearly 20 lakhs last year for a quantity of $2,340,767 \mathrm{lbs}$., a quantity equal to about 4 per cent. of the whole production of India.
(2.) Copper, unwrought : value last year Rs. $8,82,607$, a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. on the imports of $1882-83$, but this is a very variable trade;
(3.) Drugs (chiefly camphor and cassia lignea), value $8 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, which is a slightly smaller sum than the value of 1882-83;
(4.) Glass and glassware, mainly in the form of glass bangles, value Rs. 7,93,135, that of the previous year having been Rs. $9,21,300$;
(5.) Fireworks, value Rs. 3,40,707, a slightly smaller trade than in 1882-83.

None of the remaining items in the list of imports constitute a considerable trade.
The bulk of the imports from China is received from Hong-Kong, tea alone forming an exception to the rule. Of that article much the largest proportion-quite four-fifths last year-is shipped to India direct from the Treaty Ports. The value of this tea constituted about half of the aggregate value of all the imports into India from the Treaty Ports, the aggregate being Rs. $35,60,761$ of which tea represented Rs. $17,12,896$. The only other goods received in any quantity from the Treaty Ports were sugar and raw silk, the shipments of the former last year being the first of the kind direct from those ports.

There is no re-export trade of importance from India to China. Provisions alone are sent thither in any quantity. These consist mainly of fish maws and shark fins (delicacies much esteemed by Chinese) brought from Sonmiani and the coasts of Arabia to Bombay and thence shipped to China. The value of these last year was a little under $4 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and, adding to them the value of fish maws and shark fins obtained from India waters, the total trade in these comestibles reached a value of about 6 lakhs.

It is hardly necessary to say that the staple of the Indian exports to China is opium. This drug last year represented a value of Rs. $10,28,83,526$, being 78 per cent. of the whole exports of merchandise from India to China. This sum was a small increase on the value of the trade in $1882-83$, Rs. $10,14,00,789$ which was 77 per cent. of that year's trade. The number of chests exported was in-

$$
\begin{array}{lllll}
\text { trace } \\
18323-8 & - & - & - & -80,696 \\
1883-84 & - & - & - & -83,728
\end{array}
$$

of these 27,481 were shipped direct to Treaty Ports last year and 56,239 to Hong-Kong.
The other exports to China which need remark are
(1) Cotton twist and yarn-

| Lbs. |  | Rs. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports in $1882-83-$ | $-37,372,185$ | - | - | $1,49,78,944$ |
| $"$ |  |  |  |  |

China is much the largest market outside India for Bombay twist, and the trade has nearly doubled itself within the last five years. The outbreak of hostilities between France and China has therefore been regarded with grave concern by the millowners of Bombay, and no doubt if hostilities are prolonged the mills will suffer heavily by the interruption and dislocation of this very important trade. The export of manufactured u 15657 .

## xxyj

cotton goods is by no means large as yet, though it is increasing. The value last year was Rs. $3,18,445$.
(2.) Raw cotton.

| Cus. |  | R. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1882-83$ | - | $-368,556$ | - |
| $1883-84$ | - | $-313,226$ | - |

(3.) Gunny bags, of which $14,669,343$ were exported last year, value Rs. $18,25,136$, and it may be added that gunny cloth to the value of a little less than $2 \frac{1}{9}$ lakhs were also exported last year. Under both heads the trade sensibly increased.

Thus while the Bombay cotton mills found Chinese customers for their goods to the value of nearly 162 lakhs, the Calcutta jute mills found custom in China to the extent of about 21 lakhs-a total support from that country to the mill industry of India of 183 lakhs of rupees. Any circumstances which tend to interrupt such an extensive trade as this cannot but be viewed with anxiety.
(4.) Saltpetre-mainly used in the manufacture of fireworks-value of trade last year a little under 9 lakhs.

The other exports to China are comparatively unimportant and require no particular mention.

The proportion of the export trade which is directed to the Treaty Ports of China is much larger than is the proportion of the import trade. While exports to HongKong last year amounted to Rs. $9,76,91,343$ the trade to the Treaty Ports aggregated Rs. $3,40,64,709$, or a little less than three tenths of the whole. Nearly all this sum represented the value of opium, of which a substantial proportion ( 27,489 chests out of the 88,728 shipoed last year) is taken direct to the 'Treaty Ports.

| Japan. | 67. The direct imports from Japan are of no importance. The value of the exports thither was last year Rs. 28,78,721. The bulk of this trade consists of cotton twist, which finds in Japan a yearly extending circle of demand, as the following figures indicate:- |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Last year a consignment of teakwood was sent to Japan, the first of the kind, representing a value of a little under 2 lakhs. The shipments of gunny bags (579,500 in number, valưe Rs. 1,18,686) were also very much larger (seven times) than the exports of the previous year which were the first on record. The trade in cotton piece goods is still small though increasing. The direct exports of Indian merchandise to Japan have augmented so steadily and quickly during the last five years that the figures are of interest, showing as they do the expansion in the trade in Indian twist :- |
|  |  |
| Java. | 68. Practically nothing is imported from Java, and the exports thithe are of no importance. There is a small but increasing export of cotton' twist, the value of which last year reached Rs. $1,45,990$. In 1882-83 there was an active export of rice from Burma to this island, but it fell to next to nothing last year. |

Persia.
69.
$1879-80-$
$1880-81-$
$1881-82$
$1882-83-$
$1883-84$

Imports.
Rs.

$$
59,26,794
$$

$$
53,53,726
$$

Exports.
Rs.
1,25,36,000

1,47,66,721

$$
\text { -55,67,253 - } 1,27,76,147
$$

$$
-76,63,397-1,29,80,360
$$

$$
\text { - } 77,32,768
$$

## xxvii

These sums include treasure. The imports of merchandise, treasure being excluded, were as follow for the same years :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { RR. } \\
& 53,72,103 \\
& 49,08,732 \\
& 49,36,205 \\
& 57,36,204 \\
& 56,39,728
\end{aligned}
$$

The imports which represent the largest value are dates and other dried fruits (about $11 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs last year)-a tolerably steady trade, but giving little sign of advance. Raw cotton stands next, but it is not an increasing trade. It is used in the Bombay mills as a substitute for Indian cotton when the supply of the latter is not sufficient for requirements or the price runs to too high a level. When there are large crops in Indian and prices in the European market are comparatively low, Bombay millowners have little inducement to buy cotton from Persia. Last year a little less than $43,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. were imported, a larger quantity than in 1882-83, but the price was a good deal lower.

Pearls come next, with a value of Rs. 6,59,700 last year, but there is little doubt that these figures do not represent the whole of the imports. Horses are also an itern of some importance: last year 1,502 were imported on a declared valuation of Rs. $4,78,410$, giving them an average value of 318 each. Horse dealers in Bombay, which is the place to which these horses are brought, must make handsome profits if these declarations of value are correct.

Raw wool and madder (or manjit) are also articles in which there is a fairly large trade. The imports of madder last year (Rs. 3,85,440) were greatly in excess of the trade of previous years. The imports of asafœetida on the other hand were somewhat smaller than in 1882-83. Raw silk also fell off by nearly 50 per cent.

The exports of merchandise are as follow:-

|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Indian } \\ & \text { Rs. } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1879-80 | - | - | 70,14,694 |  | 33,06,852 |
| 1880-81 | - | - | 72,26,267 | - | 32,10,243 |
| 1881-82 | - |  | 89,43,804 | - | 27,63,634 |
| 1882-83 | - | - | 92,06,424 | - | 30,32,361 |
| 1883-84 | - | - | 1,09,33,919 |  | 28,10,767 |

Bombay has thus become more and more a depôt for the reception of European goods and their reshipment to Persia, while Indian goods do not appear to find extended markets in that country. The priucipal products of Indian origin comprised in this trade are indigo and rice. The trade in indigo does not give signs of increasing: last year the exports were valued at less than 8 lakhs, the value in 1882-83 having been over 11 lakhs, and the quanity vas proportionately smaller. - The value of the exports of rice was $7 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, an increase on 'the trade of the previous year, but this is a fluctuating trade the condition of which depends upon the outturn of crops in Persia. Five years ago it was nearly twice as large as it was last year. Indian twist and piece goods find a very small and restricted market in Persia and there are no other goods exported which are worth mention. English twist and piece goods on the contrary are largely and increasingly in demand, coloured goods especially, and the re-exports of twist last year $(936,775 . \mathrm{lb}$. ., value Rs. $5,46,514)$ were double those of $1882-83$. The value of cotton manufactures irr 1882-63, was Rs. 65,22,626, last year it was Rs. 69,90,559. Sugar was re-exported to the jalue of nearly 15 lakhs, and the trade in copper iron and other metals is also active ànd fncreasing. 'Of China tea 414,869 lbs., value Rs. $3,94,444$, were exported. This is an increasing trade to the existence of which the notice of the tea planters of India was dratn in the review of trade for 1882-83 as indicating, with other known facts as to the import of Java tea into Persia, an outlet for their leaf which should not be theglected, Nothing seems to have been done, however, as yet, for the export of Indian tea to Persia in, 1883-84 reached only 13,269 lbs.


## xxviii

Of merchandise alone the imports and exports were:-

| Imports. |  |  |  | Exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rs. |  |  |  | Rs. |
| 1,27,86,448 | - | - | - | 2,72,32,976 |
| 1,47,62,440 | - | - | - | 3,16,17,470 |
| 1,54,18,852 | - | - | - | 3,52,41,043 |
| 1,59,66,919 | - | - | - | 3,63,87,345 |
| 1,61,28,886 | - | - | - | 3,06,53,028 |

The principal imports are :-
(1.) Spices, mainly betelnuts and pepper. Value of imports Rs. $23,90,846$ which is a slight increase on the trade of 1882-83. The trade in betelnuts was nearly doubled, and the imports of pepper were reduced by more than 50 per cent., the relative positions of the two spices being almost exactly reversed and the general result but little affected.
(2.) Tin, unwrought : $38,167 \mathrm{cwt}$., value just over 23 lakhs, were imported. In 1882-83 the imports amounted to $41,657 \mathrm{cwt}$., representing a value of 27 lakhs; but the imports of last year were still very considerably larger than the average of recent years.
(3.) Silk, raw : value Rs. $18,37,774-a$ moderate increase on the trade of the preceding year.
(4.) Silk piece-goods': value it little over 9 lakhs: also a moderate increase.
(5.) Salted fish: value Rs. 8,16,465.
(6.) Other provisions were imported to a value somewhat in excess of the value of salted fish.
Amongst other goods imported in smaller quantities from the Straits are coffee, sugar, gambier, cotton goods, camphor, cocoanuts, tea, and umbrellas; some of them the products of the Settlement itself, others brought to Singapore and Penang as a depôt from China, Java, the Philippines, and other parts for reshipment to India or elsewhere. As the trade in these goods and in the others detailed in the long list given in the returns is of comparatively small importance, it is not necessary to recapitulate the figures of the year.

European cotton goods to the value of $16 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were re-exported last year to the Straits, the trade being a little in excess of the previous year's. It is not an increasing trade, however, as that in Indian cotton goods certainly is. The exports of Indian piece-goods have increased in five years from 965,939 yards to $3,799,104$ yards, and their value from Rs. 3,15,581 to Rs. 12,57,752, steady progress being exhibited each year. The two most important items in the export trade, however, are opium and rice. The trade in opium was in :-

$$
\begin{array}{cccc} 
& & \text { Chests. } & \text { Rs. } \\
1882-83 & - & - & 10,316, \text { value } \\
1,24,90,570 \\
1883-84 & - & 7,320 \quad " & 89,43,170
\end{array}
$$

these being the lowest figures reached for the last five years. In rice also there was a material restriction of trade:-

| Cwt. | Rs. |
| :---: | :---: |
| $1882-83-$ |  |
| $1883-84,-$ | $-4,092,521$, value $1,21,01,949$ |
| $91,26,870$ |  |

The other more important items are :-
(1.) Gunny bags: value last year $17 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs-a reduction in the value of the previous year due to reduction of price, for the number exported was slightly larger.
(2.) Cotton, raw. This trade nearly doubled itself during the year, rising to a tolerably high figure.

| , |  | Cwt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1882-83 | - | 34,569, | value 6,70,084 |
| 1883-84 |  | 66,282 | , 13,53,159 |

(3.) Jadestone: value Rs. $8,12,960$. This is sent to the Straits mainly for reshipment to China. It is subject to considerable fluctuation, owing to the situation of the jade mines in Independent Burma, and the uncertainty of business, which depends upon the capricious action of Burmese officials.
Raw and dressed hides, horses and cattle, wax, ghee, fish maws and shark fins castor oil, essential seeds, silk pieces-goods, and cutch are amongst the other articles

## xxix

exported to the Straits; but the trade in these does not offer any feature of special interest, nor are the figures of much importance. On the whole, the total value of the exports of Indian produce to the Straits exhibits a notable reduction, which is due to the restriction in those two great items, opium and rice.
71. There was some development in the import trade last year, the value of the Sumatra. betelnuts sent to India-these constituting the whole of the trade-having risen to over six lakhs of rupees, more than double the value of the trade in 1882-83. Rice, cotton piece-goods, and teakwood were exported, but in small quanties, and the direct trade with Sumatra is still quite insignificant.

| 72. |  |  |  |  |  | Turkey in Asia. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Imports. Rs. |  | Exports. Rs. |  |
|  | 1879-80 | - | - 41,53,697 | - | 40,10,883 |  |
|  | 1880-81 | - | - 38,53,706 | - | 39,58,861 |  |
|  | 1881-82 | - | - 46,69,438 | - | 35,91,764 |  |
|  | 1882-83 | $i$ | - 63,51,650 | - | 42,36,121 |  |
|  | 1883-84 | - | - 49,07,218 | - | 40,07,404 |  |

More that half the average annual valne of imports represents treasure.
The largest trade is im "dates, of which the value last year was $10 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs: it exhibits no tendency to increase, rather the reverse. The production last year is said to have been below the average. Wheat represented a value of $5 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and horses of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. There is nothing else worth mentioning. The whole trade in merchandise aggregated Rs. $22,27,269$-a sum which was rather smaller than the value of the preceding year.

About half of the exports are re-exports of foreign merchandise, of which English piece goods (Rs. 10,21,594) and sugar (Rs. $3,45,035$ ) comprised the bulk last year, as they always do. Hardly any Indian piece goods are taken, and the only Indian exports of consequence are indigo ( 10 lakhs), gunny bags (over $3 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs), and coffee (under 2 lakhs). There has been a material restriction in the exports of coffee during the last two years. The trade in bags is an increasing one. For indigo the demand is tolerably steady, but hardly progressing.
73. Trade is practically confined to the export of opium-a trade which com- Cochin menced three years ago. Exports last year 771 chests, value Rs. 9,38,735. This China business is increasing.


- The figures for exports all relate to merchandise, no gold or silver being sent to Australia from India.

Horses and copper are still, as they have always been, the principal imports. The considerable development of trade during the last two years occurs under these two heads and that of coal, which is the only other import of any consequence. The imports of copper last year were $80,297 \mathrm{cwt}$. , valued at Rs. 34,06,449. The horses imported numbored 3,272 , value Rs. 12,72,760, the number being only 56 in excess of those imported in 1882-83. The average price, however, has largely increased, from Rs. 332 to Rs. 390 . Coal represented a value of Rs. 4,90,722 last year. There were various other increases in minor articles, due mainly to the importation of goods for show at the Calcutta International Exhibition, but nothing which invites particular mention.

The number of gunny bags exported to Australia fell from 21,867,902 in 1882-83 to $12,543,198$ in 1883-84, and their value from Rs. $74,27,255$ to lis. $40,78,909$. This great shrinkage of trade, in what is by a long way the most important article in the exports from India to Australia, largely affected the aggregate of trade.

Tea also was reduced from $2,772,461 \mathrm{lbs}$, to $379,204 \mathrm{lbs}$., and its value from Rs. $18,17,789$ to Rs. $2,43,384$. Rice fell from Rs. $3,49,055$ to Rs. $2,64,025$; raw jute from Rs. $1,59,085$ to Rs. 1,19,575; and teakwood from Rs. 2,16,098 to Rs. 1,980 . The returns of the export trade, in short, are wholly unsatisfactory. The tea trade, from which much was hoped, has practically collapsed, for the present at any rate, and in. every other article of any importance there has been a serious restriction of trade. Much has been said in connexion with the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880-81 and the Calcutta Exhibition of 1883-84 of the capacity of India and the Colonies to develop an extensive commercial interchange with profit to both countries, and it cannot be doubted that the trade is susceptible of being developed in course of time to dimensions equal to those of the trade between India and any other country, England excepted. But it seems clear enough that the time has not yet arrived, and that those who expect great things immediately will be disappointed, especially those who think that there is a great market in India for Australian products and manufactures. In the review of trade for 1882-83, I referred to the causes which at present obstruct the progress of Indo-Australian trade, and it is not necessary to revert to them here; it is sufficient to say that their removal must be the work of time, and that they will not disappear until the Australian Colonies become much more largely a manufacturing country than they are now, and until the fiscal policy of the Colonial Administrations is radically altered. In the tea trade alone was it possible for India at once to secure a great Australinn market now monopolised by China, but the chances of success in this direction have been materially affected by causes which will be stated in the general remarks in the section of this review which treats of the export trade under the head of Tea.

## IMPORT TRADE.

75. A change has been made in the returns. The simple alphabetical enumeration of articles has given place to a classification under certain main heads and sub-heads in accordance with the system adopted in the English and French returns of trade. The heads adopted are those noted below. In each case the total value of the imports of the last two years is also given.


## xxxi

76. The value of the imports under the first of these heads is quite trifling compared to the gross total. Under the second head-articles of food and drink-the value amounted to 10 per cent. of the gross total of the year. In this head are comprised the important items of liquors, provisions (including oilman's stores, dried fruits, salted fish and other edibles), salt, spices, sugar.

The third head-raw materials and unmanufactured goods-comprises the two important items of coal and raw silk, which represent about two-thirds of the total under this head. The aggregate of this head is not more than 5.8 per cent. of the gross total of imports.

The fourth and most important of these heads represented more than 82 per cent. of the whole import trade. Under this head the items of cotton twist and cotton goods represent nearly 58 per cent. of the whole head, while they also represent 47.6 per cent. of the whole imports of merchandise into India.
77. The following are the principal goods imported into India, arranged in the order of their importance during the year, with the value of the trade in each item in each of the last five years:-

|  | Rs. | K\%. | Ks. | Rs. | Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Cotton goods (including twist pris yarn) - | 19,66,08,170 | 26,60,98,935 | 23,39,41,634 | 24,81,00,625 | 25,10,83,306 |
| 2. Metals, including hardware and cutlery, \&c. - | 3,84,51,931 | 4,33,22,336 | 4,14,34,866 | 5,40,77,770 | 5,98,94,8.97 |
| 3. Silk, raw, and manufactures | 1,52,11,255 | 2,41,74,021 | 1,96,09,163 | 2,05,19,229 | 2,17,09,230 |
| 4. Machinery and millworis | 61,68,327 | 76,98,437 | 1,22,10,454 | 1,24,23,985 | 1,78,88,682 |
| 5. Railway plant and rolling atock | 1,03,30,492 | 1,11,77,649 | 1,07,95,093 | 1,n,64,342 | 1,63,32,830 |
| 6. Liquors | 1,30,92,845 | d,38,65,658 | 1,30,86,720 | 1,33,46,139 | 1,38,93,773 |
| 7. Woollen goods - | 92,78,764 | 1,29,91,299 | 1,12,12,320 | 98,48,725 | 1,21,70,531 |
| 8. Coal = | 1,13,82,075 | 1,23,98,552 | 1,02,00,436 | 1,01,98,835 | 1,16,37,904 |
| 9. Sugar, refined and unrefined | 1,06,87,881 | 1,61,11,572 | 1,24,37,580 | 1,08,69,610 | 1,14,83,701 |
| 10. Provisions | 1,04,88,322 | 92,01,815 | 1,05,30,831 | 1,08,71,86! | 1,03,39,314 |
| 11. Apparel (ineluding haberdashery and mallinery, boots and shoes, but excluding hosiery) | 57,41,552 | 71,76,858 | 72,17,540 | 86,26,011 | 97,38,110 |
| 12. Oils | 54,59,315 | 52,91,746 | 56,05,853 | 1,05,08,967 | 65,42,278 |
| 13. Salt | 76,25,321 | 66,55,174 | 56,90,671 | 51,51,838 | 62,30,110 |
| 14. Glass and glassware | 32,93,209 | 38,02,409 | 45,48,024 | 48,37,427 | 56,00,615 |
| 15. Spices - - | 52,63,283 | 54,28,610 | 50,71,979 | 51,08,537 | 55,71,094 |
| Total | 24,90,82,742 | 44,53,95,071 | 40,96,92,564 | 43,66,53,902 | 46,01,15,775 |

In no other item does the trade amount to as much as 50 lakhs in value and in every case it is a great deal below that sum.

These items may conveniently be treated in the order of classification given above.
78. The horses imported numbered altogether 5,667 , which was 194 more than in 1882-83: value $20 \frac{1}{5}$ lakhs, a figure which when compared with the value of the previous Animals, year (Rs. $18,68,150$ ) indicates a better stamp of horses and a corresponding higher living. price. Australia remains the main source of supply and with the substitution which has to some extent been effected of steamers for sailing vessels in the transport of the animals, the trade is being conducted in more satisfactory conditions for the beasts as well as their owners. Arrangements are being made now by the head of the remount department of the army, who has been sent to the Colonies for the purpose, to introduce a system by which a certain stamp of horses will be bred and imported for the cavalry. For Western India the shores of the Persian Gulf produce all the horses imported. Importations of horses, mainly from Australia, have greatly increased during the last few years.

The trade in animals other than horses is quite trifling.

| 79. This head includes:- |  | Class II. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Coffee. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | Provisions. | Articles of food and |
| Fruits and Vegetubles. | Salt. | food and drink. |
| Grain and Pulse. Hops. | Spices. |  |
| Liquors. | Tea. |  |

80. Coffee.-Mostly imported from the Straits into Bombay and chiefly intended for re-export when it is almost always declared and shipped as Indian coffee. The imports, however, are neither large nor increasing, last year they were only 22,231 cwt., value under $5 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.
81. Fruits and Veġetables.—An increasing trade, value last year Rs. 22,37,196. The heading is apt to mislead, for the largest part of the value ( $19 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) represents cocoanuts and cocoanut kernels which are imported from Ceylon, the Maldives and the Straits for the expression of oil, not to be eaten.
82. Grain and Pulse.-A small trade in ordinary times in India, assuming importance only when famine afflicts the land.
83. Hops.-Although hops have been produced with success in Kashmir, the production has as yet been so small that India may be said still to be entirely dependent upon the imported article. The imports have certainly not increased in proportion to the extension of brewing operations. These are the figures for the last five years :-

$$
\begin{array}{rcccc}
1879-80 . & 1880-81 . & 1881-82 . & 1882-83 . & 1883-84 . \\
\text { Cw्t. }-3,185 & 2,716 & 2,795 & 1,940 & 2,802 .
\end{array}
$$

The reduction in 1882-83 was coincident with an excessive rise in prices caused by the failure of the hop crop in England. How the Indian brewers have managed to increase their production of beer without materially increasing their stock of hops is a matter for conjecture; perhaps they have practised judicious economy, perhaps they have used innocuous substitutes. Anyhow their beer is wholesome and sound.
84. Liquors.-The importation of beer shows hardly any; if any, tendency to increase:-

|  | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gallons $-1,065,347$ | $1,152,678$ | $1,199,395$ | $1,170,554$ | $1,261,444$. |

And yet with the increasing European population, it would have progressed with sensible rapidity if it had not been replaced by country-brewed beer, by other liquors, or if the consumption had not been reduced by the spread of temperance. Probably all three causes have combined to restrict the consumption of malt fiquor. A great taste has been developed for the lighter beers of German origin, esfecially what is known as Pilsener. Even Bass and Company have had to brew a lighter tap for Indian consumption.

In conrexion thith beer it may be of interest to state the quantity brewed in the country. The figures given by the brewers are these:


This shows an increase of more thar million gallons within the last five years. In 1883 the army took $1,936,221$ gallons, leaving 661,077 gallons for consumption by the public, being rather more than half as much as was imported. The purchases for the army have much more than doubled within the last five years, for in 1879 they amounted to no more than 872,096 gallons. The operations of the brewers of Northern India are being widely extended now. A brewery is at work at Lucknow producing excellent beer, another is being established at Darjeeling, a third is projected at Poona, and a fourth at Peshin in Southern Afghanistan. Within the next three or four years the production will probably increase by apother million gallons.

The increase has been under 10 per cent. in five years, or an average of less than 2 per cent. annually. As far as European consumption is concerned, it may be affirmed that it has hardly, if at all, increased, but considerable quantities of very cheap spirit are imported for native consumption. In whisky there is a continued increase with as continued a decline in brandy.
86. Wines and Liqueurs.-Imports in :-

| $1879-80$ | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gallons $-443,985$ | 481,153 | 430,900 | 418,169 | 422,140 |

This is an increase of less than one per cent, in the year, but the trade is still materially smaller than it has been in recent years. The consumption of claret and sherry has

## xxxiii

decidedly been restricted, while in other wines there is not much change in the extent of trade. Attempts were made, with doubtful success, at the Calcutta Exhibition to introduce Australian wines to the Indian public. These wines have against them no doubt two facts: they have not been manufactured to stand the Indian climate and will not keep well here, and also certain improvements are required to remove a flavour which is peculiar to some of them. But the chief obstacle is that people who drink wine are generally conservative in their predilections.
87. The money value of the liquor of all kinds imported was, in-

|  | $\begin{gathered} 1882-83 . \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1883-84. } \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Malt liquor | 27,23,226 | 30,32,236 |
| Spirits - | 67,49,693 | 68,20,983 |
| Wines and liqueurs | 38,45,705 | 40,11,383 |
| Other sorts - | 27,515 | 29,171 |
| Total | - $1,33,46,139$ | 1,38,93,773 |

being an increase in value of just over 4 per cent., which was more than double the increase in quantity.
88. It may be noted here that the Customs authorities in Bombay mention the fact that large importations have been made there of cheap spirit, much over proof, in wood, and that empty brandy bottles fetch a good price in the local market, especially if the labels are intact. This seems to be a matter for investigation by the officers of health and police.
89. Provisions.-Of the specified kinds of provisions, dates from the Persian Gulf and salted fish from the Straits and the Mekran coast are the most important. Dates last year represented a value of close on $24 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, a smaller figure than in recent years, the result of poor crops in the palm groves of Asiatic Turkey. The value of salted fish was $10 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. A considerable proportion of the salted fish imported from the Straits is, with the evil-smelling preparation known in Burma as ngapee, a paste universally used by Burmans as a condiment with their rice, sent on to Upper Burma for consumption there. The fish brought from Mekran and Sonmiani is salted whole and is consumed in Western India. Cheese is imporfed for consumption by the European population, to the value of more than $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs a year. Very little is made in India, and that little not good, but there would seem to be an opening for a profitable industry in this direction, as well as in the manufacture of •butter. Why do not some of the philanthropists who are trying to settle Eurasians on farms in the hills think of this as an industry that mighi be very profitable? Flour was imported last year to a larger extent than ever, $2 \frac{3}{4}$ miflion pounds, worth nearly $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs : an unnecessary import if ever there was one, for India should be able not only to make all the flour required for local needs, but to export flour of excellent quality on the largest scale. In "Other sorts" of provisions-in large proportion canned meats, fruits and vegetables, oils, sauces and condiments, and other luxuries for European consumptionthe trade was slightly smaller than in 1882-83; it is one of considerable extent, the value last year being Rs. 41,65,271.
90. Salt.-The imports amounted to 383,089 tons, an increase of 45,024 tons on the trade of $1882-83$, being at the rate of $13 \cdot 3$ per cent. The value was Rs. $62,30,110$. Of this quantity 302,752 tons were Chèshire salt, 19,998 tons came from Egyptian Red Sea ports, 18,564 tons from Persia and Arabia (Muscat and Red Sea ports), 21,871 tons from Italy, 10,336 tons from France, and 9,194 tons from Germany. Burma received 48,197 tons and Bengal 334,603 tons.
91. Spices.-Betelnuts represented rather more than three-fifths of the whole value of the spices imported. The trade largely increased during the year. These nuts are imported most largely from the Straits,-Ceylon and Sumatra (the latter to a smaller extent) furnishing the rest. Madras received about two-thirds of the whole quantity, that is, $20 \frac{1}{3}$ million pounds out of $30 \frac{1}{3}$ million pounds. There would seem to be a considerable difference in the quality of these nuts, those from Ceylon being much more highly priced than those from the Straits, while the Sumatran nuts are more valuable than either. It is probable, however, that not much trust can be placed in the accuracy of the values furnished for this article. In Cloves there was a great fall in price. The quantity imported was a little larger than in 1882-83, while values were much smaller. This spice is imported almost exclusively from Zanzibar into Bombay. The impor-
u $1565 \%$.
tation of Pepper has been steadily declining for years and has now reached a low point As this spice is largely produced in India, whence it is exported in great quantities, there ought to be little or no occasion at all for its importation into the country. The aggregate value of the spices of all kinds imported was close on 55 lakhs. The trade is but slowly increasing.
92. Sugar.-Total imports of refined and candied sugar, which is the bulk of the trade:-

|  |  | 1882-83. |  | $1883-84$. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cwt. | - | 669,348 | - | 729,321 |
| Rs. | - | $1,08,56,003$ | - | $1,14,61,689$ |

Prices have fallen and have continued falling since the end of tho jear. Beet sugar in Europe has been selling recently at from $11 s$. to 12 s . a cwt., a price at which it is difficult for cane sugar to compete. With such a range of low prices in Europe and with good seasons in India, it may be expected that Mauritius and China sugar will be brought in largely increasing quantities to this country, and in fact in the first four months of the present year the imports have been double those of the same period of last year. With the exception of a small quantity imported into Burma from the Straits the whole of the sugar brought to India is imported into Bombay.
93. Tea.-Imports have exceeded three million pounds, value' $23 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, a considerable increase on the trade of the previous year. More than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds of this quantity were imported into Bombay. The augmentation of trade was in green tea, a kind which issimported almost exclusively for re-export to Persia and Afghanistan. Much of it goes across the frontier over the railway to Quetta and Kandahar. In black tea, which is consumed in India itself, there was a restriction of trade which is so far satisfactory as indicating that Indian tea to some extent displaced China tea.

Class III.
Raw mate-
rial, and unmanufactured articles.
94. A much less important class than the one which has just been treated of, although it containseseventeen more specified items. The items are:-
Canes and raftaus.
Caoutchouc.
Coal.and eoke.
Coir.
Cotton.
Feathers.
Flax'and hemp.
Gums and ${ }^{\text {ciasins. }}$
Hides and skins.
Horns.
Ivory.
Jade.
Jute.
Lac, stick.

## Manures.

Natural curiosities.
Pearls and precious stoncs.
Pitch, tar, and dammer.
Plants, living.
Seeds,
Shells and cowries.
Silk.
Stone and marble.
Tallow.

- Wax.
- Wood and timber.
- Wool.

95. Coal is the most important by a long way of these items, representing about a third of their aggregate value. Imports of coal, coke and patent fuel :-

|  |  | $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Tons | - | 590,923 | 683,768 | $637,124_{4}$ | 638,824 | 708,358 |
| Rs. | - | $1,13,82,075$ | $1,23,98,552$ | $1,02,00,436$ | $1,01,98,835$ | $1,16,37,904$ |

Most of this is imported into Bombay (hálf a million tons last year). In Bengal Raniganj coal is now mostly used for industrial purposes and what is imported is mainly if not wholly for supply to steamers. The considerable increase in the imports last year points to increased activity in the Bombay mills as well as to increased demand by shipping. A period may now be reasonably anticipated when, by reason of the extension of railways in the near future, and the reduction of freights in the coasting trade, it will be possible to supply Bombay with Indian coal more cheaply than with imported coal.
96. Cotton.-A small trade, limited to the import of between 40 and $50,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. from Persia for the Bombay cotton mills.
97. Ivory.-There was a slight increase of trade-462,403 lbs. imported, being $14,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. more than in $1882-83$, but it was still below the level of the average of previous years.
98. Silk.-Imports in-

|  | 1882-83. |  | 1 -83-84. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lbs. - | 2,386,150 | - | 3,210,893 |
| Rs. - | 1,07,41,556 |  | 96,95,749 |

A fluctuating trade with on the whole a tendency to increase. The silk is mostly Chinese, imported into Bombay for the mills there and for handloom work and embroidery. A fairly large quantity is imported into Burima where an extensive manufacture of putsoes and tamains is carried on by women in their own homes. It is surprising that no silk mill has been as yet started in that province, where the population extensively wear silk garments, and that silk locally manufactured by machinery has not taken the place, to some extent at least, of imports of silk goods from Europe, from Bombay, and from China.
99. Pearls and Precious Stones.-A very fluctuating trade, but there has been a continuous decline in the recorded value for the last three years. Last year it represented only $13 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, but the figures are hardly trustworthy. These are mostly pearls from the Persian Gulf imported into Bombay and whether as regards these, or as regards gems brought from Europe or elsewhere, it may be assumed that much escapes registration and that for what is registered the values cannot always be trusted.
100. Wood.--This is not a trade of any importance. It attracts notice only by reason of the great increase in the imports of teak. Last year 4,600 cubit tons were imported from Siam, the Straits, and Ceylon. Before 1882-83 it may be said that there was practically no trade. Considering this increase with the restriction in the export of teak from Burma, it may be reasonably inferred that that province can no longer supply all demands at a reasonable price.
101. Wool.-A little over $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds imported, into Bombay and Sind, mostly from the shores of the Persian Gulf and the Mekpan coast. It is re-exported as Indian wool to Europe! It is nota progressive trade.
102. This class is divided into six sub-claśses, which comprise all the most important items of merchandise in the lists of imports, those which constitute the staple and bulk of the import trade. The aggregate value of the trede in this class is about four-fifths of the whole Indian import trade.

The total value of the trade in the items comprised in this class was last year Rs. $27,68,29,865$, being $52 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole import trade.
103. Cotton Twist and Yarn.-Imports in-

|  |  | $1879-80$ | $1880-81$. | $1881-89$. | $1882-83$. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Very little twist below No. 33 was pimported, the lower qualities to No. 32 having been to a great extent displaced by Indiai made twist.
104. Cotton Manufactures.-Value of imports-

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
1879-80 . & 1880-81 . & 1881-82 . & 1882-83 . & 1883-84 . \\
\text { Rs. }-16,91,55,110 & 22,91,07,167 & 20,77,20,986 & 21,43,18,721 & 21,64,23,877
\end{array}
$$

As in the case of twist, manufactured goods exhibit a small advance in value during the year, the advance however being less than one per cent. The import of grey (unbleached) piece goods has declined each year since 1880-81. Last fear the quantity imported ( $1,079,938,865$ yards) was $6,346,807$ yards short of the quantity imported in 1882-83. There was a much larger proportionate decrease in coloured piece goods, which amounted to 299,536,491 yards, being $21,399,427$ yards short of the trade in 1882-83. White (bleached) goods on the other hand recovered from the low point to which they fell in 1882-83, and an import of $342,367,839$ yards was reached, a quantity largely in excess of previous imports.
B.-Metals, and manufactures of metals..

It cannot be said that the trade in cotton piece goods, taken as a whole, gives any particular indications of development. If the trade of last year is compared with that of $1879-80$, it shows an increase of nearly 30 per cent., but the trade has made practically no advance on the start which was made in the following year, although in the interval import duties have be taken off, the population has increased, and good harvests have kept the people fairly comfortable. The fact probably is that the supply from Manchester has permanently overtaken the consumption of this country. Varions causes have combined to lead manufacturers and exporters to keep throwing large supplies of goods on the Indian markets in the hope that they would be worked off. This hope, however, hlas been. disappointed, and has been so far followed by complaints of the tendency to low prices and the inability of the Indian market to respond to the expectations formed of it. The production of piece goods in the Indian mills has, of course, to a sensible extent restricted the market open for imported piece goods. Compared with the trade of 1882-83, imports of piece goods exhibit an increase of 5 per cent. in quantity and of less than one per cent. in value.

105́. Flax and Hemp.-The trade does not increase. Value of imports last year a little over 11 lakhs, of which canvas represented about half. The trade in hempen goods is quite insignificant.
106. Jute.-The imports are chiefly gunny bags from Ceylon, and represent Calcutta bags shipped to Colombo as a matter of convenience and economy in freight and thence brought to Southern Indian ports.
107. Silk.-In piece goods of silk and of silk mixed with other materials there was a considerable increase of trade in the year, the value having risen from $97 \frac{3}{4}$ lakbs to 120 lakhs, with a corresponding increase in quantity. Little less than half of the whole imports of silk piece goods was taken to Burma alone, the greater part of the rest being imported into Bombay. It is only in these two provinces that silk is commonly worn by the natives. Elsewhere the use of silk is to $\tau$ 'great extent limited to the European population.

108. The tofal value of imports under this sub-class was, in-

a large increase due mainly to augmented imports of copper and iron.
Hardware and Cutlery.-The value of the imports reached Rs. 81,38,871, an increase of about $2 \frac{1}{5}$ lakhs in the year. This trade has greatly developed in recent years. Five or six years ago it was only about half as large as it is now. Some of the increase of last year is to be attributed to the importation of goods for the International Exhibition at Calcutta.
109. Brass.-A small though increasing trade. Brass is extensively manufactured in India from imported copper and tin.
110. Copper.-There were $530,226 \mathrm{cwt}$ imported last year, an increase of 80,128 cwt. on the imports 1882-83. The value was Rs. $2,20,78,413$, value in 1882-83, Rs. $1,93,83,758$, an increase of nearly 27 lakhs. Of this quantity, $163,435^{\circ} \mathrm{cwt}$. was unwrought copper (a large increase in this), 200,889, cwt. was mixed or yellow metal for the sheathing of ships' bottoms and $162,259 \mathrm{cwt}$. was sheet copper and other manufactures of the metal. Nearly four-fifths of the whole was received from the United Kingdom : Australia sent $80,367 \mathrm{cwt}$, and China and Japan 24,974 cwt.

| 111. Iron. - Imports in - |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: |
|  | $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| CWt. | $2,111,156$ | $2,665,604$ | $2,452,507$ | $3,151,935$ | $3,583,662$ |
| Rs. | $1,22,93,847$ | $1,54,75,409$ | $1,41,43,838$ | $1,87,04,937$ | $2,14,04,911$ |

With a very low range of prices for the metal and increased industrial and railway development in India, the trade has progressed rapidly. The largest imports

## xxxvii

are under these heads: (1) bar, (2) sheets and plates, including tinned plates, (3) angle, bolt, and rod. (4) beams, pillars, girders and bridge-work, (5) galvanised, (6) nails, screws and rivets, (7) hoops, (8) pipes and tubes. In galvanised iron, now extensively used for roofing, the trade has doubled within the last two years.

The imports of Steel kave also greatly increased. The quantity has nearly trebled in five years, having risen from $95,953 \mathrm{cwt}$. to 253.426 cwt .; about half of the whole quantity consists of hoops for bales.
112. In Tin also the trade has greatly expanded in the last five years, the quantity imported having risen from $20,840 \mathrm{cwt}$. to $38,988 \mathrm{cwt}$. Of this quantity all but 821 cwt. consisted of block tin from the Straits. Imports of Lead amounted to $82,564 \mathrm{cwt}$. of which nearly half was imported in the form of sheets for the lining of tea chests. The trade is not on the whole a quickly increasing one except in regard to tea-lead for which of course the demand widens with the extension of tea production. Nor is the trade in Zinc or Spelter an increasing one. In Quicksilver the returns indicate a small and fluctuating business.

The aggregate value of the metals imported last year (excluding hardware and cutlery) was $517 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs ; five years ago it was $341 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. The quantity has increased in the same period from $2,831,465 \mathrm{cwt}$. to $4,648,721 \mathrm{cwt}$.
113. Machinery and Millwork.-The value of the imports under this head reached last year the large sum of nearly 179 lakhs. The figures for the last five years are of interest as indicating in some way the industrial development of the country.

| $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| $61,68,327$ | $76,98,437$ | $1,22,10,454$ | $1,34,23,985$ | $1,78,88,682$ |

The remarkably good profit made by the Calcutta jute mills in 1882 tempted the owners to make large extensions, and itt is estimated that about a thousand additional looms were arranged for altogether New cotton mills also are constantly being projected and constructed; and, in opther. industries factory enterprise has been conspicuous for the last two of three yeare. Hence the groat increase in the imports of machinery and millyork. .Rather less than half the value of the imports of last year (about $81 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) represented the cost of steam engines entire and in parts. Most of these were required for the new cotto "mill under construction in Boinbay, while of the other machinery the bulk was imported into Bengal; being mostly looms, spindles, and other machinery for jute mills and leaf-drying machines for the tea gardens of that province and Assam. • It may be said that drying by machinery has been now almost universally adopted by tea planters. In the demand for machinery Burma follows after Bombay and Bengal, a good deal being required for the rice and timber mills of the province. There are 41 rice mills in Burma.
114. The value of the imports of Apparel, excluding boots and shoes, has risen in D.-Apfive years from Rs. $53,10,305$ to Rs. $8 \mathbf{0}, 96,566$. The increase of the trade of last year over that of 1882-83 was as much as 10 lakhs, and that again was more than $12 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in excess of the trade of 1881-82. If this rate of progression continues the value at the end of the present year may be expected to approach 100 lakhs. Most of the imports are of European origin and consist of hats, caps, dresses, underclothing and millinery generally, imported from England, France, Austria, and Italy. From Egypt the imports valued nearly two lakhs last year, and it is said that a good deal of the trade is comprised in the red fez caps which are commonly worn by Turks, Egyptians, and Arabs, and for which the Mahommedan natives of India have acquired a fancy, the fashon having probably been set by pilgrims returning from Mecca. These fez caps are generally supposed to be truly Oriental, though in fact they are most largely made in Marseilles for export to the East. The dyeing of these and the red breeches of the French troops is now the main support of the madder industry in the South of France.

Gold and silver thread have contributed to the increase under apparel.
115. Boots and Shoes.-The imports have increased in five years from 123,204 pairs to 304,505 pairs, and the value of the trade from Rs. $4,31,247$ to Rs. $10,41,244$. To a material extent this great increase is due to the increased use of such articles by natives. As observed last jear, this increased importation has not interfered with the
development of the shoemaking industry in India. This latter, in fact, is prospering, for the demand for better covering for the feet has increased and will increase amongst all classes of natives, but chiefly those living in the large towns, as time goes on.
E.-Chemicals, diugs, medicines, and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials.
$F$ - Other
manufuc-
tured
articles.
116. In Chemical Products and Preparations the value of the trade has increased from $9 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs five years ago to $14 \frac{1}{2}$ lakbs. The increase in the year was a litle under 2 lakhs. Of the specified kinds alum is most largely imported, copperas and sulphuric acid coming next. There is a great demand for the latter, and it is now largely manufactured in the country. The imports of arsenic still increase.

|  | $1879-80$ $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cwt. | 300 | 576 | 877 | 1,098 | 1,162 |

It is now commonly used in the curing of hides, and also (less commonly, it is to be hoped) for less lawful purposes.
117. Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics.-Value of imports last year Rs. 43,91,294, which was Rs. $3,65,212$ less than in 1881-82. There was a considerable restriction in the trade in Camphor. Quinine, with a fall in price was more largely imported,
118. Tobacco..-The importation of cigars further largely augmented, as did unmanufactured tobacco, while in manufactured tobacco a very large diminution is apparent.
119. Dyeing and Tanning Materials.-In this head the principal items specified are aniline dyes, saffron, gambier, madder or manjit, and cochineal. In this last the trade was very small during the year, but it is a fluctuating business which varies with extremely variable prices. In all the others an inçreased trade is manifest, specially in amline dyes, the imports of which have rapidly inctursed until in five years they have advanced from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million ounces to over 8 million ounces and the value from under 6 lakhs to more than 11. lakhs. The increáse over the trade of 1881-82 was extremely large. These dyes have tâken a hodd in India which it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to shake off. So much the worse for the vegetableddyes of the country and for the textile fabrics on which these mineral dyes are mployed. The Persian Government in 1883 issued a decree prohibiting the importation of aniline dyes which were found to exercise an injurious effect upon the textile industries of the country. If the decree is carried out Persian carpets will recover and maintain their reputation, Sometimes one is almost inclihed to regret that the summary methods of Asiatic despots cannot be adapted by a free trade and civilised administration.

| 120. The chief items in this sub-class are:- |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. Arms and ammunition. 14. Instruments and apparatus. <br> 2. Art, works of. 15. Jewellery and plate. <br> 3. Books and printed matter. 16. Leather. <br> 4. Building and engineering materials. 17. Matches. <br> 5. Cabinetware and furaiture. 18. Paints and colours and painters' materials. <br> 6. (Tandles. 19. Paper and pasteboard. <br> 7. Carriages and carts. 20. Perfumery. <br> 8. Chinese and Japanese ware. 21. Railway plant and rolling stock. <br> 9. Clocks and watches. 22. Ships, parts of. <br> 1. Corals. 23. Saap. <br> 11. Earthenware and porcelain. 24. Stationery. <br> 12. Fireworks. 25. Umbrelas. |

The trade in the first ten of these items has sensibly increased, and an augmentation of trade in such goods is a very fair indication of general prosperity. To some extent the increase in these and various other items in the foregoing list, such as earthenware and porcelain, glassware, musical and scientific instruments, and so forth, is attributable to the importation of goods for the International Exhibition at Calcutta. The fact that the imports of corais have more than doubled during the last five years proves the general well-being of the native population; there were 182,514 lbs, imported last year, value Rs. $23,11,665$. It must be added however that there was a large display of corals at the Exhibition.

## EXXIX

121. Earthenware and Porcelain have also increased in value in five years from Rs. $12,24,837$ to Rs. $23,40,697$, so that the trade has nearly doubled. Burma continues to take a disproportionately large share of these goods, nearly a third of the whole imports of last year, their use being much more extensive in that province than elsewhere, but even in other provinces platters and utensils of stone, brass, and copper are beginning gradually to give way to the employment of earthenware.
122. Glass and Glassware.-In sheet and plate glass there was a small increase, but the still comparatively trifling importation shows how slowly native dwellings are being improved. As a contrast one may point to China where the trade in window glass has large dimensions and to Japan where the trade is so large that native manufacture has been started to compete with it. The British Consul at Chinkiang (China) for instance, reporting on the trade there says that " window glass is very popular with all classes. " It has nearly completely driven out the paper and bottle green glass formerly used.
"Even the poorest mud hovels now possess a few shining squares of light in the midst " of the dingy surroundings of the peasant proprietor, and they are regarded with " proportionate pride by the inmates." In beads and false pearls the trade has nearly doubled in five years, an indication, like the increase in corals, of general well-being amongst the native population. The imports of glassware (unspecified) have increased in the year from Rs. 29,703,31 to Rs. 32,04,900.

The whole value of glass and glassware imported was just over 56 lakhs, which was more than $7 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in excess of the trade of the previous year and 23 lakhs larger than the trade of five years ago.
123. In Matches there was a reaction from the very extensive trade of the two previous years and the trade represented a value of only $13 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs which was about four lakhs short of the trade of 1882-83. In the present year the trade is again being conducted on a large scale.
124. In Paints and Colours there was a small increase of trade; the value represented nearly 19 lakhs.
125. Paper and Pasteboard.-Value $37 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, which wås about four lakhs in excess of the previous year's trade. In printing paper the trade was restricted, while it increasod considerably in writing paper. The Titagarh Paper Mills, near Calcutta are now making paper on which one of the leading daily papers of Calcutta is printed. A company for the manufacture of paper is being floated at Poona, entirely by natives, another indication of the industrial enterprise so conspicuous in Western India.
126. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock.-This important head must in future form a class by itself. The value of the imports for the last five years was-

| $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1852-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| $1,03,30,49 \dot{2}$ | $1,11,77,649$ | $1,07,95,093$ | $1,11,64,342$ | $1,63,32,830$ |

Most of the increased imports were brought to Calcutta where the value of the imports rose during the year from 40 to 80 lakhs. Much material was imported there for the new Rohilkand-Kumaon, Bengal, North-Western, Tarkessar, and Assam lines of railway. In Bombay the increase of trade was caused mainly by the renewal of rolling stock on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
127. Stationery has become a tolerably extensive trade. Five years ago the value was only 9 lakhs, last year it reached $16 \frac{1}{2}$, having increased steadily each year.
128. Of Umbrellas $3,862,510$ were imported, value upwards of $27 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The native must be very low in the social scale now who cannot sport his umbrella whene'er he takes his walks abroad. Chinese umbrellas, or kettisals, of oiled paper are still imported in large numbers, though they are giving way before the British article.
129. It is only in mineral oil, kerosene, that the trade is large. It was pointed out in the review of the trade of 1882-83 how the country had been flooded with imports of low-class oil from the United States. Equally extensive imports were

## Class V. Oils.

made in China where this oil has been taken into as general use by the Chinese as by the natives of this country. The trade was somewhat overdone in 1889.83, and considerable stocks remained in hand unsold, with the result that there was a restriction of trade last year. Imports of kerosene oil in :-

$$
\begin{array}{lrr} 
& \text { 1882-83. } & \text { 1883-44. } \\
\text { Gallons } & -19,904,082-13,107,267 \\
\text { Rs. } & -86,60,821-52,07,651
\end{array}
$$

Of other material oil the imports are comparatively trifling; they reached only three-quarters of a million gallons last year.

During the first four months of the present year the imports of kerosene oil have been on as large a scale as in 1882-83.
130. The following table shows the principal articles imported during the year. their quantity and value being compared with the quantity and value of the same articles imported in 1882-83. The last two columns show for each article whether the increase or decrease of trade was due to increases or decreases in quantity or in prices :-


## RE-EXPORT TRADE.

131. The exports of foreign (imported) merchandise have steadily increased, the aggregate value being in —.

| $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | 1883-84. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| $2,22,23,250$ | $2,55,72,139$ | $2,64,67,165$ | 2,$80 ; 27,095$ | $3,02,63,997$ |

Cotton goods and twist form the staple of this trade. Last year their value amounted to nearly 149 lakhs, being about half of the whole re-export trade. This business has increased year by year.

The only other articles of importance are apparel, ivory, metals, provisions, tea, sugar, and wool. the two last, with metals, representing comparatively large sums. In silk there used to be a tolerably large trade, but it has fallen off much in recent years.

The bulk of the trade is carried on from Bombay with the Asiatis and African countries lying to the west of that port.

There is no new feature to record in the trade during the year.

## EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

132. These are classed as follows in the new form adopted in the returns. The figures attached are the values of the trade in each class during the last five years :-

|  | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I.-Animals - | R.s. $11,87,676$ | Rs. 7,08,887 | Rs. 7,78,037 | Rs. $8,99,826$ | ins. 12,78,636 |
| II-Articles of food and drink | 15,29,70,886 | 18,30,91,779 | 23,44,90,549 | 21,46,53,285 | 24,81,22,916 |
| III.-Raw materiale and unmanufactured articles. | 25,56,01,550 | 28,85,17,342 | 31,00,69,985 | 34,55,70,319 | 34,94,41,750 |
| IV.-Articles manufactured and partly manufactured. | 23,40,53,687 | 24,16,11,276 | 24,25,31,586 | 24,06,95,356 | 24,62,84,324 |
| V.-Oils - - | 56,94,532 | 58,11,394 | 46,82,274 | 41,62,768 | 49,59,768 |
| Total - | 64,95,08,331 | 71,97,40,678 | 79,25,52,431 | 80,59,81,554 | 85,00,87,394 |

The principabitems which are included in these classes are those stated below, the figures of the trade in each being added as above :-

133. The trade consists chiefly of cattle exported to the Straits and Ceyion and a few horses and ponies exported to the Straits. Total value a little over $12 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs last year.
134. Coffee.-The quantity exported (about $340,000 \mathrm{cwt}$.) .was smaller than in recent years. Value about 144 lakhs. About 24,000 cwt. weresent to Egypt, Arabia, Persia and Turkey in Asia, 85,000 to France, and England receiving the bulk of exports. Last year was not a better one for Indian coffee than the previous years in

Class I. Animals, living.
which the unfavourable position of the trade was stated. Prices still kept low and production increasing in most of the countries with which India and Ceylon have to compete. The low prices of Brazil coffee a year or so ago, when they stood at half the price of Ceylon coffee, induced consumers to substitute them-for these. Java coffee also took its place to some extent. The result was that stocks of Indian and Ceylon coffee accumulated largely and prices fell heavily.

[^2]In round figures the quantity exported last year was nearly two and a half million tons, worth over 1,760 lakhs of rupees. This represented more than 20 per cent. of the whole export trade; in 1882-83 the proportion was $18 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and in 1881-82 nearly 22 per cent.

Of the $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million tons, $1,352,000$ were rice and $1,047,800$ were wheat, all other grains put together amounting to only about one hundred thousand tons.

The principal grains exported, other than wheat and rice, are gram, oats, pulse, and the two millets jowári and bájra. In the comparatively small trade done in these grains there has been no change of importance requiring notice.

The whole value of the trade in these and "other sorts" of grains was Rs. $36,40,000$. being about five lakhs more than in 1882-83. The exports of jowári and bajra fell off a good deal while those of pulse proportionately increased.
136. Rice.-The exports of unhusked rice are so small that it is "unnecessary to refer to them particularly. Unhusked rice is sent almost exclusively from the South Indian ports of Ceylon. The following figures refer to husked rice: Exports in-.

|  | $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-\wedge 4$. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CWt. - | $21,908,045$ | $26,769,344$ | $28,519,422$ | $31,029,721$ | $26,832,186$ |
| Rs. - | $8,34,16,852$ | $8,97,16,609$ | $8,24,95,769$ | $8,44,00,909$ | $8,33,00,794$ |

So that there was a reduction of about $4,200,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. in. the quantity exported, and of eleven lakhs in the value, or of $13 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the former and less than $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in the latter.
137. The destination of the exports for the last two years may be thus summarised:-

| 1. To England and the European | 19 millions. | $16 \frac{3}{4}$ Cwillions. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Continent. |  |  |

It has been observed in former reviews that rice is put to three uses, (1) for food, (2) for conversion into starch, (3) for conversion into spirit. It is not easy to say in the absence of any trustworthy data what is the proportion used for each of these purposes. It is certain that all the rice which is not sent to Europe is used for food, that is, at least 10 million out of the $26 \frac{3}{4}$ million cwt. exported last year. Of that portion which was sent to Europe it is not possible to say how much was intended for distillation, though it is known that there has been an enormous increase in the employment of rice for this purpose in recent years., Thus, the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in their report for the year 1883-84 bbserve. with reference to the
production of spirit, that the most noteworthy circumstance of the year was the large increase in the use of rice and corresponding displacement of grain. The consumption for this purpose in 1880 was bnly $13,352 \mathrm{cwt}$., in 1852 it was $142,101 \mathrm{cwt}$., and in 1883 it was as much as $229,292 \mathrm{cwt}$. In France. Germany and Italy its use for the same purpose has become equally common. The British Consul at Genoa, writing this year, says that the distilleries at Genoa, Milan, and Naples worked double tides last year in anticipation of an increase in the spirit duty-which came into effect from July 1883-and that there were great importations of rice in consequence. There were 445,600 bags imported at Genoa. But the demand has now fallen off as there is an estimated stock of spirit for one year in hand now, and the Naples distillery has had no occasion to buy its usual supply of Burma rice this year.
138. The Collector of Customs at Rangoon has endeavoured at my suggestion to obtain some trustworthy information from merchants in the rice business of the proportions employed for each of the three purposes specified and states the results thus:-


These per-centages refer to the quantity exported in the calendar year 1883 which was taken at 912,000 tons. The figures however are given "under all reserves," and it is tolerably sure that the estimated consumption of Burma rice in distillation is much understated. So far as ride is used for this purpose it competes with grains (such as barley, rye, maize), with potatoes, with the mova (Bassia latifolia) flower, which has recently been put to the same purpose, and with sugar, this last being now from its itheapness largely used for distillation. Many qualities of sugar are now selling in the English market as cheaply as rice, and in some cases more cheaply. The abundant harvests of Europe and America, which have reduced the price of wheat to a point lower than has been known for the last hundred years, have also affected the price of other grains, and rice has struggled ineffectually to hold its ground. The extracts on the next page from Messrs. Fraser and Company's review of the trade for 1883 show (1) that the cultivators in Burma were able to maintain prices at a high level by holding back supplies; (2) that the condition of the trade was such in Europe that prices there did not correspond with the range of prices in Burma; (3) that as a consequence heavy losses attended the tradé, especially to speculators. It may be added that so far during the current year much the same conclusions may be formulated of the trade.
139. The price of rice in Burma and Bengal has been as follows :-

In Burma per 100 baskets :-


The prices given are the minimum and maximum of the average prices taken in each month. The high range for $1883-84$ was not so much the result of a short crop,--for the crop, though not abundant, could hardly be said to be materially deficient,-as of the determination of cultivators to hold back their grain if they did not get high prices for it. The engagements made by speculators compelled them to buy at high prices, and with the low range of prices in Europe heavy losses ensued. Prices in Bengal were, per bazaar maund of $82 \frac{2}{15}$ lbs.:


Here also the average of 1883 was much higher than that of the two previous years.

## Extracts from Fraseb and Co's Reyiew.

The proverbial uncertainty characterising the course of the xice trade has been exemplified in a very special manner during the season just closed, and with exception perhaps of the "famine year" of 1874 we have never had to chronicle events affording more anxiety or causing more disappointment to importers generally.

Accustomed as the trade has been to increasing shipments coupled with declining prices it was naturally sceptical in regard to the reports of a probable short crop, although some millers, and not a few speculators, bought readily at the low quotations which ruled early in the season, thus, as it turned out, ensuring for themselves very profitable results with a minimum amount of risk.

It was not till the end of February that rumours of a scarcity of supplies at the rice ports first begun to de circulated and telegrams from Burma were daily being received advising advances in the prices for f.o.b. rice, and ic relative falling-off in the stocks available for expori. In Akyab especially the deficiency was said to be most marked, and although later on this was proved to be totally fallacious, yet at that time such a brisk demand for Necransie sprang up that the fo.b. rice was quoted at 58 . against 48.9 d per cwt . for Rangoon, and cargoes were saleable on this side at a reduction of only 3 d. per cwt. compared with Rangoon * * Early in April shippers began to forsee that, owing to the tactics pursued by the natives, it would be absolutely impossible for them to load the whole amount of tonnage previously chartered, and the only course left open to them was to attempt to cancel their charters with the least possible loss, or to get their vessels diverted to other channels. The latter alternative was scarcely feasible, and even the former was difficult, to accomplish as shipowners, perceiving the straits to which importers were reduced, exacted the utmos 1 compensation for cancelment, several ships being in this manner directed to Calcuttn to take up new engagements. Even when they had annulled as much tonnage as was practicable shippers feared they had oversold, and thought it advisable to still further reduce their prospective liabilities by buying back their earlier contracts at current rates. There is no doubt, as future events showed, that the various reports about the crop so persistently spread were in accordance with previous experience much exaggerated, and that statistics in no way warranted the rise that took place in the value of open charter sailers and steamers at the end of April and commencement of May, when the highest price of the season was paid, namely, 98.9 ., open charter for a Rangoon sailer. The very next week quotations give way about $6 d$. per cwt., only to be followed later, when at the end of June cargoes, began to arrive off coast, by a sudden and complete collapse. Most of these early sailing vessels, and some of the later steamers, were in speculative hands, and remembering that no good had been gained in furmer times by storing but that on the contrary further loss had been incurred in rent, charges, and depreciation, some owners deemed it preferable to accept the situation and sell to the highest bidder. Others, however, more courageous, believing the season to be a bright exception to the general rule, ordered on their ships to the United Kingdom, or even some foreign port, determining to try the storing process once again rather than take whatever nillers were disposed to offer. * **

In exact position to the previous year millers who adopted the policy of buying in advatice at the beginning of the season found themselves, as time went on, much better placed than even the most sanguine among them had ever hoped, while those who delayed their purchases until the arrival of cargoes off coast, although managing to bring down quotations to a very low basis, had still to pay considerably more than their neighbours who had antieipated the course of the market. The unsatisfactory operations of importers indicated in the foregoing were, as in previous seasons, intensified by freight engagements on too extensive a scale, and the advisability of entering upon such heavy settlements so long in advance, in these days of electric telegraphs, increased steara tonnage, and the curtailed route vid the Suez Canal to the loading ports, may be fairly open to question. That the natives invariably embarrass sbippers who are hampered by large eqrivals of, tonnage with smaller supplies of paddy scarcely needs remark. The speculatprs tho are fortunate enough to contract at the commencement and were not too extravagant in their ideas must have made large profits and thereby undoubtedly recouped themselves for losses incurred in former seasons, whilst those who relied upon the much-talked-of strength of the "statistical position," and bought at ectreme prices, found once more how delusive appearances often are even when everything points to an almost inevitable improvement. Owing to the cheapness of maize as compared with rice, the purc: 1 ases by distillers, principally for France, were on a much smaller scale for the Burma descriptions, but for the Bengal kinds were much larger. At the same a noticeable feature was the very great increase in the importations into the Mediterranean und southern ports, which amounted to 185,428 tons against 122,667 tons in the previous year.

The exports by steamers from Burma to Europe amounted to 313,500 tons against $332,800{ }^{\circ}$ tons last year. The highest rate paid was $61 \mathrm{~s} 3 d$., the lowest 358 ., while the bulk was chartered at about 55s. per ton. Freights for sailers averaged 509., touching 60s. at one time, and descending to 32s. 6d. for the usual near port range.

Burma Rice.-The past season's crop has been generally disappointing in respect of quality as, with the exception of a few early cargoes, both the colour and size of grair left much to be desired. More than three-fourths of the Necransie imported turned out to, be eeriously heated, and the average was considerably worse than that of the former year, some of the copqumers absolutely refusing to treat for a cargo of this description when off coast, unless they had previously seen a sample especially drawn from the ship at port of call. The total exports from the four ports show a decrease of 48,700 tons, the quantity being 732,300 tons in $18 \$ 3$, as compared with 781.000 tons in 1882 and 738,200 tons in 1881.

The shipments to Europe from the four ports for the past ten years were as follows :--


The following figures show the minimum and maximum quotations of usual open charter terms for the various descriptions of Burma rice during the past ten years :-

140. Wheat.-These are the figures of the trade for the last five years :-

|  | $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cwt. - | $\mathbf{2 , 1 9 5 , 5 5 0}$ | $7,444,375$ | $19,863,520$ | $14,144,407$ | $20,956,495$ |
| Rs. - | $1,12,10,148$ | $3,27,79,416$ | $8,60,40,815$ | $6,06,89,341$ | $8,87,75,610$ |

In the review for 1882-83 it was observed that the exports for the first three nonths of the year 1883-84 were about half of the whole exports of the previous year jut.a doubt was expressed whether the trade would continue for the rest of the year pn the same scale. The doubt was verified. If trade had continued on the same scale ihe exports would have been nearer 30 than 21 million hundredweight. Exports fell Jff sensibly after the first half of the year, and though by the end of the year they were 48 pergent. int excess of those of 1882-83 they exceeded those of $1881-82 \mathrm{by}$ only $5 \frac{1}{2}$ percent., an increase which would not have been much for one years' trade and which was a small one for two years' trade. During the current year there has been a further decrease in the quantity exported, which for the first four months of the year゙-amounts to only $5,903,916 \mathrm{cwt}$., a quantity which would represent, at the end of the year, if'trade continues on the same scale, not more than 17,700,000. But it is probable that before the end of the year there will be a further material decline in the trade. The decrease indeed would already have been more marked had it not been that merchants'had made large forward contracts both for tonnage and for delivery of wheat in the European markets.
141. It has been more than once pointed out in these reviews that the trade in Indian wheat must be one of a very uncertain and fluctuating character. Its continuance on a very large scale depends on the concurrence of a number of circumstances : (1) abundant crops in India, (2) crops below the average in the United States and in Europe, (3) low rates of freight, (4) low rates of exchange. When all these exist together the supply of Indian wheat which will be put on the consuming markets will astonish-as they have astonished-those who are but imperfectly acquainted with the capacity'of India for the production of this graini. When one or other of them fails the margin of profit, which is so slender at the best that exporters must work on a very, extensive scale tor obtain appreciable returns, shrinks in such a degree that the export will be carried on either to fulfil engagements already entered into, or as an unavoipable altyrnative to paying for imports in money. This year the second of the factors which must be present-to make the wheat trade profitable has been absent. The harvests have been abundant in the United States and in Europe, stocks in hand are large, and the supplies in existence or in prospect are so considerable that the price of wheat in'England has fallen to as low a point as has bèen known for a

## xlvi

hundrèd :years. 'Prices have not similarly fallen in India, and though it has been stated in a very positive way that India can produce wheat at a much lower cost than the United States-an assertion to which I ventured for feasons given to demur altogether -the fact remains that India, in present circumstances, cannot afford to sell her Wheat with profit for the price offering (in London of 378. a quarter and even less, The average price of wheat in England has been, in-
1880. $1881 . \quad 1882 . \quad 1883 . \quad 1884$ (first half)
44s. $4 d$. $45 s .4 d . \quad 45 s .1 d . \quad 41 s .7 d . \quad 37 s .8 d$.

In the first week of 1884 the average was 39 s . a quarter, and by the end of February it had gone steadily down to 36 s . 11 d . Then there was a rise to 388.1 d. by the end of March, and the average for the three months was 378. 9d. In April it was $37 s .2 d$. , and in May 38s. 2d. The price fell to 37s. in June, and the average for the three months was only 37 s .6 d . a quarter. Since then prices have actually fallen as low as 34 s . a quarter. Now, to leave a profit at all Indian wheat must sell for 39 s . or ' 40 s . a quarter when prices in India and freights are both low. The pro forma invoice which I gave in the last review showed that with wheat at Rs. 21-2-0 a maund in Calcutta, freight at 40 s . a ton, and exchange at 20 d . the rupee, cost was only just covered by a price in London of 40 s .8 d . a quarter.
142. Below is given the average price of wheat (No. 1 soft white) at Bombay per candy of 756 lbs., for each month from 1878:-

|  | 1878. | 1879. | 1880: | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Ms. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Re. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. ${ }^{\text {an }} \mathbf{p}$ |
| *Tanuary - | 3988 | $\begin{array}{llll}34 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}37 & 6 & 4\end{array}$ | 30 | $\begin{array}{lll}33 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 29108 | $\begin{array}{llll}29 & 2 & 8\end{array}$ |
| February | $38 \quad 40$ | 3740 | $\begin{array}{lll}36 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}27 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}33 & 2 & 0\end{array}$ | $32-80$ | $\begin{array}{lll}29 & 1 & 7\end{array}$ |
| March - | $\begin{array}{llll}38 & 3 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}38 & 9 & 7\end{array}$ | 3500 | $\begin{array}{llll}27 & 9 & 7\end{array}$ | 30134 | 3080 | $28 \quad 0$ |
| April | 38120 | 37120 | $\begin{array}{lll}33 & 3 & 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}27 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 3180 | 3188 | 2700 |
| May | 3940 | $\begin{array}{llll}38 & 6 & 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}31 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | 28 0 0 | 32112 | 310 | 268 |
| June | 38880 | $\begin{array}{lll}37 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 31.20 | 2810 0 | 32100 | 30140 | 256 |
| July - | $37 \quad 40$ | 3764 | $\begin{array}{lll}29 & 9 & 7\end{array}$ | 3080 | 3320 | 32140 | 26.17 |
| August - | $\begin{array}{llll}36 & 12 & 9\end{array}$ | 36120 | $\begin{array}{lll}30 & 4 & 0\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}32 & 4 & 9\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}32 & 6 & 4\end{array}$ | 3280 | 2660 |
| Septetmber | 38 0 0 | $36 \quad 60$ | 3010 | $\begin{array}{lll}33 & 8 & 0\end{array}$ | 3100 | 32140 |  |
| October - | 38120 | 41140 | 31129 | 33120 | 3240 | 3120 |  |
| November | $\begin{array}{lll}37 & 3 & 2\end{array}$ | 40129 | 3160 | 3300 | 31110 | 3060 |  |
| December | 37120 | $38 \quad 54$ | 3149 | 2900 | 30100 | $\begin{array}{llll}30 & 2 & 8\end{array}$ |  |
| Average - | $\begin{array}{cc} 38 & 2 \\ \hline & 11 \\ \text { or } \\ 24 & 3 \\ \text { per qr. of } \\ 480 & \text { lbs. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 37 & 15 & 4 \\ & \text { or } & \\ 24 & 1 & 7 \\ \text { per qr. of } \\ 480 & \text { lbs. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 32 & 6 & 9 \\ & \text { or } & \\ 20 & 9 & 4 \\ \text { per qr. of } \\ 480 \\ 480 & \text { lbs. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ccc} 30 & 1 & 8 \\ & \text { or } & \\ 19 & 1 & 10 \\ \text { per } \\ 480 \\ 480 & \text { lbs. of } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{cccc} 32 & 1 & 10 \\ & \text { or } & \\ 20 & 6 & 3 \\ \text { per } & \text { qr. of } \\ 480 & \text { lbs. } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{ccc} 27 & 3 & 3 \\ & \text { or } & 4 \\ 17 & 4 & 4 \\ \text { per ar. of } \\ 480 & \text { lbse } \end{array}$ |

143. For Calcutta the average price of wheat (Doodiah, or No. 2 club), per.bazaar maund of $82 \frac{2}{15}$ lbs., is also given below :-

|  | 1878. | 1879. | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a p. | Rs. at p. | Rs. a. p. ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | Rs. a p. |
| January - | 3.60 | 366 | 370 | 2110 | 2146 | 2126 | 283 |
| February | 360 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 8 & 6\end{array}$ | 340 | 290 | 2140 | 2150 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 8 & 3\end{array}$ |
| March - | $38^{\text {i }} 6$ | 370 |  | 2106 | 2120 | 2139 | 2 C |
| April | 3106 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 7 & 0\end{array}$ | 3 l | 288 | 2110 | 2133 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 7 & 9\end{array}$ |
| May | 3106 | 366 | 2119 | 280 | 2130 | 2126 | 274 |
| June | 360 | 3666 | 21110 | 286 | 2140 | 2127 | 280 |
| July | 3880 | 370 | 2109 | $2 \begin{array}{lll}2 & 9 & 4\end{array}$ | 2146 | 2129 | $28^{*} .6$ |
| August - | 370 | $3{ }^{3} 669$ | 296 | 2126 | 214.6 | 2130 | : 70 |
| September | 3 4 | 3 B | 2100 | 2110 | 2123 | 2129 |  |
| October - | 350 | 3130 | 2100 | 2136 | 213 (r) | 296 |  |
| November | 360 | 399 | 2140 | $214 \div 0$ | 213.9. | 296 |  |
| December | 360 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 6 & 8\end{array}$ | 2150 | 2136 | 2.12 .6 | 2100 |  |
| Average . | $\begin{gathered} 3 \begin{array}{cc} 3 & 0 \\ \text { or } & \\ 20 \text { 1 } & 5 \\ \text { per qr. of } \\ 480 \text { lbs. } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \quad 7 \quad 10 \\ \text { or } \\ 20 \text { 6 } 4 \\ \text { per qr. of } \\ 480 \text { lbs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{cc} 214 & 5 \\ \text { or } & \\ 1615 & 3 \\ \text { per qr. of } \\ 480 \mathrm{lbs} . \end{array}$ | $.210 \% 0$ mor. <br> $.15 \quad 910$ per qr. of 480 lbs. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2123 \\ \text { or } \\ 16.2 \\ \text { per qr. of } \\ 480 \mathrm{lbs} . \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 280 \\ & \text { or } \\ & 14100 \\ & \text { per qr. of } \\ & 480 \mathrm{lbs} . \end{aligned}$ |

It will be noticed that in 1883 the price in Calcutta ranged higher than Rs_ 2-12-0 a maund and that at Bombay wheat cost even more in 1883. The price of wheat in India at the present moment is lower.than it has been at any time during the last six years, but the effects of scarcity on prices were felt until 1880.
144. Those persons who have been clamouring for the immediate construction of railways all over the country for the accommodation of the wheat trade would probably have been less vociferous if they had analysed the facts connected with the wheat trade. No person probably would dream of contesting the value of the extension of railways in India on a judicious and well considered plan with due regard to the .financial capacity of the country. But the construction of railways in the manner so recklessly proposed on view simply of one year's trade in wheat, the extent of which was the result of a combination lof circumstances hardly likely again to occur, would have meant profit to the makers of rails and railway material but loss to everybody else.
145. Everything or present points to the continuance of low prices for another year at least. The crops of the United States are the largest they have ever had, exceeding the average crop of the last five years by 60 million bushels according to careful estimates. The English harvest has bsen abundant and the area under wheat, was larger than in 1883. The production of all European countries, Russia, France, Italy, Southern Europe generally, and of the Australian Colonies, has been above the average. There is not therefore a bright prospect, as far as can be seen at present, for Indian wheat for the next twelvemonth, for it is not unlikely that prices may touch even a lower level than that already reached. To make the trade profitable, even possible, in these circumstances, it is essential that the charges which weigh on Indian wheat between the time when it leaves the cultivator's hand and its arrival in the stores of the European miller should be lessened. Lower cost of transport in India, lower rates of ogeanfreight, reduction and elimination of unnecessary handling at railway stationsand ports of shipment, thesubstitution of expeditious methodes of loading and unloading for the clumsy and primitive methods now obtaining, more care in cleaning and classing the grain, are indispensable. All these matters however have already been commented on in some detail in the review written last year, and so much has been written and spoken on the subject during the last twelvemonth that it is perhaps not necessary to go over the ground again.

- 146. The exports of last year were thus distributed.


Leaving 205,199 cwt for Mauritius, Réunion, the East African Coast and the Cape; 55,647 for Aden, Arabia, Ceylon, the Straits, and the Mekran coast; and 41,362 cwt. for South America, a total of only 202,387 cwt. for countries outside of Europe. In round figures a little more than half of all the exports was sent to England, and the remainder or half a million tons was taken direct to the European continent, only ten thousand tons being consumed elsewhere in Asia, Africa, and South America.

* 147. In regard tơ the trade with Italy the British Consul at Genoa writes that Indian wheat is now being imported for the manufacture of maccaroni and is found to give satisfaction. The two great centres of this manufacture have always been Genoa and Naples, but a new establishment on a very large scale has been set up at Turin and this may give rise to tucreased bnsiness in Indian wheat. The imports now, he says, are very large and dactésing.

148. Liquors hum is beginning to be exported in tolerably large quantities. The trade has risen frdid pothin 'tive years ago (1878-79) to four gallons, then 50 gallons,
then 29,013 gallons, and last year 93,324 gallons (value $4 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) were exported almost all to the United Kingdom, and shipped from Madras. The trial shipments must have been satisfactory to produce such an extensive trade in such a short time.
149. Provisions.-The exports have risen speadily from 20.6 lakhs in 1878-79 to 30.3 lakhs last year. The items comprising this trade are mainly fish maws and shark fins sent to the Straits, flour for Aden and Ceylon, dried and preserved fruits and vegetables of which a considerable proportion is for Ceylon, ghee for Mauritius, the Straits, the Coolie Colonies generally, and the neighbouring coasts of Africa and Asia, lard for Mauritius and Réunion, salted fish for Ceylon.' While gheo continues to be, as it is, an extensive export from India and an import on a smaller scale only from the pastoral regions adjoining Sindh, it seems unnecessary to consider the probabilities of establishing the manufacture of ghee in Queensland and importing it thence for the supply of India. Attention might with profit be diverted from this question to many more practical methods of increasing trade. For instance it might be considered why India as jet exports less than eight million pounds of flour and that chiefly for the use of the garrison at Aden and for the neighbouring island of Ceylon. Why cannot India compete with the United States in the export of flour to England as she is doing in the export of wheat? It is a very profitable industry, and one that can be carried on in India as cheaply ss anywhere.
150. Spices.-A reduction in value from 37.7 lakhs to 36.5 lakhs, the result of a restriction in the trade in Pepper: exports of this article in 1882-83 were however unusually large. In Ginger and Cardamons there was an increased trade.
151. Sugar.-The trade in sugar, refined and unrefined, has increased in a very notable way of late.

The figures are-

| Refined Sugar. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. |
| Cwt. - | 44,963 | 18,915 | 34,010 | 111,274 | 203,693 |
| Rs. | 5,91,652 | 3,24,562 | 5,05,854 | 13,02,331 | 22,86,004 |
| Unripined Sugar. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1382-83. | 1883-84. |
| Cwt. - | 279,616 | 515,259 | 883,483 | 1,207,424 | 1,426,827 |
| Rs. - | 14,67,061 | 27,92,946 | 54,76,463 | 67,86,428 | 71,46,181 |

The quantity of sugar exported last year exceeded that of 1881-82 by 77 per cent., the value of the trade being 58 per cent. larger. This year (1881-82) is taken for comparison with last year because the duty of 5 per cent. on imported sugar was taken off, with other import duties, at the end of that year (in March 1882) and the remission was vehemently opposed by the representative in the Legislative Council of the mercantile community of Calcutta on the ground that it would assuredly bring about the extinction of the sugar industry in Bengal. The prediction so far has been singularly falsified, and if the trade should collapse now, after having had for two full years since the abolition of the duty a far more flourishing existence than it had ever previously known, its decay must be attributed to other and wholly different causes than the removal of a protective duty. At present however there is no sign of decay, and this is all the more remarkable considering the condition of the sugar markets in England to which most of the Indian sugar is sent.

To quote the Statist (August 30, 1884): "It is known that sugar has been falling " for a long time, but the extent of the fall is not generally appreciated, the fact has: " not been brought home to the public so clearly as to those engaged in the trade,
"Retailers of sugar, as well as. bakers, maintain prices in many cases quite dis ${ }^{\text {s }}$
"proportionate to the wholesale figure, and secure much larger profit than is currently;
" believed to be the case. This state of affairs, and the fact that prices have this'
sc month been quoted at the lowest ever recorded, merit inquiry as to what prices are,
"" and what are the causes of the fall. First as to price. The lowest points touched
" a few days ago were as follows:-


## xlix

" In other words, the price of the best brands of refined 'lump' sugar is $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. per " pound in bulk, and low-grade ' moist' sugar has been sold wholesale at less than a " penny a pound. These prices are from 30 to 50 per cent. below those of three years ". ago, and seven or eight years ago the lowest class quoted above at about 8 s . 6 d . per ${ }^{6}$ cwt. was as high as 22 s. to 23s. per cwt. * * * The truth would appear "to be that more has lately been produced than there is need of. The Continental " make has been stimulated by bounties, while at the same time colonial planters, " under pressure of meeting interest on mortgages and to cover advances made by " bankers have been forcing produce on a glutted market. . * ** * The " production of beet sugar in Europe has grown enormously and rapidly, especially in "Germany, where it is estimated the growth will shortly be equal to that of all the " rest of Europe combined. Last year's estimated production was 925,000 tons, and " this year there is about 15 per cent, more ground than last year under beet. Thirty " years ago the total amount of sugar produced in Europe from beet was about " 160,000 tons. Now the yield has been estimated at just $2,240,000$ tons."

| 152. Tea.-Exports in- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| Lbs. | $38,173,521$ | $46,413,510$ | $48,691,725$ | $57,766,225$ | $59,911,703$ |
| Rs. - | $3,05,10,200$ | $3,05,42,400$ | $3,60,91,363$ | $3,69,94,965$ | $4,08,38,805$ |

Of this quantity of close on 60 million pounds exported last year only $686,514 \mathrm{lbs}$. were sent elsewhere than to London, that market taking as nearly as possible 99 per cent. of the whole exports. Many efforts have been made to open out new markets in the United States, in Australia, and in Holland, with very poor results. The trade with Australia after promising well for a time has practically collapsed for the present. Only 379,204 lbs. were sent to the colonies last year, and this year the exports bave been on a still more restricted scale. They are in fact as low as they were in the years previous to the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880-81 which first specially attracted the attention of the colonists to Indian tea. One cause of the decline in the trade was that the London market was very favourable for Indian tea, and prices on the whole were so well maintained that shippers of tea from Calcutta looked at other markets as being of quite secondary importance and not worth the trouble of considering. On the -other hand stocks of both China and Indian teas in Australia were very large, importations from both countries in 1882 having been made on an extensive scale. Prices consequently fell to so low a point that in some cases shipments of Indian teas were actually bought in Melbourne to be re-shipped to London where they were sold at a profit to the colonial shipper. Transactions of this kind naturally irritated the shippers of these teas from India, for they had been shipped for the purpose of establishing a colonial outlet for Indian tea, and that colonial traders should in this manner make a profit, which would have gone to the Indian owner if he had not deliberately preferred Melbourne to London in order to found a trade, was displeasing to the exporters, who regarded the business as sharp practice of which they were the victims. The outcome of this feeling and oi the good prices in London was that the Melbourne market lost favour, and some men declared that they would never ship tea to the colonies again. On the other hand some persons in the colonies who were interested in the introduction of Indian teas employed injudicious methods to extend consumption. By lectures, by pamphlets, by newspaper articles, by reports of chemical analyses, they sought to prove that the China tea imported for colonial consumption was adulterated rubbish unfit for human consumption. Importers of that tea and grocers who dealt in it saw their reputation and trade imperilled and defended themgelves vehemently and certainly with some success, for the reckless and sweeping assertions of the advocates of Indian tea could not be satisfactorily proved. Strong feeling was aroused, and the controversy has been the reverse of advantageous to Indian tea. That there is a very wide field, with increasing capacity, for the consumption of Indian tea in the colonies is a fact of which there can be no question. But tact and discretion are required to work a new trade.
153. The exports to the United States only amounted to $198,612 \mathrm{lbs}$. Here also discreet energy is wanted for the gradual introduction of Indian tea. Eventually this may and should becone a, very important market, second only to the English market, but it will be a work" of time and patience. At present Indian tea is still practically
unknown there, slthough the British Consul at New York says that Indian teas are growing in favour for mixing purposes and have obtained a footing which they will retain.

To Holland not more than $11,670 \mathrm{lbs}$. were sent.
154. The area of land under tea in 1883 compares thus with the area of 1882 :-


The total area for 1883 was 260,571 acres, say 261,000 acres, which is about 5 per cent. in excess of the area in 1882. That again was 12 per cent. in excess of the area of 1881 .

The yield is stated to have been 2,171,207 pounds in Assam and Cachar, 10,703,000 pounds in Bengal, 1,300,000 pounds in the Punjab, 1,202,147 pounds in the NorthWestern Proviaces, 529,490 pounds in Madras, and 706 pounds in Burma. This makes a total for all India of about 66 million pounds. With the exception of 315,600 pounds of green tea produced in Kangra, 1,059,128 pounds in Assam, 44,130 pounds in the Nilgiris, and 59,051 pounds in the North-Western Provinces (total of green tea $1,477,909 \mathrm{lbs}$.), the whole of the yield was black tea. This yield of 66 million pounds, if it is correct, would indicate that 6 million pounds were left in the country after the export of 60 million pounds. Of this a large quantity, about one million pounds, was taken by the Commissariat for the troops, and about three-quarters of a million were exported across the frontier to Afghanistan and Yarkand, learing about $4 \frac{1}{4}$ million pounds to be held in stock and for consumption by the population in India, European and native.

From Ceylon the exports of tea last year amounted to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds, and it is expected that this year they will reach $2 \frac{1}{3}$ millions. The colony is increasing its tea production at a rapid rate, and in time Ceylon tea may become a serious competitor in the London market with Indian and China tea.
Class III.
Raw ma-
terials and
unmanu-
factured
articles.
155. The items comprised in this class are-

1. Borax.
2. Canes and rattans.
3. Caoutchouc.
4. Coir.
5. Cotton.
6. Feathers.
7. Gums and resins.
8. Hemp.
9. Hides and skins.
10. Horns.
11. Ivory.
12. Jadestone.
13. Jute.
14. Lac stick
15. Manures.
16. Mowa flowers.
17. Musk.
18. Natural cariosities.
19. Precious stones and pearls.
20. Rags and other paper-making material.
21. Saltpetre.
22. Seeds.
23. Silk.
24. Stone and marble.
25. Tallow.
26. Wax.
27. Wood and timber.
28. Wool.

Of these the most important are, in the order in which they are here mentioned, (1) sotton, (2) seeds, (3) jute, (4) hides and skins, (5) wool, (6) wood and timber, teakwood forming the bulk of the exports, (7) silk, (8) saltpetre.
156. Cotton.-The value of the exports of cotton largely exceeds the value of ainy other article exported from India. Last year it came to nearly 17 per cent. of the value of the whole export trade. The trade for the last five years gives the following quantities and values:-

|  | $1879-80$ | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Cwt. - | $3,948,476$ | $4,541,559$ | $5,627,453$ | $6,168,278$ | $5,979,494$ |
| Rs. - | $11,14,54,528$ | $13,24,17,341$ | $14,93,59,595$ | $16,04,90,174$ | $14,38,37,278$ |

The exports of last year where about 3 per cent. smaller than those of 1882-83 in quantity and of 10 per cent. in value. Expressed in bales of 400 lbs. each the quantity exported was about $1,675,000$ bales. In 1882-83 it was about $1,727,000$ bales. The cause of the decrease lay in the reduction of price following on large supplies from most places, the crops of the United States being large, and the accumulation of stocks consequent on the continued depression of the cotton manufacturing industry in England. Messrs. Ellison \& Co., of Liverpool, estimated that the stocks at the ports and reserves in the mills in September 1883 exceeded by 660,000 bales the stocks at the same period in 1882. The exports were thus distributed :-

| United Kingdom - |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1882-83 . \\ \text { Cowt. }^{2} . \end{gathered}$ | 1883-84. <br> Cwt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | - | - | 2,865,065 | 2,696,921 |
| Italy | - - | - | - | - | 937,934 | 881,860 |
| France | - - | - | - | - | 585,766 | 668,151 |
| Austria | - - | - | - | - | 764,550 | 600,163 |
| Belgiam | - - |  | - | - | 333,708 | 458,472 |
| China | - - |  | - | - | 368,556 | 313,226 |
| Germany | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | 114,412 | 132,535 |

and the remainder in smaller quantities to other countries. To the Continent of Europe the exports amounted to $2,897,420 \mathrm{cwt}$., which was about $6,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. in excess of the shipments of 1882-83. The direct exports to the Continent are materially larger than the exports to England, and as more than half the quantity of Indian cotton received in England is re-exported to the Continent it is evident that England as a market for Indian cotton is of secondary importance. With the development of the cotton manufacturing industry in Northern Italy the supply of Indian cotton sent to that country has augmented greatly of late.
157. Seeds.-The dimensions of this great trade have largely increased, more than doubled, since 1879 :-

|  | $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cwt. | $7,091,469$ | $10,229,109$ | $10,466,098$ | $13,139,206$ | $17,355,588$ |
| Rs. | $4,68,58,929$ | $6.34,52,089$ | $6,05,40,987$ | $7,20,03,365$ | $10,08,37,583$ |

The trade of the year was larger than that of the previous year by as much as 32 per cent. Linseed, rapeseed, till, earth-nuts, and castor-seed were all exported in largely increased quantities, and amongst the important kinds of oil seeds poppy alone decreased in quantity. Of linseed $8 \frac{1}{2}$ millions ( $8,543,766$ ) cwt. where exported, a quantity 27 per. cent. in excess of the previous year's trade. Of rapeseed nearly 4 million hundredweight $(3,945,727)$ which was 40 per cent. more than in the previous year.

Til or jinjili, $2,853,382 \mathrm{cwt}$., an increase of 24 per cent. In earth-nats the trade was little less than threefold that of 1832-83, the exports amounting to $712,954 \mathrm{cwt}$., a very satisfactory figure considering that this is a trade of but recent origin. The exports of castor-seed also were more than double those of the previous year. On the whole, last year's trade in oil-seeds was one of very remarkable activity and of unprecedented dimensions.

The exports were thus distributed:-

|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 8 8 2 - 8 3 .} \\ \text { Cwt. } \end{gathered}$ | 1883-84. Cwt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Linseed- |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom - | - | - | - | 4,694,320 | 4,885,302 |
| France | - | - | - | 653,230 | 1,416,430 |
| United States | - | - | - | 318,531 | 1,086,199 |
| Egypt | - | - | - | 485,508 | 378,915 |
| Belgium | - | - | - | 187,849 | 356,028 |
| Holland .- | - | - | - | 251,013 | 325,521 |
| Other countries | - | - | - | 146,663 | 95,371 |
| Rapeseed- |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom - | - | - | - | 1,392,628 | 1,970,395 |
| France - | - | - | - | 810,199 | 776,204 |
| Belgium - | $\cdots$ | - | - | 478,580 | 671,879 |
| Germany - | - | - | - | 1,932 | 304,754 |
| Egypt -- | - | - | - | 128,783 | 178,792 |
| Other countries | - | - | - | 9,298 | 43,703 |


| 14 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | - | $\begin{gathered} 1882-83 . \\ \text { Cwt. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1883-84 . \\ \text { Cwt. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Til or Jinjili- |  |  |  |  |  |
| France | - | - | - | 1,922,382 | 2,045,140 |
| Italy | - | - | - | 206,887 | 419,186 |
| Belgium - | - | - | - | 147,998 | 336,455 |
| Other countries | - | - | - | 28,147 | 52,601 |
| Earthnuts- |  |  |  |  |  |
| France - | - | - | - | 91,553 | 332,602 |
| Belgium - | - | - | - | 115,776 | 290,450 |
| Other countries | - | - | - | 58,414 | 89,902 |
| Poppy |  |  |  |  |  |
| France | - | - | - | 302,903 | 266,158 |
| Belgium - | - | - | - | 67,122 | 155,773 |
| United Kingdom - | - | - | - | 190,399 | 64,304 |
| Other countries - | - | - | - | 11,118 | 27,993 |

158. Jute.-The exports of jute fluctuate much, and on the whole it is doubtful whether the trade can be said to be increasing. In 1879-80 there were 6,680,670 cwt. exported, last year $7,017,985 \mathrm{cwt}$. $1882-83,10,348,909 \mathrm{cwt}$. were exported, but that was the surplus of a crop whose unprecedent abundance sent prices down to such a low point as to cause cultivators to restrict the area under jute in the following year. Restricted as was the area the crops were not good, and the result was a diminution in the exports by 32 per cent. The reduction in value was not more than $21 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., so that prices were kept up, but the level of prices in England did not correspond with the level at which they were kept up in India, and the trade was not profitable. The Calcutta mills, which did not lay in sufficient stocks when prices were very low in 1882-83, were in a bad way last year in consequence of the high level of prices for the raw material.

The exports were thus distributed :-


The whole value of the trade of the year was $459 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.
159. Hides and Skins.-7,345,613 hides of horned cattle and $3,780,868$ skins of smaller heasts,-sheep, goats, and others-were exported last year, the value of the trade amounting to Rs. $2,47,63.646$. The trade increases but slowly in years of good harvests when food and water are plentiful for cattle. Seasons of drought are always followed by a great increase in the exports of hides. The trade in hides last year, though about 13 per cent. larger than that of 1882-83, was also nearly as much below the trade of 1879-80, five years ago. Probably it must be expected that the export of hides will increase gradually as cultivation and the number of cattle increase in the country. There is a large and increasing demand for them in Europe and the United States which will be met until the development of the leather industry in India diverts this material to local tanneries. The exports of the last two years were as follows :-

Hides-

|  |  |  |  | 1882-83. | No. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  |  |  |  | 1883-84. |  |
| No. |  |  |  |  |  |

The Continental demand is increasing, especially in Italy, where the tanning industry is becoming extensive. In that country it is said that the people who outsidi of the towns formerly never wore shoes now are almost all comfortably shod:

Skins.

160. Wool.-A reduced trade last year, the exports having failen frnm $21 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds to 20 million pounds, and the value from 79 lakhs to a little over $75 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The woollen manufacturing industry in England was in a very depressed condition last year and still continues so. The fact accounts for the diminished trade. Most of the wool shipped from India is sent to England from Bombay and Karachi. A good deal of it is of foreign origin, the production of Southern Afghanistan and Biluchistan.
161. Silk.-There was unusual activity in this trade last year, when as much as $673,360 \mathrm{lbs}$. were exported, which was 34.25 per cent. larger than the trade of 1882-83. Value of trade $52 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The silk harvest in Europe was very poor and the demand for Asiatic silk was lively, but unfortunately only for a time. There is slight prospect of this trade permanently improving.

The exports of waste silk again increased, amounting last year to $885,395 \mathrm{lbs}$. So did the exports of cocoons, and it may be said here that more attention should be given to this branch of the trade, The reeling of silk in India is so imperfect that cocoons are more likely to find a ready and profitable sale in the European markets than silk reeled in Bengal. No doubt reeling might be improved in Bengal, but so many things in that province remain in need of improvement which is not given that there seems little use in repeating suggestions which have been made from various quarters for the last 14 years at least.

The whole value of the silk trade-reeled silk, waste, and cocoons-was last year a little more than $62 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.
162. Wood and Timber.-The only important item under this head is teakwood, of which the exports for the last five years have been-

|  | $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Cubic tons - | 38,620 | 65,626 | 56,377 | 59,187 | 46,471 |
| Rs. - | $28,19,590$ | $50,00,466$ | $50,67,917$ | $61,12,597$ | $52,54,475$ |

The rise of prices and decrease in the quantity are an indication both of the increasing scarcity of this timber and of the larger demand for it which has been created in India by the progress of construction. The scarcity, it must be said, is as yet manifested only so far as regards large logs; inferior and small logs are abundant enough still. Moulmein has already been deprived by Bangkok of the monopoly of this trade which it possessed until'recently.

There was a reduction in the export of sandalwood, but this is a small trade mainly confined to shipments to China where the wood is extensivley used for burning in temples.
163. Saltpetre. - The trade was very active last year, exports amounting to $491,668 \mathrm{cwt}$., an increase oi 23 per cent, on the trade of $1882-83$. Value nearly $46 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The trade is a fluctuating one however and Indian saltpetre in Europe has to struggle to make headway in competition with nitrate of soda. A good deal, however, of inferior quality is sent to China and the Straits.
164. Of the other minor articles included in this class there is not much to be said. In borax and caoutchouc the trade was restricted, as also in horns, jadestone, and precious stones and pearls. The export of rags and other paper-making material was slightly smaller in quantity but prices rose. I'hese go most largely to the United States. There was a large increase in the trade in animal bones, of which 23,000 tons were sent to England, though they might more usefully have been applied to the fertilisation of Indian soil. The low rates of freight and lack of heavy cargo must have stimulated the trade. Of Mowra or Mowa flowers, used for distillation, more than 269,000 cwt., value close on $6 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, were exported to France where, as stated in the last review, is process has been brought in operation by which good alcohol is distilled from them.

The low prices of all grain and of sugar have, however, affected this, trade, which has fallen to a low point during the present year. In wax and tallow there was an increased trade.

Class IV. rticles anufacared and artly manuactured.
(a) Yarns und textile abrics.
165. Cotton Twist and Yarn.-This important trade has almost doubled in five years, having risen from $25,862,474 \mathrm{lbs}$. to $49,876,606 \mathrm{lbs}$. The value of the exports last year was Rs. 1,92,61,625.
166. Cotton Manufactures.-The export of piece goods also has increased in the same period from $25,800,501$ yards to $55,613,763$ yards, the trade having more than doubled in the five years. Grey piece goods represented a little more than 42 million yairds out of this total. The export of sewing thread and of undescribed manufactures also sensibly increased. The aggregate value of the cotton goods exported was Rs. $92,70,085$; in 1882-83 it was Rs. $76,15,643$, and five years ago $51 \frac{2}{4}$ lakhs.
167. The whole value of the outturn of the Indian cotton mills exported to foreign countries last year was Rs. $2,85,31,710$; five years ago it was Rs. $1,62,17,468$, so that it has risen by 76 per cent. in the interval.

For the twist and yarn, far and away the largest market is found in China and Japan. To China $41,040,629$ lbs. were sent last year and to Japan close on $6 \frac{1}{4}$ million pounds. It is easy to understand therefore the concern caused to shareholders in the Bombay mills by the outbreak of bostilities between France and China. It may be hoped that the interruption to trade will not be serious or of long duration, For piece goods the largest outlets are found in Eastern Africa and Arabia, China and Japan taking comparativeiy but little. The millowners are again talking of sending a representative to work for the enlargement of present markets and the opening out of new ones. They will act wisely if they do this, but they have been talking of it for a long time. These markets take unbleached goods mainly, the principal consumers of coloured cottons being in Ceylon and the Straits. The preparation and export of bleached goods are yet in their infancy.
168. There were 74 mills at work at the end of last year in India, with about 16,300 looms and $1,870,284$ spindles, and employing about 62,000 operatives. New mills are still in course of erection in Bombay and elsewhere in British territory and one is to be erected at Gulbarga in the dominions of the Nizám. Many additional spindles have also been set at work in the existing mills. Of these mills 39 are in the city of Bombay and 17 in the Bombay Presidency, or close on 80 per cent. of the whole number in India.
169. Jute Goods.-Although the number of gunny bags exported exceeded the number exported in 1882-83 by nealy 3 millions, .the total number being 63,645,984, the value of the trade Rs. $1,25,62,589$ was smaller by 17 lakhs. The whole value of the trade in jute goods of all kinds, bags, cloth, and other sorts, was Rs. 1,33,41,447. The vast expansion in the trade in seeds and grain of course created a corresponding increased demand for bags on the spot. The mills however have not been doing a profitable business lately, for with a reduction in the price for bags there has been an increase in the price of raw jute. The number of mills and of spindles at work has increased however as will be seen from the figures below :-

|  |  | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | ---: |
| Number of mills | - | - | 20 | - | 21 |
| Number of looms | - | - | 5,633 | - | 6,139 |
| Number of spindles | - | - | 95,737 | - | 112,650 |

Of mill-made bags 15,685,070 were shipped to the United States, $14 \frac{1}{2}$ millions to Hong-Kong (largely for the United States too), 11,677,948 to Australia, nearly 9 millions to the Straits, $2,269,218$ to the United Kingdom, and the rest in smaller numbers to Asiatic countries, to the Cape, Mauritius, East Africa, Egypt, and South America.

The trade in gunny cloth is small and the chief outlet for it lies in the United States to which it is shipped direct and viá China.
170. Silk Goods.-Total value a little more than $28 \frac{1}{g}$ lakhs. Most of the exports are piece goods sent from Bengal to England and France. A small increase in trade last jear.
171. Woollen Goods, on the other hand, exhibit a material decrease from Rs. $15,83,494$ to Rs. 12,07,003. The number of shawls exported rose from 12,090 to

12,754, but the value tell from Rs. $7,71,718$ to Rs. $5,42,675$. An unsatisfactory trade at present, for shawls of any kind are not much in fashign and the use of Kashmir shawls especially is very limited everywhere except in India itself.
172. Metals.-This is a very small trade (4I lakhs only) great part of which consists of ornamental ware in brass and copper sent-to Europe, a trade not susceptible of large development, and pots and pans to Coolie Colonies.
173. Opium.-Exports in-

|  |  | $1882-83$. |  | $1883-84$. |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Chest | - | 91,798 | - | 91,963 |
| Rs. | - | $11,48,13,764$ | - | $11,29,44,601$ |

So far as it is necessary to mention in this review a trade which is of such a peculiar character, and which is dealt with in great detail in other special reports, it has been sufficiently referred to in the paragraphs noticing the trade of India with China, the Straits, and Cochin China to which countries all but 144 chests were shipped last year. From Bengal 53,719 chests were exported and from Bombay 38,244.
174. Tobacco.-Both leaf tobacco and cigars were exported in greatly increased quantities and the aggregate value of the trade rose from $11 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $16_{4}^{3}$ lakhs. The exports of leaf tobacco were thus distributed:-

| United Kindom |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1882-83. } \\ \text { Lbs. } \end{gathered}$ | 1883-84. <br> Lbs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | - | 4,370,020 | 9,117,632 |
| France | - | - | 88,148 | 2,703,484 |
| Aden | - | - | 3,335,256 | 2,672,041 |
| Mauritius | - | - | 663,141 | 1,022,926 |
| Gibraltar | - | - | 461,000 | 784,260 |
| Belgium | - | - | 87,500 | 760,000 |
| Straits | - | - | 468,655 | 679,712 |
| Arabia | - | - | 572,475 | 203,878 |
| Other countries | - | - | 607,354 | 633,343 |

and of cigars-

|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1882-83 . \\ \text { Lbs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1883-84. } \\ \text { Lbs. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Straits | - | - | 122,117 | 144,140 |
| United Kingdom |  | - | 51,547 | 53,316 |
| Ceylon - | - | -- | 16,451 | 24,135 |
| Other countries |  | - | 29,904 | 30,335 |

Most of the leaf was Rangpur tobacco exported from Calcutta, only 4 million pounds being shipped from Bombay and Madras. This last province however produced about half the cigars exported. As the quality of manufacture keeps improving it is to be hoped that an increasing external demand will be found for Indian cigars.
175. Dyeing and Tanning Materials.-The trade in Indigo which is much the most important item under this head, indeed the only really important item, was very active during the year. The quantity exported, 168,590 cwt., was 19.5 per cent. in excess of the quantity in 1882-83 and also largely in excess of the trade of previous jears. The value of the shipments is recorded as Rs. $4,64,09,906$, which also was $18 \cdot 6$ per cent. in excess of the value in 1882-83. The indigo crop was again a good one and prices were on the whole well maintained, which is not always, nor even often, the case when the quantity of indigo available for the European market is large. Considerably more than half of the whole crop in Upper India and Bengal was produced by native cultivators, who have so very largely extended their cultivation in the North-Western Provinces that there only a very small proportion of the whole crop ( 15,300 maunds out of 73,000 maunds) was produced in 1883 by Europeans. In Bengal and Behar on the other hand the industry is still mainly in the hands of Europeans. A considerable quantity was shipped from Madras (51,724 cwt.), but the quality of Madiras indigo is
much inferior on the whole to that. shipped from Calcutta ( $110,015 \mathrm{cwt}$. last year). In Madras the dye may be said to be exclusively produced by natives.

176. Cutch and Gambier.-There were $302,302 \mathrm{cwt}$. exported, value Rs. $35 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, a considerable increase on the trade of the previous year. More than two-thirds were shipped from Burma direct : in former years this substance was sent from Burma to Calcutta, thence to be shipped to England and the United States, which between them receive two-thirds of the quantity shipped.
177. In Myrabolams there was a small decline in trade on that of 1882-83, but its dimensions still materially exceeded those of previous years. Quantity exported $447,719 \mathrm{cwt}$, value $18 \frac{2}{5}$ lakhs. Of this quantity $431,053 \mathrm{cwt}$. were exported to the United Kingdom. To Australia only 4,825 cwt., value Rs. 22,525 were shipped. This trade should have attained much larger dimensions since 1880 when the qualities of this useful tan were made known to colonial tanners at the Melbourne Exhibition.
F.-Other
articles manufactured.

The chief items under this head are hides and skins, dressed or tanned, and shelllac and button lac.
178. The trade in the former again shows an increase, though not a large one on this occasion.

|  | . |  | Hides. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| No. - | 801,750 | $1,095,453$ | $1,197,819$ | $1,367,843$ | $1,331,468$ |
| Rs. - | $20,24,571$ | $35,21,015$ | $45,29,429$ | $54,36,591$ | $51,43,279$ |
|  |  |  | Skins. |  |  |
| . | $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| No. - | $11,487,764$ | $12,387,460$ | $14,427,908$ | $15,285,143$ | $15,695,114$ |
| Rs. $-1,15,63,118$ | $1,26,18,615$ | $1,46,60,302$ | $1,67,67,613$ | $1,67,30,438$ |  |

This tanning industry is mostly practised in the Madras Presidency and the resulting product finds its chief market in England. The United States and a few European countries take small quantities, but the bulk of the shipments is to England.
179. In manufactured lac there was a somewhat heavy decline, exports amounting to only $111,647 \mathrm{cwt}$., which was nearly 17 per cent, less than the exports of $1882-83$. Prices in the English market kept generally low owing to the accumulation of stocks in excess of demands. The value of the trade was $55 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Of other articles in this sub-class it is not necessary to write, none of them being of any particular importance. The only items which represent any substantial value are coir goods, cordage and rope, and oilcake (Rs. $13 \cdot 7$ lakhs, $4 \cdot 9$ lakhs, and $3 \cdot 7$ lakhs respectively.' In cordage and rope there was a considerable increase, while the other two items show a diminished trade.
180. Total trade:-

|  | $1879-80$. | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Gallons - | $4,205,815$ | $4,999,184$ | $4,305,176$ | $3,644,632$ | $4,337,151$ |
| Rs. - | $56,94,532$ | $58,11,394$ | $46,82,274$ | $41,62,768$ | $.49,59,768$ |

## Ivii

Castor oil represents three-fourths of this trade, and the shipments of this oil have been thus distributed:-

|  |  |  | Gallons. <br> 1882-83 |  |  | Gallons. <br> 1883-84 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom | - | - | 1,569,112 | -- | - | 1,578,670 |
| Australia - | - | - | 454,684 | - | - | 823,851 |
| Straits. | - | - | 169,301 | - | - | 206,606 |
| Mauritius - | - | - | 84,460 | - | - | 126,441 |
| Hong-Kong | - |  | 82,278 | - | - | 109,529 |
| Ceylon - | - | - | 90,855 | - | - | 109,429 |
| Other Countries | - | - | 120,898 | - | - | 147,537 |

Cocoanut oil, the only other kind of importance, was shipped mainly to the United Kingdom and France. Total trade 988,514 gallons, value Rs. 11,82,896.

Elsewhere in this review attention has been drawn to the fact, to which attention has repeatedly been drawn before, that oil seeds are exported in enormons quantities while the country possesses the capacity of resolving them into oil and might export the manufactured article on a large scale. Oil mills at Calcutta or Bombay for the expression of oil for export would be a remunerative industry, as they have in fact already proved to be as far as the business has been carried.
181. The following table shows for the principal items whether the increase or decrease of value in each case was due to increase or decrease of quantity exported or of prices:-


COASTING TRADE.
182. The whole value of the coasting trade of India for each of the last five years has been as follows:-

|  | 1879-80. | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS- $\text { Merchandisn } \quad-\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Country } \\ \text { Foreiga } \end{array}\right.$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Rs. } \\ 18,52,68,780 \\ 5,15,03,509}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Re. } \\ \begin{array}{c} 18,61,97,949 \\ 5,73,78,477 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ \mathbf{1 9 , 3 0 , 4 0 , 8 8 9} \\ 5,12,62,086 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} R_{8} . \\ 20,20,95,088 \\ 5,21,73,285 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ \mathbf{2 1 , 9 1 , 1 8 , 2 1 9} \\ \mathbf{\delta , 9 6 , 2 2 , 8 3 2} \end{gathered}$ |
| Treasure - Total - | $\begin{array}{r} 23,67,72,289 \\ 4,33,49,003 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,35,71,426 \\ 2,93,31,118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,43,02,975 \\ 2,88,70,681 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,41,98,818 \\ -4,06,65,571 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,87,41,071 \\ 3,47,60,432 \end{array}$ |
| Total Imports - | 28,01,21,292 | 27,29,02,539 | 27,81,73,606 | 29,48,64,889 | 81,85,01,508 |
| EXPORTS $\text { Mercrandise } \cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Country } \\ \text { Foreign } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,37,59,690 \\ 5,68,52,036 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,93,88,626 \\ 6,43,46,240 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,98,81,999 \\ 5,79,54,385 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,48,85,639 \\ 6,03,56,777 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,43,41,877 \\ 6,76,33,605 \end{array}$ |
| Trkasura - Total - | $\begin{array}{r} 23,06,11,726 \\ 3,59,35,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23,37,34,866 \\ 3,64,49,816 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,77,86,878 \\ 2,96,25,855 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,52,49,409 \\ 8,81,61,251 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,19,76,482 \\ 8,69,26,062 \end{array}$ |
| Total Exportb - | 26,65,47,076 | 27,01,84,682 | 25,74,11,788 | 27,84,08,660 | 29,89,01,544 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS | 54,66,68,368 | 54,30,87,221 | 53,05,85,939 | 57,32,67,548 | 61,24,08,067 |

183. The increase of trade during the year was at the rate of 7 per cent., and on the trade of five years ago 12 per cent. The advance has really been much larger than these figures would indicate for the totals of 1879-80 were still influenced by the traffic in grain caused by the famine in Southern and Western India, and the diminution in the total of the two following years was the result simply of the cessation of that trade. With the return of good seasons the traces of famine were gradually obliterated and the coasting trade increased and extended in 1882-83 and 1883-84 at a rapid rate.


The provincial proportions accordingly were:-

| Bengal | - | - | - | - | - | $21 \cdot 2$ per cent. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bombay | - | - | - | - | - | $44 \cdot 4$ | $"$ |
| Sindh | - | - | - | - | - | $6 \cdot 3$ | $"$ |
| Madras | - | - | - | - | - | $14 \cdot 4$ | $"$ |
| Burma | - | - | - | - | - | $13 \cdot 7$ | ", |

185. What strikes one at once is that Bombay and Sindh between them have more than half of the whole coasting trade. The reason is that Bombay has no navigable rivers, but the districts on the Bombay coast are productive and wealthy and carry on an active commerce which concentrates in the port of Bombay. Of the whole coasting trade of Bombay more than half is carried on with British Indian ports within the province and a large further proportion is with Native Indian ports also within the territorial limits of the province. Karáchi also finds in Bombay the outlet required for most of that portion of the produce of Sindh which is not required for export to foreign countries and similarly its demands for the produce of other parts of India are mostly supplied from Bombay. In Madras and Bengal circumstances are somewhat different. Bengal has a very large internal traffic carried on over the navigable rivers of the Gangetic delta, so that a considerable proportion of the trade from place to place within the province need never go through a sea customs office at all and can find no place in the returns. Much of the sea coast of Bengal, all of it in fact except that of Chittagong, is poor and unproductive while the ports are difficult of access. Much the same may be said of Madras where the coast to a large extent is poor and the ports are open roadsteads with fishing villages behind them. Thus both in Madras and Bengal much the largest part of their coasting trade is carried on with ports in other presidences and the trade from place to place within these provinces is to a material extent carried by land. In Burma also the largest part of the trade is with

## lix

other presidences, mainly with Bengal. This productive and prosperous province, it will be seen, has, with a population only a tenth of that of Madras, nearly as large a coasting trade.
186. Of the articles of foreign merchandise which are transíerred by sea from Foreign centres of distribution to other parts of India it is perhaps not necessary to speak in merchandise any detail. They consist mainly of -


Looking at the larger items, we find the Madras Presidency receiving much the largest proportion of cotton twist, Calcutta and Bombay being the sources of supply. Of grey piece goods also Bombay is much the largest centre of distribution, the largest part being sent to Karáchi and to the ports of the Bombay Presidency. The grey piece goods importod into Calcutta, which are much larger in quantity than those imported into Bombay, are mostly sent into the interior for distribution by road, rail, and river. Bombay is again the largest distributor of white and coloured piece goods to the same places and to Madras, while Burma receives a large quantity from Bengal. The distribution of copper is mainly confined to the supply of the Bombay portsfrom Bombay and of Bengal ports from Calcutta, while iron is sent rather largely from Bombay to the Madras ports and to Karáchi. It may be noted that it is chiefly the ports on the Malabar Coast of Madras which are supplied from Bombay. The trade in sugar (Mauritus and China sugar) is limited practically to the supply from Bombay of Karáchi and of other ports in the Bombay Presidency. China tea chiefly goes from the same port to Karáchi, thence to be sent, most of it, to Kandahar by rail and to the Punjab for Kabul. Burma gets from Bengal most of the woollen goods sent coastwise.
187. It is more important to note the distribution coastwise of the merchandise Indian produced or manufactured in India. Amongst the most important of these are:- goods.
(1.) Coffee, value 171 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; this, being a product of the Madras Presidency, is sent round to the chief port of the province and to Bombay for shipment to Europe and for local consumption.
(2.) Coir, manufactured, value 143 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, is imported into Bengal and Bombay from Madras and Travancore, being a staple manufacture of Southern India.
(3.) Cotton, raw, value 477 lakhs. The bulk of this large trade is carried into Bombay from Karwar, Surat, Kutch and Kattiawar for shipment to Europe and for the local mills. A smaller quantity (value $33 \frac{1}{5}$ lakhs) was imported from Bombay into Bengal for the local mills.
(4.) Cotton twist and yarn, value $93 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Of this important and rapidlygrowing trade $6,730,700 \mathrm{lbs}$., valued at 36 lakhs, was Bombay-made twist sent to Calcutta, where Bombay and locally made twist of the coarser sorts (up to No. 24) have completely displaced English twist.
(5.) Grey piece goods, value $47 \cdot 63$ lakhs. These also are largely imported into Calcutta from Bombay-12,688,042 yards, value 261 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs last year. Of the balance much is sent to Karáchi and a small quantity to Madras and Bombay ports. Most of the trade in piece goods is carried on however by rail which takes it into all parts of the interior of the country. The total quantity transferred by sea was $33,049,270$ yards.
(6.) In white piece goods the trade is smaller. The value last year was $1 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, representing 614,746 yatds, This is mainly a Madras manufacture, in which muslins figure largely. Close on two-thirds of the trade are limited to transfers from one port to another in Madras, and Burma imports a small quantity.
(7.) In coloured piece goods the trade is more extensive, $5,342,618$ yards, value $17 \cdot 68$ lakhs. This trade is shared both by Madras and Bombay and it is mainly confined to the ports in those provinces with the addition of a certain quantity sent to Burma, chiefly for the Madras labourers so largely employed in that province.
(8.) Indigo : $11,129 \mathrm{cwt}$., valủe $13 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Chiefly exported from Karáchi to Bombay. Inferior indigo is largely made in Sindh and the Punjab. The indigo of Bengal and Madras is not carried about the country by sea. It is produced in the interior of the country and what remains for local supply after exportation to foreign countries is distributed by road and rail.
(9.) Turmeric: 148,377 cwt., value 14 lakhs. Carried about between Madras and Bombay ports to a large extent and a smaller portion imported from Madras into Bengal.
(10.) Cocoanut and cocoanut kernel. A considerable trade, representing a value of 67 lakhs last year. The bulk of it consists of imports into Bombay from Madras ports, Goa, and Travancore.
(11.) Food-grains:

|  |  | Cwt. | Rs. |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Gram | - | 301,730 | $9,23,921$ |  |
| Jowari and bajra | - | - | 291,531 | $8,58,726$ |
| Pulse | - | - | 339,508 | $11,90,024$ |
| Rice in the husk (paddy) | - | $1,762,659$ | $35,39,078$ |  |
| Rice, husked | - | - | $5,466,964$ | $1,94,13,133$ |
| Wheat | - | - | 358,575 | $15,00,758$ |
| Other grains | - | - | 389,378 | $9,78,691$ |

The total value of the trade in food-grains was 284 lakhs, the quantity amounting to $8,910,345 \mathrm{cwt}$. In 1882-83 the figures were $8,680,788 \mathrm{cwt}$., value 262 lakhs. Last year this trade was nearly 62 per cent. smaller than in the famine time of 1877-78 and 20 per cent. smaller than in 1878-79.

Of the trade in gram two-thirds represent imports into Madras porta from other provinces and from ports within the presidency. To a large extent it is limited to interchange between ports within the presidency.

Jowari and bajra. Exclusively a Bombay trade, Karáchi sending the greater part of this grain to Bombay ports and the remainder being quite local.

Pulse. About half of the whole trade consisted of imports into Madras from other provinces and of docal interchange. Burma also received a good deal from Bengal and the local traffic is tolerably large in Bombay.

Rice, unhusked. Nearly a million hundredweight represented local trade in Bombay, the grain coming mainly from the southern ports of the presidency. Madras imported most of the remainder, chiefly from Bengal and Bombay.

Fice, husked. Bombay imported more than $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million hundredweight from other provinces, mainly from Bengal, and Madras also imported nearly $1,700,000 \mathrm{cwt}$., also chiefly from Bengal. Burma-the great rice producing province of India-also imported about 92,000 cwt. of rice from Bengal and Madras, but this is table rice of a kind not produced in Burma. The rice of that province is not used for consumption by Europeans in that province, and the Madras native troops and coolies prefer the rice of their own country. Apart from these transactions the trade is quite local, consisting to a great extent of rice sent from the Orissa ports to Calcutta.

Wheat. The bulk of the trade consists of importations from Karáchi and from Bombay ports into Bombay, and the same may be said of "other (undescribed) sorts" of grain.
(12.) Cutch is exported almost exclusively from Burma, the greater part going to Calcutta for shipment to foreign ports. Some is also sent in small quantities to Madras and Bombay, chiefly for consumption with the pán leaf. Value of trade $13 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.
(13.) Hides, raw, value $23 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Mainly a local trade, the hides being brought to the ports of Madras for shipment and for tanning from the
other ports of the Presidency. In the same way the outports of Bengal send hides to Calcutta. A similar trade exists in Madras in dressed or tanned hides and skins, value $14 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and in raw skins, value $14 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. The whole trade in hides and skins of all descriptions amounted to nearly 53 lakhs.
(14.) Jute, raw-cwt. 1,172,541, value Rs. 78,42,706. Almost altogether a local Bengal trade, from Naraingunge and Chittagong to Calcutta for the mills and for export. Only a small quantity is sent to Bombay where there is a mill for working this fibre.
(15.) Gunny bags, total number $47,701,393$, value Rs. $1,12,19,579$. These are mostly mill-made bags exported from Calcutta to all other Provinces in India as well as to the smaller ports of Bengal. Gunny cloth is also similarly exported in large quantity from Calcutta chiefly to Bombay for cotton bales; about $7 \frac{1}{4}$ million yards were thus imported into Bombay last year.
(16.) Liquors. . Chiefly a trade in country liquor between the ports of the Bombay Presidency, total value of trade Rs. $25,47,445$.
(17.) Oils, mineral. Petroleum is imported into Bengal from Burma where it is produced, but the whole quantity exported from Burma is still small, only 429,037 gallons last year.
Castor oil is imported chiefly into Bombay from Madras ports and those of the Gaekwar's territory. Burma and Bengal also receive some from Madras. Total value of trade $8 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, representing a quantity of 704,574 gallons.

The trade in cocoanut oil is much larger, $1,819,684$ gallons, value 25 lakhs last year. This is mainly a Madras industry, a large proportion of the oil being sent to Bombay from Madras ports and Cochin, the rest being sent chiefly to Bengal and Burma.

Earthnut oil is also a Madras industry. It is sent thence and from Pondicherry chiefly to Burma and in smaller quantity to Bengal.
(18.) Provisions :-

Ghee, 4 million pounds, value $14 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. This article is imported into Bombay from Karáchi and Kathiawar and into Burma from Bengal and Madras, chiefly the latter. There is a good deal of local trade within the limits of the Bombay Presidency.
Salted fish, $19,694,560$ lbs., value Rs. $11,23,938$. There is a considerable local trade in salted fish between the ports in the Bombay Presidency and a good deal is imported into the presidency from Diu, Goa, and Kathiawar. From Madras also some is sent to Burma and there is a local trade in it in that Province, much of it being what is known as ngapee.
Of other kinds of provisions Burma imports the largest proportion.
(19.) Salt, 106,111 tons, value Rs. $42,58,804$. Of this quantity 46,079 tons represented salt conveyed from one part to another within the limits of the Bombay Presidency; 29,344 tons were sent from Bombay to places - on the west coast of Madras, and 2,070 tons were sent to the same places from Goa; Bengal received 19,691 tons from Bombay and 953 tons from Madras, and Bombay itself received 3,584 tons from Goa.
(20.) Seeds.-Castor seed, 620,112 owt., value 31 lakhs, of which $567,521 \mathrm{cwt}$. represented imports into Bengal from Madras. This is mostly a Madras trade, a small quantity only being sent from Cutch and Kathiawar to Bombay.
Rapeseed, 275,546 cwt., value Rs. $18 \cdot 16$ lakhs. This is almost all received in Bombay from Karáchi.
'Cil or jinjili, 247,410 cwt., value $17 \cdot 32$ lakhs. This seed is shipped mostly to Burma from Madras and Bengal, the former Province having most of the trade.

Of other sorts of seeds, undescribed (value 27.66 lakhs) Bombay has most of the trade, which is to a great extent local between British and Native ports in that Presidency.
(21.) Silk, raw, 347,019 lbs., value $17 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. This is almost exclusively shipped from Calcutta to Madras.
(22.) Silk piece goods, $1,005,902$ yards, value $10 \cdot 28$ lakhs. Most of these are sent to Burma from Bengal and Bombay, the latter also sending some quantity to Karáchi.
(23.) Spices.-The trade is large in Betelnuts, $46,604,608$ pounds, value 62.84 lakhs. Close on half the imports are received in Burma which gets

## lxii

them from Bengal. Of the remainder the greatest part consists of imports into Bombay from Beugal and Madras and local traffic between the ports of the Bombay Presidency and Goa.
Cardamoms, $604,138 \mathrm{lbs}$., value $17 \cdot 29$ lakhs, are mainly brought to Bombay from the ports on the Malabar coast.

Of Ginger there is a tolerably large import into Bombay from Madras.
In Pepper there is a large trade, $11,318,390$ lbs., value 34 lakhs, of which more than two-thirds are imports into Bengal and Bombay from Madras and reshipments from Bombay to Karáchi. The rest is mainly local traffic.
(24.) Sugar refined, $161,125 \mathrm{cwt}$., value $24 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. About half the trade consists of sugar sent from Bengal and Madras to Bombay where it competes with Mauritius and China sugar. Madras also sent nearly $20,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. to Bengal and more than that to Burma.
(25.) Sugar, unrefined, $526,253 \mathrm{lbs}$., value 33,2 lakhs. This is almost altogether local trade in jaggery in Bombay and Madras.
(26.) Tea, $1,155,219$ lbs., value close on 7 lakhs. The greater part of this ( 851,382 lbs.) consists of tea brought from Chittagong to Calcutta for . sale there and shipment to Europe. Of the rest 221,136 lbs. were shipped from Calcutta to Bombay.
(27.) Tobacco leaf, $30,010,920$ lbs., value 4784 lakhs. Of this trade about two-thirds consist of tobacco leaf exported from Bengal and Madras to Burma, and 1,151,677 lbs. imported from Cambay and other native ports in the Bombay Presidency into Bombay. The rest is quite local traffic.
Cigars, a small export, of which two thirds from Madras to Bengal and other provinces.
(28.) Teakwood, 122,861 cubic tons, value $104 \cdot 6$ lakhs. This is nearly all sent from Burma to Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Sindh. The quantity thus consumed in the country is far larger than that exported to foreign countries.
(29.) Wool, raw, 12.316,968 lbs., value $36 \cdot 21$ lakhs. Exclusively exports from Karáchi, Cutch and Kathiawar to Bombay for shipment to Europe.

## COASTING SHIPPING.

188. The following tahle gives the number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade during the last five years:-

|  |  |  | Steamers. |  | Sailing Vessels. |  | Native Craft. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1879-80 | * | - | No. 4,718 | Tons. 4,425,807 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No. } \\ & 3,800 \end{aligned}$ | Tons. ${ }_{695,819}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { No. }}$ | Tons. 2,485,451 |
| 1880-81 | - | - | 4,713 | 4,675,190 | 3,643 | 695,81932 | 148,335 | 2,485,451 |
| 1881-82 | - | - | 4,956 | 4,769,040 | 3,725 | 485,262 | 155,319 | 2,482,128 |
| 1882-83 | - | - | 5,647 | 5,543,702 | 4,687 | 551,206 | 160,160 | 2,514,625 |
| 1883-84 | - | - | 5,512 | 5,924,439 | 4,634 | 437,460 | 169,090 | 2,669,128 |
| Cleared. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1879-80 | - | - | 4,658 | 4,341,247 | 3,510 | 595,927 | 137,331 | 2,210,281 |
| 1880-81 | - | - | 1,665 | 4,614,583 | 3,607 | 549,113 | 137,583 | 2,267,074 |
| 1881-82 | - | - | 4,918 | 4,718,283 | 3,576 | 396,803 | 144,583 | 2,327,081 |
| 1882-83 | - | - | 5,541 | 5,520,468 | 4,623 | 518,749 | 147,663 | 2,408,344 |
| 1883-84 | - | - | 5,574 | 5,975,597 | 4,629 | 458,240 | 156,429 | 2,553,672 |
| Entered and Cleared. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1879-80 | - | - | 9,376 | 8,767,054 | 7,310 | 1,291,746 | 285,666 | 4,695,732 |
| 1880-81 | - | - | 9,378 | 9,289,773 | 7,250 | 1,162,645 | 284,777 | 4,682,785 |
| 1881-82 | - | - | 9,874 | 9,487,323 | 7,301 | 882,065 | 299,902 | 4,809,209 |
| 1882-83 | - | - | 11,088 | 11,064,170 | 9,310 | 1,069,955 | 307,923 | 4,922,969 |
| 1883-84 | - | - | 11,086 | 11,900,036 | 9,263 | 945,700 | 325,519 | 5,222,800 |

This statement shows that the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels in the coasting trade still proceeds, steam tonnage increasing every year, while sailing tonnage has declined. Native boats seem to be able to hold their ground and show a material increase in tonnage.

## TABLES

RELATING TO
THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.
Notr.-In all these Tables Merchandise does not include Treasure, the details of which will be found at pages 25-28.

No. 1.
Value of the Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise, distinguishing Indian Produce and Manufactures from Foreign Articles Exported, and of Government Stores.


* Government Stores (of which a detail will be found at pages 32 to 36 ) are excluded from tables Nos. 2 to 17 (except No. 7) which relate only te private trade.
$\dagger$ Including Stores jmported for the East Indian Railway, which is now a State line.

$$
\text { . No. } 2 .
$$

Value of the Total Imports of Merchandise from United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries respectively.

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No. 3.
Value of the Total Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures and of Foreion Merchandise together to United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries respectively.


No. 4.
Value of the Total Imports of Private Trade into British Indià, from United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Proportion vià Suez Canal from that by other Routes.


No. 5.
Value of the Total Exports, Private Trade, from. British India to United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Proportion sent vial Suez Canal from that by other Routes.

| Merchandibs: <br> Value Exported: <br> Via Suez Canal <br> "Other Routes <br> Total <br> Pricentagr vià Suez Canal - <br> Do. <br> Other Rodtes - | YEARS ENDED 318T MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | . 1883. | 1884. |
|  | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 25,897,990 \\ 41,275,168 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{E} \\ \mathbf{3 3 , 2 2 3 , 2 8 4} \\ \mathbf{4 1 , 3 0 7 , 9 9 8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{£} \\ 43,025,777 \\ 38,876,183 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 44,164,518 \\ 39,236,347 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{E} \\ 50,209,125 \\ 37,826,014 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 67,173,158 | 74,531,282 | 81,901,900 | 83,400,865 | 88,035,139 |
|  | $38 \cdot 55$ 61.45 | 44.58 55.42 | $52 \cdot 53$ 47.47 | $52 \cdot 95$ $47 \cdot 05$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \cdot 37 \\ & 42 \cdot 63 \end{aligned}$ |
| Treasure: <br> Value Exported: <br> Vî́ Suez Canal <br> "Otier Noutes - | 441,653 $1,487,175$ | $\begin{array}{r}176,520 \\ 1,232,884 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,587 \\ 1,001,800 \end{array}$ | 273,770 707,089 | 82,607 897,152 |
| Total - | 1,928,828 | 1,409,404 | 1,097,387 | 980,859 | 979,759 |
| Prbcentage viâ Suez Canal <br> Do. <br> Other Rodtes - $\qquad$ | $22 \cdot 90$ $77 \cdot 10$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12 \cdot 51 \\ & 87 \cdot 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \cdot 70 \\ 91 \cdot 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 27 \cdot 91 \\ 72 \cdot 09 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.43 \\ 91.57 \end{array}$ |
| Merchandibr and Treasure: <br> Value Exported: <br> Via Suez Canal , Other Routrs - | $\begin{array}{r} 26,339,643 \\ +42,762,343 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 3 , 3 9 9 , 8 0 4} \\ 42,540,882 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,121,364 \\ & 39,877,983 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,438,288 \\ 39,943,436 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50,291,732 \\ & 38,723,166 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total - | 69,101.986 | 75,940,686 | 82,999,347 | 84,381,724 | 89,014,898 |
| Prrcentage vià Surz Canal - <br> Do. Other Routbs | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \cdot 12 \\ & 61 \cdot 88 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \cdot 99 \\ & 56 \cdot 01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51 \cdot 95 \\ 48 \cdot 05 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 52 \cdot 66 \\ 47 \cdot 34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \cdot 49 \\ & 43 \cdot 51 \end{aligned}$ |

No. 6.
Value of the Total Private Trade with United Kingdom and Foreign Cocntries Imported into and Exported from British India, distinguishing the Proportion conveyed by the Suez Canal from that by othet Routes.


## No 7.

Value of Merchandise and Treasure，（Private and on account of Government），Imported iato and Exported from British India，viâ the Suez Canal，from and to each Foreign during the official year ended 31st March 1884.

| COUNTRIES． | IMPORTS． |  |  | EXPOETS． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Merchandise． | Treasure． | Totar． | Merchandise． | Treasure． | Toxal． |
| United Kingdom－$-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Private } \\ \text { Government }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathfrak{f} \\ 41,380,901 \\ \mathbf{2 , 1 6 3 , 5 6 2} \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 6，786，377 }}{\boldsymbol{¢}}$ | $\underset{\substack{48,167,978 \\ 2,169,562}}{\substack{4 \\ \hline}}$ | $\underset{\substack{5,565,369 \\ 5,524}}{\substack{2 \\ \hline}}$ | 14，965 --18 | $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{E} \\ 27,580,334 \\ 8,524}}{ }$ |
| $\text { Austria - } \quad-\quad-\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Private } \\ \text { Governmen } \end{array}\right.$ | 43，544，463 | 6，786，377 | 50，330，840 | 27，573，893 | 14，965 | 27，588，858 |
|  | 395,067 83 | 252，238 | 647,305 88 | 2，240，623 | － | $2,240,623$ 18 |
|  | 395，150 | 252，238 | 647，388 | 3，240，641 | － | 2，240，641 |
|  | 176，258 | － | 176，258 | $3,246,507$ 19,277 | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,246,507 \\ 19,277 \end{array}$ |
|  | 665,842 313 | 191，975 | 857，817 | 7，273，518 ${ }_{16}$ | 25，545 | 7，299，063 16 |
|  | 666，155 | 191，975 ${ }^{*}$ | 858，130 | 7，278，534 | 25，545 | 7，299，079 |
|   Total - <br> Germany <br> Greeee <br> Holland - - Private <br> Italy． - $"$ - <br>  - $-\left\{\begin{array}{lll}\text { Government }\end{array}\right.$  <br>  Total  - | 57,192 175 4,709 | ＝ | 57,192 175 4,709 | $\begin{gathered} 309,159 \\ 12,014 \\ 164,300 \end{gathered}$ | $\overline{87,417}$ | 309,159 12,014 201,717 |
|  | 517,519 10 | 282，040 | 799,559 10 | 3，457，212 | 二 | 3，457，212 |
|  | 517，529 | 282，040 | 799，569 | 3，457，212 | － | 3，457，212 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{rll} \text { Malta } & - & \begin{array}{l} \text { Total } \end{array} \\ & - \begin{cases}\text { Private } \\ \text { Government }\end{cases} \end{array}\right\}$ | 5,476 3 | 5，237 | $\begin{array}{r}10,713 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1，058，367 | － | 1，058，367 |
|  | 5，479 | 5，237 | 10，716 | 1，058，367 | － | 1，068，367 |
|  | $-376$ | － | － 376 | $\begin{array}{r}2,800 \\ 66,168 \\ \hline 62,862\end{array}$ | 二 | 2,800 6,188 162,862 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 10,452 \\ 408 \end{array}$ | 二 | 10,452 408 | 272，484 | $\cdots$ | $\underline{272,484}$ |
|  | 10，860 | － | 10，860 | 272，484 | － | 272，484 |
|  | 2，864 | － | 2，864 | 8，295 | 4，680 | 12，975 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 61,305 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 125，301 | $\begin{array}{r} 186,606 \\ -\quad 40 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $3,227,514$ | $\underset{-}{\square}$ | $3,227,12$ |
|  | 61，345 | 125，301 | 186，646 | 3，227，512， | － | 13，227，512 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { Africa } \text { countries } \\ &- \text { in }\{\text { Private }\end{aligned}$ | 46 | － | 46 | 203 | － | 203 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { United States }-\quad-\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Gavernment } \end{array}\right. \\ \text { Total } \quad- \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69,053 \\ & 13,049 \end{aligned}$ | 二 | $\begin{aligned} & 69,059 \\ & 13,049 \end{aligned}$ | 1，089，239 | － | －1，089，239 |
|  | 82，101 | － | 82，101 | 1，089，239 | － | 1，089，239 |
| Turkey in Asia－$\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Private } \\ \text { Government }\end{array}\right.$ | 2，657 | $r^{\prime}{ }^{\circ} 786$ | 3，443 | $\begin{array}{r} 93,232 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | － | $\begin{array}{r}93,232 \\ 89 \\ \hline 98\end{array}$ |
| Total | 2，657 | 786 | 3，443 | 93，261 | － | 93，261 |
| $\text { Total - } \quad-\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Private } \\ \text { Government } \end{array}\right\}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43,399,898 \\ 9,777,468 \end{gathered}$ | $7, \$ 43,954$ | $\begin{gathered} 50,993,852 \\ \mathbf{q , 4 7 7 , 4 6 7} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,209,125 \\ 8,587 \end{array}$ | 82，607 | $\begin{array}{r} 50,291.732 \\ 8,587 \end{array}$ |
| Grand Total－－ | 45，527，359 | 7，643，954 | 53，171，313 | 50，217，712 | 82，607 | 50，300，319 |

No: 8.
Value of the Total Imports of Merchandise into British India from each British Possession and Foreign Country.

| COUNTRIES. | YEARS ENDED 31sFMARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. |
|  | $\boldsymbol{f}$ $\mathbf{3 2 , 0 4 2 , 8 4 8}$ 12,623 8,326 - 86,152 833,040 3,663 21 481,098 $1,278,645$ $1,340,900$ 244,360 | $\boldsymbol{f}$ $41,292,635$ 10,357 4,866 266 88,941 $1,206,190$ 3,265 688 495,381 $1,476,244$ $1,557,170$ 112,055 | $\begin{array}{r} \boldsymbol{£} \\ \mathbf{3 8 , 5 8 1 , 6 7 1} \\ 8,542 \\ .4,645 \\ - \\ 72,650 \\ 964,698 \\ 2,686 \\ 464 \\ 401,839 \\ 1,541,885 \\ 1,349,967 \\ 225,989 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} £ \\ 40,365,915 \\ 6,707 \\ 5,378 \\ - \\ 69,588 \\ 88,, 706 \\ 6,7,646 \\ 1,863 \\ 573,787 \\ 1,596,692 \\ 1,884,525 \\ 476,591 \end{array}$ | $\boldsymbol{f}$ $\mathbf{4 2 , 9 2 5 , 1 8 4}$ 10,453 5,494 - $\mathbf{7 1 , 0 0 3}$ 768,262 3,520 1,832 568,839 $1,612,889$ $1,777,568$ 557,229 |
| Total - - | 36,331,676 | 46,248,058 | 43,155,036 | 45,868,398 | 48,302,273 |
| \% | . |  |  |  |  |
| Formion Countrims : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria - | 116,395 | 228,486 | 295,861 | 270,395 | 395,718 |
| Belgium - | 7 | 950 | 2,250 | 78,434 | 176,258 |
| France - - - | 428,279 | 705,580 | 677,561 | 484,367 | 666,490 |
| Germany - - | 66,271 | 68,518 | 78,252 | 91,448 | 121,807 |
| Greece - - | 185 | 62 | 267 | 729 | 175 |
| Holland - - - - | 15,770 | 19,010 | 1,518 | 18,461 | 4,744 |
| Italy - - - - - | 449,606 | 576,327 | 524,433 | 444,433 | 518,782 |
| Norway - - - | - | - | 58 | - | 9 |
| Portugal - - - | 183 | 277 | 567 | 622 | 376 |
| Russia - - - | - | 40,209 | 37,858 | 10,189 | - |
| Spain (excluding Gibraltar) - | 37 | 1,355 | 514 | 855 | - |
| Sweden - - - - | 19 | - | 1. | - | - |
| Turkey in Europe - - - | 2,250 | 1,155 | 1,879 | 1,292 | 2,816 |
| America - $\begin{aligned} & \text { United Statés } \\ & \text { South }\end{aligned}$ | 526,262 695 | $\begin{array}{r} 490,848 \\ 4,180 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 466,064 \\ 76 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 934,342 \\ 3,564 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 529,106 \\ 1,450 \end{array}$ |
| Weat Indies* - - - | 500 | 535 | 2 | 536 | 775 |
| Abyssinla - . ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - - | - | 3,075 | 51 | 542 | - |
| 1. Africa, Eastefn Cosst $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Madagascar } \\ \text { Mozambique } \\ \text { M }\end{array}\right.$ | 1,224 53,299 | $\overline{58,722}$ |  | 1,364 | 796 50,178 |
| * Africa, Eastern Coast $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Zanzibar, - } \\ & \text { Other Ports - }\end{aligned}$ | 241,676 | - ${ }_{248,832}$ | 54,749 $\mathbf{2 4 , 6 4 4}$ $\mathbf{5 , 3 5 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,368 \\ 26684 \\ \mathbf{2 0 , 7 4 4} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,178 \\ 235,477 \\ 7,700 \end{array}$ |
| . Egypt - - - - - - | 30,104 | 41,755 | 48,196 | 44,085 | 69,276 |
| Réunion - - - - - | 315 | 683 | 681 | 465 | 2,459 |
| ?., Arabia - - - | 346,819 | * 334,848, | 328,321 | 282,442 | 279,654 |
| Persia and Persian Gulf - - - | 537,210 | 490,057 | 493,620 | 573,620 | 563,973 |
| Mekran and Sonmiani | 105,247 | -59,109 | - 67,580 | 61,395 | 52,673 |
| Maldive Islands | 18,085 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 24,276 | $\frac{22,693}{}$ | 13,231 | 32,887 |
| China (Treaty Ports) | 238,175 | 432,592 | - 190,994 | 187,512 | 356,976 . |
| Japan -- - - - - | 1,007 | - 6,661 | 3,190 | 19,173 | 14,776 |
| - Java - - - - - |  | - 19,930 | 14 | 155 | 1,525 |
|  | : 24,561 | \% 12,516 | 17,796 | 27,747 | 60,587 |
| - Siam (including Salang or Junk Ceylon) | - 1,546 | 7,611 | 11,712 | 23,663 | 23,913 |
| 4. Turkey in Asia | 202,494 | 181,923 | 251,715 | 233,273 | 222,727 |
| Other countries | 2,151 | 714 | 8,162 | 888 | 7,777 |
| Total | 3,410,490. | 4,060,776 | 3,837,048 | 4,134,643 | 4,400,960 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Total from Britise Possisbions } \\ \text { and Foreign Countrisa }\end{array}\right\}$ | 39,742,166 | 50,308,834 | 46,992,084 | 50,003,041 | 52,703,233 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

* British and Foreign Possessions pre not shown separately.

YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.
No. 9.
Value of the Total Expohts of Indian Prodece and Manufactures and Foreigi (including Britisf and Colontal) Merchandise together from British India to each British Possession and Foreign Country.


- See note on prepous page.

No. 10.
YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.
Value of the Total Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures from British India ta each British Possession and Foreigu Conutry.

| COUNTRIES. | YEARS ENDED'318T MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Formian Codntries: | 43,640,914 | 48,228,548 | 51,386,031 | 52,787,430 | 53,562,726 |
| Austria - | 1,857, | 2,222,92 |  |  | 9 |
| Belgium | 116,255 | 834,845 | 1,970,314 | 2,150,056 | 3,402,194 |
| Denmark | - |  | 20,650 | 6,297 | 19,277 |
| France | 4,844,578 | 6,485,688 | 8,005,872 | 7,192,372 | 8,316,319 |
| Germany - - | 272,610 | 337,261 | 757,996 | 516,212 | 607,176 |
| Greece | 200 | 3,834 | 13,929 | 43,704 | 11,976 |
| Holland | 213,418 | 421,593 | 515,671 | 385,901 | 302,926 |
| Italy | 2,208,087 | 2,774,678 | 3,102,381 | 3,373,107 | 3,508,836 |
| Norway - - | - | - |  | - | 2,800 |
| Portugal - | 3,817 | 28 | 7,325 | 17,097 | 6,975 |
| Russia | 7,375 | 178,384 | 51,423 | 123,706 | 149,601 |
| Spain (excloding Gibraltar) | 113,742 | 393,510 | 154,358 | 303,937 | 226,861 |
| Sweden |  | 57,175 | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Trike iń Europe - | 5,467 | 7,057 | 9,926 | 8,770 | 4,394 |
| United States - | 3,255,759 | :,605,691 | 2,681,827 | 3,316,445 | 3,082,385 |
| America ${ }^{\text {\{ }}$ South - | 265,166 | 238,417 | 209,382 | 274,727 | 437,577 |
| West Indies* - | 128,068 | 82,989 | 141,407 | 128,705 | - 119,834 |
| Abyssinia - - |  | 7 H | 3,844 | 3,605 | 2,524 |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Madagascar } \\ \text { Mozamhique }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r}184 \\ 38,590 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 97,088 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,558 \\ \mathbf{5 0 , 3 5 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,881 \\ 66,565 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,381 \\ 81,270 \end{array}$ |
| Africa, Eastern Coast $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Mozambique } \\ \text { Zanzibar - } \\ \text { Other Ports }\end{array} \quad-\right.$ | 99,097 | 188,711 | $\begin{array}{r} 181,185 \\ 3,947 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1688,299 \\ \hline 987\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 6 5 , 5 0 8} \\ \mathbf{3 , 1 7 0} \end{array}$ |
|  | 910,395 | $1,3\rangle 4,435$ | 1,684,283 | 2,071,963 | 3,560,096 |
| Réunion . - i. | 151,958 | - 243,361 | 179,345. | 213,065 | 199,821 |
| Arabia - . - | 699,528 | $739,023$ | 678,150 | 536,003 | 491,810 |
| Persia and Yersian Gulf - | 330,685 | $\stackrel{-321,024}{ }$ | 276,363 | 303,236 | 281,077 |
| M | A4,752 | 2,169 | 32,302 | 37,990 | 27,370 |
| Maldive Islands | 25,35 | 35,897 | 27,807 | 24,441 | 37,939 |
| China (Treaty Ports) | 5,257,858 | 4,136,352 | 4,161,755 | 3,229,607 | 3,404,033 |
| Japan - | 83,692 | 105,700 | 134,185 | 229,824 | 287,548 |
| Java - - . |  | 16,628 | 30,744 | 58,221 | 19,934 |
| Sumatra - - | 42,181 | 14,82 | 21,938 | 12,618 | 12,284 |
| Siam (including Salang or Junk Ceylon) | 28,749 | 34,13 | 34,951 | 26,133 | 19,432 |
| Turkey in Asia - - - | 299,385 | 250,434 | 203,018 | 281,740 | 199,882 |
| (1ther countries - - . |  | 342 | 86,293 | 82,92] | 111,294 |
|  | 21,309,919 | 23,745,520 | 27,869,212 | 27,810,725 | 31,446,013 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Total to Britibi Pobsesions and } \\ \text { Formign Countries } \\ -\quad-\quad-\end{array}\right\}$ | 64,950,833 | 71,974,068 | 79,255,243 | 80,598,155 | 85,008,739 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^3]Value of the Total Exports of Foreign (including British and Colonlal) Merceandise from British India to each British Possession and Foreign Country.


YEARS 1879-S0 ro 1883-84.
No. 12.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principar. Articles imported into British India.

n 15657.
B

YEARS 1879-80 тo 1883-84.
No. 12-continued.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Perncipal Abticles Imported into British.
India-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principal Articles lmported into British India-continued.


* Excluding materials imported for the East Indian Railway, now included under Government Stores, it being a Ntate line.

YEARS 1879-80 to 1883-84.
No. 13.
Total Value of the Princlpari and Other Articles Imported into British India.

| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED 81st MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1880. | 1881. | 1888. | 1883. | $\$ 884$. |
| Agricultural Implements | $\stackrel{8}{36,548}$ | $\stackrel{8}{39,586}$ | $8 \stackrel{x}{2}, 918$ | $\stackrel{e}{40,891}$ | $\stackrel{\&}{28,125}$ |
| Animals, Living: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Horses - - - - - | 116,795 | 111,850 | 208,987 | 186,815 | 201,895 |
| Other Kinds - - | 3,012 | 1,957 | 4,557 | 3,567 | 5,607 |
| Apparel - | 531,030 | 658,446 | 641,404 | 769,752 | 869,687 |
| Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores | 58,860 | 61,590 | 75,248 | 79,577 | 95,650 |
| Art, Works of - - - - - - - - | 16,348 | 24,802 | 26,567 133,675 | 85,854 | 48,501 |
| Books and Printed Matter, including Maps and Charts | 114,050 | 125,616 | 133,675 | 243,551 | 156,876 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Building Materials | 67,483 | 74,428 | 109,846 | 107,167 | 189,758 |
| - Cabjuet Ware and Furniture - | 21,807 | 27,583 | 34,397 | 50,776 | 97,985 |
| Candles **** - | 115,441 | 82,923 | 75,830 | 88,975 | 99,297 |
| Canes and Rastans; - | 19,303 | 19,956 | 29,275 | 24,648 | 25,120 |
| Caoutchouc-Rav | 942 | 3,193 | 126 | - | 9,034 ${ }^{\text {² }}$ |
| Marufactures of - | 13,879 | 14,030 | 18,498 | 21,101 | 24,741 |
| Carriages and Conveyances, other than Railway | 21,046 | 40,542 | 55,924 | 51,218 | 56,504 |
| China and Japan Ware, including Lacquered Ware | 20,695 | 30,659 | 38,766 | 88,895 | 49,569 |
| Clocks and Watches - | 54,208 | 82,044 | 83,190 | 92,894 | 103,440 |
| Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel | 1,138,207 | 1,239,855 | 1,020,044 | 1,019,883 | 1,163,790 |
| Coffee - - - | 50,155 | 86,497 | 103,808 | ,75,255 | 57,214 |
| Coir, Unmanufactured, and Manufactured (exclud- ing Rope) | 10,073 | 9,498 | 7,783 | 6,614 | 10,663 |
| Corals, Real, or Unwrought - - - - - - - | 123,829 | 137,633 | 185,854 | 195,987 | 231,166 |
| Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (exclucing Jute) | 29,039 | 32,280 | 32,248 | 48,169 | 39,058 |
| Corks - - - - | 23,994 | 28,846 | 25,272 | 23,580 | 28,178 |
| Cotton, Raw - | 206,471 | 145,553 | 104,277 | 98,120 | 99,582 |
| Twist - - - - | 2,745,306 | 3,699,177 | 3,222,065 | 8,878,190 | 8,465,943 |
| Cotton, Manufactures of: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grey : Value under denomination of Yards - | 10,391,903 | 13,545,932 | 12,894,877 | 12,650,397 | 11,979,091 |
| White: Ditto - - , | 3,052,053 | 3,690,799 | 3,563,332 | 3,307,199 | 4,530,308 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \text { Coloured and Printed, } \\ \text { including } \end{array} \\ \text { Turkey Red: } \end{array}\right\} \text { Ditto } \quad \text { - }$ | 3,129,947 | 5,147,639 | 3,964,051 | 4,999,243 | 4,656,065 |
| Handkerchiefs and Shawls Ditto - No. - | 142,042 | 242,859 | 142,782 | 213,568 | 222,689 |
| Lace and Patent Net . Ditto - Yards - | 47,145 | 75,375 | 41,453 | 65,032 | 55,067 |
| Canvas: ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - Ditto - Value - | 1,754 | 1,950 | 1,421 | 2,070 | 3,974 |
| Yards | 7,402 | 11,412 | 5,682 | 11,358 | 8,754 |
| Other Sorts: Ditto $\mathbf{\text { Lbs. - }}$ - | 13,658 | 15,479 | 18,025 | 17,914 | 18,634 |
| Ditalue only | 49,857 | 54,987 | 55,798 | 56,852 | 70,735 |
| Thread: - Ditto - Lbs. | 79,745 | 124,285 | 84,678 | 108,839 | 94,071 |
| Total Cotton Manufactures | 16,915,511 | 22,910,717 | 20,772,099 | 21,431,872 | 21,642,388 |
| Drugs, Medicines, and Chemical products: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alum | 18,390 | 28,240 | 28,214 | 26,394 | 26,182 |
| Brimstone - -* | 8,129 | 8,844 | 15,814 | 13,216 | 9,290 |
| Camphor- | 55,491 | 57,666 | 59,091 | 91,241 | 66,586 |
| Cassia Lignea - .-** - | 20,949 | 46,858 | 19,089 | 26,154 | 38,449 |
| Copperas - - - | 12,074 | 5,100 | 6,541 | 3,407 | 5,364 |
| Quinine - | 86,007 | 42,951 | 99,863 | 64,891 | 72,523 |
| Sulphuric Acid | 9,067 | 12,127 | 11,475 | 11,599 | 13,467 |
| Other Sorts - | 203,334 | 263,276 | 274,529 | 281,116 | 276,837 |
| Total Drugs, \&e. - - | 413,441 | 465,062 | 514,616 | 518,018 | 508,196 |
| Dyeing and Colonring Materials, except Lac - - | 145,237 |  |  |  |  |
| Earthen and Porcelain Ware <br> Firenorks | 122,484 | 135,065 | 160,564 | 170.002 | 234,070 |
|  | 39,413 | 29,506 | 44,823 | 56,418 | 51,605 |
| Flax, Raw - | 1,663 | 69 | 50 | 2,765 | - |
|  | 56 | 159 | 460 | 677 | 234 |
| Manafactures of : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece Goods - | 30,418 | 41,678 | 33,758 | 41,297 | 36,347 |
| Thread - | 7,893 | 6,109 | 7,117 | 6,842 | 5,052 |
| Canvas - - - | 72,646 | 72,975 | 68,933 | 77,708 | 58,028 |
| Other Sorts, including Bags and Sacks - | 10,836 | 10,529 | 16,492 | 14,245 | 18,888 |
| Fruits and Vegetables, including Cocoanuts | 90,802 | 136,042 | 158,216 | 211,435 | 223,720 |

YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.
No. 13-continued.
Total Value of the Principal and other Articles Imported into British India-continued.


## YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.

No. 13-continued.
Total Value of the Principal and other Articles Imported into British India-continued.


* Excluding materials imported for the East Indian Railway, now included under Government Stores, it being a State line.

YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.

No. 13-continued.
Total Value of the Principal and other Articles Imported into British India-continued.


YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.
No. 14.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Princtpal articies of lndian Produce and Manufacture Exported from British India.


No. 14-continued.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principal Articles of Indian Produce and Manofacture Exported from British India-continued.


## YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.

No. 14-continued.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principal Abticles of Indian Produce and Manufactore Exported from British India-continued.

| PRINCIPAL ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDKD 318t MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1880. | 1881. | 1888. | 1888. | 1884. |
| Seeds: |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eissential } \quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad \text { Cwts. } \\ & \text { Oil seeds: } \end{aligned}$ | 47,894 | 51,582 | 48,547 | 44,076 | 42,813 |
| Oil seeds: Castor - - | 237,601 | 76,461 | 250,696 | 222,156 | 512,444 |
| Linseed - . - - \% | 3,105,058 | 5,997,172 | 5,146,110 | 6,787,114 | 8,543,766. |
| Poppy - - - - " | 530,382 | 579,544 | 603,289 | 571,542 | 514,228 |
| Rape - - - \| - | 1,380,572 | 1,255,580 | 1,935,621 | 2,821,420 | 8,945,727 |
| Til or Jinjili - - - " | 1,670,185 | 1,907,008 | 1,917,854 | 8,305,414 | 2,853,382 |
| Other Sorts - - - - | 119,777 | 361,762 | 563,981 | 437,484 | 943,228 |
| Total Seeds | 7,091,469 | 10,229,109 | 10,466,098 | 13,139,206 | 17,355,588 |
| Shells and Cowries - - - No, | 177,328 | 176,610 | 195,828 | 139,542 | 272,780 |
| Silk, Raw (insluding Chussum and Cocoons) Lbs. | 1,401,506 | 1,302,576 | 1,117,026 | 1,357,433 | 1,602,814 |
| Silk, Manufactures of - - - - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yards } \\ & \text { Lbs }\end{aligned}$ | 2,334,104 | 2,342,967 | 2,255,756 | 2,792,064 | 2,917,224 |
| Soap - - - - - Cwts. | 13,811 | 12,981 | 8,779 | 7,243 | 46,758 6,021 |
| Spices: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Betelnuts - - - - Lbs. | 2,287,900 | 967,005 | 605,484 | 948,165 | 466,722 |
| Cardamoms - - - " | 199,746 | 231,025 | 227,369 | 155,415 | 198,007 |
| Ginger - - - - , | 6,960,006 | 4,979,196 | 8,804,879 | 3,948,622 | 5,610,068 |
| Pepper - | 3,315,901 | 4,917,543 | 3,617,634 | 9,265,411 | 3,906,206 |
| Other Sorts | 5,207,510 | 5,349,997 | 5,912,106 | 5,298,014 | 5,046,199 |
| Total Spices - | 17,971,063 | 16,444,766 | 14,167,472 | 19,615,627 | 17,227,202 |
| Stone and Marble - - - - Cwts. | 49,224 | 13,187 | 21,809 | 34,747 |  |
| Stones, Jade - - " | 2,647 | 3,371 | 7,788 | 4,159 | 10,4645 |
| Sugar and other Saccharine Matter - - ". | 324,579 | 534,174 | 917,493 | 1,318,698 | 1,630,520 |
| Tallow - - - - | 617 | 1,800 | 3,890 | 10,011 | 13,802 |
| Tes Timber, Treak - - | 38,173,521 | 46,413,510 | 48,691,725 | 57,766,225 | 59,911,703 |
| Timber, Meak - - - - - - Ther Sorts | 38,620 1,058 | 65,626 1,002 | 56,377 | 59,187 | 46,471 |
| Tobacco: | 1,058 | 1,002 | 1,266 | 1,061 | 1,274 |
| Unmanufactured <br> - - Lbs. <br> Manufactured | $10,874,623$ $\mathbf{5 3 7 , 4 7 2}$ | $13,267,325$ 405,816 | 9,791,392 | 10,653,549 | 18,577,276 |
| Wax Manufactured - . - - - - Cwts. | 537,472 $\mathbf{6 , 3 2 6}$ | 405,816 6,592 | 738,933 4,352 | 448,247 | 508,267 |
| Wool, Raw - - - - Lbs. | 26,368,794 | 22,602,690 | 21,580,618 | 5,106 $\mathbf{2 1 , 5 6 1 , 3 0 3}$ | 6,595 $20,036,196$ |
| Wool, Manufactures 8 : | 21,378 270,875 470,474 | 26,601 154,587 452,217 | $\begin{array}{r} 16,652 \\ 193,561 \\ 504,117 \end{array}$ | 12,090 192,147 484,018 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,754 \\ 200,175 \\ 475,322 \end{array}$ |

YEARS 1879-80 T0 1883-84.
No. 15.
Total Value of the Peincipal and other Articles of Indian Produce and Mandfacture Exported from British India.


YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.
No. 15-continued.
Total Valúe of the Principal and other Articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture
Exported from British India-continued.


YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.
No. 15-continued.
Total Value of the Principal and other articles of Indian Produce and Manupacture Exported from British India-continued.

| articles. | Years ended albi march |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. |
|  | 59 | $\stackrel{ \pm}{4}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  | 47,659 118,077 | ${ }_{4}^{46,064}$ | 30,240 117710 | $\xrightarrow{23,853} 100,252$ | 28,420 240 2049 |
|  | 2,030,602 | 3,698,126 | 3,009,107 | 3,508,481 | - $2,544,0293$ |
|  | 375,135 | 397,625 | 390,406 | 302,640 | 303,018 |
|  | [853,772 | -671,034 | - $1,031,927$ | 1,570,523 | 2,441,433 |
|  | 1,197,904 | $1,312,693$ 176,281 | $1,217,731$ <br> 266,978 | $1,462,375$ 212,213 | 1,979,754 |
| Total Seeds | 4,685,893 | 6,345,209 | 6,054,099 | 7,200,337 | 10,083,758 |
| Shella and Cowries <br> Silk, Raw (ineluding Chussum and Cocoons) <br> Silk, Manufactures of | 2, 2,411 | 2,718 -588202 | 2,607 | 2,165 | 3,592 |
|  | 516,157 2085 2085 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 548,202 } \\ \hline 20215\end{array}$ | ${ }^{388,263}$ | ${ }^{544,143}$ | ${ }^{627,612}$ |
|  | 228,503 14,706 | 222,815 13,927 | $\underset{\substack{221,617 \\ 9,791}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{276,575 \\ 7,660}}{ }$ | 285,734 6,257 |
| Spices: Betelnuls Cardamoms Ginger Pepper Other Sorts <br> Other Sorts <br> Total Spices |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{25,751}$ | 9,693 | 5,354 | 7,120 | 5,242 |
|  | $\stackrel{63,49}{ }$ | 82,026 | ${ }^{63,632}$ | 40,208 | 56,833 |
|  | 99,415 64285 | -62,882 | ${ }_{8}^{53,117}$ | ${ }^{65,554}$ | ${ }_{106.098}^{108}$ |
|  | 64,285 42,603 | 103,277 46,003 | 80,146 43,641 | 230,672 33,357 | 161,336 35,928 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 295,533 | 303,881 | 245,890 | 376,911 | 365,437 |
| Stone and Marble <br> Stones, Jade <br> Sugar and other Saccharine Matter <br> Tallow | 2,866 | 4,046 | 4,976 | 6,336 | ${ }^{2,927}$ |
|  | 55,575 205,871 | 80,389 311,751 | 230,180 598,232 | 90,090 808,776 | 81,296 943,218 |
|  | ${ }^{1,051,067}$ | 3,742 | 7,814 | 20,494 | 28,611 |
| Tea $=$ <br> Teak <br> Other Sorts | 3,051,020 | 8,054,240 | 3,609,136 | 3,699,496 | 4,083,880 |
|  | 281,959 | 500,047 | 506,792 | 611,260 | 525,447 |
|  | 4,440 | 3,757 | 5,022 | 4,825 | 5,946 |
| Tobacoco, and Articles used in Consumption of: | 13,107 | 18,646 | 19,472 | 16,607 |  |
| Unmanufactured | 116,703 | 122,185 | 95,566 | 98,936 | 148,877 |
| Toys and Requisites for Games | 7,869 48,861 | - 5,761 | 3,209 | 4,850 | 11,855 |
| Wax - - - | 48,861 | 54,511 | 32,688 | 36,477 | 46,643 |
| Wood, Manufactures | 39,080 | ${ }^{27,857}$ | 46,979 | 40,704 | 26,921 |
|  |  | 11,693 | 6,902 | 14,305 | 21,623 |
| ${ }_{\text {Wool, Ram }}^{\text {Wollen Manatactures }}$ - | 1,095,972 | 1,014,137 | 814,551 | 790,406 | 755,841 |
| Woolen Manufactures: | 88,838 | 150,179 | 124,164 | 77,172 |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Piicece Goods } \\ \text { Other Sorts } \\ \text { Other Articles not enumerated above }}}{\text { - }}$ | 13,414 | 10,349 | 11,648 | 13,893 | 9,527 |
|  | 44,262 | 49,748 | 60,871 | 67,285 | 56,906 |
|  | 95,140 | 75,490 | 81,956 | 126,027 | 217,249 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { Total Indiar Prodicr and } \\ \text { Manufactures Exported } \end{array}\right\}$ | 64,950,833 | 71,974,068 | 79,255,243 | 80,598,155 | 85,008,739 |
| Abstraft: <br> General Classification of Indian Produce and manu- |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| factures exported: <br> I. Animals, Living | 118,767 | 70,889 | 77,804 |  |  |
| II. Articles of Food and Drink - . - | 15,297,089 | 18,309,178 | 23,449,055 | 21,465,328 | 24,812,292 |
|  | 23,560,155 | 28,81,734 | 31,066,998 | 34,557,032 | 34,944,175 |
|  | 23,405,369 | 24,161,128 | 24,253,159 | 34,069,536 | 24,628,432 |
| IV. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured V. Oils of all kirds - | 569,453 | 581,139 | 463,277 | 416,277 | 495,977 |
| Total | 64,950,833 | 71,974,068 | 79,255,243 | 80,598,155 | 85,008,739 |
| Abstract: <br> Value of Indian Produce and Manufactures Exported: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $11,554,063$$53,396,770$ |  |  |  |  |
| Free from duty |  | 62,916,915 |  | $\begin{gathered} 8,46,327 \\ 72,121,828 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,363,280 \\ 76,645,459 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 64,950,833 | 71,974,068 | 79,255,243 | 80,598,155 | 85,008,739 |

No. 16.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principal Abticles of Foreign (including British and Colonial) Merciandise Exported from British India.


YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.
No. 17.
Total Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign (including British and Colonial) Merchandisk Exported from British India.


YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.
No. 17-continued.
Total Value of the Pringipal and other Articles of Foreign (including British and Colonial)
Merchandise Exported from British India-continued.


No. 18.
Totar، Valite of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specte Imported into British India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries.


YEARS 1879-80 тo 1883-84.
No. 18-continued.
Total Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Imported into British India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries-continued.


No. 19.
Total Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Exported from British India to British Possessions and Foreign Countries, distingaishing the Treasure sent on account of Goverument.


- Including 4,645l. to Perim.

YEARS 1879-80 to 1883-84.
No. 19-continued.
Total Value of Gold and Silver Buluon and Specie Exported from British India to British Possessions and Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Treasure sent on account of Govern-ment-continued.


* Including 4,645l. to Perim.

No. 20.
Gross Amount of Custors Duty Collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise, subject to Duty, Imported into British India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED 318T MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. |
| Apparel - - - - | $\stackrel{\text { 26,129 }}{ }$ | $\underset{\mathbf{3 2 , 2 0 6}}{\boldsymbol{£}}$ | $\stackrel{£}{\text { 29,622 }}$ | $\underline{f}$ | £ |
| Arms and Ammunition - | 7,469 | 8,247 | 9,900. | 10,874 | 14,700 |
| Cabinet Ware a - - - | 3 |  |  | , | - |
| Canes and Rattans $a$ - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - - | 1 |  | - | - | - |
| Caoutchouc, Raw, (b) and Manufactares of - | 217 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Chins and Japan -Ware (including Laequered Ware) - | 1,035 | 1,528 | 1,834 | - | - |
| Clocks and Watches - $n$ - - | 2,675 | 4,089 | , 3,832 | - | - |
| Coffee c - - - - - | 1 | - 888 | $\bigcirc$ | - | - |
| Corals, Real or Unwreaght - | 6,191 | 6,882 | 8,571 | - | - |
| Corks - - - - - | 1,173 | 1,605 | 1,321 | - | - |
| Cotton Manufactures d - - - | 597,167 | 623,752 | 478,883 | - | - |
| Twist and Yarn, e-g - - | 84,602 | 108,512 | 95,510 | - | - |
| Drugs and Medicines (including Chemical products) $f$ | 13,341: | -16,632 | \% 17,019 | - | - |
| Dyes - - - - | 7,028* | 11,653 | * - 8,836 | - | - |
| Earthen and Forelain Ware - : - - | 5,844 | 6,476 | - 1,200 | - | - |
| Firewarkh - - - - | 2,195 | \$562 | \$,320 | $\rightarrow$ | - |
| Glase, Manufaetures of * ** |  |  |  | - | - |
| Beads and False Pearls - - . | 1 4,341 | 8,857 | 5,516 | - | - |
| Other Sorts - - \% | 111,816 | A-18,668 | 15,802 | - | - |
| Gumes $\rightarrow$ - - - - | 4,294 | ¢,674 | 2,077 | - |  |
| Hardware and Cutlery | 21,381 | 27,416 | 28,523 | - | - |
| Instruments, Musionl - - - | 1,582 | - ${ }^{\text {, }} 181$ | 2,962 | - |  |
| Ivory and Ivory Wartis - , t\% - - | 7,483 | 9,303 | - 9,695 | - | - |
| Jewellery - - - - | - 1,872 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | vis,651 | - 2,983 | $\cdots$ | - |
| Liquors : | ${ }^{*}{ }^{*}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Malt - - - . - - | 6,636 $* 320,665$ | *,113 | 7,408 $* 336699$ | 7,293 $* 346737$ | $7,857$ |
| Spirits \& - , - - - - | * 320,665 | *304,568 | *336,699 $\mathbf{5 9 , 5 9 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 4 6 , 7 3 7} \\ 36,6 \geqslant 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{* 3 5 0 , 5 9 4} \\ 57,091 \end{array}$ |
| Mrtches and Lucifers - | 4,741 | 4,965 | 6,430 | -601 | , |
| Metals, and Manufactures of : Copper, including Brass $g$ | 85,350 | 88,739 | 70,379 | - | - |
| Iron $h$ - - - | 13,211 | 17,915 | 14,991 | - | - |
| Lead -- - - | . 5,527 | 4,840 | 4,642 | - | - |
| Quicksilver - - | 3,319 | 967 | 711 | - | - |
| Spelter or Zinc - - | 8,035 | 9,671 | 6,642 | - | - |
| Steel, - - - | 4,160 | 4,032 | 5,992 | - | - |
| $\operatorname{Tin}$ - - - | 4,070 | 7,625 | 7,764 | - | - |
| Unenumerated - - | 811 | 1,044 | 1,497 | - | - |
| Oils a - - | 171 | - | - | - | - |
| Paints and Colours - - - | 9,893 | 9,132 | 9,807 | - | - |
| Perfumery . - - - | 2,823 | 2,784 | 2,740 | - | - |
| Provisions i . - - | *25,014 | *24,989 ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 23,901 | - | - |
| Railway Materials - - - | 64 | - | - | *- | - |
| Salt $\boldsymbol{k}$ - - - - - | *2,323,227 | *2,266,361 | *2,355,333 | *1,755,373 | *1,739,461 |
| Seeds a - - - | 124 |  | - | - - | - |
| Shells and Cowries - - - . | 1,478 | 1,715 | 899 | - | - |
| Silk, Raw, and Manufactures of | 67,449 | 105,775 | 80,649 | - | - |
| Spices - - - | 24,366 | 28,304 | 24,306 | - | - |
| Stationery, other than Paper - - | 4,508 | 5,725 | 6,290 |  | - |
| Sugar and other Sacharine Matter - | 49,099 | 81,290 | 60,616 | - | - |
| Tea - - - - | 11,238 | 14,335 | 10,969 | - | - |
| Tobacoo, Manufactured and Unmanufactured | 3,503 | 3,707 | 2,802 | - | - |
| Toys and Requisiten for Games - - | 3,312 | 4,343 | 4,888 | - | - |
| Umbrellas - - - | 9,856 | 13,305 | 8,892 | - | - |
| Woollen Goods | 45,213 | 59,989 | 51,978 | - |  |
| Other Articles - | 8,991 | 10,369 | 9,721 | 2,623 | 1,902 |
| Total Customs Duty on Imports from Foreign Ports | 3,912,376 | 4,035,065 | 3,909,772 | 2,179,591 | 2,171,605 |
| " 3 \% Indian Ports | 63,538 | 48,456 | 37,943 | 16,368 | 15,802 |
| Total Gross Import Customs Duty | 3,975,914 | 4,083,521 | 3,947,715 | 2,195,959 | 2,187,407 |

c Exempte 1 from duty from 20th March 1878. 6 Caoutchouc, Rav, exempted from duty from 25th September 1880.
c Free of duty, except when imported in small quantities with other groceries.
dT. Cloths under 18 reed and other atuffs coptaining no yarn higher than No. 30s exempted from duty 20th March 1878; and from the 15 th March 1879 all grey cotton piece goods, howsoever designated, containing no higher than $30 \varepsilon$, have been freed from duty.
e Grey Mule Twist No. 32 and lower, gnd Grey Water Twist No. 20 and lower, exempted from duty $20 t h$ March 1878.
$f$ Chemical products exempted from duty 20th March 1878; Quinine freed of duty 5th August 1875.
$g$ Current copper coin was freed from duty on 16th December 1876.
I Iron ore was freed from duty on 21 st February 1877, but anchors and cables dutiable from 5th August 1875.
i Butter dutiable from 5th August 1875 ; also salted fish when imported into the Bombay Presidency, and from 18th January
1878, when imported into Sind; but Fishmaws, Sharkfins, Singally, and Sozille have been freed from 5th Angust 1875.
$k$ In the Financial Accounts the duty collected is entered under "Salt" and not under "Customs."

- Exclusive of duty on Imports from Indian Ports.


## YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.

No. 21.
Gross Amount of Customs Duty Collected on the Principal and other Articles of Indian Producle and Manufacture, subject to Duty, Exported from. British India to British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED 31BT MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1880. | 1881. | 4 1882. | $5^{1883}$ | 2884. |
|  | \& | $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ | $\underbrace{2}$ | $\pm$ | 8 |
| Dyes, Indigo* - - | 40,426 | - ${ }^{-1}$ | 1 - | - | - $\overrightarrow{710}$ |
| Grain, Rice not in the Eusk - - - - - Rice in the Husk | 581,013 9,230 | 704,524 13,891 | .756,752 | 824,828 | -710,728 |
| Lac $\dagger$ Rice in the Husk - - - - | 9,230 6,902 | 13,891 | 11,516 | 7,166 | $\begin{array}{r}8,138 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Other Articles - i . . $x^{\prime}$ | 90 | $\ddagger 246$ | - ${ }^{-187}$ | $\pm 318$ | - $\$ 192$ |
| Total Export Customs Duty | 637, 姑1 | 714,661 | 462,555 | $\because 832,812$ | 719,068 |

* Exempted from duty from 25th February 1880.
$\dagger$ Lac dye was exempted from duty from 27 th Novembe 1874 , all other kinds, except buttop and shell-lacifrom 14th July 1877 , nd all kinds of Lac from 25th February 1880.
$\ddagger$ Including 81l. in 1881, 153l. in 1882, 106i. in 1883, and 56l, in 1884, realized at Bijmors as abit in the Graekwar's territory.

No. 22.
Gross Amount of Customs Duty collected on Imporis and Exparirs from and tg British Possessions and Foreign Countries, at each Port of the severat Presidencies and. Provinces of British India.

| PORTS. | -YEAS ENDED ${ }^{\text {cis }}$ MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 mPORTS |  |  |  |  |  |  | Exports. |  |  |
|  | 1880. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | นaşá* | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. |
| BENGAL : <br> Calcutta <br> Other Ports <br> Total <br> BRITISHBORMA: | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 4,979,088 \\ 75,022 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} f \\ 2,935,361 \\ 66,321 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} £ \\ \mathbf{2 , 8 9 2 , 4 5 8} \\ \mathbf{9 6 , 4 3 4} \end{array}$ | $$ | $\begin{array}{r} f \\ 1,793,730 \\ 88,988 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathfrak{f}^{8} \\ 132,565 \\ 28,940 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} f \\ 160,104 \\ 19,831 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{x}_{17537} \\ \mathbf{3 3 , 1 5 3} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} f \\ 181,292 \\ 31,5.57 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{2} \\ \mathbf{1 6 5 , 3 9 0} \\ \mathbf{8 3 , 8 2 0} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 3,054,110 | 3,001,682 | 2,988,892 | 1,895,964 | 1,882,718 | 161,505 | 179,935 | 204,690 | 212,849 | 199,210 |
|  | 159,035 | 142,825 | 155,589 | 89,809 | 95,463 | 205,417 | 234,411 | 287,921 | 354,159 | 262,943 |
| Akyab | 204 | 363 | 184 | 46 | 56 | 62,858 | 90,237 | 81,856 | 80,357 | 73,030 |
| Bassein - | 591 | 1,314 | 944 | 1,541 | 763 | 74,708 | 79,957 | 86,868 | 84,973 | 77,925 |
| Maulmein | 14,028 | 15,523 | 10,183 | 4,631 | 4,260 | 33,610 | 31,412 | 29,177 | 34,566 | 28,498 |
| Other Ports | 545 | 521 | 567 | 7 | 19 | 1,192 | 467 | 1,578 | 1,963 | 1,422 |
| Total - <br> MADRAS : <br> Fort St. George Other Ports | 174,403 | 160,546 | 167,647 | 96,034 | 100,561 | 377,785 | 436,484 | 487,395 | 556,023 | 444,718 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 122,575 \\ 39,374 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 3 6 , 4 7 7} \\ \mathbf{3 4 , 6 4 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123,981 \\ 19,734 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,572 \\ 7,746 \end{array}$ | 45,688 3,338, | $\mathbf{1 7 , 6 6 2}$ <br> 53,056 | $\begin{array}{r} 172 \\ 71,591 \end{array}$ | 150 44,768 | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 37,270 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 31,114 \end{array}$ |
| Total. - <br> BOMBAY: <br> Bombay <br> Other Ports :- | 161,959 | 171,124 | 143,715 | $5{ }_{5} 318$ | 49,026 | 70,718 | 71,763 | 44,918 | 37,318 | 51,314 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 531,950 \\ 11,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 686,455 \\ 680 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 592,715 \\ 776 \end{array}$ | 111,308 310 | 117,262 466 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 2 , 6 5 2} \\ 1,203 \end{array}$ | 26,980 885 | 19,704 767 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,188 \\ 782 \end{array}$ | 17,227 567 |
| SINDH: <br> Kurrachee <br> Other Ports | 543,313 | 687,135 | 593,491 | 111,618 | 117,728 | 23,855 | 27,865 | 20,471 | 19,970 | 17,794 |
|  | 42,100 29 | 62,988 46 | 54,121 | 35,025 | 37,374 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,384 \\ & 1,414 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}983 \\ \hline 1,631 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,263 $\mathbf{2 , 8 1 8}$ | 3,288 2;424 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 9 7 7} \\ & 2,055 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total - | 42,129 | 63,034 | 54,150 | 35,025 | 37,374 | 3,798 | 2,614 | 5,081 | '6,152 | 6,032 |
| $\underset{\text { Tonat Britise }}{\text { India }}-\}$ | 3,975,914 | 4,083,521 | 3,947,715 | 2,195,959 | 2,187,407 | 637,661 | 718,661 | 762,555 | 832,312 | 719,068 |

CUSTOMS DUTY, 1882.
All articles hitherto liable to Customs Duty when imported into or exported from British India have been declared free by the Indian 'Tariff Act, No. XI, of 1882, which received the assent of the Governcr General of India in Council on 10th March 1882, with the exception of the articles tnumerated in the following Schedule showing the rates of duty now chargeable on the same.
N.B.-For rates of duty leviable under previous tariffs see former volumes :-

Import 'Tariff Act XI. of 1882.


Export Tariff Act XI. of 1882.


## GOVERNMENT S'IORES.

YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.
No. 24.
Quantity and Value, so far as can be ascertained, of Government Stores Imported into Britisy India from United Kingdom and other Foreign Countries.


YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.
No. 24-continued.
Quantity and Valde, so far as can be ascertained, of Government Stores Imported into British
India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries-continued.


No. 24-cointinued.
Quantity and Value, so far as can be ascertained, of Government Stores Imported into Britisif , $F$. '.. India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries-continued.


* Figures defective in Indian returns.
'YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84. GOVERẊMÉNTT STORES.
No. 24-continued.
Quantity and Value, so far as can be ascertaincl, of Governmenr Stores Imported into Beitis . India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries-continued.

- Inclụ̣ing such for East Indian Railway, now a State line.
$\dagger$ Figures defective in Indian returns.

GOVERNMENT STORES.
No. 25 .
Value of Government Stores, distinguishing Indian Produce and Manufactuate from Foreige Merchandise, Exportev from British India to British Possessions and Foreian Countries.


## SHIPPING AND TONNAGE.

## No. 26.

Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels (including their repeated Voyages) Entered and Cleared at Ports in British India, distinguishing Sailing from Steam, engaged in the Foreign Trade.


No. 27.
Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Sailing and Steam, with Cargoes and in Ballast (including their repeated Voyages), Entered and Cleared at Ports in British India engaged in the Foreign Trade.


No. 28.
Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Sailing and Steam '(including their repeated Voyages), Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in British India, from and to Foreign Countries.


No. 28-continued.
Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Sailing and Steam (including their repeateli' Voyages), Entered and Cleared, wibh Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in British India, from and to Foreign Countries-continued.

| COUNTRIES TOWHICH DEPARTED. | CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1880. |  | 1881. |  | 1882. |  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  |
|  | Vebsels. | Tons. | Vebsels. | Tons. | Vebsels. | Tons. | Vesbels. | Tons. | Vebsels. | Tons. |
|  | 959 | 1,285,334 | 1,134 | 1,484,094 | 1,187 | 1,561,691 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,162 \\ & 1,{ }_{069} \end{aligned}$ | 1,558,246 | 1,057 | 1,499,358 |
|  | 3,650 | 821,021 | 3,545 | 900,870 | 3,394 | 1,002,471 |  | 863,918 | 3,187 | 813,166 |
|  | 1,479 | 833,111 | 1,526 | 915,099 | 1,701 | 1,172,476 | 1,607 | 1,110,842 | 1,606 | 1,305,774 |
|  | 6,088 | 2,939,466 | 6,205 | 3,300,063 | 6,282 | 3,736,638 | 5,851 | 3,533,006 | 5,850 | 3,618,298 |
|  | 959 | 1,285,334 | 1,134 | 1,484,094 | 1,187 | 1,561,691 | 1,175 | 1,558,246 | 1,057 | 1,499,358 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { BRITISH POSSES- } \\ \text { SIONS: } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aden | 14 | 2,008 | 22 | 5,087 | 34 | 6,473 | 14 | 4,843 | 10 | 2,383 |
| Australia - - | 34 | 43,835 | 39 | 56,404 | 48 | 68,021 | 42 | 47,476 | 22 | 23,422 |
| British West Indies | 9 | 9,373 | 11 | 10,856 | 16 | 11,985 | 19 | 14,515 | 11 | 9,417 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 13 | 5,423 | 19 | 8,377 | 17 | 5,822 | 13 | 5,669 | 23 | 9,386 |
| Ceylon - | 3,025 | 342,338 | 2,874 | 355,227 | 2,593 | 348,782 | 2,408 | 297,068 | 2,470 | 272,978 |
| China, Hong Kong | 36 | 47,893 | 43 | 61,489 | 42 | 58,405 | 51 | 76,834 | 63 | 93,826 |
| Malta | 11 | 12,177 | 39 | 46,112 | 58 | 66,870 | 69 | 82,034 | 65 | 84,154 |
| Mauritius | 1499 | 83,935 | 99 | 75,124 | 117 | 81,099 | 92 | 68,711 | 220 | 99,078 |
| Natal - | 7 | 3,122 | 18 | 7,405 | 19 | 7,959 | 22 | 7,857 | 24 | 8,479 |
| Straits Settlements | 355 | 251,433 | 366 | 257,759 | 432 | 328,215 | 307 | 228,244 | 255 | 187,009 |
| Other Possessions | 17 | 19,484 | 15 | 17,030 | 18 | 18,840 | 32 | 30,6E7 | 24 | 23,034 |
| Total - - | 8,650 | 821,021 | 3,545 | 900,870 | 3,394 | 1,002,471 | 3,0¢9 | 863,918 | 3,187 | 813,166 |
| FOREIGN COUN- |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRIES: <br> Austria | 15 | 20,613 | 26 | 34,573 | 46 | 69,085 | 42 | 67,896 | 48 | 77,644 |
| France | 174 | 180,550 | 212 | 221,839 | 283 | 329,349 | 224 | 306,722 | 236 | 368,003 |
| Germany - | 20 | 17,500 | 19 | 17,086 | 19 | 21,605 | 18 | 19,437 | 15 | 17,764 |
| Holland - | 7 | 6,885 | 26 | 34,985 | 25 | 30,364 | 17 | 23,037 | 13 | 15,558 |
| Italy - | 49 | 70,738 | 41 | 64,102 | 46 | 64,984 | 36 | 52,979 | 22 | 29,918 |
| Russia | - | - | 2 | 1,835 | - | - | -- | - | 1 | 1,081 |
| Spain - | 1 | 4. 411 | 6 | 6,033 | 3 | 3,256 | 2 | 2,018 | 8 | 15,383 |
| Africa, $\quad$ Mozambique | 24 | 2,491 | 30 | 4,146 | 20 | 3,385 | 28 | 7,118 | 30 | 6,221 |
| Lastern \{ Zanzibar - | 51 | 13,703 | 72 | 21,268 | 74 | 26,078 | 65 | 24,188 | 66 | 30,657 |
| Coast Other ports | - |  | - | 2,263 | 7 | 620 |  | 1,017 | 5 | 793 |
| Egypt (local trade) | 57 | 61,585 |  | 99,530 | 312 | 131,713 | 105 | 130,400 | 168 | 217,445 |
| Réunion4 ${ }^{-}$ | 22 | 11,698 | - 51 | 24,096 | 42 | 21,085 | 45 | 22,846 | 39 | 18,831 |
| [ United States | 105 | 135,048 | 69 | 84,644 | 83 | 97.289 | 100 | 127,851 | 87 | 119,512 |
| America $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { South und } \\ \text { Central - }\end{array}\right\}$ | 18 | 12,046 | 22 | 11,668 | 22 | 10,890 | 30 | 16,336 | 31 | 23,730 |
| Arabian Gulf | 236 | 65,452 | 256 | 72,781 | 234 | 67,418 | 251 | 61,439 | 215 | 53,808 |
| Persian Gulf | 148 | 72,437 | 165 | 74,303 | 184 | 55,949 | 166 | 53,902 | 166 | 61,331 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{r} \text { Mekran and Son- } \\ \text { miani - } \end{array}\right\}$ | 267 | $\bullet^{11,719}$ | 174 | 8,854 | 175 | 8,792 | 202 | 12,431 | 190 | 9,126 |
| Maldives - - | 40 | 4,172 | 57 | 6,023 | 44 | 4,968 | 1) 45 | 4,356 | 53 | 6,304 |
| China (Treaty loarts) | 26 | 46, 263 | 30 | 48,821 | 35 | 59,706 | 428 | 54,802 | 25 | 51,570 |
| Java. - | 3 | 4,143 | 4 | 5,028 | 6 | 6,616 | '12 | 6,051 | 5 | 7,651 |
| Siam | 27 | 7,994 | 19 | 1,221 | 25 | 2,601 | 30 | , 2,454 | 19 | 1,574 |
| Sumatra * | 19 | 16,406 | 5 | 1,451 | 13 | 5,231 | 3 | . 917 | 6 | 2,249 |
| Other Countries | - ${ }^{-10}$ | 71,75\% | 158 | 70,812 | 203 | 151,502 | 153 | 107,555 | 158 | 168,021 |
| Total | 1,479 | 833,111 | 1,526 | 915,099 | 1,701 | 1,172,476 | 1,607 | 1,110,842 | 1,606 | 1,305,774 |
| Grand Total - | 6,088 | 2,939,466 | 6,205 | 3,300,063 | 6,282 | 3,736,638 | 5,851 | 3,533,006 | 5,850 | 3,618,298 |

## No. 29.

Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Sailing and Steam, distinguishing their Nationalities, and including their repeated Voyages, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in British India, from and to Foreig n Countries.

| NATIONALITY OF VESSELS. | ENTERED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEARS ENDED 318T MARCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1880. |  | 1881. |  | 1882. |  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  |
|  | Vebsels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Verafib. | Tons. | Vegerle. | Tone. |
| BRITISH <br> BRITISH INDIAN | 1,840 | 2,112,832 | 2,129 | 2,491,302 | 2,367 | 2,860,186 | 2,126 | 2,686,523 | 8,109 | 2,806,426 |
|  | 1,602 | 212,985 | 1,476 | 210,237 | 1,478 | 209,793 | 1,302 | 189,197 | 1,321 | 176,708 |
| FOREIGN : <br> Austrian - <br> Belgian <br> Danish <br> Dutch <br> French <br> German <br> Italian <br> Norwegian - <br> Portuguese <br> Russian <br> Spanish <br> Swedish - <br> American <br> Arabian - <br> Chinese <br> Siamese - <br> Other Nationalities | 25 | 35,752 | 34 | 46,287 | 44 | 57,979 | 47 | 69,366 | 45 | 65,706 |
|  | 1 | 584 | 3 | 2,261 | 11 | 13,975 | 1 | 1,114 | 5 | 6,680 |
|  | 4 | 3,263 | 2 | 1,697 | 3 | 1,791 | 4 | 2,139 | 4 | 1,577 |
|  | 18 | 17,836 | 2 | 2,126 | 5 | 4,056 | 8 | 4,415 | 19 | 20.533 |
|  | 90 | 54,038 | 91 | 54,731 | 93 | 62,578 | 89 | 84,732 | 98 | .135.069 |
|  | 56 | 47,409 | 57 | 53,624 | 63 | 58,609 | 125 | 110,882 | . 87 | 79,852 |
|  | 51 | 58,868 | 70 | 71,915 | 125 | 116,394 | 138 | 139,352 | 103 | 120,292 |
|  | 12 | 12,113 | 31 | 27,865 | 44 | 40,842 | 61 | 50,193 | 39 | 86,259 |
|  | 11 | 1,454 | 11 | 783 | 13 | 737 | 12 | 830 | 16 | 995 |
|  | 5 | 4,622 | 2 | 1,568 | 6 | 6,251 | 9 | 7,266 | . 5 | - 4687 |
|  | 2 | 1,302 | , | - |  | - | - | - | - | 1 |
|  | 7 | 3,641 | 7 | 3,218 | 10 | 4,845 | 20 | 11,723 | 15 | 7,832 |
|  | 42 | 49,864 | 42 | 54,743 | 38 | 45,574 | 37 | 43,266 | 18 | 20,737 |
|  | 261 | 32,231 | 293 | 42,692 | 314 | 47,078 | 331 | 40,526 | 849 | 55,414 |
|  | 1 | 42 | 1 | 67 | - | - | 1 | 45 | 1 | 1,193 |
|  | 1 | 540 | 1 | 160 | 3 | 1,437 | 5 | 2,491 | 6 | 2,711 |
|  | 30 | 9,683 | 33 | 8,16i | 40 | 8,634 | 39 | 7,187 | 38 | 5,813 |
| Total | 617 | 383,242 | 680 | 371,898 | 812 | 470,780 | 922 | 575,527 | 848 | 565,483 |
| NATIVE CRAFT - | 2,013 | 104,562 | 1,815 | 95,536 | 1,803 | 91,489 | 1,514 | 87,631 | 1,534 | 83,688 |
| Grand Total | 6,072 | 2,763,621 | 6,100 | 3,168,973 | 6,460 | 8,632,248 | 5,864 | 3,538,878 | 5,812 | \$,632,305 |
|  | CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BRITISH - | 1,988 | 2,290,428 | 2,239 | 2,628,558 | 2,494 | 2,996,491 | 2,131 | 2,680,247 | 2,087 | 2,762,250 |
| BRITISH INDIAN - | 1,426 | 188,276 | 1,390 | 198,350 | 1,390 | 201,607 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 1,223 | 171,992 | 1,280 | 171,141 |
| FOREIGN : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austrian - | 21 | 30,893 | 33 | 44,132 | 42 | 54,256 | 50 | 68,849 | 44 | 64,365 |
| Belgian - - | 1 | 935 | 2 | 916 | 5 | 6,306 | 2 | 2,437 | 7 | 9,248 |
| Danish - - | 5 | 4,114 | 1 | 849 | 2 | 1,039 | 6 | 3,643 | 2 | 482 |
| Dutch - | 18 | 17,836 | 17 | 1,000 | 8 | 5,643 | 2 | 3,240 | 20 | 21,788 |
| Erench | 120 | 63,170 | 127 | 75,780 | 133 | 78,265 | 130 | 106,352 | 133 | 151,521 |
| German - | 55 | 46,723 | 61 | . 56,788 | 61 | 53,720 | 113 | 102,613 | 91 | 83,229 |
| Italian - | 45 | 51,387 | 62 | - 65,267 | 122 | 114,249 | 143 | 142,102 | 114 | 128,316 |
| Norwegian - - | 13 | 11,483 | 27 | 23,703 | 36 | 433,702 | 69 | 57,345 | 45 | 30,989 |
| Portuguese - | 11 | 1,551 | - 11 | 1,242 | 14 | 1,360 | 13 | 1,046 | 12 | 3,275 |
| Russian - - | 5 | 4,622 | - 2 | 1,568 | 6 | 6,251 | 8 | 6,246 | 6 | 5,648 |
| Spanish - - | 2 | 1,302 | - | -309 | - | - | -16 | - | - |  |
| Swedish - - | 10 | 5,087 | 6 43 | 2,309 | ${ }^{9}$ | 4,143 | 16 | 9,322 |  | 10,896 |
| American | 64 | 80,191 | 43 250 | 52,968 | 36 | 41,772 | 36 | 42,186 | 26 | 31,296 |
| Arabian - - | 219 1 | 28,194 42 | 250 | 34,121 67 | 270 | 38,775 | 284 | 38,519 | 297 | 46,979 |
| Chinese - - | - 1 | 42 598 | 2 | 67 320 | - | - 1,435 | - 5 | - | 1 | 1,193 |
| Siamese Other Nationalities | 2 24 | $\mathbf{5 9 8}$ $\mathbf{6 , 4 9 2}$ | - 26 | 320 10,814 | 30 40 | 1,436 8,813 | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ \hline \quad 35 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,524 $.6,342$ | 6 40 | 2,709 6,605 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 616 | 354,620 | 675 | 371,844 | 787 | 449, 30 | 912 | 592,766 | 853 | 596,539 |
| NATIVE CRAFT - | 2,058 | 106,142 | 1,901 | 101,311 | 1,611 | 88,810 | 1,585 | 88,001 | 1,630 | 88,368 |
| Grand Tomal - | 6,088 | 2,939,466 | 6,205 | 3,300,063 | 6,282 | 3.736,638 | 5,851 | 3,533,006 | 5,850 | 3,618,298 |

No. 30.
Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Satitig and Steam, Entered and Cleared at Ports in British India, (distinguishing those with Cargors from those in Ballast,) and from and to British Possessions and Foreign Countries.


- 15657. 

No. 31.
Number and Tonnage of Vessempindistinguishing Saiting and Steam, built at the different ports in British India.


YEARS 1879-80 то 1883-84.
SHIPPING AND TONNAGE.
No. 32.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing Satling and Steam, first registered at the different Ports in British India.


IN EACH PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE OF BRITISII INDIA.


Statistics and Commerce
Department, India Office, 1st January 1885.

CHAS. C. PRINSEP, Statistical Reporter.

LONDON: Printed by ExEzand BPOTTIsFOODE, Printers to the Queen's moat Excellent Majeaty.

For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

## STATEMENT

# Trade of British India 

with

# British Possessions and Foreign Countries 

FOR THE FIVE YEARS

## 1880-81 то 1884-85.




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## CONTENTS.

Explanatory Note--Hitherto the Indian values shown in the Annual Statement of the Trade of British India have been given nominally in pounds, $1 l$. being taken as the equivalent of 10 rupees; that is to say, the values which are returned in rupees (the currency of the country) have been simply converted into pound sterling by the omission of the unit figure.

When a rupee was approximately equivalent to one-tenth of a pound, this practice, though not strictly accurate, was cọvenient, as rendering the Annual Trade Statement more intelligible to the English public; but now that the rupee is really equivalent to less than one-thirteenth of a pound, the practice bitherto pursued is evidently misleading to a serious extent.

In the present issue, therefore, all Indian values are shown in tens of rupees, and this course will be adopted for the future.
lt will be observed that the change is merely nominal, and that the figures precisely correspond, and may be compared, with those of former series.

REVIEW of the Trade and Navigation of Britisif India for the Year 1884-85, by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce

FOREIGN
TRADE TABLES
for each Year
1880-81 to 1884-85.



J. A. GODLEY,

Under Secretary of State.

## India Ofrice,

22nd February 1886.

# INDEX TO CONTENTS OF REVIEW. 

Foreign Seaborne Trade (General) :-Trade of 1884-85-less than that of the previous year ; pro-portion of increase or decrease in each year compared with the preceding year from 1879-80to 1884-85; aggregate trade of the last six years; comparative development of trade inlast 12 years of India, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States; pro-portion of trade per head of population in each of these countries and in China; excess ofexports over imports in Indian 'Trade during the last six years; Secretary of State'sdrawings
Paras.1-8
Government Transaciians:-Imports larger than in 1883-84, half the value being on account of railway material ..... 9-10
Trade through the Suez Canal :-Proportion of trade by this route to the total import and export trade in the last two years; share in this proportion of England, France, Austria, and Italy ..... 11
Shipping :-Number and tonnage during each of the Jast six years; average capacity of vessels againincreased; entrances and clearances of sailing vessels and steamers with cargoes and in ballast;steamers through the Canal; movement of shipping; nationalities of vessels; British andBritish Indian, Foreign ; steamers and sailing vessels; native craft; share of each province inmoveruent of shipping
12-21
Customs Duties :-Gross and net revenue-import and export duties ..... 22
Gold and Silver :-Imports of gold smaller and exports larger than in 1883-84; imports of silver larger than in any year since 1879-80, exports larger than in 1883-84; value of gold and silver left in the country; Secretary of State's drawings; rates of exchange in 1883-84 and 1884-85 show a continuous decline in 1884-85 23-25
Provincial Trude:-Value of imports and exports; trade of Bengal decreased, of Bombay increased, diversion of trade from Bengal to Bombay ; trade of British Burma decreased in consequence of restriction in exports of rice ..... 26
Share of trade and shipping, foreign and coasting, of each of the ten largest ports in India; trade and shipping of the five principal ports in 1883-84 and 1884-85 ..... 27-29
Trade with Countries :-Proportion of trade with each of the principal countries during last three years; rate of growth of trade with the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States in last ten years ..... 30-32
Import Trade:-Value of trade for the last five years ..... 33 1884-85 ..... 34
Statement showing the quantities of principal articles with their increase or decrease in
Statement showing the quantities of principal articles with their increase or decrease in
roportion of value of articles which increased or decreased in quantity to the total value of imports ..... 35
Table of imports in 1884-85, showing in each case whether fluctuations in value were caused by increased or diminished quantities imported, or by a rise or fall in prices - ..... 36
Classification of articles; value of trade for the last five years under each of the five classes ..... 37
I.-Animals, living-Horses and other animals.II.- Articles of food and drink-III-38-4511I.-Ruw materials-principal articles-Coal, silk, precious stones and pearls, ivory, cotton, and wool46-52
IV.-Articles manufactured and partly manufactured- Yarns and textile fabrics-cotton twist and piece goods, silk goods, woollen goods - ..... 53-56
Metals and manufactures of metals-copper, iron, hardware, and cutlery ..... 57-5960
Railway plant and rolling stock
Apparel Apparel - - -Chemical products, drugs, \&c.62Minor articles-agricultural implements, arms, works of art, books, building materials,corals, beads and false pearls, glassware, matches, paints, paper, stationery, printing
materials, ships-parts of, umbrellas, articles imported by post - ..... 64
V.-Oils-chiefly kerosine ..... 65
Re-export Trade :-Total value during last six years of trade with the principal countries, and of principal articles exported ..... 66
Paras.
Exports—Indian Merchandise :-Value of trade for the last five years Statement showing the quantities of principal articles exported; increase or decrease in
68-60
1884-85 - Proportion of value of articles which increased or decreased in quantity to the total value of ..... 70Table of exports in 1884-85, showing in ench case whether fluctuations in value were crused byTable of exports in 1884-85, showing in ench case whether fluctuations in value were crused by
increased or diminished quantities exported, or by a rise or fall in pricesincreased or diminished quantities exported, or by a rise or fall in prices - - -
Classification of articles as in imports; value of trade for the last fire years under each of the
five classesfive classesfive classes - - - - - - - - - - - -II.-Articles of food and drink-Coffee, fruits, grain and pule-gram, oats, rice, wheat, pulse, rice flour, jowari, and bajra;provisions, spices, sugar, tea
Cotton; hides and skins; jute; sultpetre; seeds-linseed, rape seed, til or jinjili, poppy,earthuuts, castor ; silk, teak, wood, woolIV.-Articles manuf84-93Cotton94Opium, tobacco, drugs and medicines95-98
Opium, tobacco, drugs and medicines ..... 102
Hides and skins, dressed or tanned, lac, coir goods ..... 103-105V.-Oils-principally castor and cocoanut$\begin{array}{r}106 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Coasting Trade:-Value of trade-imports and exports; value of Indian merchandise decreasedand of foreign merchandise increased in 1884-85
Principal articles-apparel ; coal; coffee; coir; cotton; cotton twist and piece goods; drugs and medicines; dyes-indigo, myrabolams; fruits; grain and pulse-gram, jowari und bajra, pulse, rice, paidly, wheat, other grains; cutch; hides and skins; jute; gunny bags; liquors; metals; oils; provisions; salt; seeds-castor, til; silk and silk goods; spices-betelnuts, cardamoins, ginger, pepper; sugar ; tea; tobaccco and cigars; teak wood; wool, woollen goods
Coastivg shipping - - - . - . . . . . . . . . .108
Frontier Trade:-Introductory; aggregate value of trade, imports and exports, during the last three years; increase in the year due to increased exports, by the Sindh-Peshin State Railway, of railway material chiefly; no real increase in ordinary trade
Countries with which trade is carried on; value of their import and export trade for the last two years
Kashmir :-imports from-drugs, charas, fruit and nuts, wheat, rice, other grains, ghi, hides and skins, raw silk, timber, woollen goods - shawls
—— exports to-cotton twist and piece goods; indigo, turmeric ; metals and metalware, salt, sugar, tea
Upper Burma:-imports from-cattle, raw cotton, cutch, hides, vegetables, and mineral oil, silk grods, sugar, teak wood :-exports to-cotton twist and piece goods, rice, nagpi, salted fish, salt, betelnuts, raw silk, silk goods, woollen goods
Trans-frontier by Sindh-Peshin State Railway :-imports from-fruits, grain, wool :-exports to -railway material, gunny bags, food grains, liquors, oils, ghi, sugar, tea, tobacco, cotton piece goods
ountries, the trade with which declined-
Southern Afghanistan :-decrease due to smaller imports of fruits, grains, raw wool from Kandahar, Lus Beyla, and Khelat; exports to Kandahar diverted from the caravan routes to the railway; principal exports-cotton piece goods, indigo, sugar :-
Kabul:-decrease much more in exports than imports; causes of decrease in exports to Kabul :-principal imports from-horses, drugs, madder, fruits, ghi, raw silk, silk goods, tobacco, wool :-principal exports to-cotton piece goods, indigo, sugar, tea, metals

$$
4-5
$$

Nepal:--trade with this country crosses the borders of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces :-value of trade, imports and exports, with both provinces during the last two years
Principal imports into Bengal :-fibres, fruit, gram, pulsc, opium, provisions :-into thé North-Western Provinces-horses, cattle, rice, ghi, oilseeds, spices, timber Princinal exports to Nepal:-cotton piece goods, metals, provisions, spices, sugar, salt, fruits, tobacco, woollen goods
outhern Sban
Other countries :-Ladash, 'Thibet, Kareunee, Zimmé, Siam, Northern and Southern Shan States

# THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA 

## With <br> FOREIGN COUNTRIES

FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR ENDED ON THE 31st MARCH 1885.

By J. E. O'CONOR, EsQ.,

Assistunt Secretary to the Government of India, Department of
Finance and Commerce.

A fear of almost universal depression in trade, accompanied by an unusually low range of prices in most staple commodities, might have been expected to leave its mark on the record of the trade of India as it has on the record of the trade of most other countries. The trade of the country did not in fact equal in dimensions that of the preceding year, but the decline was small, amounting to little more than $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the aggregate value of the year's transactions.
2. The figures of the trade for the last six years stand thus :-

| - | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Increase or decrease on previous year's Trade. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |  |
| 1879-80- | 51,39,75,610 | 69,10,19,860 | 1,20,49,95,470 | + 11.15 per cent. |
| 1880-81 - | 59,29,70,482 | 75,94,06,850 | 1,35,23,77,332 | + 12.23 , |
| 1881-82- | 58,31,48,651 | 82,99,93,464 | 1,41,31,42,115 | + 4.49 |
| 1882-83 - | 63,45,61,977 | 84,38,17,237 | 1,47,83,79,214 | + 4.62 |
| 1883-84 - | 65,58,18,545 | 89,10,28,679 | 1,54,68,47,224 | +4.63 |
| 1884-85- | 67,02,81,258 | 85,08,78,583 | 1,52,11,59,841 | 1.66 |

3. The first of these years succeeded a year of depressed trade, the result of famine, and in that and the following year there was considerable commercial activity in supplying the needs of people who found themselves after seasons of distress in a position to buy clothing, metalware, and other imported merchandise. At the same time good harvests in India combined with a low range of exchange and freights, and constantly increasing railway mileage, permitted a great development of the export trade in wheat, rice, and seeds. During the remaining three years the volume of trade expanded steadily, though much less rapidly. Last year saw this progress temporarily interrupted by a considerable restriction in the export trade, chiefly in exports of Indian production and manufacture, although the re-export trade also exhibits smaller dimensions than in the preceding year. The value of Indian merchandise exported diminished by about $477 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, being more than $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than in 1883-84. Out of this sum nearly 374 lakhs represent the extent of the decline in the rice and wheat trade, which accounts for nearly 78 per cent. of the whole decrease in the value of the export trade. If to this item is added a decline of $109 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the exports of
raw cotton the whole decrease in the export trade is more than accounted for. There was, indeed, a contraction of greater or less extent in some other important staples of the Indian export trade, such for instance as coffee, tea; indigo, opium, silk, and sugar, but in none was there a restriction at all approaching that which occurred in rice, wheat, and cotton, and these smaller decreases were more than balanced by an expansion of trade in such items as cotton yarn and piece goods, hides and skins, jute and gunny bags, and seeds. Although, however, the trade was slightly less than that of 1883-84 it was 26 per cent. in excess of that of 1879-80, six years previously.
4. Even such a small decline as $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the volume of Indian trade is unpleasing to record, interrupting as it does a hitherto continuous record of expanding trade since the termination of the famine of 1877 and 1878. India, however, only shared in common with most other countries a depression of trade which in England as well as elsewhere has manifested itself much more severely than in this country. If we look back over a series of years we shall find that the trade of this country has expanded far more rapidly than that of either England, France, Germany, Italy, or the United States. The table below, which shows the imports and exports of merchandise for each of these countries (the figures for exports being exclusive of the re-export trade), may be of interest in this connection.


* On 1883

5. What this table shows is that the trade of-

| England, between 1873 and 1884, decreased |  | cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| France, ", ", increased | 7.27 | " |
| Germany, between 1873 and 1883, increased | $7 \cdot 89$ | " |
| Italy, ", increased | $3 \cdot 14$ | " |
| United States, between 1873 and 1884, increased | - $21 \cdot 4$ | " |
| India, between 1873-74 and 1884-85, increased | 57.49 |  |

The figures for Germany and Italy for 1884 are not accessible to me as yet. If they could be referred to, it is probable that the increase of trade in the period taken would be somewhat less than what is shown above. However, taking the figures as they stand, we find that the average annual increase of trade has been (England excluded, the trade having fallen off):-

| France, in 12 years | - | - | - | - | 0.61 | per cent. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Germany, in 11 years | - | - | - | -0.72 | $"$ |  |
| Italy, in 11 years | - | - | - | -0.28 | $\#$ |  |
| United States, in 12 years | - | - | -1.78 | $"$ |  |  |
| India, in 12 years | - | - | - | - | 4.79 | $"$ |

6. There is much cause for satisfaction in such a comparison. At the same time, when the figures of the trade of the different countries are brought together in this way, the small extent of the foreign trade of India relatively to its population must strike the inquirer. Assuming the population at 254 millions, the trade of last year was at the rate of no more than about six rupees a head, or say 12 shillings, while in the United Kingdom, with about 35 million inhabitants, the trade represented 350 shillings a head; in France, with $37 \frac{1}{2}$ millions, 168 shillings a head; in Germany, with 45 millions, 145 shillings a head; in Italy, with 29 millions, 68 shillings a head; and in the United States, with 55 millions, 105 shillings a head.
7. If, h$\neq w e v e r$, we compare the foreign trade of India with that of China, the comparison is enormously in favour of India. The imports and exports of China (merchandise) are given in the Imperial Maritime Customs Report at :-


The population of China is generally estimated at between 300 and 400 millions. This is probably an exaggerated estimate, but assuming that it is equal to that of India, the trade of China was but little more than three shillings a head, or one-fourth that of India. A comparison with China is probably more appropriate than with any European country. China, it is true, does not possess the large population of Europeans, who do so much to swell the volume of Indian trade; but after all due allowance is made on this and on other accounts, the external trade of China remains very much smaller than that of India.
8. Another feature which the figures of Indian trade present at the first glance to the observer is the marked preponderance of the value of exports over imports. The excess of exports (merchandise and treasure) over the imports (merchandise and treasure) for the six years before mentioned has been-

## Rs.

| 1879-80 - | - 16,42,61,126 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1880-81 | - 13,91,60,585 |  |
| 1881-82- | - 22,63,20,427 | Goverament imports and exports are |
| 1882-83 | - 18,97,83,137 | included in these totals. |
| 1883-84 | - 21,02,90,856 |  |
| 1884-85 - | - $15,63,46,525$ |  |

The average annual excess in this period has been 18 crores and 10 lakhs. The drawings of the Secretary of State in Council Bills during the same period have been-

averaging $15,898,858 l$., or Rs. $19,36,36,621$ a year.

## GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

9. The imports and exports of stores and treasure on account of Government amounted to Rs. 2,70,11,746, which sum exceeded the totals of the transactions of the previous year by Rs. 4,21,880, or about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The imports, however, included those on account of the Eastern Bengal Railway from the lst July 1884, when the line was taken over by the State, and the stores imported for it were recorded under this head.
10. While the whole value of the stores imported is recorded as Rs. $2,55,37,608$, about half of this sum (Rs. $1,23,74,623$ ) stands for the value of railway plant and rolling stock, the total under this head being almost exactly the same as in 1883-84. The imports of railway material in 1872-73, thirteen years ago, were worth only a little more than $11 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs; the increase has therefore been just about eleven fold in this period. Telegraph material is represented by Rs. 18,80,131; beer by Rs. 8,85,149-a large sum, considering the general introduction of Indian beer, in the canteens of British regiments; spirits stand for Rs. 5,37,618; machinery for Rs. $8,67,000$; woollen goods stand for Rs. $9,23,289$; paper represents a value of Rs. 13,71,095; metals (brass, iron, copper, and others) represent Rs. 13,48,437; arms and ammunition, Rs. 7,00,521 ; boots and shoes, Rs. 6,22,329; hardware and cutlery, Rs. 5,71,598; apparel, Rs. 4,74,859; and coal and coke, Rs. 2,41,232.- Altogether these items aggregate Rs. $1,04,23,258$, and together with the sum against railway plant and rolling stock they are only 28 lakhs short of the whole value of all the stores imported. Speaking broadly, it may be said that for few of these items could goods made in India have been substituted; either they cannot be made of the quality required, or when they are so made or produced the stores are required at places so distant from the places of production and manufacture in India as to make competition with imported goods impossible. It would seem from the experience which has been acquired during the last three years that the substitution of Indian for imported stores has approached its limit, and that any considerable further extension must wait for a material development of the industrial capacity of the country. In this connection, it is of interest to note that only 14 lbs . of quinine were imported by Government last year; four years ago Government was importing this drug at the rate of about 2,000 lbs. a year.

The imports of treasure and the exports of stores and treasure on account of Government are trifling, and call for no remarks.

## TRADE THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

11. The proportion to the whole trade of that portion of it which was carried through the Canal was nearly the same last year as in $1883-84$, namely, $65 \cdot 6$ per cent. as against $65 \cdot 8$ per cent. The value of the imports so carried was Rs. $53,93,80,958$, being 77.51 per cent. of the whole: the proportion in 1883-84 was 78:01 per cent. The value of the export trade conveyed through the Canal was Rs. $47,60,20,177$, or $58 \cdot 85$ per cent. of the whole: in 1883-84 the proportion was $56 \cdot 49$ per cent.

Of the whole value of the trade to and from India carried through the Canal, which was Rs. 1,01,54,01,135, the trade between England and India accounts for Rs. $77,29,59,803$, being $76 \cdot 12$ per cent. The trade with France was Rs. $8,11,98,415$. or only 8 per cent. of the whole; with Austria, Rs. 3,14,86,998 ( 3 per cent.); with Italy, Rs. $4,03,40,362$ ( 3.97 per cent.). The traffic through the Canal with these four countries was thus $91 \cdot 1$ per cent. of the whole Canal traffic between India and all foreign countries.

## SHIPPING.

12. The total number and tonnage of the shipping which entered and cleared at Indian ports from and to foreign countries, during each of the last six years, are given below:-

|  |  |  | Number. | Tons. | Average tonnage. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | - | 12,160 | 5,703,087 | 469 |  |
| 1879-80-81- | - | - | 12,305 | 6,469,036 | 526 |  |
| 1881-82 - | - | - | 12,742 | 7,368,886 | 578 |  |
| 1882-83 - | - | - | 11,715 | 7,071,884 | 604 |  |
| 1883-84 - | - | - | 11,662 | $7,250,603$ $6,649,770$ | 622 |  |
| 1884-85 - | - | - | 10,338 | 6,649,770 |  |  |

The total number of vessels and aggregate tonnage decreased in the past year in correspondence with the decline of trade. The average capacity of each vessel again increased considerably, as it has been doing regularly in recent years. As stated in the review for 1883-84, the increase year after year in the size of vessels trading to India is remarkable. Every year the process goes on to replacing vessels by ships of larger capacity.
13. Vessels entered and cleared.-The figures for vessels entered and cleared, which are given together in the foregoing paragraph, are shown separately in the following table:-

14. Thêse tables include sailing vessels as well as steamers. The following figures, confined to steamers alone, show the steady progress made during the past five years in the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels in the carrying trade between India and other countries. The percentage of steam tonnage to the total tonnage was 49 in 1879-80, 55 in 1880-81, 62 in 1881-82, 58 in 1882-83, 63 in 1883-84, and 65 in the past year.

15. The following table contrasts the number of steamers and sailers which - ontered in 1877-78 with the number entered in 1884-85:-


These figures show a large increase in the number and tonnage of steamers entered with cargoes, and an increase in the number and tonnage of those that brought no cargoes, mostly steamers that discharged coals at Aden or some other place out of India and then came hither seeking cargo. The entries of sailing vessels show a material reduction in both number and tonnage under both heads.
16. Steamers in ballast.-Number and tonnage of steamers entering and leaving India without cargoes in the last six years:-


In Bombay, 61 steamers entered in ballast as against 78 in the previous year, and 32 cleared in the same condition as compared with 17 in 1883-84. In Bengal, 29 steamers entered in ballast as against 80 in the previous year, while one left without a cargo in the past year, none having done so in 1883-84. In Burma, 90 steamers entered, and 5 left in ballast as compared with 136 and 2 in the previous year. In Madras, the numbers were 49 and 4 against 57 and 12 in 1883-84; and in Sindh, 43 steamers entered without cargoes, while 2 left in that condition, the entries in the previous year being 65 and the clearances also 2.

The proportion of clearances of steamers without cargoes to the whole number of steamers cleared was:-

| $1879-80$ | - | - | - | 2.5 | per cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1880-81$ | - | - | - | 3.47 | $"$ |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | 1.78 | $"$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | 3.63 | $"$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | 2.06 | $"$ |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | 2.96 | $"$ |

17. Canal Steamers.-The following table shows the number and tonnage of steamers adopting the Suez Canal route, which entered at and cleared from Indian ports, with the percentage of the steam tonnage passing through the Canal to the total steam tonnage engaged in the Indian trade with foreign countries :-

|  | Entrieg viâ Sumz Canal. |  | Clearanges viá Suez Caral |  | Totai Enteies and Clearancrs $\boldsymbol{\text { tâa Sutez }}$ Caral. |  | Percentage to total steamtonnage. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number. | Tons. | Number. | Tous. | Number. | Tons. |  |  |
| 1879-80 - | 511 | 780,102 | 556 | 829,667 | 1,067 | 1,609,769 | 57 |  |
| 1880-81 - - | 686 | 1,018,103 | 773 | 1,115,769 | 1,459 | 2,133,872 | 60 |  |
| 1881-82 - | 929 | 1,370,242 | 1,060 | 1,517,746 | 1,989 | 2,887,988 | 63 |  |
| 1882-83 - - | 711 | 1,152,440 | 934 | 1,433,480 | 1,645 | 2,585,920 | 63 |  |
| 1883-84 - | 839 | 1,405,007 | 1,091 | 1,746,785 | 1,930 | 3,151,792 | 69 |  |
| 1884-85 - - | 726 | 1,264,105 | 923 | 1,553,4,46 | 1,649 | 2,817,551 | 65 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

18. Movement of Shipping.-The movement of shipping during the past three years between India and the principal countries with which trade is carried on is shown in the following table, the figures representing entries and clearances combined :-

| --- | 1881-82. |  | 1882-83. |  | 1883-84. |  | 1884-85. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Versels. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tone. | Vensels. | Tone. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| Brimisu Possessions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom | 2,231 | 3,071,738 | 2,082 | 2,922,798 | 2,003 | 2,992,945 | 1,804 86 | 2,908,987 |
| Aden - - | 112 | 83,204 | 92 | 98,510 | 93 | 106,002 | 86 | 95,163 |
| Australia | 92 | 133,989 | 165 | 201,224 | 147 | 188,039 | 78 | 109,346 |
| West Indies | 16 | 11,985 | 21 | 16,580 | 12 | 10,515 | 12 | 9,905 |
| Ceylon | 5,513 | 762,328 | 4,893 | 708,657 | 5,094 | 699,998 | 4,589 | 6:7,597 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 137 | 94,413 | 175 | 151,865 | 120 | 98,840 | 48 | 36,285 |
| China-Hong-Kong | 99 | 133,711 | 118 | 168,885 | 124 | 186,442 | 134 | 203,474 |
| Mauritius - | 255 | 190,375 | 198 | 163,164 | 327 | 192,010 | 229 | 201,678 |
| Straits Settlements | 945 | 750,319 | 730 | 589,653 | 620 | 519,869 | 609 | 522,197 |
| Natal - | 66 | 35,861 | 89 | 51,480 | 81 | 53,484 | 65 | 31,501 |
| Foreign Countries: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria | 89 | 132,987 | 92 | 150,358 | 99 | 158,977 | 78 | 130,477 101,034 |
| Belgium | 74 | 92,761 | 63 | 83,691 35687 | 97 | 151,127 | 62 205 | 101,034 315,269 |
| France | 329 | 383,977 | 255 | 356,987 | 272 | 445,504 | 205 | 315,260 |
| Germany | 36 | 37,661 | 34 | 33,842 | 31 | 33,375 | 25 | 28,852 |
| Holland | 27 | 32,571 | 22 | 27,179 | 13 | 15,558 | 16 | 21,518 |
| Italy - | 100 | 144,421 | 68 | 106,933 | 54 | 93,020 | 52 | 96,114 |
| Eastern Coast of Africa | 178 | 66,138 | 165 | 62,780 | 173 | 75,875 | 182 | 83,135 |
| Egypt - - | 290 | 350,212 | 175 | 229,860 | 250 | 327,952 | 139 | 193,140 |
| United States | 110 | 128,329 | 156 | 196,306 | 124 | 164,966 | 176 | 243,090 |
| Arabia | 496 | 139,961 | 538 | 131,515 | 467 | 110,725 | 451 | 113,655 |
| China-Treaty Ports | 53 | 91,099 | 49 | 93,235 | 37 | 75,933 | 39 | 80,600 |
| Persia - - | 353 | 105,610 | 316 | 106,789 | 321 | 117,252 | 280 | 119,430 |
| Turkey in Asia | 347 | 114,421 | 307 | 53,789 | 241 | 51,294 | 274 | 60,342 |

The tonnage employed in the trade with the United Kingdom was 46 per cent. of the whole in 1880-81, 42 per cent. in 1881-82, 41 per cent. in 1882-83 and 1883-84, and in the past year 44 per cent. For the last four years the quantity of tonnage in the trade with the United Kingdom has shown if anything a tendency to decline.
19. Nationalities of Vessels.-The figures for vessels under British and BritishIndian registry are given below :-


The proportion of British tonnage to the total tonnage of the year was $79 \cdot 14$ per cent. in 1880-81, $79 \cdot 48$ per cent. in 1881-82, $75 \cdot 89$ per cent. in $1882-83,76.8$ in $1883-84$, and $78 \cdot 3$ last year; and of British-Indian tonnage for the same period 6.32 , $5 \cdot 58,5 \cdot 11,4 \cdot 8$, and 4.3 per cent. respectively.

Foreign shipping represented of the aggregate tonnage:-

| in 1879-80 | - | - | - | $12 \cdot 06$ | per cent. |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1880-81$ | - | - | - | 11.5 | $\#$ |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | $12 \cdot 49$ | $\#$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | $16 \cdot 52$ | $\#$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | 16 | $\#$ |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | $15 \cdot 15$ | $\#$ |

The number and tonnage of the foreign vessels employed in the trade in each of the last five years are given below:-


The proportion of steamers to sailing vessels in the shipping of foreign nationalities as shown below gives a percentage of steam tonnage to total tonnage of 33 in 1879-80, 54 in 1883-84, and 56 in 1884-85.


The total number and tonnage of the shipping of the principal nationalities, other than British, engaged in the trade in the past year as compared with the four preceding years are shown in the following table:-

20. Native Craft.-The number and tonnage of native craft entered and cleared in each of the last. six years are given below; the proportion to the total tonnage being-

| $3 \cdot 7$ in 1879-80. | $2 \cdot 48$ in 1882-83. |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3 in $1880-81$. | $2 \cdot 37$ in $1883-84$. |
| $2 \cdot 45$ in $1881-82$. | $2 \cdot 19$ in $1884-85$. |


21. Share of each Province in movement of Shipping.-The following table shows the share of each of the maritime provinces of India in the movement of shipping with cargoes for the last six years:-


## CUSTOMS REVENUE.

22. The gross sum received on imports since $1882-83$, in the beginning of which year the import duties were abolished on all articles but salt and those shown below, was as follows:-

|  |  |  | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arms and ammunition | - | - | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ 1,08,738 \end{gathered}$ |  | Rs. |
| Malt liquor - | - | - | 1,72,933 | 1,47,004 | 1,49,940 |
| Spirits | - | - | 35,36,239 | 35,52,100 | 34,49,926 |
| Wines, liqueurs, \&c. | - | - | 5,66,914 | 5,70,913 | 4,96,580 |
| Opium - | - | - | 2,805 | 2,093 | 4,0,086 |
| Imports by post, \&\%c. | - | - | 23,430 | 16,914 | 2,862 |
| Total | - | - | 43,11,059 | 43,67,599 | 41,65,961 |

Salt is excluded from this account, as' it is 'separately treated as Salt Revenue. The net revenue of each of these jears, after deduction of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to:-

> Rs.
> $40,95,915$
> $43,12,143$
> $40,95,642$

The revenue was thus just on a level with that of 1882-83, and 5 per cent. below that of 1883-84. It will be observed that a decline occurred in each of the items from which the liquor revenue is derived, the revenue from wines and liqueurs having fallen 13 per cent., spirits not quite 3 per cent., and malt liquor close on 16 per cent.

The export duty on rice for the same period of three years has been :-

| Gross. | Net. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rs. | Rs. |
| $83,19,940$ | $80,84,844$ |
| $71,88,762$ | $69,63,791$ |
| $.58,83,936$ | $57,06,391$ |

So that in the second of these three years the duty was less than in the first year by nearly 14 per cent. (13.8), and last year there was a further decline on the reduced revenue of the year before it of as much as 18 per cent. Last year's revenue was 29 per cent. less than that of $1882-8 \bar{\Xi}$. The rice trade has passed through two most unfortunate years, the outcome of reckless speculation and of low prices for this as for all other grains. •

## GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

23. Gold was imported to a smaller extent last year than in 1883-84, the value being Rs. $4,77,81,724$ against Rs. $5,46,94,568$, which makes a difference of Rs. $69,12,844$, or about $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It was exported, on the other hand, in larger quantity, the shipments amounting to Rs. $10,62,359$ against Rs. 69,517. In 1882-83 the exports were larger than last year, amounting to Rs. 14,73,611. The reduced imports pust, it would seem, be attributed to the unprofitable condition of trade during the year, a smaller surplus than usual being left to the producing and commercial classes to be hoarded in gold. The net imports of gold, exports being deducted, for the last six years stand thus:-

making a total quantity of gold absorbed in the country and withdrawn from circulation in the currency of the world of about $25 \frac{1}{3}$ crores, or at the average yearly rate of nearly 422 lakhs of rupees, representing at an exchange of 19d. to the rupee about $3,340,000 l$. a year, and more than 20 millions sterling in the six years.
24. Silver was imported in much larger quantity than in 1883-84:-


The excess was Rs. $1,70,15,189$, or about 23 per cent. The quantity was much larger than in any year since 1879-80, this heary import being due to the restriction of the drawings on Council Bills. The exports too were greatly in excess of those of 1883-84, amounting to Rs. 1,86,43,941 against Rs. 1,00,33,554. Large sums were sent to Ceylon after the failure of the Oriental Bank. The exports to that island were 90.8 lakhs, more than double those of the previous year, and the imports thence were
smaller, only $8 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs against about 11 lakhs. The net imports of silver, exports being deducted, for the last six years stand thus:-

> Rs.


This makes a total of over $38 \frac{1}{4}$ crores for the six years, being at the rate of nearly 638 lakhs a year. At an exchange of 9 d. this is equivalent to about $30,300,000 l$. in the six years, or a little over five millions sterling a year on the average. The annual consumption of gold is thus in about the proportion of 3 to 5 of silver.
25. The drawings of the Secretary of State were:-


The average monthly rate of exchange for Council Bills was in :-


A continuously declining rate from the beginning to the end of the year.

## TRADE OF EACH PROVINCE.

26. In Bengal and British Burma the imports and exports of merchandise were materially smaller last year than in 1883-84, while Bombay and Sindh had an increased trade in both. In Madras there was a larger import and smaller export trade. The account stands thus for the last three years:-

Imported Merchandise.


## xix

The import trade of Bengal has not shown any real sign of increase during the last five years, and although there was for three years following $1880-81$ a substantial increase in the export trade, yet the trade of last year was smaller than it was five years ago. In Bombay, on the other hand, both the import and export trade have augmented steadily during the last five years, and a comparison of the figures of the trade of both provinces leads to the conclusion that the diversion of trade from Calcutta to Bombay, of which the mercantile commanity of the former port hare often expressed apprehension, is in fact occurring. Last year the imports into Bombay were slightly larger than the imports into Bengal, while in former years they kept at about two crores below the level of Bengal; the export trade was only about 10 lakhs qmaller, while in former years it was about three crores smaller.

In Burma the collapse of the rice trade, which resulted in many large failures, made its effects felt on the import as well as on the export trade. In Madras, though there was an increase of imports, there was a larger decrease under exports. The imports and exports of Sindh have increased considerably, but the totals are still small.

It is unnecessary to make any particular reference to the imports of treasure in this connection, the bulk of this business was, as usual, conducted in Bombay.
27. The following table gives the figures of the trade and shipping of the 10 chief ports of India during the year:-


$x \times i$

28. The trade and shipping of India have been divided during the last two years in the following proportions between the five chief ports:-

29. In 1883-84 the foreign imports of merchandise into Bombay were smaller than those into Calcutta by nearly 162 lakhs: last year they were 12 $\frac{8}{4}$ lakhs larger. The foreign exports of merchandise in 1883-84 were 246 lakhs smaller: last year they were nearly 88 lakhs larger. Calcutta has decidedly lost her position as the chief centre of the foreign trade of India, in regard to merchandise as well as treasure, and Bombay now stands distinctly the first commercial port in India. The current of trade inwards as well as outwards has set in favour of Bombay with the completion of the railway system connecting it with the north, centre, and south of India, and it may be expected to set even more markedly in favour of that port in future.

The trade of Rangoon has suffered by the restriction in the exports of rice, while that of Karáchi has appreciably increased in consequence of the employment of that port for the shipment of seeds and wheat from the Punjab and Sindh.

## TRADE WITH COUNTRIES.

30. The following table exhibits the value of the trade between India and most of the countries with which India has commercial connections, and the proportion of the trade with each country to the total trade of India with all countries, for each of the last three years. The countries are enumerated according to the importance of the trade with them in 1884-85:-

| Countries. |  | 1882-83. |  | 188884 |  | 1884-85. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Imports and Exports (Merchandue and Treasure). | Per-centage on total Indis. | Importa and Exports (Mechandse and Treasure). | Per-centage on tota Indis |  | Per-centage on total Trade of Indis. |
|  |  | Rs. |  | Rs. |  | Rs: |  |
| 1. United Kingdom |  | 81,77,01,060 | $55 \cdot 31$ | 86,76,92,490 | 56.09 | 84,11,83,775 | $55 \cdot 3$ |
| 2. China-Hong-Kong |  | 13,85,13,467 | 9-37 | 12,95,33,955 | $8 \cdot 37$ | 12,32,43,226 | $8 \cdot 1$ |
| 3. France - |  | 7,75,78,186 | $5 \cdot 25$ | 9,22,71,674 | $5 \cdot 97$ | 8,88,94,543 | $5 \cdot 84$ |
| 4. Straits Settlements |  | 5,33,04,705 | $3 \cdot 61$ | 4,79,81,610 | $3 \cdot 1$ | 5,21,00,948 | $3 \cdot 42$ |
| 5. United States |  | 4,27,75,606 | $2 \cdot 89$ | 3,63,17,930 | $2 \cdot 35$ | 4,67,68,153 | 3.07 |
| 6. China-Treaty Ports - | - | 3,83,36,257 | 2.59 | 4,29,55,811 | $2 \cdot 78$ | 4,27,38,256 | $2 \cdot 81$ |
| 7. Italy - - | - | 5,40,98,044 | $3 \cdot 66$ | 4,32,15,025 | $2 \cdot 79$ | 4,03,82,433 | $2 \cdot 65$ |
| 8. Belgium | - | 2,23,01,618 | 1.51 | 3,57,95,887 | $2 \cdot 31$ | 3,36,92,058 | $2 \cdot 21$ |
| 9. Ceylon | - | 2,73,91,585 | 1.85 | 2,64,50,697 | $1 \cdot 72$ | 3,25,20,859 | $2 \cdot 14$ |
| 10. Egypt | - | 2,40,55,112 | $1 \cdot 63$ | 3,99,36,227 | 2.58 | 3,18,27,010 | 2.09 |
| 11. Austria | - | 3,21,71,045 | $2 \cdot 18$ | 2,90,03,449 | 1.88 | 3,14,01,969 | 2.06 |
| 12. Mauritius | - | 1,47,82,752 | $0 \cdot 999$ | 1,67,08,420 | 1.08 | 2,74,67,416 | 1.8 |
| 13. Australia | - | 2,99,11,923 | $2 \cdot 02$ | 3,07,47,590 | $1 \cdot 99$ | 2,52,91,724 | $1 \cdot 66$ |
| 14. Persia | - | 2,06,43,757 | 1.4 | 2,24,89,489 | 1.45 | 2,17,58,100 | 1.43 |
| 15. Arabia | - | 1,55,84,661 | 1.054 | 1,38,23,395 | 0.894 | 1,42,44,513 | 0.938 |
| 16. Aden | - | 72,12,608 | $0 \cdot 488$ | . $79,82,404$ | $0 \cdot 516$ | 1,04,17,426 | $0 \cdot 685$ |

Table-contiuued.

31. India' trade with England is more than half her whole trade with the world. Last year the proportion to the whole was a little smaller (under 1 per cent.) than in 1883-84, but was about the same as in 1882-83. The other half of India's trade is so spread over a large number of countries that not one of them anything like approaches the proportion of the trade with England. China takes the largest share next, after England, the proportion being under 11 per cent. for Hongkong and the Treaty Ports combined. The trade with France does not represent 6 per cent. of our whole trade, being but little more than a tenth of the trade with England. Producing little of the descriptions of goods mainly required by India, while India's staple exports are weighted with heavy taxation in France, the trade with that country offers but little prospect of development. The Straits Settlements come next with under $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of our whole trade, the proportion reaching this sum in consequence of the considerable export of opium to that colony. The United States follow with about 3 per cent. of our trade, then Italy with 2.65 per cent., Belgium with 2.21 per cent., and Ceylon with 2.14 per cent. And then follow a great many other countries with a still smaller share of our trade.

It will be evident at once from the figures here set forth that the main artery of Indian commerce connects this country with the United Kingdom, and that there is but one smaller vessel of any importance connecting India with China. The flow of trade with other countries, in comparison with that between England and India, is of little consequence. Our direct trade with France, for instance, which has a larger trade with us than any two other European countries combined, might altogether cease in uny year or be doubled without producing any very material effect on the aggregate volume of our trade; but a diminution of even one-tenth in the dimensions of our trade with England would produce as much effect as the total cessation of our trade with France. It is of great importance, of course, that India should cultivate as close and extended commercial relations with other countries as circumstances will admit. But there is no question of the immense advantage that England possesses in being the one country which extensively manufactures goods adapted to the requirements of the people of this country, as well as the one country whose fiscal policy does not discourage the consumption by her own people of most Indian products. As long as other countries are unable to give us the cottons and woollens, the metals, machinery, coal, and railway material which form the bulk of our requirements, and as long as they maintain a protective system which heavily taxes many of the most important of our Indian exports, so long will England continue to take a share of the trade of India in comparison with which their share will be but trifling. As matters stand, while England alone has more than 55 per cent. of our trade, all the rest of Europe, with Egypt and the United States put together, have only about. 19 per cent.
xxiv
32. At the same time it is of interest to note the differences in the rate of growth of our trade with some of the countries with which we exchange goods, and I have prepared a statement of our trade with the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States, for the 10 years from 1875-76 to 1884-85, which gives the following results:-


It will be seen that the growth of the import trade from France and Italy is very slow, while in both cases the exports from India have largely augmented. Those countries, in fact, have but little to send to India which is suited to the requirements of the people, and, further, a considerable portion of the French goods sent to Indiawines and brandies and apparel and millinery, for instance-reach this country from England in English bottoms. German imports, on the other hand, have greatly increased; but when it is observed that their total value last year was under 93,000l., it is evident that a very small increase in absolute value may further treble or even quadruple the rate of increase without making material impression on the aggregates.

The increase in the value of imports from the United States is due to the recent creation of the great trade in kerosine oil.

## IMPORT TRADE.

33. The annual value of the import trade in merchandise for the last five years has been:-


The trade was larger than that of $1883-84$ by less than 1 per cent. ( 0.8 ), and the increase in the five years was a little over $5 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
34. The following statement shows for all important articles in the import trade, for which quantities are stated in the returns, the rate of progress or of decline in the quantities imported last year compared with 1880-81:-


Statement-continued.

| ; | 1880-81. | $1884-85 .$ | Increase or Decrease in 1884-85. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Quantity. |  | Cent. |
| Sugar - - - cwt. | 982,262 | 1,613,067 | $+630,805$ | $+$ | 64-12 |
| Tea - - - - lbs. | 3,322,407 | 3,874,412 | + 552,005 | $+$ | $16 \cdot 61$ |
| Coal - - - ions | 670,300 | "699,177 | $+\quad 28,877$ | $\pm$ | $4 \cdot 31$ |
| Silk, raw - - - lbs. | 2,511,802 | 1,831,702 | - 680,100 | - | 27-08 |
| Cotton yarn - - - " | 45,876,575 | 44,799,637 | - 1,076,938 | - | $2 \cdot 35$ |
| \% piece goods, grey - yds. | 1,170,553,819 | 1,135,343,726 | - 32,210,093 | - | $2 \cdot 75$ |
| " " white - " | 285,358,911 | 277,875,450 | - 7,483,461 | - | $2 \cdot 62$ |
| " " " coloured - " | 318,051,544 | 315,345,829 | - 2,705,715 | - | 0.85 |
| Silk piece goods - - " | 11,628,163 | 10,221,778 | - 1,406,38ذ̆ | - | 12.09 |
| Woollen piece goods | 11,254,429 | 10,700,128 | - . 554,301 | - | $4 \cdot 93$ |
| Copper - - cwt. | 381,683 | 552,420 | $+170,737$ | + | 44.73 |
| Iron - - - " | 2,665,604 | 3,602,276 | $\pm 936,672$ | + | 35-14 |
| Steel - - - - | 83,047 | 289,923 | + 206,881 | + | 249•11 |
| Tin - - - - | 30,957 | 41,177 | $+^{-} 10,220$ | $+$ | 33.01 |
| Oils - - - - gals. | 10,286,671 | 27,786,0.53 | + 17,499,382 | $+$ | 170-12 |

$\because \ddots$ Metalis-copper, iron, steel, and tin-oils (or rather kerosine oil), salt, coal, sugar, tea, coffee, spirits, and spices have all increased, in some cases very.largely. The great increase in the quantity of kerosine oil recently imported has been. noted elsewhere in this review and in the review for 1883-84; this illuminant in many places has quite superseded the use of vegetable oils by natives. The increased import of tea and coffee into a country which largely produces both is hardly matter for congratulation, and it may be particularly noticed here once again that a great quantity of this tea is brought from China and elsewhere to be re-exported to Persia and Central Asia, markets of which the Indian tea planters ought to have obtained possession long ago. The exceptionally large imports of sugar last year were due to the collapse of prices in the sugar markets of Earope, which drove the trader to find, if possible, outlets for their stocks in India and any other likely country. Spirits may be said to be stationary; indeed, allowing for the natural increase of population, consumption must have declined. The comparatively small increase in coal must be attributed to the extending output and consumption of Indian coal. The increase in the imports of salt is pormal.

On the other hand, we find that cotton yarn and piece goods of all kinds have been timperted in smaller quantities than five years ago, and that the same must be said of woollen ánd silk piece goods as well as of raiv silk. It cannot be inferred that the consuming capacity of the people has been diminished. A more accurate inference would be that the people in recent years have been more than fully supplied both by importation and by local manufacture.
35. The value of those articles enumerated above in which there was an increase, more or less, in the quantities imported, was 21.34 per cent. of the trade of the year. Adding hardware and cutlery, machinery, railway-material, apparel, for which no quantities are given, as well as chemicals, drugs, narcotics, and dyes, we have a list of :Important articles in which the trade was larger "than the trade of five years ago, representing about 32 per cenf. of the whole trade value of the year. On the other hand the values of those artictes of which diminishèd quantities were imported, represented about 52 per cent. of "the trade; but it will be observed that the increases generally were on the whole considerably greater than the decreases, so that the general result is favourable.
36. The following table carries on a similar table which was published in the last and some previous reviews. It gives the quantity and yalue of the principal articles imported in the year, and the difference between such quantity and value and those in 1883-84. The last two columns of the statement show in each case how far an increase or decrease in trade was due to actual increase or decrease in quantity, or to a rise or fall in prices.

| Artioliss. | 1884-85. |  | More or less than in 1883-84. |  | Difference of Value due to |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Prices. |
| ds fully Manufactured |  | \% |  | 2 | 2 | $\ell$ |
| Cotton piece goods, grey - yds. | 1,138,343,726 | 12,276,001 | + 58,404,861 | + ${ }^{-297,410}$ | 647,848 | - 350,438 |
| Ditto ditto, white | 277,875,450 | 3,698,470 | - 64,501,389 | - 831,838 | 853,478 | - 21,640 |
| Ditto ditto, coloured | 315,345,899 | 4,720,184 | + 15,809,338 | + 64,119 | 245,744 | - 181,625 |
| Metals, copper, wrought - cwt. | 385,981 | 1,448,892 | 19,140 | - 71,551 | - 79,840 | 150,891 |
| " Iron, " | 3,511,200 | 1,995,057 | + 163,786 | - 101,489 | -102,582 | 204,071 |
| " other sorts " | 373,047 | 392,550 | + 28,668 | - 20,998 | - 34,426 | 55,424 |
| Silk piece goods (including mixed |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| piece goods) - - - yds. | 12,080,177 | 1,264,648 | + 529,216 | + 71,864 | 54,648 | 17,216 |
| Woollen piece goodn - - " | 10,700,128 | 1,002,312 | + 1,383,936 | + 45,265 | 142,171 | - 96,906 |
| Goods partly Manufactured- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton twist and yarn - - lbs. | 44,799,637 | 3,360,420 | 579,819 | - 105,523 | 44,247 | 61,276 |
| Metals, copper, unwrought - cwt. | 166,489 | 621,126 | + 3,054 | - 66,271 | - 12,845 | 79,116 |
| tin, " (block)- " | 41,091 | 221,827 | + 2,214 | - 12,794 | - 13,861 | 26,135 |
| " other sorts " : - , | 240,691 | 157,796 | - 101,999 | - 58,931 | 64,5043 | - 5,578 |
| Oils, mineral, kerosine - - gals. | 26,299,091 | 1,110,051 | + 19,191,824 | + 589,286 | 524,125 | 65,161 |
| " other kinds | 1,007,908 | 48,171 | + 231,337 | + 7,220 | 12,199 | - 4,979. |
| Silk, raw - . - lbs. | 1,831,702 | 747,563 | - 379,191 | - 222,012 | 166,292 | $\begin{aligned} & 55,589 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Raw materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal (including coke) - - tons. | 708,560 | J,204,341 | + 13,351 | + 63,663 | 221,905 | 41,558 |
| Ivory, unmanufactured - - lbs. | 386,852 | 190,126 | 76,551 | - 33,595 | 36,957 | - 8,362 |
| Drugs, Liquors, and Narcotics- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liquors, malt - - - gals. | 1,066,913 | 249,927 | 194,531 | - 53,297 | 46,761 | 6,536 |
| " spirits, brandy | 361,295 | 272,096 | 41,805 | - 36,573 | 34,086 | 22,487 |
| " \% whiskey * " | 266,855 | 234,298 | 3,947 | 5,869 $+\quad 1586$ | 3,429 | 2,440 |
| " other sorts | 229,820 | 123,238 | 1,408 | - 1,762 | - 770 | 2,532 |
| " wines | 381,341 | 336,070 | 40,584 | - 65,208 | 38,598 | 26,610 |
| " other sorts | 4,752 | 2,292 | 2,456 | - 625 | 994 | 369 |
| Tobace - . - - lbs. | 1,384,355 | 84,208 | + 220,310 | + 8,152 | 14,995 | - 8,243 |
| Food Stuffo |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Provisions, salted fish - - lbs. | 12,153,960 | 96,901 | + 493,363 | - 8,081 | - 4,440 | 12,471 |
| " dates * - ewt. | 619,781 | 280,855 | + 60,306 | + 37,827 | 26,196 | 11,63! |
| Salt - - - - tons | 412,839 | 649,233 | + 29,749 | + 26,222 | 48,380 | - 22,158 |
| Spices - - - - lbs | 99,749,713 | 602,165 | + 2,344,442 | + 45,056 | 34,918 | - 10,138 |
| Sugar (refined and unrefined) - cwit. | 1,616,874 | 2,140,838 | 879,965 | + 992,468 | 1,371,303 | -378,885 |
| Tea - - - lbs. | 3,874,412 | 325,548 | + 809,242 | + 87,934 | v-62,785 | 25,201 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 m |  |

37. Taking the merchandise imported under the main heads in which goods are classified in the returns, the figures are as follow:-
I.-Animals, living :

| 1880-81 | - - - | ${ }_{11} \mathrm{Rs}$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1881-82 | - - . . | - 11,78,061 |
| 1882-83 | - - . | - 19,03,825 |
| 1883-84 | - - - | - . $20,75,017$ |
| 1884-85 | - - . | - 20,73,087 |
|  | Average of 5 years | - 18,62,085 |

The animals are nearly all horses from Australia and Persia. The number imported was rather smaller than in the two preceding years.
II.-Articles of food and drink:

| 1880-81 | - | - | - |  | $\underset{5,64,99,725}{\text { Rs. }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1881-82 |  |  | - |  | 5,27,40,218 |
| 1882-83 | - | - | - |  | 5,14,50,672 |
| 1883-84 |  |  | - |  | 5,38,21,617 |
| 1884-85 | - | - | - |  | 6,32,72,660 |
|  |  | e of | years |  | 5,55,56,978 |

The principal items under this head are provisions, liquors (spirits, wines, and beer), salt, spices, sugar, and tea.
38. The importation of Coffee from Ceylon and the Straits continues on a large scale. Last year 37,835 cwt., representing a value of $10 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, were brought to India (to Bombay chiefly), and as only $14,365 \mathrm{cwt}$. were re-exported, there remained in the country about $23,500 \mathrm{cwt}$., presumably for local consumption. This is a large quantity to be received from external sources by a country which itself prodnces coffee extensively.
39. Under Fruits and Vegetables there was a considerable reduction caused by a decline in the imports of Cocoanut Kernel from Ceylon to Calcatta.
40. Liquors.-The trade in Ale and Porter mnst be recognised to be in a declining state. The quantity imported last year was 194,531 gallons smaller than in 1883-84, and 85,765 gallons smaller than the imports five years ago, that is 15 and $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively.

The, trade in Spirits also is stationary if not declining. Brandy and gin have $\because$ distinctly given way to whisky and rum, the decline in the imports of the two former " kiinds being quite as marked as the increase in the two latter sorts. The result of the trade of last year in spirit of all kinds is a fall from 894,420 gallons to 857,970 gallons, a decline of 4 per cent., and the figure is only 1 per cent. in excess of the trade five years ago.

The decline in the importation of Wines and liqueurs is even more marked than in the case of malt liquors and spirits. It is $9 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than the trade of 1883-84 and $20 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. beneath the level of the trade of five years ago. The quantity imported was only 381,341 gallons. This trade exhibits a practically continuous decrease during the last five years; in 1883-84 only was there a very small rise caused by the efforts of exhibitors at the Calcutta Exhibition to introduce Australian and other wines to the Anglo-Indian consuming public.
-In the case of malt liquor it would seem to be clear that the place of imported beer has been taken by beer brewed in India. If the returns received from the breweries are correct there were 675,800 gallons of Indian beer available for the public in 1880 (after deducting purchases by the Commissariat) and 942,920 gallons in 1884, an increased supply of 267,120 gallons, or nearly 40 per cent., so that there has not been any actual abandonment of beer as a beverage by the Anglo-Indian. :The same cannot be said however of spirits or wines, for the wine and brandy produced in Kashmir, though excellent in quality, have so far been made in but small quantities and have certainly not entered yet into general consumption in India.

It may be remárked bere that if Indian beer were taxed at the same rate as imported beer, the tax would produce an annual revenue of about Rs. 62,000 on the quantity now declared to be brewed and not bought by the State for the troops.
41. Provisions.-A moderate increase in the imports, of which the value reached about $110 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs last year, about 7 lakhs in excess of the imports of the previous year. The increase in $g h i$ is very noticeable, the quantity imported ( $1,382,389$ lbs.) having been more than four times larger than the quantity imported in 1883-84. Ghi is imported almost exclusively into Bombay and Karachi from the neighbouring coast of Mekran and the Persian Gulf ports. There would appear to be no demand in Bengal or Madras for imported ghi, and it is not easy to understand why it was supposed that any useful object would be attained by sending Indian ghi makers to Queensland. In the pastoral tracts of Southern Biluchistan, and, the littoral of the Persian Gulf, there is an unlimited field for the supply of ghi to the Indian provinces which want it, and

## xxviii

the smaller cost of production in those countries and lower sea freight will necessarily be fatal to competition by Queensland. The importation of dates from these same tracts is a large business, the value of which last year was about 28 lakhs. Salted fish is also imported from the same places in great quantity, and also from the Straits in the form of paste (ngapi) for Burmese consumption.
42. Imports of salt have increased substantially during the last two years:-


The lowering of price caused by the reduction of duty in March 1882, and by the low range of sea freights, would seem to have had the effect of increasing consumption in Bengal.
43. The trade in spices also was brisk, the quantity having reached a higher level than during any of the preceding five years. Last year $39 \frac{3}{4}$ million pounds were imported : in 1883-84 under $37 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. Betelnuts occupy the principal place in the list of spices.
44. The imports of sugar for the last five years were-


This remarkable expansion in the imports of the year was accompanied by an equally remarkable decline in the exports, which last year amounted to only. $1,070,919$ cwt., the exports of $1883-84$ having been as much as $1,630,520 \mathrm{cwt}$. The explanation of these striking features of the Indian sugar trade is to be found in the working of the system of bounties adopted by many of the States of continental Europe and by Brazil. Under this system the sugar industry was artificially bolstered up for years, until production reached a level which made it impossible to sell at remunerative prices the ever increasing supply of sugar thrown on the market. The accumulation of stocks towards the end of last year produced an unprecedented fall of prices disastrous to all concerned in the industry.

The Times, in an article on the trade of $18 £ 4$, published last May, thus describes the condition of the sugar market :-

Sugar had fallen to wards the close of 1884 to au extraordinary low price, owing to the excessive production of beetroot, resulting from the bounty system in force on the Continent and in South America. As necessarily happens when artificial means are taken to promote the extension of a particular industry, the policy adopted by Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, and Brazil in regard to sugar hat bieen most disastrous for the very interest it was intended to aid. Matters came to a crisis last winter. Many sugar-making firms in Germany and Austria failed, the largest, or perhaps we should say the most impressive failure, owing to its effect in banking circles, being that of Messrs. Weinrich. Many cultivators of beetroot also became hopelessly embarrassed, as they had sold their crops in advance to houses which were unable to meet their engagements. The position of British producers of cane sugar was very bad tou, though not so bad as the advocates of a protective duty to keep out foreign sugars alleged. The fall in prices last year was so great that even the most cautious people lost money, and were in some cases ruined. At the end of 1884, however, a turning point had been reached. Ever since January, prices have been advancing, some slight fluctuations being left out of account. On January lith German beet produce was 11s. per ewt. By the end of February it had risen to 12s. $3 d$., and though some hesitation was shown during March and April, the upward movement was resumed in the present month, the price on May 1st being 12s. 10d. During the next three weeks it rose rapidly to 16s. 3d., the rise last week being fully $1 s .6 d$. One of the causes for this movement, was, no doubt, the reduction in the bank rate. Sugar is a speculative article, and large quantities of it are always held with borrowed money. During the latter part of last year bankers were very cautious in making advances, the security for which was in any dependent on sugar, but during the last three or four months their precautions have been somewhat relaxed. But the principal cause of the rise in sugar was the fact that the acreage sown with beet in Germany this season is less by one-fifth than it was in $188 \%$. The price of cane-grown sugar has also advanced, the quality known as "Crystallized Demerara," which was quoted at about 17s. per cwt. early in January, being now 20s. 3d. It is probable that the sugar market will continue to harden for some little time yet, but it does not seem likely that there will be any permanent return to the level of prices formerly current.

## xxix

Some facts taken from other sources may be given here to illustrate the position. In Germany the quantity of beetroot worked up in the sugar factories increased from $22,509,182$ metric quintals in 1871-72 to 89,181,303 metric quintals in 1883-84, and the area under beet in the same period increased from 73,690 hectares to 140,845 hectares. Importations of raw sugar fell from 515,832 to 18,763 metric quintals, and exportations increased from 56,665 to $4,911,761$ metric quintals. Imports of other descriptions of sugar fell off, and exports increased in the same proportion. The production of raw sugar in the same period increased from $1,864,419$ to $9,454,854$ metric quintals. In Brazil the estimated production of 1884 was about 275,000 tons, an increase of at least 25 per cent. on that of the previous year. The consequence of all this increased production was a great fall of prices. In France white sugar type No. 3, sold at $59 f .34 c$. per 100 kilogrammes in December 1882; in the same month of 1883 and 1884 the price was, respectively $55 f .03 c$., and $38 f .92 c$. In Germany refined sugar, first quality, sold for 75 marks the quintal in December 1882, and for 70 and 53 marks in the same month of 1883 and 1884 , respectively. It is stated that the cost of production of beet sugar, about a penny a pound, was hardly covered by the price in London.

One result of this collapse is that the cultivation of beet is stated to be smalier this year in Austria and Holland by from 25 to 30 per cent., in Germany by 20 to 25 per cent., in France by 15 to 20 per cent., and in Russia, Denmark, and Sweden by from 8 to 10 per cent. It is estimated that the manufacture of sugar in Europe generally will be about 9 or 10 million centners less than last year.

Another result has been that to find some kind of a market for surplus stocks not saleable in Europe, India has had sugar sent to her in double the average quantity imported, and has been unable to send away anything like the quantity which would have been exported in the ordinary conditions of trade. It is to be noted that while most of the sugar imported is brought to Bombay, most of that which is exported is shipped fram Bengal and Madras. The exports of sugar from Bengal which had commenced to revive after a period of depression and were.progressing satisfactorily, were reduced to a very low point, and the imports into that province, which had been for years on a very small scale, were nearly twice as large as the exports. The following figures show the fluctuations of the trade in Bengal since 1865-66:-


The average declared value of sugar imported into, and exported from, Bengal for the last five years was:-

| , |  | Imported Sugar. |  |  | Exported Sugar, |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Rs. A. |  |  |
| 1880-81 |  | 17 |  | 0 per cwt. |  |  | per cw |
| 1881-82 | - - | - 17 | 86 | 6 | 1010 |  |  |
| 1882-83 | -. | - 18 |  |  | 102 | 3 |  |
| 1883-84 | - - | - 13 | 89 | 9 | 106 | 2 |  |
| 1884-85 |  | - 1013 |  | 3 | 311 | I |  |

'The 20 years' figures of trade given above show that while Bengal is capable of producing and does actually produce and export from time to time large quantities of sugar, the province has been unable to keep a steady hold on the external consuming markets, and is not able to compete successfully on a large scale with other sugar-producing countries. The recent conditions of the sugar market have for the time made competition a practical impossibility.

The bulk of the sugar imported is refined sugar, and most of it is imported into Bombay. Last year's imports came from-

| Cwt. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Mauritius | - | - | - |  | $1,265,362$ |
| Hong-Kong | - | - | - | - | 221,814 |
| Straits | - | - | - | - | 43,717 |
| United Kingdom | - | - | - | 30,605 |  |
| Java | - | - | - | - | 20,043 |
| Austria | - | - | - | - | 14,904 |

And the rest in small quantities from other countries. Importations from the United Kingdom, Austria, and Java into Bengal are quite a new feature in the trade.
45. The imports of Tea were 26 per cent. larger than in 1883-84, having reached $3,874,412 \mathrm{lbs}$., the quantity in $1883-84$ being $3,065,170 \mathrm{lbs}$. Some of this $(305,822 \mathrm{lbs}$.) was inaported into Burma, but the bulk was brought to Bombay, whence a great deal of it'was sent to Kandahar and Kabul by land, and to Persia by sea. Some remarks on this trade have been made under the head of re-exports for the consideration of those who are interested in the Indian tea industry.

> III.-Raw materials and manufactured articles.

46. Coal, raw silk, precious stones and pearls, ivory and cotton, are the largest items under this head, coal representing about a third of the total. There is no tendency to increase in this class, and as India herself produces in abundance coal, silk, and cotton, and as moreover India is as yet to but a small extent a manufacturing country, it is hardly to be expected that there will within any not very remote period be a material indrease in trade in this class of goods. 741,129 tons of coal, coke, and patent fuel were imported during the year, about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than in the preceding year, Bombay importing 505,000 tons. Most of this coal is for the use of steamers on their return voyage from India and for the cotton mills of Bombay, which are not well situated in regard to the Indian coal fields. The mills and factories in Bengal, and to a large extent the railways in that Province and in Northern India, use Indian coal, of which the output in 1884 is estimated at $1,534,000$ tons, an increase of 16 per cent. on the production of 1883 , and the figures are no doubt much understated.
47. Bombay also imported an unusually large quantity of Cotton from Persia and neighbouring countries last jear, nearly $68,000 \mathrm{cwt}$., worth $16 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and at the same time the exports of Indian cotton fell off by nearly a million hundredweight. The crop was short.
48. A decline in the imports of Ivory from 463,403 lbs. to 386,852 lbs. must be attributed mainly to the disturbed condition of the country whence ivory is brought and of the East African coasts whence it is shipped. Direct trade too between Zanzibar and Europe is gradually effecting a diversion of this trade from Bombay, whence great part of the ivory imported is reshipped to Europe.
49. There was a considerable increase in the value of Precious Stones and Pearls imported, which rose from $13 \frac{1}{5}$ lakhs to over $21 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The imports from the Persian Gulf represented about 12 lakhs in value, a small advance on the previous year. There was a considerable import of gems from England and France.

## xxxi

:.., 50. Silk was imported to a much smaller extent than in the last two previous years-only $1,831,702 \mathrm{lbs}$., which was 17 per cent. less than in 1883-84, though still a very large quantity for a country which is held to be a great silk-producing country. Whatever may be the capacity of the country for producing silk in large quantitiesand as to this I venture to entertain a certain amount of doubt-it is clear enough that while India imports more silk than it exports (the bulk of the exports being moreover only waste or chasam), the country must more properly be called an importer and consumer rather than a present producer of raw silk. Most of the imported silk comes from China and from Siam via the Straits for Bombay mainly and Burma in smaller degree. Even Bengal however-the great silk-producing province-imported $2 \mathrm{i} 2,349 \mathrm{lbs}$. of silk last year. It is understood that this silk is used, like the silk imported into Bombay, for the use of a local mill which has been at work for a couple of years weaving silks for the Burma market.
51. It is worthy of note here that last year 1,745 tons of Teakwood were imported from Siam, the Straits, and Ceylon, nearly all into Bengal and Bombay. Apparently the supply from Burma is not sufficient to meet even the local demand, but it is noticeable that these countries should be able to compete with Burma, even to a small extent, in the Indian markets.
*There is nothing special in the ordinary trade in other kinds of timber imported; from Ceylon, the Straits, England, and Canada. The imports were slightly less last year ( 12,859 tons) than in 1883-84, but the trade has been on the whole increasing of. late years.
52. The importation of raw Wool, chiefly from Persia and the Mekran Coást, was a little above the level of 1883-84, having amounted to $2,591,421$ los. compared with $2,526,942 \mathrm{lbs}$. The imports of the last two years have not been as large as they were for some years before them. A great deal of wool is carried into India by rail from Beluchistan Of Australian wool only 14,657 lbs. were imported.
IV.-Articles manufaciured and partly manufactured.
53. This is much the most important of the classes in which the imports are grouped , and it is necessary to show the different sub-heads of the class separately.
(a) Yarns and textile fabrics:-


This sub-head includes cotton goods (yarns and cloth), which form quite the most important item of the import trade. They represented upwards of $24 \frac{1}{2}$ crores last year, which was 46 per cent. of the value of all the merchandise imported into India. Woollens and silks are of much less importance, representing a value of only about $1 \frac{1}{4}$ crores each.
54. The imports of Cotton twist for the last five years have been-

| 1880-81 |  |  |  |  | Lbs. $45,876,575$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1881-82 | - | - | - |  | 40,761,751 |
| 1882-83 | - |  |  |  | 44,859,175 |
| 1883-84 | - | - | - |  | 45,378,956 |
| 1884-85 |  |  |  |  | 44,799,637 |

The trade has been declining in the face of falling prices, the record of which at Calcutta is as follows:-

|  | January 1880. | January 1881. | January 1882. | January 1883. | January 1884. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & 1885 . \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mule twist, white, No. 40 - | 0-5-5 | 0-5-3 | 0-5-2 | 0-4-9 | 0-4-9 | 0-4-71 |
| " Turkey red, No. 40 | 1-3-6 | 1-2-0 | 1-2-0 | 0-14-3 | 1-0-0 | 0-15-0 |
| \% Orange, Nos. 40-60 | 0-13-0 | 0-13-3 | 0-12-9 | 0-12-0 | C-12-6 | 0-11-6 |

The low range of prices in England also made the year a very bad one for cotton spinners.

The importation of the coarser kinds of twist has long been unimportant, the yarn of the Indian mills having driven it out of the market. Even the medium kinds are now diminishing, an indication that the Indian mills are beginning to make them too, and that handloom weaving in India continues to decline as the spread of communications cheapens the cost of cloth in districts formerly unable to buy cloth by reason of cost and difficulty of transport.

The imports of Cotton piece goods are as follow :-


The trade in all three sorts must be said to be in a stagnant, if not declining, condition when the imports of recent years are looked at, though grey goods and coloured goods were imported last year on a larger scale than in 1883-84. The prices of grey goods, like the prices of twist, have been running low since 1876, but low prices do not seem to have stimulated consumption ; and it must, perhaps, be allowed that the cloths of the Indian mills find a widened outlet in the country year by year as the extension of railways enables traders to lay them down at a reduced cost for transport, and that imported cottons have not a reasonable prospect of material increase in the Indian markets. It may be added that the somewhat larger imports of last year were caused not by a reviving demand, but by the necessity under which English manufacturers lay of diminishing stocks which had largely accumulated for which no other outlet was visible, and the existence of which brought about a fall of prices in Manchester singularly depressing to the cotton industry. The same conditions still exist in Lancashire, and the reductions of wages of operatives and of hours of work and other measures for reducing stocks and raising prices have been met as usual by strikes and stoppages of mills. The current year, it is possible, may again show importations on a large scale, though, as last year, with unprofitable results Prices of grey shirtings ( $8 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lbs}$.) in Calcutta have been in-


It was unfortunate for hard pressed cotton manufacturers in England that the Indian market last year was strongly influenced against purchases in consequence of a concurrence amongst Hindu religious authorities that the year was a particularly unlucky one for the celebration of the marriage ceremony. Marriages in that community were therefore rare. Now, marriages in India mean the purchase of cottons and silks, jewellery, and confectionery.

The imports' of grey goods still continue to be much more largely directed to Calcutta than to Bombay, as will be seen from the following figures:-

|  |  | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. | $1884-85$. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bengal | - yards | $683,966,987$ | $661,311,484$ | $666,717,809$ | $702,841,583$ |
| Bombay - | $"$ | $328,490,831$ | $328,254,817$ | $316,135,591$ | $322,411,237$. |

55. Of Sill piece goods declared to be entirely of silk, the imports of last year were larger than in either of the two preceding years. Piece goods of silk mixed with other materials were imported in slightly smaller quantity than in 1883-84. Of the former description somewhat more than a third was imported from China and the Straits.

More than a half was from England, and though some proportion of this is no doubt of French origin, less than a tenth of the thole imports was brought from France direct. France, on the other hand, sent direct about half the whole supply of mired goods. The principal destination of the (so-called) pure silks is Burma, the people of which province reject altogether silk mixed with other goods, while they take more pure silk goods than all the.rest of India put together. For mixed goods the largest market is in Bombay. The Burmese consumption of cotton goods is comparatively very small.
56. Woollen piece goods also were more largely imported than in the three preceding years, though still under the figure of 1880-81. Shawls fell off, the importation of 1883-84 having been very large. The use of these articles is almost confined to Bengal : the male Bengali wears them assiduously in the brief winter of that province, but the natives of other and colder parts in Northern India admire them not, and, indeed, with reason, for colour and pattern are alike unpleasing.

57. This head includes hardware and cutlery, an increasing trade, the value of which amounted to about $84 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs last year. Under this head the Commissioner of Customs at Bombay notices a new and rather important trade in, the importation for native use of brass receptacles for kerosine oil, which are fitted on in Bombay to tin stands locally made at a cost of a few pice. Copper and iron, each representing a value of over two crores, constitute about four-fifths of this head.
58. The price of Copper has for some time been constantly declining in England. In January 1883 Chili bars were quoted at 66l. 10s. a ton, in January 1884 at 57l. 5 s., in January 1885 at 48l. In March of this year it had further fallen to less than $47 l$., and it has since gone much lower, falling below 45l. The price of copper, in fact, is lower than it has ever been, being more than 12 per cent. below the lowest price ever known, and, authorities state, 30 per cent. below what the trade had previously considered a safe and moderate price. This decline is due to a greatly increased production in the United States, and it would seem to those who are in a position to estimate the conditions of future production there and elsewhere that prices must continue permanently on a low level. In Calcutta Australian copper was quoted at Rs. 31-12 in January 1882, and it has fallen persistently sinçe to Rs. 24-10 in January 1885. The marked fall of prices in the last two years stimulated imports, and accordingly we find the quantities imported to have been-

Cwt.

| Cwt. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1880-81$ |  | - | - | - | - | 381,683 |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | - | - | 338,108 |
| $188-83$ | - | - | - | - | - | 450,098 |
| $1883-84$ |  | - | - | - | $-530,226$ |  |
| $1884-85$ |  | - | - | - | $-552,420$ |  |

Much of it is sheet and otherwise manufactured copper and ". yellow" or mixed metal for sheathing ships.
59. Of Iron very similar remarks may be made. Prices have shown the same downward tendency. Cleveland bars were quoted in January 1883 at 6l. a ton, in January 1884 at 5l. $9 s$., and in January 1885 at 5l., remaining at this figure since. Much of the depression is attributed to the falling off in the shipbuilding industry, which from a monthly out-turn of gross tonnage of 100,000 tons in 1883 , fell to - 55,000 tons in 1894, and to less than 33,000 tons in the current year:

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xxxiy
The imports of iron into India have been-

| 1880 81 | - | - | - | - | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cwt. } \\ 2,665,604 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1881-82 |  |  |  |  | 2,452,507 |
| 1882-83 | - | - | - | - | 3,151,935 |
| 1883-8t |  |  |  |  | 3,543,662 |
| 1884-85 | - |  | - |  | 3,602,276 |

Imports from'Belgium are beginning to assume some little importance: last year $165,488 \mathrm{cwt}$.were importudi direct from that country.
(c.) Machinery and millwork:-

60. The interruption to the steady increase which had marked the previous four years is a testimony to the depressed condition of the cotton and jute manufacturing industries, as well as of the tea and rice milling industries, for which are destined most of the machinery and millwork imported.
(d.) Railway plant and rolling stock :-

61. The decrease last year does not indicate a pause in the process of railway development, but rather a transfer of the work from the Companies to the State. The Eastern Bengal Railway was taken over by the State in July 1884, and since then the imports on account of the line have been classed, like those on account of the East Indian Railway, as imports by the State. Next year a similar transfer will. be made of imports for the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi line. A large proportion of the imports of the year was for the Southern Mahratta Railway. In looking at..the details we find that while " materials for construction" have increased but little in the five years, the imports of engines and rolling stock have doubled, which is an indication of the great increase in the traffic on the lines.
(e.) Apparel:-

62. The increasing use of the parcel post for the importation of this class of goods disguises the real dimensions of tre, transactions, and vitiates any comparison which may be drawn between the imports of the year and previous years. The importation of gold and silver thread from Austria' is increasing to the detriment of the Indian makers of the same class of goods.
(f.) Chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, dyeing, and tanning materials:-

63. Chemicals represented nearly 19 lakhs last year. This is an increasing trade, Of the enumerated descriptions the largest trade is done in alum, copperas, sulphur, and sulphuric acid, this last being also now manufactured in the country in increasingly large quantities for the preparation of aerated waters, which are extensively used. in the larger towns by natives as well as by Europeans. The large import of arsenic is noticeable $;$ in five years the quantity has nearly trebled. It is mplch employed in curing cattle hides.

The value of drugs, medicines, and narcotics was ahout $44 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs last year. This head includes tobacco and cigars, as' well as opium, the import trade in this last being merely nominal. The imports of cigars were materially less last year than in the year before, though there has been a sensible development in this trade during the last three years compared with those that preceded them. The extended consumption of Indian cigars must be affecting this trade injuriously, but it is a subject of frequent remark that smoking is not at all so common amongst Anglo-Indians as the habit was a few years ago. If this general impression is correct, the fact may account for the comparative lack of vitality in the import trade in bnth cigars and tobačco. It must be said, however, that the quality of the Manila cigars imported leaves much to be desired, the commoner kinds being decidedly unpleasant. Cigarettes also are much in fashion, and their extended use interferes with the cigar trade.

Under drugs and medicines the most important of those which are enumerated are asafoetida, camphor, and quinine. The trade in this last has risen in five years from $3,964 \mathrm{lbs}$, to $12,264 \mathrm{lbs}$., while the average declared value has in the same time fallen from Rs. 108 to Rs. 48 a pound. It may be noted in this connection-although indeed the: fact is not singular-that the retail price of the drug charged to the consumer by the chemist and druggist has not declined in the same or any thing like the same proportion. Speaking broadly, though not, I think, inaccurately, the trader in India raises his rates in exact proportion to the rise in price and does so at once, while the consumer does not always get the whole benefit of a fall in prices and has to wait a long time before he gets any. The middleman in India has but little effective competition on the' spot, and is naturally very much afraid of any step which will place the consumer in direct relations with European middlemen or producers. Hence the opposition of the trading community to the proposed value-payable parcel post between England and India.

Under the head of dyeing and tanning materials it is to be regretted that an enormous increase in the import of aniline dyes must be recorded. Five years ago 3,555,310 ounces of these mineral colours were imported; in 1883-84, 8,094,006 ounces, and in $1884-85,9,287,288$ ounces. The use of these cheap and glaring colours is. working serious injury to the textile industries of India, and may irreparably damage them. In the review of the trade of 1883-84 it was noted. that the Persian Government had prohibited the import of aniline dyes into that country; this year it may again be recorded that the same cotutry has followed up that step by prohibiting the importation of yarns dyed with them. If a similar step could be adopted in this country it would be entirely beneficial. The cheapening of the price of these dyes, which has fallen about- 50 per eent. in the five years, is a great encouragement to their use.
(g.) Other manufáctarired articles:-
$1880-81$
$1881-82$
$1882-83$
$1883-84$
$1884-85$

Average of 5 years

Rs:
$\therefore 3,37,74,964$.

- . 3,73,33,528
$\because 4,05,49,399$
$\therefore 4,42,56,975$
- 4,54,12,878
- 4,02,65,549


## XXXYi

-64. This group, although relatively of no great importance, comprises a great variety of articles, the rise or fall in the demand for many of which suggests reflections on, the social condition and progress of the country. Agricultural implements, which are mainly required for tea and coffee estates, were imported to a materially larger extent last year than in the previous year; but the trade does not give any particular sign of expansion such as might be expected from the ever widening area brought under tea in recent years. . Native agriculturists do not take kindly to the use of European implements, all the efforts of Agricultural Departments for years to induce them to do so notwithstanding. Owners of tea estates have found that economy in management is an imperative consequence of low prices for leaf, and coffee has fared baddy for some years. Arms and ammunition do not, naturally, constitute an increasing trade in facen of a heavy import duty and an Arms Act. The importation of acorlis of art is on the most restricted scale, for the Anglo-Indian community is poor and its artistic" development not very intense; while the wealthy native only appreciates European wrorks of art in a certain genre, and the class of wealthy native who will spend money at all on European works of art in any genre is infinitely small. The Book trade also hardly gives signs of increase; but the Anglo-Indian, in consideration of a clinate pernicious to the preservation of books, and also of frequent transfers from place to place, borrows books largely, and when he buys is partial to cheap editions. Moreover, much of the import of books is lost to sight in these returns, the parcels post being largely resorted to.

Building and Engineering materials have been imported in greatly increased quantities during the last fire years, the bulk of the trade consisting of cement. These are mainly imported for municipal and port trust works in Calcutta and Bombay. The failure of the company which manufactured cement in Calcutta led to a sensible increase of imported cement last year.

The trade in Corals is considerable, but fluctuates with the harvests, for this article is almost entirely imported for native use. Last year the imports were not on. as large a scale as the year before, when the Exhibition in Calcutta attracted coral dealers from Italy to show large stocks, and importers are dissatisfied with the prices obtained. The fact is that the supply of coral has been in excess of the demand since the discovery in 1880 of a coral bank several kilometres in length near the island of Sciacca in Sicily. Prices of the finished article are now, it is said, actually below the cost of the labour employed in producing it. Beads and false pearls; fishch also are imported mainly for native use, likewise were imported in smaller quantities. This trade is on a rather smaller scale than the trade in corals. In glassware generally too there was a falling off. There has of late been a quite overdone trade in cheap glass lamps for kerosine. The bazars are full of them. It may be noted here that a project is being talked of for the establishment of a glass manufactory in Bombay. The trade in Matches is now very large: last year the value of. the imports amounted to only a little less than $20 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. It is interesting to observe how very general has become the use of cheap Swedish matches by the people of the country, especially in Burma. There is probably not a man in any of the towns who does not use.them, though the poorer classes exercise judicious economy in their consumption. ' The sulphur-tipped sticks which require the application of fire to light them are becoming rare in India as tändstickors become common. Paints and colours appear to be imported in increasing quantities, though the trade developes slowly: "Paper for printirg is actually declining trade to all appearance, and it may be that the competition of the Indian mills with the cheaper kinds of imported printing paper is succeeding. Writing paper has also fallen off in greater proportions. But it must be noted that the paper which was formerly imported as "private" trade for the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways is now recorded under Government transactions, and this change may account for some of the decrease. Still it is curious that while fiye years ago the value of the writing paper imported was $23 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs (quantities aro not recorded), last jear it was under 13 lak has. Other kinds of paperfor instance, wall paper and packing, paper, and pásteboard and millboard-have somewhat increased in quantity. Stationery, unlike paper, has. steadily and continuously increased during the last five years, and so have printing and lithographing materials. There was a very large increase in the value recorded last year under '; Ships', parts of;" due mainly to the supply of small steamers for passenger traffic on the lower reaches of the Hooghly in the vicinity. of Calcatta, and to the increase of riỳer traffic between Bengal and Assam and Cachar. Dímbrellas keep in good demand. Last year the number imported exceeded $4 \frac{1}{2}$ million, representing a value of over $33 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. This is greatly in excess of the trade of previous years. Still the number
was not more than about one umbrella to about 56 of the population; which may be said to be not quite sufficient for actual requirements. Articles imported by post (not specified in these returns, owing to difficulties pointed out by the Post Office, have increased in value from under 16 lakhs five years ago to $30 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs last year. If the development of this pusiness goes on at the same rate it will certainly be necessary, before another five years have passed, to provide some means of specifying these imports in order, to save the record of trade from marked incompleteness.
V.-Oils:

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rs. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1880-81$ | - |  | - | - |  | - | $52,91,746$ |
| $1881-82$ |  |  | - | - |  | - | $56,05,853$ |
| $1882-83$ | - |  | - | - | - | $1,05,08,967$ |  |
| $1883-84$ | - | - |  | - |  | - | $65,42,278$ |
| $1884-85$ | - |  | - |  | - | $-1,22,94,968$ |  |

65. The bulk of the imports of oil consists of kerosine from the United States.: Of this oil the imports have increased from 9,692,269 gallons, five years ago, to $26,299,091$ gallons last year. This oil is now used everywhere, in to at least, for illuminating purposes, and in the littoral provinces and places convenient to railways it has extensively displaced the vegetable oils formerly exclusively used by natives for lights. The recorded value shows a fall of price in the five years from 0.48 of a rupee to 0.42 of a rupee the gallon, but the actual fall of price in this period is really fore marked than these figures indicate.

## RE-EXPORT TRADE.

66. The export of foreign merchandise was smaller by about $4 \cdot 9$ per cent. than in 1883-84, but even with this decline the dimensions of the trade were materially higher than in any previous year. The value for the last six years was :-


As has been said in previous reviews, a very large part of this trade consists of the export of cotton twist and piece goods, chiefly from Bombay to Africa and the islands on its coast and to Asiatic ports lying westward of Bombay. The whole trade last year' with these places was:-

| Persia | - | - |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ 95,42,962 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arabia - | - | - - |  | 18,80,645 |
| Asiatic Turkey | - | - |  | 18,44,019 |
| Zanzibar | - | - | - | 10,26,800 |
| Aden | - | - |  | 9,45,296 |
| Mozambique | - | - |  | 5,82,112 |
| Egypt | - | - |  | 4,41,009 |
| Mauritius | - | - |  | 4,00,897 |

This represents Rs. $1,66,63,740$ out of the total, leaving Rs. $1,22,09,464$ as the value of the re-export trade with other countries of which the greater part was thus distributed:-


## xxyiiii

There remains something under 14 lakhs, which was distributed amongst various other countries in small amounts.

The principal re-exports to the United Kingdom are ivory, gums, and spices from Africa and Zanzibar, and Mekran wool; but the returns are. swelled with a great number of European articles sent back to England for repairs or for other reasons by private parties or in the way of trade for want of a market here.

To Persia the exports of cotton yarn and piece goods represented a value of between 58 and 59 lakhs, being 61 per cent. of the total re-export trade with that country. The exports of the same class of goods to the Straits amounted to $19 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, $8 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to Asiatic Turkey, 10 lakhs to Arabia, $6 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to Zanzibar, and so on for other places. The whole value of cotton goods and twist exported was about 125 lakhs, twist however being a comparatively very small item. The trade was materially smaller than it has been in recent years.

The trade in ivory seems to fluctuate within certain limits. In regard to both these articles it is not probable that much development of trade may be expected, for the increase of direct trade between England and the coast whence the ivory is shipped and to which the cotton goods are taken must tend in course of time to lessen the need of. using Bombay as an entrepôt. There was a considerable increase in the sugar trade, resulting no doubt from the unprecedented cheapness of sugar -during the year, and there was also a remarkable expansion in the trade in tea of which 985,842 lbs. were exported, not far from double the exports of previous years. Of this quantity $855,677 \mathrm{lbs}$. were sent to Persia. It is remarkable that there should be brought to India-a tea producing country wanting markets for its produce-nearly a million pounds of foreign tea, Chinese and Japanese, for re-shipment to countries convenient to us, and that our planters and merchants should make no real effort to obtain possession of these markets. We sent $855,677 \mathrm{lbs}$. of foreign tea to Persia, and during the same year we sent only $40,974 \mathrm{lbs}$. of our own tea. It is for those who are interested in the tea industry to consider what these figures indicate.

## EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

67. The values of this trade for the last five years have been as follow:-

|  |  | Rs. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1880-81$ | - | - | - | $-71,97,40,678$ |
| $1881-82$ |  | - | - | $-79,25,52,431$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | $-80,59,81,554$ |
| $1883-84$ |  | - | - | $-85,08,57,205$ |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | $-80,31,32,079$ |

The trade of the year was about $5 \cdot 6$ per cent. less in value than that of 1883-84. Most of the decline was the result of a restriction in the quantity of wheat and rice exported, coupled with a considerable fall in the prices of both grains. The export of raw cotton was also materially smaller, and there were smaller restrictions in coffee, tea, sugar, indigo; opium, and silk. Restricted as the trade was, it exceeded in value the trade of five years ago by about $11 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
68. The following table gives for $1880-81$ and $1884-85$ the quantities of the principal articles of Indian produce and manafacture exported:-

xxxix

69. This table shows that last jear's trade in coffee, rice, teak, timber, raw wool, opium, and cutch was not equal to that of five years previously, and in fact was in every case materially below that level. One does not now expect to see an increasing and vigorous trade in coffee, the industry having steadily gone from bad to worse for . some years past. 'It may be hoped that the rice trade will soon again resume larger" dimensions, but the decline in the exports of this grain as well as of teak and cotch is unfortunate for Burma, of which province they arestaple productions; . . $\quad \therefore$
70. But while these six articles have fallen off-the decline of all but one being no doubt quite temporary-all the other chief products of the country have increased, in most cases very largely, during the same period. The cotton industry has made a great advance, though not a protitable one : the export of yarn bas risen from nearly. 27 million to nearly 66 million pounds, an increase of 145 per cent.; cotton piece goods have risen from about 30 million yards to nearly 48 million yards; the number of gunny bags has risen frnm $52 \frac{1}{3}$ million to $82 \frac{3}{4}$. million. The export of wheat and
sugar has more than doubled, and in seeds, jute, indigo, and all other. articles the last five years have seen remarkahle improvement.

Those articles in which there was a diminished trade last year compared with the trade of five years ago represented about 26 per cent. of the value of the year's exports, half. of this being the value of opium. The articles. in which on the other hand the trade has increased represented $70 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its total, value.

- 71. The following table gives for exports the information given for imports in the table printed in the 36 th paragraph of this review:-

- 72. Tha exports are classified in the same way as the imports, but whereas the most important imports are classed under the heading "articles manafactured and partily manufactured," we find the exports comprised in " articles of food and'drink," and "' raw materials and unmanufactured articles" to represent about 55 crores out of the total of 80 ,crores. The values of each section are given in the following paragraphs, as was done-in theie "paragraphs treating of imports.

| ! - Animals, living | Ws |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1880-81. | 7,08,887 |
| 1881-82 | 7,78,037 |
| 1882-83 | - 8,99,826 |
| 18883-84 | .12,78,636 |
| 1884-85 | 11,79,547 |

73. A small trade, mainly confined to the shipment from Madras of cattle and sheep to Ceylon, the Straits, and Sumatra.
II.-Articles of food and drink-

|  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\text {R }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1880-81 | - | - | - |  | 18,30,91,779 |
| 1881-82 | - |  |  |  | 23,44,90,549 |
| 1882-83 | - | - | - |  | 21,46,53,285 |
| 1883-84 | - |  | , |  | 24,81,18,037 |
| 1884-85 | - |  |  |  | 20,59,18,718 |

74. The principal articles in this head, in the value of which the year's trade shows a falling off of 17 per cent., are coffee, rice, wheat, spices, sugar, and tea. Each of these, spices excepted, shared in the reduction of value, the decline in rice, wheat, and sugar being particularly marked.
75. The exports of Coffee for the last five years have been :-

| $1880-81$ |  | - |  | - | - | - | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1889,357 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - |  | - | 346,364 |  |
| $1882-83$ |  | - | - | - | - | 353,324 |  |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | - | 340,025 |  |  |
| $1884-85$ |  | - | - | - | - | 328,317 |  |

These figures sufficiently indicate the critical condition of Indian coffee resulting from ' $a$ combination of causes-disease in the plantations, dissipation of energy in the vain search for auriferous rocks, low prices in the European markets arising out of greatly increased production in other countries. Compared with the exports of 1883-84, those of last year declined nearly $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in quantity and over 13 per cent. in value ; in 1883-84, however, prices were fairly good in London. During the present year prices have kept tolerably steady at between $2 l .15 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. and $2 l .19 \mathrm{~s}$. per cwt. (minimum and maximum), but the rates are low compared with those of 1883-84, when they ranged from $3 i .5 s$. to $4 l$. a cwt.

Of the quantity exported about $34,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. were sent to Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, and the East African Coast, and these places, especially the four firstmentioned countries, now form a somewhat important market for Indian coffee. England and France, however, continue to take the bulk of the exports.
76. In Fruits and Vegetables the trade is small. There is a trifling export of the lafter (mainly potatoes) to Ceylon, the Straits, Hong Kong, and Zanzibar, but the largest item is cocoanut kernal or copra, of which a fairly large quantity was exported to France last year. The whole value of the trade, however, was under 8 lakhs.

77̈:Grain and Pulse.-This head comprises gram, rice, wheat, oats, pulse (dál), rịcè flout. jowári and bájra, and some undistinguished kinds. In rice and wheat only is the trade of real importance. Gram is sent to Mauritius and Réunion, to Ceylon and the Straits, for consumption by horses and by coolie immigrants. Mauritius takes the largest proportion of the exports, the Indian coolie population of that island being very numerous: Pulse (dál) is much more largely exported than gram. Last year the quantity, exported was 608,233 cwt., value 17 lakhs. Five years ago only $240,889 \mathrm{cwt}$. were exported, This great augmentation of the trade has occurred only:dring the last two years. One commonly sees bags of dál now in the grocers' sheps in England, and if the wholesome and nourishing pulses of India come to be as well known and appreciated as they deserve, it is quite possible that the trade may in the future assume extensive dimensions. At present, however, Indian pulses are still mainly gronnd up for the preparation of the "foads for invalids" so muth advertised Of the exports of last year $392,326 \mathrm{cwt}$. were shipped ta Englandif most of the remainder going to Mauritius, Natal, South America (that js, to Brition, French, and Dutch Guiana), the West. Indies, Ceylon, and the Straits, for"coolié consumption. "In Oats the trade "is" small" and rapparently declining. Almost all of "this "grain is sent to Mauritius. It is singulare enough that though, oats are cultivated in India over a moderately large area caphble of indefinite extension, it is boughtin the country solely
by the Commissariat，and large quantities of oatmeal are regularly imported in tins all the way from England and the United States for Anglo－Indian consumption． We are still，it is clear，in regard to many things in but the primary stage of evolution． The export of rice flour commenced a few years ago and was carried on in a small way until the great fall in the price of rice made the trade unprofitable．There has been no trade in this article for the last two years．The millets jowári and bajira are exported in small quantities to Aden，Arabia，the Eastern coast of Africa，and the Mekran coast．They are chiefly consumed by the people of the East African littoral． The events of the last two years on that coast have greaily interfered with the trade and much reduced its dimensions．

78．Rice．－The exports for the last five years of husked rice were ：－

|  |  |  |  | Cwt． | Rs． |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1880-81$ | - | - | - | - | $26,769,344$ | $8,97,16,609$ |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | - | $28,519,422$ | $8,24,95,769$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | - | $31,029,721$ | $8,44,00,909$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | - | $26,831,715$ | $8,32,88,786$ |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | - | $21,702,136$ | $7,12,27,870$ |

The exports of 1883－84 were less than those of 1882－83 by 13⿺辶 1 per cent．in quantity and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent．in value．Last year＇s trade was again less than that of 1883－84 by 19 per cent．in quantity and $14 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent．in value．The year in fact was a disastrous one for the rice trade．Prices of Rangoon rice gradually declined in the London market from 8 s ． 10 d ．a cwt．in December 1883 to 6 s ．10d．in December 1884， a fall of about $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent．，and at the commencement of July the price had only recovered to 7 s ．The rice crop of Burma was not up to the average，and much larger supplies than usual were sent to Upper Burma．The holders of rice were thus able to demand higher prices for their rice than the conditions of the European markets justified exporters in paying，and the business was so unprofitable that some large failures occurred．A larger quantity has been exported during the current year，but it is doubtful whether the trade as yet gives any positive indication of returning to a profitable condition．Stocks in Europe are large，competition with other rice－pro－． ducing countries increases every year，and the continued low prices of other grains useful for distillation seriously affect the market for rice so far as it is used for that purpose．It may be noted here that the competition of Saigon and Bangkok is becoming important．There were exported from Saigon，in 1884，509，000 tons，of which about 113，000 tons were shipped to Europe，and from Bangkok 278，771 tons．of which 46,471 tons were shipped to Europe．

As regards Japan the British Consul at Nagasaki says that＂there is a large and ＂steady demand for Japanese rice in New Zealandjand the Australian Colonies，and in ＂Europe its merits as a rich and palatable table rice meet with increasing recognitions ＂When more freely opened to the participation of foreign merchants，the export trade ＂in Japanese rice has the promise of a bright future＂（Report for 1883）．The British legation at Tokio add that＂a sample of what can be done in favourable ＂s seasons in Japan was afforded in 1878，when rice to a value of over $4 \frac{1}{2}$ million ＂dollars was exported．And if this is the case at present when the open ports where ＂alone trade can be carried on are not good outlets for the rice districts，cost of ＂transport to them being great，what may be expected when the ports of the rice－ ＂growing districts are opened for trade ？＂

The destinations of the shipments of rice for the last three years were as follow：－

|  | 1882－83． | 1883－84． | 1884－85． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1．To England and the Continent－ |  | ${ }_{163}{ }^{\text {Cwt．}}$ | Cwt． |
| 2．Ta Asiatic Countries－－ | 19 millions | 163 millions | 12.17 millions |
| 3．To the East African Coast and |  | \％ | 6．22 ．$>$ |
| 4 British Colonies in Africa | 2 | 210 | 2.27 ＂ |
| 4．Indies－－ | 1，200，000 | 1，288，000 | 982，000 |
| 5．To Australia－－さ | 70，000 | 48，000 | 61，000 |

"England and the Continent" in this list include Egypt, for the rice which is recorded as sent to that country is merely shipped nominally to Port Said, the vessel on arrival there finding orders to proceed to some European port. With Australia alone of all countries was there any appreciable increase in the trade during the year, and even here the exports were much below those of 1882-83. The decline in the shipments to European countries was particularly great. To England the exports were a million hundredweight less than in 1883-84, and other countries compare thus:-


With France and Italy the trade practically ceased. A heavy additional tax recently imposed upon foreign grain imported into France will probably have the effect desired of practically suppressing the import trade in grain. It was stated in the review for 1883-84 that the Italian distilleries had been buying largely in 1883 in anticipation of an increase in the spirit duties, and that there had been no necessity to buy more in 1884. Malta is, as is well known, a great storehouse for Indian rice intended for continental ports.

Of the whole quantity exported in the year Burma rice represented 62 per cent., Bengal rice about 28 per cent., Madras rice about $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Exports from Bombay and Sindh are always comparatively very small.
79. In Wheat, as in rice, the trade was materially smaller than in 1883-84.

... The quantity exported was about $24 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less and the value fell off in even greater proportion, being about 29 per cent. smaller than in 1883-84. Considering the range of prices for wheat in England the decline in the trade is no matter for astonishment. Indeed, even a sharper decrease might have been looked for, and it would no doubt have taken place but for the circumstance that the trade in wheat is eminently speculative, and great quantities having been bought and freights contracted for on speculation months in advance of the actual time of shipment, merchunts found themselves obliged to carry out their contracts and proceed with shipments in the face of prices which in many cases left an actual loss on the transactions. The fall of prices was quite unprecedented. In the review for 1883-84 it was shown how the average yearly price had fallen since 1882. The figures may be stated here again for convenience of reference.


Following on this fall, prices ranged thus for the second half of the year:-


From this low point there has been a slight rise since, the prices in the present year 1885 being-

|  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 | $d$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| January |  | - |  | - | - | - | 31 |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Anticipations of hostilities with Russia led to a rise in May which was not maintained. It is reported that the outturn of American winter wheat will be greatly below the average this year, little more indeed than will suffice for home consumption, and practically the only available quantity for exportation will be the surplus from previous crops. Wheat in Southern Russia, too, is a disastrous failure from drought. But the crops in England and the rest of Europe are a fair average, and the supplies in prospect from other sources are large. Although, therefore, there may be a further recovery of prices, yet it can hardly be expected that they will reach even the com. paratively low point of the average of the first six months of 1884 . If this anticipation should prove correct, it will be necessary if any profit is to be found in continuing the trade that the cost of rail transport in India, the cost of sea freight, and the rate of exchange, as well as the prices of wheat in India, should all rule very low. So far this has been the case, and in consequence we find that in the first three monthe of this year-April, May, and June-exports were greatly in excess of those of the corresponding quarter last year. being $5,620,365 \mathrm{cwt}$. against $3,912,386 \mathrm{cwt}$. If expnrts were to proceed at the same rate for the rest of the year, the total shipments would be a million hundredweight in excess of those of $1883-84$, when nearly 21 million were exported. But the trade of the first quarter, stimulated as it was by anticipations of war, is hardly perhaps a good standard by which to judge what, will happen during the rest of the year. It will be well to bear in mind that this is a speculative and uncertain trade, dependent for its importance upon the concurrent existence of a number of factors, the absence of any one of which is liable from month to month, and year to year, to create violent fluctuations and reduce a large trade to one of relatively unimportant dimensions. At the same time it may be taken as certain that the trade is hardly likely in future to shrink to smaller proportions than those of 1880-81, though it may often, under favouring conditions, be double or treble, porhaps four times as large.

The exports of the last two years have been thus distributed:

|  | 1883-84. $C_{w \cdot t} .$ | 1884-E5. Cwt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom | 10,508,210 | 7,444,981 |
| France - | 3,397,908 | 3,312,135 |
| Egypt (for the Continent) | 3,305,999 | 2,150,439 |
| Belgium - - | 2,593,577 | 1,735,684 |
| Italy | 445,522 | 700,875 |
| Holland | 192,750 | 133,90з |
| Malta | 124,413. | 93,184 |
| Other European countries | 185,729 | 100,121 |
|  | 20,754,108 | 15,674,324 |

In 1883-84 there were 202,387 cwt. left for consumption elsewhere than in Europe; last year the quantity so left was 157,430 cwt., chiefly shipped to Mauritius, Zanzibar, Aden and Arabia, Ceylon, and the Straits. Practically it may be said that all the Indian wheat exported is for European consumption, and that it is taken roughly in about equal proportions by England and by the Continent.

The bulk of this trade keeps tending towards Bombay and Karáchi, as will be seen from the following figures, showing the division of the trade for the last three
years :-


Bengal had $31 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the trade in the first of these three years, $36 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in the second, and only just above 16 per cent. last year. Bombay and Sindh together had $68 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and 63.6 per cent. in the first two years, but their share was close on 84 per cent: last year. During the present year Bengal shipped about 26 per cent. of the exports of the first quarter.
80. The trade in provisions again increased, as it has been doing steadily every year for the last seven years, having risen in that period from $19 \frac{1}{3}$ to $31 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The quantity of flour exported-mainly to Aden, Ceylon, Zanzibär, and Arabia-increased last year from under 8 million to above 11 million pounds. The increase, however, must, to a substantial extent, be attributed to the presence of troops on the East African Coast. Some day in the future, perhaps, a really large trade may arise in the export of flour from India to Europe, such as now exists from the United States. There is no apparent reaison why it should not begin now, but at present the exports, small as they are, proceed from Bombay almost entirely. There seems to be some prospect of the establishment of steam flour mills in that city capable of doing more than merely supply the local demand. The trade in fishmaws and sharlfins and lard also increased, but there was a falling off in $g h i$-which is exported mainly for coolie consumption in Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits, and other places-as well as in salted fish, which also goes chiefly to Ceylon.
81. In spices there was a large increase, the value being 47.37 lakhs last year against $36 \frac{1}{2}$ the year-before In ginger-mostly exported to England-an unusually large trade was done, the quantity exported being $8 \frac{3}{4}$ million pounds, worth about 15.7 lakhs. The export of pepper, too, was a little larger, and there was a material increase in cardamoms.
82. The exports of refined sugar fell from $203,693 \mathrm{cwt}$ to $55,323 \mathrm{cwt}$., and of unrefined from $1,426,827 \mathrm{cwt}$. to $1,015,596 \mathrm{cwt}$. The bulk of the trade was from Madras. Of the refined sugar $20,754 \mathrm{cwt}$. were sent to Ceylon, $14,460 \mathrm{cwt}$. to Australia, and 10,855 cwt. to England. Of unrefined sugar the bulk, $785,547 \mathrm{cwt}$., was shipped to England. The conditions of the sugar trade during the year having been fully discussed elsewhere, and the causes stated of the increase of imports into India and the decline of exports, it is unnecessary to enter upon the matter again here. It is sufficient to say that there has been since the end of the year some recovery from the very low prices which distressed the trade, a recovery due to the knowledge that the area undex beet in Continental Europe has been much redueed as a result of low and unprofitable course of prices.
83. Tea.-Exports increase year after year, but prices have fallen to a level which is very low compared with that of former years, and it is probable that the industry must be content to see them range permanently at a perhaps lower level than that now reached. The quantities and values exported during the last five years were:-


While the quantity exported increased 7 per cent. in the year the value was actually slightly smaller, the decrease in the latter being in proportion to quantity nearly 8 per cent. Prices in Calcutta.were, in-
xlvi


In London also prices have ranged lower this year than last year though a little higher than in 1883. For good Congou the quotations are :-


The "Times" publishes figures showing the average price of tea in England to have been in-

| 1869 | - | - | - |  |  | 17•78d. | [ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1873 | - |  |  | - |  | 16.67d. | " |
| 1878 | - | - | - |  | - | $15 \cdot 29 d$. | " |
| 1883 | - |  |  | - |  | $12 \cdot 46 d$. | " |
| 1884 | - | - | - |  |  | $11 \cdot 78 d$. | " |

The condition of affairs in China was expected to have a beneficial effect on the prices of Indian tea, but these anticipations have not been realised.

At the tea sales of the year in Calcutta, out of 306,820 chests sold, 103,267. were from Assam, 99,187 from Cachar, 44,800 from Darjeeling and Kurseong, 40,302 from the Terai and Dooars, 9,300 from Chittagong. The other tea-growing districts have a quite insignificant representation at the Calcutta sales. There were 89,054 chests of Pekoe, 65,896 of broken Pekoe, 62,437 of Pekoe Souchong, these three classes forming the bulk of the tea sold.

The whole area in India reported as under tea in 1884 was 266,286 acres; namely, 188,428 in Assam and Cachar, 55,698 in Bengal, 8,427 in the North-Western Provinces (Kumaon, Gurhwal, and the Dún), 8,172 in the Punjab (Kangra), 5,551 in Madras, of which 1,487 in Travancore, and only $10 \frac{1}{2}$ acres in Burma.

The exports were thus distributed :-


The quantity sent to England last year was nearly 15 per cent. larger than it was two years previously. From the English trade returns it appears that the imports of tea from the "British East Indies". have risen from $25 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds in 1875 to

## xlvii

66 million pounds in 1884, while in the same period the imports of tea from China have fallen from $170 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds to $144 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. The proportion borne by imported Indian tea to the whole imports was about 13 per cent. in 1875 and $31 \cdot 4$ per cent. in 1884. It also appears that while the China tea trade is of a very fluctuating character the imports from India have steadily augmented from year to year without interruption during these ten years.

The trade with Australia showed some revival of vigour during the year, but is still very much smaller than it should be. While in England the consumption of Indian tea may be taken at about two pounds per head of the population, in Australia the consumption is still only about a third of a pound. The exports must be sixfold the quantity shipped last year before the consumption in proportion to the population equals that of England. The efforts made to open a trade with the United States have been so far unsuccessful, and Chinese and Japanese teas still hold their ground there. The trade with Asiatic countries ought to be twenty times as large as it is, and it is astonishing that no serious effort is made to send Indian teas to Persia, to which country, as pointed out in another part of this review, large quantities of China and Java teas are señt from Bombay.

84. This class, the aggregate value of which last year was 43 per cent. of the whole export trade, comprises some of the most important commodities in the list of exports-cotton, hides and skins, jute, saltpetre, seeds, silk, teakwood, and wool.
-85. Cotton, raw, is much the most important article in the Indian export trade, largely exceeding in value opium, seeds, wheat, or rice. The exports for the last five years have been :-


The reduction in the quantity exported was above 15 per cent., though the value fell in only half that proportion. Of this decrease of $913,437 \mathrm{cwt}$. as much as $347,662 \mathrm{cwt}$. occurred in cotton shipped from Calcutta, the result of a short and inferior crop. The Bombay cotton crop was also below the average. The prices of cotton in England in 1884 were on the whole rather better sustained than in 1883. Fair Dhollera was quoted in:-


The exports were thus distributed:-


## xlviii

England took last year about two-fifths of the whole quantity, but much of the cotton shipped to England from India-about half the imports-is re-exported to the Continent, and in fact England consumes less than a fifth of the cotton exported from India. There are indications that Continental countries-Austria, France, Italy, Belgium-are ceasing to draw supplies of cotton from Calcutta, and prefer to take them from Bombay. As practically all the cotton exported from Calcutta comes from the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, it may be expected that this trade, like the trade in wheat and seeds, will in future find its most convenient outlets in Bombay and Karáchi. The exports from. Bengal have 'fallen away re. markably :-

## Cwt.

| 1880-81 |  | - |  |  | 875,697 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1881-82 |  |  |  |  | 702,338 |
| 1882-83 | - | - |  |  | 512,305 |
| 1883-84 |  | - | - | - | 636,638 |
| 1884-85 |  |  |  | - | 288,976 |

The decline last year was more than 55 per cent.
The cotton crop in India this year promises well, and as the crop in the United States is expected to be rather smaller than last year, and prices in England are sustained, it is probable that the exports this year will be larger and profitable. It is to be regretted that no serious attempt has yet been made to obtain trustworthy statistics of the area under cotton in each district, the proportion of the commercial varieties cultivated in different provinces, and the condition of the crop from time to time. Such statistics are much wanted by the commercial community of Bombay, and they ought to be forthcoming. The statistics now published are incomplete and inaccurate.:
86. Hides and skins, raw.-This trade continues to increase. The exports of hides (of cattle) are especially large, having amounted to $8,374,409$ in number ( 733,652 cwt.) last year, an excess of $1,028,796$ over the exports of $1883-84$. The value of the exports was deelared at $252 \cdot 3$ lakhs. Of smaller skins the number exported was $4,551,567(45,342 \mathrm{cwt}$.$) which also was in excess of the previous year's trade by nearly$ three-quarters of a million in number. Value declared over 331 lakhs. These were shipped as follows :-


The exports of hides to Italy have increased 52 per cent. during the dast five years. The centre of the hide trade is Calcutta, whence about six-sevenths of the exports were shipped last year.
87. Jute, raiv.-The quantities of this important fibre exported during the last five years are given below, with the declared values :-

|  | Cwt. | Rs. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| $1880-81$ | $\because 5,809,815$ | $3,93,40,296$ |
| $1881-82$ | $7,510,314$ | $5,03,03,023$ |
| $1882-83$ | $10,348,909$ | $5,84,69,259$ |
| $1883-84$ | $-7,017,985$ | $4,59,26,353$ |
| $1884-85$ | $8,368,686$ | $4,66,13,684$ |

## xlix

Comparing the trade of last year with that of the year which preceded it, it will be seen that while the quantity exported was 19 per cent. larger, the value was only $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. larger, indicating a heavy fall in prices. It was stated in the, review published last year that the large exports of , 1882-83; were the result of an unprecedentedly abundant crop, but that its abundance depressed prices to such a point that the area under jute was greatly restricted. On this restricted area, moreover, the crops were not good, and exports äccordingly in 1883-84 fell to a low point. In the following year there was plenty of jute, the crop being good, but its quality was poor, and the result is seen in an augmented export but low prices. In January 1884 the price of picked jute in Calcutta was Rs. "29-8 the bale, and in the same month of 1885 it was Rs. 20 , a fall of 32 per cent. Ordinary jute had fallen in the same period from Rs. 27-8 to Rs. 18, a reduction of more than 34 per cent. These low prices, moreover, corresponded with the range of prices in England, which stood as follows for good marks:-


From July 1884 the price steadily fell until it reached 13l. at the end of the year, remaining at that rate until April of the present year. There has been a small recovery since; but in July the price still remained no higher than 13-10l. a ton.

Exports were thus distributed :-


The trade may be considered as one belonging exclusively to Bengal. A little over a millior hundredweights were exported from Chittagong, whither it was brought down the Megna from Narainganj, and the rest from Calcutta.
in ".
88. Saltpetre was exported in smaller quantity than in 1883-84, but the trade was still much larger than it had been in previous years. Total value of exports, $42 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. This' also is a Bengal trade, nearly all the saltpetre exported being produced in Behar.
89. Seeds.-This trade has developed in recent years into one of the first importance, exceeding greatly the trade in wheat, rice, jute, both raw and manufactured combined, indigo, or tea, and being exceeded only by cotton and opium. The way in which this trade has augmented during the last five years will be apparent from the figures placed below:-

|  |  |  | Cwt. | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1880-81$ | - | - | $10,229,109$ | $6,34,52,089$ |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | $10,46,098$ | $6,05,40,987$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | $13,139,206$ | $7,20,03,365$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | $17,355,588$ | $10,08,37,583$ |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | $18,250,688$ | $10,74,52,035$ |

The trade increased during the jear in quántity by a little more than 5 per cent. in value by $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Theaincrease in the five years was about. $78 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in quantity and $69 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in value.

Linseed, rapeseed, til or jinjili seed (sesame), poppy seed, earthnuts, and castor. seed are the principal kinds of seed. They have here been mentioned in the order, of their respective aggregate values last year, thus :-

|  |  |  |  | Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Linseed | - |  |  | 4,91,29,344 |
| Rapeseed | - | - | - | 2,68,35,906 |
| Sesame | - | - | - | 1,92,30,128 |
| Poppy |  |  | - | 40,91,595 |
| Earthnuts | - |  |  | 36,14,063 |
| Castor | - |  |  | 21,03,379 |

These values amounted to 1,050 lakhs, all other kinds together representing only $24 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in value.

The exports of Linseed stand thus for the last five years:-

|  |  |  |  |  | Cwt. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1880-81$ | - | - | - | - | $5,997,172$ |  |
| $1881-82$ |  | - | - | $\ddots$ | - | $5,146,110$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | - | $6,737,114$ |  |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | - | $8,543,766$ |  |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | - | $8,746,596$ |  |

The increase during the year was something less than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; but it was hardly to be expected that there would have been even this small increase in view of the sudden expansion of the trade from its former dimensions in 1883-84, and perhaps there would have been no increase but for the apprehension of war with Russia. In the five years the increase in the quantity exported was nearly 46 per cent. The diversion of this trade from CaIcutta to Bombay is so striking that the figures will be of interest:-

|  | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exports from- <br> Bengal | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cwt. } \\ 4,065,341 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{2,964,116}{\text { Cwt. }_{2}}$ | $\underset{3,492,945}{\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{wt}}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cwt. } \\ 4,290,293 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{3,757,018}{C W t}$ |
| Bombay | 1,925,524 | 2,281,422 | 3,244,000 | 4,253,419 | 4,889,578 |

In 1880-81 Bombay exported 52 per cent. less than Bengal; in 1884-85 Bombay exported 33 per cent. more than Bengal.

The exports during the last three years have been thus distributed :-

|  |  | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. | $1884-85$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Apparently, the tendency in this business is to take seed direct to the countries where it is required rather than to continue taking it to England, thence to be reshipped.
In connexion with the linseed trade it may be mentioned that the manufacturers of floor-cloths (linoleum and waxcloth) say that oil made from Indian linseed is too rich or fat to make a readily-drying and hard surface on these cloths, in the manufacture of which linseed oil is largely used. Russian linseed oil, which is poorer, is preferred, as it dries more readily, and a higher.price is, in consequence, paid for it. It is also stated, however, that the admixture of rosin gives Indian linseed oil the requisite qualities; and, on the other hand, the cake made from Indian linseed is preferred by
cattle-breeders to Russian cake, because of its fattening properties. Nothing seems as yet to be doing in the direction of export of oil instead of seed to be made into oil elsewhere.

Rapeseed.-The trade has increased in even greater 'proportion than the trade in linseed.

|  |  |  |  | Cwt, | Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1880-81 | - | - | - | 1,255,580 | 67,10,338 |
| 1881-82 | - | - | - | 1,935,621 | 1,03,18,272 |
| 1882-83 | - | - | - | 2,821,420 | 1,57,05,233 |
| 1883-84 | - | - | - | 3,945,727 | 2,44,14,331 |
| 1884-85 | - | - |  | 4,521,933 | 2,68,35,906 |

Increase in the jear, quantity $14 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., value close on 10 per cent. Increase in the five years, in quantity 260 per cent., in value nearly 300 per cent.

The seed of last year was shipped to:

|  |  |  |  | Cwt. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| England | - | - | - | - |
| France | - | - | - | - |
| $1,1981,207$ |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium | - | - | - | - |
| Egypt | - | - | - | - |

The exports to Egypt were only nominally for Port Said, the real destination of the seed being some Continental port. Excepting the portion sent to England the whole of the exports were directed to the Continent. The shipments to Belgium have increased from $39,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. in 1880-81 to 707,000 cwt . last year, the value of this trade having, risen from $2 \cdot 7$ lakhs to 46.8 lakhs in the same period.

Much more rapeseed is exported from Bombay and Karáchi than from Calcutta. Last year's exports were:-

|  |  |  |  |  | Cwt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bengal | - | - | - | - | 1,908,355 |
| Bombay | - | - | - |  | 1,363,401 |
| Sindh | - | - | - |  | 1,197,887 |
| Madras | - | - | - | - | 52,290 |

Prices of this seed ranged rather low during the year. At the beginning of 1884 the price was 52 s . a quarter; at the end of the year it was 39 s . $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. , having fallen steadily each month.

- The exports of til or jinjili (sesame) were smaller than in the previous year, though substantially larger than at any other period of the five years. The exports were 2,646,484 cwt., which was about $206,000 \mathrm{cwt}$., short of the trade of $1883-84$, value 192.3 lakhs. Almost all of this seed is shipped to the Continent, principally to France and Italy. Hardly any is taken by England. Bombay and Karáchi have almost the monopoly of the export business.

The exports of Poppy seed were on a much larger scale than has previously been seen. Nearly $660,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. were exported, value 40.9 lakhs, an increase of 28 per cent. in quantity and 35 per cent. in value during the year. The trade is a fluctuating one. France takes large quantities of this seed, about half the exports. England also takes a great deal. Belgium has been taking a fair quantity too in recent years.

In Earthnuts the trade was on a somewhat restricted scale. Exports in:

1883-84.
Cwt. 712,954
Rs. 37,65,462

1884-85.
Cwt. 676,460
Rs. 36,14,063.

The real extent of the trade, which is of quitè recent creation, is, however, concealed by reason of the circumstance that a considerable export trade is carried on at Pondichery in earthnuts grown in British India. It is reported that a company is about to be formed at that place for the expression and exportation of earthnut oil. Properly conducted such an industry would be as profitable as it would be useful, and the example might well be followed at Bombay, whence nearly five-sixths of the exports of the year were shipped. These seeds are taken mostly by France and Belgium.

In Castor seed the trade is still comparatively small, but it has grown very quickly. Exports in:-

|  |  |  |  |  | Cwt. | Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1880-81 | - | - | - | - | 76,461 | 4,33,858 |
| 1881-82 | - | . | - | - | 250,696 | 11,77,090 |
| 1882-83 | - | - | $\because$ | - | 222,156 | 10,02,517 |
| 1883-84 | - | - | - |  | 512,444 | 24,00,488 |
| 1884-85 |  |  |  |  | .476,396 | 21,03,379 |

It was shipped last year as follows:-

| 兂 |  |  |  | Cwt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| To France | - | - | - | 194,190 |
| , Italy | - | - | - | 91,260 |
| " England | - | - | - | 90,450 |
| ", United States | - | - | - | 70,404 |
| -Russia | - | - | - | 30,003 |

There can be no doubt that the extension of railways in India has materially aided in the development of the great trade in oilseeds, enabling the producer of these bulky articles to transport them quickly and cheaply to the seaport towns. There has been in consequence a large extension in the area cultivated with oilseeds in all parts of the country suitable for their growth. The figures of the trade in recent years indicate a much greater capacity for steady and regular increase. The attention of merchants might. usefully be given to the development of an export of Cotton seed. There is a great trade in this seed between the United States and Europe, where the oil is used as a substitute for olive oil, from the lower qualities of which it is not distinguishable.
90. The trade in Sill has been struggling for existence under adverse circumstances for many years. In the face of the keen competition of China, Japan, Italy, France, and other silk-producing countries, there seems to be but little prospect of finding higher prices and widening markets for the relatively inferior and badly-reeled silk of India. It has been pointed out in another part of this paper that India imports more silk than is exported. The exports of the last two years were :-

| 1883-84. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| lbs. $1,602,814-85$. |  |
| Rs. $62,76,117$ | lbs. $1,564,901$ |
| Rs. $46,35,613$ |  |

Nearly 61 per cent. of the quantity exported last year came under the description "chasam" or waste, and more than 5 per cent. were cocoons. The export of reeled silk, fit for the weaver, was only 531,205 lbs. last year, a smaller quantity than five years ago. It would seem that Bengal is not able to produce reeled silk such as is required by silk manufacturers, and the industry is undoubtedly decaying. As a substitute for this struggling industry in the silk of the mulberry worm it is stated that there is a prospect of the development of an extensive trade in wild silks, those produced by the tasar, eria, and muiga. Some persons conected with the silk industry in England and France entertain hopes that this will becope an important business. It will be wished that these hopes may be fully realised.

The prices of silk in Calcutta for the last five years have been, for Cossimbazar silk, por factory seer:-


The price at the beginning of this year was lower only once, in 1876, when it fell to Rs. 12. In England also Cossimbazar silk, which was quoted at 15s. per lb. in January, fell by January 1884 to $13 s$. $6 d$., and by January 1885 to 108 . 3 d . per Prices
since have fallen still lower.
91. In Teakwood there was an increase of trade.

|  |  | $1883-84$. |  |  | 1884-85. |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Cubic tons | - | 46,471 |  | Cubic tons | - |
| 47,556 |  |  |  |  |  |

But this trade remains at a low level still, compared with the trade of previous years. Prices were much depressed during the year.
92. In Wool there has been a steady decline for the last five years:-

|  |  |  |  | Lbs. | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| $1880-81$ | - | - | - | $22,602,693$ | $1,01,41,371$ |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | $21,580,618$ | $81,45,513$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | $21,561,303$ | $79,04,058$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | $20,036,196$ | $75,58,409$ |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | $18,928,173$ | $71,35,760$ |

Prices for wool in the London markets have ruled very low in the English markets for the last two years. From 11d. a lb. for Sydney wool in the beginning of 1883, they fell gradually to $10 \frac{1}{2}, 10 d$.s and the year ended with a price of $9 \frac{3}{4} d$. In 1884 the price fell from $9 \frac{1}{2} d$. to $8 \frac{3}{4}$ and $8 \frac{1}{2}$, rising again to $9 \frac{1}{2} d$. at the end of the year, and at this rate it now stands. When these low prices were taken for good Australian wool, it was hardly possible to get a sale for the inferior wood of India and Mekran at a price which made export profitable. The prices of "East, India, Ferozepore yellow" are quoted at:-

| 933 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90 | per lb. on 31st | December | 1880. |
| $10 \frac{1}{4}$ | $"$ | $"$ | 1881. |
| $9 \frac{3}{2}$ | $"$ | $"$ | 1882. |
| 9 | $"$ | $"$ | 1883. |
| $7 \frac{1}{2}$ | $"$ | $"$ | 1884. |

At the close of the year the price of Indian wool was 12.34 per cent: lower than the average of ten jears. Our wool is used in England for blanketings and carpetings, and the prices it obtains are amongst the lowest in the market. Almost all our wool is taken to England from Bombay and Karáchi.
93. Of the minor articles comprised in this group there is not much to be said. Borax and Caoutchouc are not thriving and do not present any prospect of an important future; in both articles the competition of other countries is carried on under, conditions which afford little hope of extended trade in them. Feathers are being largely exported; last year the value was $6 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. It is not a business that can be regarded with much satisfaction from any point of view. There is a reckless slaughter of small birds in some places in India, carried on for "sport" or for profit, which should be prevented by the enactment of a close time for small birds, such as now exists for game. There were 104,621 lbs. exported in 1883-84, and 91,136 lbs. laist year. These figures indicate the excessive destruction that goes on. If is understood that there are persons in the Dún who make their livelihood by such slanghter of birds. Horns are exported •very constantly and steadily : value of the trade last year $15^{\circ} 8$ lakhs; and there is a fairly large but fluctuating trade done in Animal bones ( $7 \cdot 9$ lakhs last year), although it would be much more profitable in the end to apply the bones to Indian fields. 'I'he trade in Mowa or Mowra flowers fell from 6.7 lakhs to under Rs. 61,000 , as the result of prohibitory regalations in France, whither the articlewnas shipped for the distillation of spirit. It promised to be- an extensive trade. Of Musk the value was under $-1 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; this' has been a declining trade for the last two jears and it can rever'be anything of importance. A regular trade is being conducted in Rags and other, materials for paper making, value Rs. $3 \cdot 7$ lakhs: It is to be hoped that care is taken at the places to which Indian rags are taken to render them innocuous by disinfection. They are mostly shipped to the United States. Jade, tallow, and voax, were all exported on a reduced scale during the year.

94. It will be noticed from these figures that in this class of articles the export trade is of slow growth compared with the increase in the class comprising raw materials and unmanufactured articles. Five years ago the value of this class of articles was $33 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole export trade; last year it was under $30 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The principal articles comprised in this head are cotton yarn and piece goods, jute goods" (bags and cloth), silk goods, woollen goods, opium, tobacco, indigo, cutch, manufactured coir, dressed or tanned hides and skins, and lac (button and shell). It must be allowed that the classification is imperfect, and that certain items under dyes, such as myrabolams, turmeric and cutch, and some under drugs, such as chinchona bark, should be classed under unmanufactured articles. An endeavour will be made to amend the arrangement before the issue of the accounts for the presént year.
.95. Cotton yasn.-The exports of the five years were :-

|  |  | Lbs. | Rs. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1880-81$ | - | - | - | $26,901,346$ |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | $1,28,25,786,364$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | $45,378,040$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | $1,81,88,36,362$ |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | $65,876,606$ |
| $1,92,61,185$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1885 | $2,44,11,008$ |  |  |  |

The trade has more than doubled in five years, at least in quantity, and the year's trade gives an increase of 32 per cent. in quantity and of nearly 27 per cent. in value. The condition of the trade is not, however, by any means as satisfactory as these figures appear to indicate. The industry indeed has been the reverse of profitable, prices have ranged very low, and the very large exports of the year were due, not to ademand which was to be met, but to the anxious desire of the millowners of Bombay to ind any kind of way of disposing of stocks that had accumulated on their hands, profit or no profit. There was mostly no profit. The state of the business is accurately illustrated in the appended extract from the report of the directors of a Bombày cotton mill read to the shareholders at a meeting held last April:

The fact is notorious that this year has been to the cotton spinning industry in general an unprecedentedly disastrous one. We in India who are interested in the spinning of cottor have ssuffered this year from two evils--namely, the war abroad betureen China and France, and a bad harvest of cotton at home. The depression of the yarn trade which has resulted from tbat war, and by-which the prices of yarn have immensely fallen off, losing fully as much as one anna and and rmore petyound, aH round, has necessarily been to us an indirect scourge. On the other hand, the cottori crọp of last monsoon having materially suffered, the prices of cotton, instead of yielding to a fall corresponding to the lowering of the prices of yarn, have considerably risen. The balance between the raw cotton and the yarn produced has been seriously disturbeti, the price of the former almost reaching the limit of the latter, and leaving a dangerously smallmargin for the defrayal of even working expenses. The consequence of this double evil has beed that the whole mill industry of the country is passing through an ordeal never known before. Whilst your mills have, in common with all mills, reason to mourn over the results of the depression of the yarn trade and the poor harvest of a bad season, you will also note that this milll began working under the Company from the 1st of June last.

The value of all shares in these enterprises has fallen heavily, and two at least among the largest mills in Bombay found themselves compelled to stop working in March and April. Most of the yarn produced in the mills is shipped to foreign ports in Asia, mostly to China and Japan. The exports of the year were:

|  | - China (Hong-Kong) |  | - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lbs. } \\ & 55,445,997 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | China (Treaty Ports) |  | - | 1,013,390 |
|  | Japan . | - | - | 6,943,680 |
|  | Aden | - | - | 1,125,895 |
| " | Java | - | - | 694,420 |
|  | Arabia ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | - | 227,055 |
|  | - Other countries | - | - | 436,746 |

During 1884-85 the exports of twist by sea from Bombay to other Indian ports amounted to $19,212,984$ lbs., and the exports by rail to .about $6,400,000$ lbs., making a total supply from the cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency to other parts of India of about $25,613,000 \mathrm{lbs}$., or a little more than 40 per cent. of the supply sent from Bombay to China and other foreign countries. If to this quantity is added the quantity taken up in Bombay itself, city and districts, for which statistics do not exist in a complete or accurate form, it may be concluded that for every pound of Bombay-made twist used up in India two pounds are sent to foreign countries. The importance of maintaining and extending these foreign markets is therefore manifest. Nothing further seems to have come of the very good proposal that the mills should depute a trusted and competent agent to investigate possible new outlets and enlargement of existing markets on the shores of the Persian Gulf and the African Coast. The exports of twist from Bombay last year came: to nearly 96 per cent. of the whole exports from India. Bombay, in fact, has practically almost a monopoly of the foreign trade in twist.

The trade in cotton cloths and other manufactures is much smaller than the trade * in twist. The value of this trade for the five jears has been:

|  |  |  |  |  |  | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1880-81$ | - |  | - | - | - | $62,65,579$ |
| $1881-82$ |  | - |  | - |  | - |
| $64,16,798$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1882-83$ | - |  | - | - | - | $76,15,643$ |
| $1883-84$ |  | - | - | - | - | $92,70,085$ |
| $1884-85$ | - |  | - | - | - | $89,69,289$ |

The piece goods exported, which form the largest proportion of the trade, are chiefly used by the people of the Southern Persian, Mekran, and East African Coasts: There was a material decline in the trade last year chiefly in consequence of the. disturbed condition of Eastern Africa. In coloured goods, on the other hand, there was a sensible increase of trade. Most of these are shipped from Madras to Ceylon and the Straits.

* The development of the cotton spinning and weaving industry in India during the last three years is shown by the following figures:


Of these 81 mills there are 63 in the presidency of Bombay (of whith 44 in and elo 4 in the town of Madras), 3 in the North-Western Provinces (all at Cawnpore), 2 in the Central Provinces, one at Hyderabad, and one at Indore. A mill is being started. in Travancore, one has been opened at Bangalore, and there are others in course of formation elsewhere.
96. Jute Manufactures.-The jute mills of Bengal, likē the cotton mills of Bombay, have passed and are still passing through a very critical time, and the figures of the: trade, which show a largely increased export, indicate no profit corresponding to the augmentation of trade. The number of power loom gunny bags exported rose from61.78 million to 77.84 million, an increase of nearly 26 per cent., but the valueincreased by only about 11 per cent. (from $122 \cdot 3$ lakhs to 135.9 lakhs) indicating a heavy fall in prices. Similar features manifest themselyes in the trade in handloom bags and in gunny cloth. The whole trade in all ${ }^{2}$ te manufactureg totals thus:

|  |  |  |  | Rs. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1880-81$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | $1,13,06,716$ |
| $1881-82 \cdot$ | - |  | - | - | $1,09,75,886$ |
| $1882-83^{\circ}$ |  | - | - | - | $1,48,78,314$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | $1,33,41,447$ |  |
| $1884-85$ |  | - | - | - | $1,54,38,696$ |

Of the $82,779.207$ bags exported last year (77,841,776 power loom and 4,937,431 hand loom), there were shipped to :-

- 22,220,830


The remainder was shipped in smaller quantities to Ceylon, Japan, Mauritius, Eastern Africa, the South African Colonies, and other countries. The principal market for gunny cloths is found in the United States.

The following are the statistics of the jute mills:-


Ail but two of these mills are in Bengal, and those two are not large.
The immediate causes of the present depression of this industry lie in the restriction of the grain trade and in the great expansion of production which followed on good prices two years ago. There are other and more permanent causes at work however which impede the prosperous development of this industry. These it. is, unnecessary to discuss here; it is sufficient to say that shareholders in the mills have the remedy for them in their own hands.
97. Sill goods.-This trade increased about 15 per cent., the value of the exports rising from 28.5 to 32.8 lakhs. It has steadily increased during the last four years. There were $3,467,308$ yards of silk piece goods exported, an increase in the year of 24 per cent. As piece goods comprise the bulk of the trade, and other kinds of silk goods fell off in quantity and value too, these figures indicate a considerable fall in prices. This is almost entirely a Bengal trade. There is a silk mill now working in Oalcutta, started and worked by a Bombay man, which weaves goods mainly for the Burma market, as does the similar mill in Bombay. The piece goods noted above expórted to foreign countries, mainly England and France, are woven in handlooms. They are to a material extent sent to England to be coloured and printed, and then returned to India.
98. The export of Woollen goods has declined in value quite as steadily as the trade in silk goods has increased. The figures for the five years are :-


The only item in which there has been an increase is shawls, but it is probable that the figures in the trade returns do not correctly indicate the state of the woollen trade. The fine woollens of the country are sent out of the country through the parcel post to an extent which increases every year, and this practice removes an important section of the trade from view. This remark also applies to Apparel, the value of the trade in which shows a decrease in recent years.-
99. The recorded value of the trade in Opium has fallen steadily for the last five years. Exports in:-

| 1880-81 |  | - | Chests. 92190 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1881-82 | - - | - |  | $13,60,01,477$ |
| 1882-83 |  | - | 91,798 |  |
| 1883-84 | - . - |  | 91,963 | 11,29,44,601 |
| 1884-85 |  |  | - 86,578 | 10,88,26,060 |

100. Of this peculiar trade it is not necessary to say anything in this place. It is of little or no interest to the general public or, amongst the commercial community, to any but a small section. Its features are discussed at length for the use and information of Government in other papers. 'm

The trade in Tobacco is very fluctuating. From 11 million pounds the exports rose to 19 million, and then fell last year to 16 million pounds. The value of the trade fell from $16 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs to 15 lakhs. Most of the tobacco grown in India is consumed in the country. A large proportion of that which is exported goes from Bombay to Aden for the East African Coast, and this last year saw a great increase of trade, chiefly, no doubt, by reason of the presence of a native Indian force at Suakim. But there was a heary decline in the exports to England, whither Indian tobacco is sent to be made into very bad cigars in Holland, Germany, and other Continental countries. It must be allowed that Indian tobacco, of the quality obtainable for the price which European importers are willing to pay, is hardly good enough for even that purpose. Italy, France, and Austria have from time to time imported our tobacco, but even they reject it, although Italian cigars are probably the very worst in the world. The lower qualities of Indian tobacco in fact cannot compete with the lower qualities of American tobacco. Until Indian tobacco is more carefuily grown and cured the prospects of such a largely increased trade as might reasonably bd expected from the capacity of this country to produce good tobacco are shadowy. However, the internal consumption is large, and, so far as regards the tobacco which is used in making cigars for Europeans resident in the country, very satisfactory improvement still continues and the consumption increases.
101. Drugs and Medicines.--The trade nearly doubled in the year, rising in value from Rs. $8,23,973$ to Rs. $16,31,730$. This increase was largely due to an augmented export of Chinchona bark, which more than doubled in the year, increasing in quantity from $306,419 \mathrm{lbs}$. to $745,730 \mathrm{lbs}$, and in value from Rs. $4,06,453$ to Rs. $9,86,110$. The exports were almost all from Madras. In Bengal there is little cultivation of chinchona except in the State plantations near Darjeeling, the produce of which is converted into preparations used in India. In these plantations there were about five million trees last year, besides seedlings, and $6,464 \mathrm{lbs}$. of febrifuge were manufactured. In the State plantations in the Nilgiris there were $1,855,957$ trees. On private plantations in India there were last year about 3,400,000 trees, making altogether, with the State plantations, over 10 million chinchona trees in India. The great extension of chinchona cultivation in India, Ceylon, and Java, has materially Teduced the price of the bark as well as of quinine, and planters no longer realise the handsome profits of a few years ago.
102. Dyes and tans.-The onty really important item under this head is findigo. Trade in indigo for the last five years:-


The distribution of the exports for the last three years was:-


- 21275. 

h

The prices of indigo fluctuate much from year to year. For good indigo it was, in Calcutta, in January, per maund:-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1881 | - | - | - | - | - | 275 |  |
| 1882 | - | - | - | - | - | 305 |  |
| 1883 | - | - | - | - | - | 280 |  |
| 1884 | - | - | - | - | - | $307-8$ |  |
| 1885 | - | - | - | - | - | 270 |  |

Prices in the European markets ruled equally low, the result of large stocks accumulated after the considerable export of 1883-84, a rather low general quality, and the general depression of prices in almost everything. Indigo, however, fluctuates much in price, as will be seen from the subjoined figures for "good consuming quality, Bengal," giving the price per pound on 31st December for the last fourteen years:-


Of the $154,629 \mathrm{cwt}$. exported 106,069 were shipped from Calcutta, 42,001 from Madras, 3,376 from Bombay, and 3,183 from Karáchi.

In explanation of the decline of exports to Persia, one of the British Consuls in that country offers an explanation which is interesting. He says that the extension of opium cultivation in Persia has brought so much money to the Persian peasantry that they are discarding their coarse home-woven indigo dyed shirts and are substituting for them fancy prints from Manchester, not so durable but pleasanter to the eye. If this is correct, the competition of Persian with Indian opium in China acts upon this country in more ways than one. The decline in the exports to Persia is not serious as yet, but this statement suggests that the indigo trade might suffer seriously if such a change in dress were to be introduced generally in Egypt, Persia, and Asiatic Turkey. Those three countries took about $24,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. of indigo last year.

There was a considerable decline in the exports of Cutch and an increase in Myrabolams. Turmeric also increased again.
103. Hides and skins, dressed or tanned, form a considerable trade, the value of which last year was Rs. $207 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The exports were smaller than in 1883-84. This trade is mainly conducted at Madras.
104. There was a revival of the trade in Lac after a depression which had lasted long. The exports were $142,536 \mathrm{cwt}$. (about 28 per cent. larger than the trade of 1883-84), but the value, which was nearly 60 lakhs, was only 8 per. cent. greater. Prices, as for most other articles, ruled very low.
105. In Coir goods the value of the trade was 20.2 lakhs, a large recovery from the depressed trade of the two previous years.
106. V.-Oils.-There are but two kinds of oil of all those exported which possess any commercial importance. Castor oil is exported in large quantities to England, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, and Mauritius-the bulk going to England and Australia. To both these countries a larger quantity than usual was sent last year. Prices were low. Total exports to all countries 3,207,045 gallons, value Rs. $30,84,602$. Cocoanut oil is exported to England, the European Continent, and the United States. It is said to be used extensively as a hair oil possessing in a coloured and perfumed state virtues not appreciated by us who see and smell it in this country in its natural condition. Exports last year 1,553,887 gallons, value $16 \frac{1}{5}$ lakhs. Castor oil is chiefly exported from Bengal, cocoanut oil from Madras. The export of earthnut oil is increasing, but is at jet of small importance.

## COASTING TRADE.

107. The coasting trade, like the foreign trade, of 1884-85 gave a diminished value, the decline in the year's value being nearly 5 per cent. The following figures give the aggregates of the imports and exports of merchandise and treasure for the last five years:-

|  | 1880-81. | 1881-82. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| IMPORTS <br> Merchandise - $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Country } \\ \text { Foreign }\end{array}\right.$ - | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Ks} . \\ \cdot \begin{array}{r} 18,61,97,949 \\ 5,73,73,477 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ 19,30,40,889 \\ 5,12,62,086 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ 20,20,25,033 \\ 5,21,73,285 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Rs. } \\ 22,07,06,039 \\ 6,00,62,646}}{ }$ | $\substack{\text { Rs. } \\ 21,41,29,064 \\ 6,05,18,467}$ |
| Treabure - Totali - | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 4 , 3 5 , 7 1 , 4 2 6} \\ \mathbf{2 , 9 3 , 3 1 , 1 1 3} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,43,02,975 \\ 2,88,70,631 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,41,98,318 \\ 4,06,65,571 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,07,68,685 \\ 3,49,46,282 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,46,47,531 \\ 2,46,23,995 \end{array}$ |
| Total Imports - | 27,29,02,539 | 27,31,73,606 | 29,48,63,889 | 31,57,14,767 | 29,92,71,526 |
| EXPORTSMerchandisz $-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Country } \\ \text { Foreiga }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,93,88,626 \\ 6,43,46,240 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 6 , 9 8 , 3 1 , 9 9 3} \\ \mathbf{5 , 7 9 , 5 4 , 3 8 5} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 8 , 4 8 , 8 5 , 6 3 2} \\ \mathbf{6 , 0 3 , 5 6 , 7 7 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,43,41,877 \\ 6,76,33,605 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 8 , 7 1 , 4 8 , 0 9 2} \\ 7,02,55,802 \end{array}$ |
| Tbrasurs - Total - | $\begin{array}{r} 23,37,34,866 \\ \mathbf{3 , 6 4 , 4 9 , 8 1 6} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,77,86,378 \\ 2,96,25,355 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,52,42,409 \\ \mathbf{3 , 3 1 , 6 1 , 2 5 1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,19,75,482 \\ 3,69,26,062 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,74,03,894 \\ 2,73,40,133 \end{array}$ |
| Total Exports - | 27,01,84,682 | 25,74,11,733 | 27,84,03,660 | 29,89,01,544 | 28,47,44,027 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { GRAND TOTAL MPORTS AND EX- } \\ \text { PORTS } \\ -\end{array}\right\}$ | 54,30,87,221 | 53,05,85,339 | 57,32,67,549 | 61,46,16,311 | 58,40,15,553 |

Appended is a statement giving the imports and exports of merchandise into and from each province for the last two years:-

|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1883-84. } \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1884-85. } \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bengal: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | - | - | - | - 5,05,88,195 | 5,33,26,785 |
| Exports | - | - | - | - 6,32,40,578 | 6,14,54,993 |
| Bombay : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | - | - | - | - 12,89,66,203 | 12,24,55,987 |
| Exports | - | - | - | - 12,21,34,544 | 11,87,75,133 |
| Sindh: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | - | - | - | - 2,25,09,743 | 2,44,21,332 |
| Exports | - | - | - | - 1,39,89,435 | 1,03,89,271 |
| Madras : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | - | - | - | - 4,36,45,013 | 4,31,73,582 |
| Exports | - | - | - | - 4,11,42,752 | 4,60,10,375 |
| Burma: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | - | - | - | - 3,50,59,531 | 3,12,69,845 |
| Exports | - | - | - | - 2,14,68,173 | 2,07,74,122 |

Although the decrease in the whole trade was as much as 5 per cent., the falling off in the value of the merchandise conveyed was only 2 per cent. The decrease in the value of treasure was as much as 28 per cent.

The principal articles exported by coasting vessels from one port to another are mentioned in the following paragraphs. Those of Indian origin were valued at $1,871 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, a decrease of a little more than 3.7 per cent. on the value of the trade of 1883-84. It was a good deal larger, however, than the trade of any of the four years preceding 1883-84.

The value of foreign merchandise thus conveyed is much smaller, as would be expected, than the value of Indian goods. It amounted last year to 702 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the increase on the year's trade being almost exactly in the same proportion ( 3.7 per cent.) as the decrease in the trade in Indian goods.

Apparel.-Indian, value 5.4 lakhs-foreign, value 22 lakhs. A large proportion of the exnorts is sent from Bengal to Burma.

In Coal there is hardly any trade, only 9,000 tons having been conveyed from Bengal last year, all Bengal coal. As yet Indian coal, owing to high rates of transport by land as well as by sea, can hardly be used at any considerable distance from the mines, and the progress of Indian industry is in consequence greatly retarded.

Coffee.-A large increase. Value $19 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Exported mainly from the coffee producing districts to Madras and Bombay.

Coir, raw and manufactured. Value 14 lakhs. An increasing trade. Exported from Madras to Bengal and Bombay.

Cotton, raw. A great decline in this item, the quantity having fallen from $1,162,626 \mathrm{cwt}$. to $806,080 \mathrm{cwt}$., and the value from $253 \cdot 4$ lakhs to $189 \cdot 5$ lakhs. It is chiefly brought from Karachi and the smaller ports in Bombay to Bombay.

Cotton twist and yarn.-The year's trade was:-

The figures indicate that the quality of the Eurpoean twist is much better and more valuable than that of the Indian twist. Of the latter only the lower counts are made as yet in this country, and with these English twist is not able to compete. The trade in both descriptions was much in excess of the trade of 1883-84, but, as explained in the paragraphs on this article in the review of the foreign trade, this increase must be attributed not to a larger demand but to the anxiety of the Bombay cotton spinners to dispose of accumulative stocks.

Cotton piece goods.-Indian goods, value 72.3 lakhs. Quantities imperfectly stated in the returns. A large increase in the trade, as to the cause of which the remarks in regard to twist apply.

Eurpean piece goods, grey, white, and coloured. Total quantity 195 million yards, value $272 \cdot 8$ lakhs. A small increase in this trade.

## - Drugs and medicines.-Indian, value 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs-foreign, value $7 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

Dyeing and colouring materials.-In Indigo there was a very great decrease of trade, only 7,745 cwt. having been exported against 10,894 in 1883-84. This is mostly Punjab and Sindh indigo sent from Karáchi to Bombay, for re-export to Persia. Myrabolams are brought to Bombay from the outports of the Presidency for re-export ; the trade was tolerably large, the foreign trade requiring a supply larger than usual. The same conditions exist in regard to turmeric, which is brought from the smaller parts of Madras and Bombay to Calcutta and to the port of Bombay for shipment to Europe: a large increase in the trade.

Fruits and vegetables.-This is a large trade, value $61 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs last year. Cocoanuts and cocoanut kernels are the two most important items in this head. The bulk of the traffic is from Southern India and the Malabar coast to Bombay.

Grain and pulse.-The grain trade is much the most important part of the coasting traffic. The following figures give the quantities and values of the various grains exported during the year from one place in India to another :-

| Gram - - - | 1883-84. |  | 1884-85. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{\text {Cwt. }}$ | Rs. | Cwt. | Rs. |
|  | 309,336 | 8,31,867 | 444,310 | 11,34,627 |
| Jowári and bajira - | 177,068 | 4,83,827 | 281,190 | 7,87,071 |
| Pulse - ${ }^{-}$ | . 503,315 | 15,80,815 | 728,265 | 21,36,694 |
| Rice in the husk (paddy) | 1,818,452 | 34,71,396 | 2,866,577 | 55,92,532 |
| Rice not in the husk - | 5,677,694 | 1,92,50,230 | 5,612,892 | 2,12,09,877 |
| Wheat - | 420,788 644,830 | 16,79,305 | 250,100 | 8,62,330 |
| Other sorts - | 644,830 | 17,02,744 | 244,098 | 6,07,496 |

The aggregate quantity and, value of the grain conveyed was in-

|  |  |  |  |  | Cwt. | Ra, |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1883-84 |  |  |  | - | 9,551,483 | 2,90,00,184 |
| 1884-85 | - | - | = |  | 10,427,432 | 3,23,30,627 |

The trade in gram is to a large extent an interportal trade in Madras and Bombay, being conveyed for the purpose of shipment to foreign ports.

Jowári and bájra are chiefly exported from Karáchi to Bombay and the Native Statęs lying between Karáchi and Bombay.

Pulse, like gram, is an interportal trade in Madras and Bombay.
Paddy is widely carried about. From Bengal and Burma it is sent to Madras. In Madras supplies are carried from port to port within the Presidency, and the same thing is done in Bombay.

Husked rice is exported in very large quantities from Bengal to Madras, Bombay, Travancore, and Cochin, and. some is even sent to Burma, this being table rice, for which purpose the rice of the province is considered too coarse by those who can afford a better quality. Bombay and Karáchi send rice to Kutch and Kathiawar, and much of that which is received from Bengal in Bombay is shipped to the smaller ports of the Presidency. Madras sends rice to Bombay and Goa, and Burma sends it to Bombay and Madras. Bengal, however, has the bulk of this trade, more than half the exports being shipped from that province. There were about 424,000 tons of rice, husked and unhusked, carried about coastwise last year, value about 268 lakhs.

The trade in wheat is trifling. It is sent from Karáchi to Bombay, and from Bombay to Madras and Kutch.

Cutch, value 14.4 lakhs, is sent from Burma to Calcutta for export to Europe and the United States. This is not an increasing trade as facilities offer, with the development of Burma, for direct shipments to foreign countries.

Hides and skins.- $\dot{\text { Value }} 43 \cdot 16$ lakhs, a smaller trade than in 1883-84. Raw hides are sent from Madras to Bengal and are an interportal trade in both Presidencies. Raw skins are sent from Bengal to Madras and from Madras to Bengal, and rather largely from Karáchi to Bombay. Tanned skins, a large industry in Madras, are sent from that Presidency to Bengal.

Jute, raw.-An extensive trade. Exports last year 1,267,034 cwt., value Rs. 74,89,893. The greatest part is brought from Chittagong, whither it comes down the Megna from the jute growing districts, to Calcutta.

Gunny bags.-The number exported was 48,755,114, value Rs. 94,29,372. A smaller trade than in 1883-84, the restriction being accounted for by the decline in the grain trade. These bags are supplied from Calcutta to all other parts of India. The trade in gunny cloth is comparatively very small.

Liquors.-This trade is confined to an interportal exchange of country liquor in the Bombay Presidency. The coasting trade in European wine, beer, and spirits is small.

Metals, Indian, value $13 \cdot 3$ lakhs, chiefly brass and copper vessels. Imported metals are carried about to a very much larger extent. Value last year $64 \cdot 3$ lakhs. Copper and iron are the principal metals.

Oils.-Mineral oil of Indian production is exported only from Burma, chiefly to Calcutta, where it is used for batching jute. It is a small trade still, only 688,56I gallons having been conveyed last year. The coasting trade in American kerosine oil is about four times larger. Of vegetable oils the most important in the coasting trade is cocoanut oil, of which close on $2 \frac{1}{8}$ million gallons were carried last year. It is almost entirely, like the kernal from which the oil is made, a Madras trade.

- Provisions.-Indian, value $34 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, and foreign, 16.8 lakhs. The two specified items in this head are ghi, of which Burma gets a considerable supply from Madras and Bengal, and salted fish, an interportal trade in Burma and Madras.

Salt is extensively conveyed coastwise. The quantity exported last year was 114,642 tons, value $72 \cdot 6$ lakhs. Bombay supplied 32,190 tons to Madras and 14,036 tons to Bengal. Madras also sent 1,249 tons to Bengal.

Seeds.-Castor seed, quantity $715,728 \mathrm{cwt}$., value $29 \frac{5}{4 i}$ lakhs. Almost extirely an export from Madras to Bengal.

Til or jinjili (sesame), value $15 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. A great deal* of this trade is done with Burma, which receives it from Bengal and Madras.

In other descriptions the trade is separately of not much importance, though the whole "trade in seeds of all kinds is large, exports last year being $1,929,877 \mathrm{cwt}$., value Rs. 86,37,182.

Silk, rav.-Exports 338,793 lbs., value $16 \cdot 6$ lakhs, chiefly shipped from Calcutta to Madras. This is Indian silk. The trade in foreign raw silk is also tolerably large : exports 328,096 lbs., value $11 \frac{1}{2}$. lakhs. Chiefly interportal trade in Bombay and also shipped thence to Kutch and to Karachi.

Silk goods.-Indian, value 11.8 lakhs-foreign, value $12 \cdot 8$ lakhs. The Indian silks are made in Bengal for export to Burma, which province also gets some in smaller quantities from Bombay and Madras. Burma also receives the bulk of the foreign silks exported coastwise. For the other Provinces land carriage is preferred for such articles as silks.
'Spices.-Quantity 74,887,653 lbs., value Rs. $1,27,47,138$. The principal descriptions are betelnuts, cardamoms, ginger, and pepper.

Value of betelnuts $55 \frac{1}{8}$ lakhs. Chiefly exported from Bengal to Burms and from Madras to Bombay. There is also a considerable interportal trade within the limits of Bengal and Bombay.

Value of eardamoms $15 \cdot 9$ lakhs. Shipped from Madras (Malabar coast) to Bombay; there is also a large interportal trade in the Bombay Presidency.

Ginger, $7 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Shipped from Madras to Bombay.
Pepper, $34 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. Shipped from the Nalabar coast to Bengal and also to Bombay, whence there is a large export of pepper to foreign countries.

There is also a small trade done in the supply of Zanzibar cloves from Bombay to Bengal and other places.

Sugar.-Indian, 957,443 cwt., value $67 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Foreign, 465,079 cwt., value $63 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The foreign sugar is all refined sugar, mostly of Chinese and Mauritian origin, imported into Bombay and thence distributed to Karáchi, Goa;-Kutch, Kathiawar, and other ports within the Presidency, and in small quantities to other Presidencies. Of the Indian sugar the bulk is raw sugar (goor, jaggery, molasses) carried in interportal trade within the limits of Bombay and Madras, supplies being also sent to Kutch and Kathiawar. The bulk of the refined sugar (whole value 17 lakhs) is made in the Madras Presidency and shipped thence to Bengal, Burma, and (in small quantity) to Bombay. Bengal and Bombay also export a little to other places within the Presidency.
$\left.\begin{array}{ccccc} & & & \text { lbs. } & \text { Rs } \\ \text { Tea.—Indian } & & - & - & \mathbf{1 , 1 9 2 , 4 8 0}\end{array}\right] 8,49,714$

The export of Indian tea is extremely small. The bulk of the trade represented by the figures given above consists of shipments of tea from Chittagong for sale in the Calcutta market and subsequent export to London. The whole quantity of Indian tea shipped from Calcutta to other places in India last year was only 288,210 lbs. Of the foreign (China) tea the greatest part was sent from Bombay to Karachi.

$$
\begin{array}{rccc}
\text { Tobacco (Indian).-Exports in :-- } & & & \\
& 1883-84 . & & 188+-8 \mathbf{5} . \\
\text { lbs. } & 33,320,569 & \text { lbs. } & 26,819,458 \\
\text { Rs. } & 44,62,553 & \text { Rs. } & 38,75,190
\end{array}
$$

Two-thirds of the trade represent exports to Burma from Bengal and Madras. The rest is mainly interportal trade. In cigars the Madras trade is nearly ten times larger than that from Burma. Madras last year exported to other parts of India 330,381 lbs. of cigars, Burma exported only $36,483 \mathrm{lbs}$.


This is an export from Burma to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. Prices of this wood have moved up and down very irregularly of late years. See remarks in the section relating to exports to foreign countries.

There is a tolerably large trade in other kinds of timber, in ornamental wood; firewood, and manufactures of wood, but the trade in each separately is of no particular importance.

Wool, rav, value 23 lakhs. This trade is declining. It is all sent from Karáchi to Bombay for export to Europe. Combined with the depression in the wool trade which has lowered prices and diminished exports, there are also facilities now which did not exist a few years ago for direct shipment from Karáchi to Europe.

Woollen goods.-Indian woollens in the coasting trade are of no importance at all. The value of foreign woollens last year was 14 lakhs, the bulk of the trade being shipments from Bombay to Karáchi, ports in Madras, and other places.

## COASTING SHIPPING.

108. The following table gives the number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade during the last five jears:-

Enterrd.


## TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE FOR 1884-85.

The routes by which trade is carried across the frontiers to and from India have been so often described and illustrated by coloured maps that it is not considered necessary to give a description which would merely repeat what has often been written. In regard to these, a reference to the reviews of the trade for $1883-84$ and previous reviews is requested. The present account will be confined to a brief summary of the facts of the year.
2. The trade again increased during the year, the increase following on one in the previous year:-


## lxiv

3. The trade of last year was .justif per cent. more than that of 1883-84, and the trade of that year was nearly 8 per cent. larger than that of 1882-83. Almost the whole increase is due to a great augulentation of the exports sent across the frontier over the Sind-Peshin State Railway: Deducting this increase, which amounts to more than 81 lakhs, the increase in the aggregate trade was only a little over 5 lakhs, which is almost inappreciable. Now, of these exports railway material represented a recorded value of $69 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the net increase on this account in the year's traffic being $67 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and the balance of 14 lakhs represents to a large extent Government stores of various kinds required for the troops and civil population, including railway employés, in Sibi, Peshin, and Quetta. It must be said, therefore, that there was really no increase in the frontier trade of the year, regarded as ordinary trade, or an increase so slight as to be of no significance.
4. Looking down the list of countries with which trade is conducted, we see a few which, by the comparatively large volume of the transactions with them, stand out prominently from the rest. These are mentioned below in geographical order, commencing from the extreme west, and the figures of the trade with them for the last two years are also stated, imports therefrom and exports thereto being shown separately.

Southern Afghanistan and Biluchistan, comprising the countries enumerated in the retarns as Lus Beyla, Khelat, Khorassan, Kandahar, Ghazni, Girishk, Peshin, and Sewestan:-


Trans-frontier by Sind-1peshin State Railway :

| Imports Exports | - - - | $\begin{aligned} & -\quad 20,16,481 \\ & -\quad 73,06,127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,22,890 \\ 1,54,42,773 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | - 93,22,608 | 1,71,65,663 |
| Kabul | $-\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Imports } \\ \text { Exports } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,88,556 \\ & 56,96,899 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,98,368 \\ & 51,68,639 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Total | - 85,85,455 | 79,67,007 |

In these totals is included the trade with Tirah and Bajaur.


| 1xv |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Karennee |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1883-84, \% \\ R \pi=\% \end{array}$ | 1884-85. - Rs. |
|  | Imports | 61,55:431 | 46,28,254 |
|  | Exports | 19,07,869 | ,13,38,639 |
|  | Total | 80,63,300 | 59,66,893 |
| Zimmé | $\{$ Imports | 20,14,880 | 16,99,615 |
|  | Exports | 28,247 | 1,14,780 |
|  | Total | 20,43,127 | 18,14,395 |
| Siam - | \{ Imports | 4,74,514 | 4,08,644 |
|  | Exports | 25,49,516 | 12,25,545 |
|  | Total | 30,24,030 | 16,34,189 |

Of the other countries with which trade is carried on, it is only necessary to notice those mentioned below:-

| Ladakh | $-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Imports } \\ \text { Exports }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,05,090 \\ & 2,22,726 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,78,321 \\ & 3,39,746 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 5,27,816 | 7,18,067 |
| Thibet - | Imports | 9,87,914 | 11,16,957 |
|  | ${ }^{-\{ }$Exports | 3,84,950 | 5,12,798 |
|  | Total | 13,72,864 | 16,29,755 |

In these totals are included the figures of the trade with Sikkim, because mosié of the trade with Sakkim only passes through that valley on its way into and out of Thibet


The trade with Bhutan and Towang, with the hill tribes on the Assam frontiers, Manipur, and the Southern Shan States is so trifling that it requires no notice, The nature of this trade has been commented upon in previous reviews, and it is sufficient to say here that it offers no prospect of development.
5. It will be seen from the foregoing figures that, putting out of account-the traffic on the Sind-Peshin Railway for the reason already given, the trade of the year with Southern Afghanistan and Kabul; with Nepal, the Karen country, the Northern 'Shan States, and Siam, fell off more or less seriously, while there was an increase of trade with Kashmir, Ladakh, 'Thibet and Sikkim, and Upper Burma.

I will now examine the aocounts of the trade in merchandise with each of these countries, and show where there was an increase or decrease of trade. First, as regards the countries with which trade increased.

## Kasimir.

6. Principal imports: Drugs of all kinds, including charas and bhang, fruit and nuts, wheat, rice, and other grain, ghi, hides and skins, raw silk, timber, woollen goods, and shawls.

Principal exports: Cotton twist and piece goods, dyes (indigo and turmeric), metals, metalware, salt, sugar, and tea.

1xvi
The returns give an increase in the imports of drugs, under the head of charas, and in fruits, raw silk, and woollens (not shawls, which have fallen off). The grain trade is quite a local business, which was conducted on a small scale last year. This year will probably see great activity in the trade owing to poor crops in Kashmir. The trade in ghi and hides also fell off. The importation of ghi from Kashmir is a large business: quantity last year 34,594 cwt:, value $10 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The imports of raw silk almost doubled. This may perhaps be taken to indicate that success has attended the efforts made to produce silk in Kashmir. The timber trade and the trade in shawls was slightly restricted. These two articles and ghi are the staple imports from Kashmir.

The exports of twist are still small, but there was a great increase in the trade last year, the exports being Indian much more largely than English twist. Of European piece goods $10,828 \mathrm{cwt}$. were exported, and of Indian $8,417 \mathrm{cwt}$. Indian cottons have steadily increased in each of the last two years, while European goods appear to be taken in smaller quantity. If the returns are correct, practically all the tea sent to Kashmir is Indian-about 372,000l. lbs. last year, which was quite a remarkable increase on the trade in the two previous years, but I feel inclined to doubt the statement that all this was Indian tea. The trade in metals and sugar increased, and salt was exported in smaller quantities.

On the whole the trade with Kashmir was of a satisfactory character during the year.

## Upper Burma.

7. Principal imports: cattle, raw cotton, cutch, hides, vegetable and mineral oil, silk goods, sugar, and teakwood.

Principal exports : cotton twist and piece goods, rice, ngapi, salted fish, salt, betelnuts, raw silk, silk goods, woollen goods.

Amongst the imports only cutch, vegetable oil, and silk goods diminished in value. The other articles mentioned were all imported in increased quantities.

The manufacture of silk in Upper Burma has been affected injuriously by the large-importation of silks made in Europe, India, and China, so that last year the exports of silk goods to Upper Burma were worth close on $21 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, while the imports thence were worth about $7 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Cutch was not in much demand and the production was small. The trade in hides has increased very much and will probably now remain a large one, the people having discovered that what they formerly allowed to go to waste has a good market value.

Amongst the exports we find that cotton piece goods and salt alone were taken in. smaller quantities. There was a sensible increase in all other exports, the augmenta.tion of trade in rice and ngapi being particularly large.

## Sind-Peshin State Rallway.

8. There was an enormous increase in the trans-frontier traffic on this line, due, as has already been explained, in large measure to the transport of railway material for the construction of the line beyond the frontier. There was also a material increase in other traffic, but much of it manifestly consists of stores for the troops and the population of the cantonments, such as gunny bags, food-grains, liquors, oils, ghi and other provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, all of which passed across the frontier in increased quantities towards the end of the year. Indian piece goods (value $12 \cdot 4$ lakhs) increased, while in European piece goods (value $18 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs) there was a falling off. The imports, it will be seen from the figures, are very much smaller than the exports, even when the 70 lakhs of railway material are deducted from the latter. They consist chiefly of fruits, grain, and wool. On the whole the imports were materially smaller thar in the preceding year.

## Southern Afghantstan.

9. Turning now to the countries with which the accounts show a declining trade, we come first to the trade being all that trade which is not carried over the line of the Sind-Peshin Railway.

- In this trade there was a decrease in imports not quite balanced by an increase in the export trade. From Kandahar imports fell off about two lakhs, and from Lus


## lxvii

Beyla and Khelat about a lakh each. The decline was very general, though most prominent under the head of fruits, grains, and raw wool. The explanation of the decrease in this last article is to be found in the condition of the trade as stated in the review of the foreign trade.

In the export trade to these countries the trade to Kandahar is the only one which has declined. The accounts for the last three years give diminishing figures each year, thus: in 1882-83, 7.5 lakhs; in 1883-84, $4 \cdot 6$ lakhs; in 1884-85, $3 \cdot 8$ lakhs. But the trade has not actually declined; it has simply been diverted from the caravan routes to the more convenient railway, and is recorded under that head, though the transfer makes it impossible to say what is actually destined for Kandahar. The trade is of small extent in most articles, only cotton piece goods, indigo, and sugar having any appreciable dimensions, though they too are small enough.


#### Abstract

Kabul. 10. With Kabul there has been a decline of trade, larger in the exports to that country than in the imports from it, and the falling off has been continuous for the last three years. The causes of the decline must be sought in the exactions to which traders are subject as their merchandise passes from place to place in Afghan territory, and in the fiscal measures adopted by the Russians to prevent British or Indian goods from entering Russian Turkestan. It was stated in the review for 1883-84 that orders had issued prohibiting the entry into Russian Asiatic territory of all British or Indian goods except tea, muslins, and indigo, and that on these three classes of goods heavy duties had been imposed. The result, of course, was that contraband trade commenced. The Russians are now taking steps to prevent smuggling, and even to prevent the importation of the three classes of goods named, by the establishment of a preventive line which, it is hoped, will shut out our goods altogether from the markets in Russian territory. Under such a system, however inefficiently it may be carried into practice, prices must be raised to an extent which will materially lessen the demand for these goods, and a further decline of trade may probably be looked for. If the Amir's government could be persuaded to reduce or abolish the import and transit duties charged on goods circulating in Afghanistan, there is little doubt that the expansion of trade in Afghanistan itself would minimise the effects of the fiscal policy adopted by the Russians, and a steady and increasing trade would be created.

The principal imports from Kabul are: horses, drugs (including asafoetida and charas), madder or manjit, fruits, ghi, raw silk and silk goods, tobacco, and wool. The imports of fruits and manjit represented together a value of $13 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, the value of all the merchandise imported being only $23 \cdot 84$ lakhs.

The principal exports are European and Indian cotton piece goods, value of the former 17 lakhs, of the latter 9 lakhs; indigo, value a little under 3 lakhs; sugar, a little over a lakh; Indian tea, about $279,000 \mathrm{lbs} .$, value $1 \cdot 13$ lakh, China tea (about $1,045,000 \mathrm{lbs} .$, value 10.6 lakhs ), metals, and other articles in small quantities. There was a great reduction in the trade in tea (both Indian and China), indigo, and European piece goods. Indian piece goods were exported in somewhat larger quantity than in 1883-84, though the trade was but little in excess of that of 1882-83.


[^4]|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1883-84. } \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1884-85. } \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Between Nepal \{ Imports | - | - 71,29,456 | 71,54,698 |
| and Bengal Exports | - | - 67,85,329 | 70,74,626 |
| Total | - | - 1,39,14,785 | 1,42,29,324 |


| Between Nepal and Imports N. - W. Provinces | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1883-84. } \\ \text { Rs. } \\ 73,57,887 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1884-85. } \\ \text { Rs. } \\ 66,84,192 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| and Oudh - Exports | 29,11,244 | 27,40,016 |
| Total | - 1,02,69,131 | 94,24,208 |

Sorne classes of imports from Nepal are directed almost exclusively to Bengal, for instance, fibres, fruits, gram and dál, opium, and provisions. Others again, such as horses and cattle, rice, ghi, oilseeds, spices, timber, are brought to both provinces, but in varying proportions, the imports of timber and ghi into the North-West beirg twice as large as into Bengal, and those of oilseeds into Bengal being twice as large as into the North-West. The largest imports are rice, oilseeds, timber, cattle and horses, ghi and other provisions.

The largest exports are European piece goods ( 28.3 lakhs), Indian piece goods ( $12 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), metals ( $8 \cdot 7$ lakhs), provisions ( $11 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), spices ( $7 \cdot 1$ lakhs), sugar ( $4 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs), salt ( $5 \frac{\mathrm{x}}{4}$ lakhs), fruit (about 4 lakhs), tobacco, and woollen goods. The exports of European cotton goods are twice as large from Bengal as from the NorthWestern Provinces, these provinces, on the other hand, exporting Indian cottons to double the quantity exported from Bengal. In all other articles the export trade from Bengal is far larger than the trade from the North. Western Provinces.

## Ladaki.

12. The trade with Ladakh is insignificant. The imports are borax, charas, raw silk, and raw wool. Charas (value $1 \cdot 11$ lakh), wool (value 1 lakh), are the most important. The exports are indigo, metals, opium, tea, and various other goods, none reaching a lakh in value. The trade to and from Yarkand passes through Ladakh, but it seems to possess no present capacity for growth. Trade is not easy when it has to traverse passes of great altitude covered with snow for great part of the year, and when the administration of the country on the other side of the passes discourages commercial intercourse with India.

## Thibet.

13. Much the same may be said of the trade with Thibet, with the addition that the country is very poor and not likely, even under a more liberal regime, to be able to support a really considerable trade. The 'people are poor, their soil is sterile, the climate rigorous, and they have neither agricultural nor manufacturing industries worth mentioning. A pastoral people, all that they can export is what they now send, namely, a certain quantity of mineral and animal matter, such as salt, borax, musk, hides, wool, yak's tails, and some cattle. Thibetan salt cannot descend into the plains below the Himalayas in competition with Indian or even Cheshire salt, even though these are weighted with a duty from which trans-Himalayan salt is exempt. Borax imported from Thibet, and exported from India, cannot compete in Europe with the Californian or Tuscan product. Musk and yak's tails are and will continue to be in small demand. Hides from Thibet cannot be required on an extensive scale when the hides of Indian cattle can be obtained much more cheaply in immense quantity.; Wool is the only article in which the trade may increase to some extent, but even this, owing to cost of transit, may be successfully competed with in India by Indian and even by Australian wool,' while it has no chance of reaching markets beyond India. The idea that gold exists in large quantities may be put aside as a myth; there is probably inore gold in the Nilgiris (where there is very little indeed) than in all 'Thibet. The Thibptäns may take some Indian tea to mix with butter, forming the compound which with barley meal is the staple food of the people, and it is possible that they may adso in course of time take a certain quantity of woollen cloth. At present the exports to Thibet consist mainly of food-grains and other necessaries of life, and a small quantity of pots and pans of copper and iron, and of cotton piece goods. The whole value of the merchandise imported and exported during the year, assuming that

## Lxix

all trade between Bengal and Sikkim was transit trade to and from Sikkim, which is not quite correct, was-

|  | Imports. Rs. | Exporta Rs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| With the Punjab | - 1,81,977 | 22,131 |
| With the North-Western Provinces | - 5,58,993 | 2,66,290 |
| With Bengal (through Sikkim) - | - 3,73,060 | 2,04,735 |
| Total - | - 11,14,030 | 4,93,156 |

## Karenner, Zimme, Slam.

14. The import trade from the Karen country and from Zimme is almost exclusively confined to teak timber, which is to a large extent paid for in rupees, the exports of merchandise being of small importance. To Siam also the exports are mainly coin.

The trade with other countries (Bhutan, the hill tracts on the Assam frontier, and -the Northern and Southern Shan States) is of no significance, and does not merit detailed attention.

## TABLES

belating to

## THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

Notem-In all these Tables Merchandise does not include Treasure, the details of which will be forend at pages 25-28.

No. 1.
Value of the Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise, distinguishing Indian Produce and Manufactures from Foreign Articles Exported, and of Government Stores.


* Government Stores (of which a detail will be found at pages 33 to 37) are excluded from tables Nos. 2 to 6 and 8 to 18, which relate only to private trade

No. 2.
Value of the Total Imports of Merchandise from United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and
Foreign Countries respectively.

| Imports prom British Possessions | YEARS ENDED 31. MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. |  |
|  | Tens of Rapees. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unitrd Kingdom, - ' | 41,292,685 | 88,581,671 | 40,365,915 | 42,925,532 | 42,197,870 |
| Other Placha 4 - | 4,955,423 | 4,573,365 | 5,502,483 | 5,377,281 | 5,927,524 |
| Totar | 46,248,058 | 43,155,036 | 45,868,398 | 48,302,813 | 48,125,406 |
| Ditto from Foreion Countrizs - | 4,060,776 | 3,837,048 | 4,134,643 | 4,401,078 | 5,023,905 |
| Totar Imports - | 50,308,834 | 46,992,084 | 50,003,041 | 52,703,891 | 53,149,311 |

$21275{ }^{\circ}$

YEARS 1880-81 тo 1884-85. ${ }^{\circ}$

No. 3:
Value of the Total Exports of Indian Prodice and Manufactures and of Foreign MerchanDISE together to United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries respectively.


No. 4.
Value of the Total Imports of Private Trade into British India, from United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Proportion viâ Suez Canal from that by other Routes.


No. 5.
Value of the Total Exports, Private Trade, from British India to United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Proportion sent vià Suez Canal from that by other Routes.


No. 6.
Value of the Total Prifate Trade with United Kingdom and Foreign Cocntries Imported into and Exported from British India, distinguishing the Proportion conveyed by the Suez Canal from that by other Routes.


YEARS 1883－84 aND 1884－85．
No 7.
Value of Merchandise and Treasure（Private and on account of Government），Imported into British India，viâ the Suez Canal，from each Foreign Country during the officiul years ended 31st March 1884 and 31st March 1885.

| \COUNTRIES． | IMPORTS． |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Merchandise． |  | Treasure． |  | Total． |  |
|  | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. | 1884. | 1885. |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { United Kingdom } & - \\ & \\ & \text { Total }\end{array}$ | Tens of Rupees． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 41，380，901 2，163，562 | $\begin{array}{r} 40,756,018 \\ 2,326,351 \end{array}$ | 6，786，377 | 8，180，744 | $\begin{array}{r} 48,167,278 \\ 2,163,568 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,936,762 \\ 8,326,451 \end{array}$ |
|  | 43，544，463 | 48，082，369 | 6，786，377 | 8，180，744 | 50，330，840 | 51，263，118 |
| Austria－$\quad-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Private } \\ \text { Government }\end{array}\right.$ | 395,067 83 | 476,916 481 | 252，238 | 311，610 | 647,305 8.9 | 788,526 181 |
| Total－－ | 395，150 | 477，097 | 252，238 | 811，610 | 647，388 | 788，707 |
| Belgium - - Private - <br> France - $- \begin{cases}\text { Government }\end{cases}$  <br>   Total - | 176，258 | 247，227 | － | － | 176，258 | 247，227 |
|  | 665,842 313 | 603,694 -7 | 191，97\％ | 83，919 | 857,817 913 | 687,613 7 |
|  | 666，155 | 603，701 | 191，975 | 83，919 | 858，130 | 687，620 |
|  | 57，192 | 38，607 | － | － | 57，192 | 38，607 |
|  | 175 | 13 | － | － | 175 | 13 |
|  | 4，709 | 1，186 | － | － | 4，709 | 1，186 |
|  | 517，519 10 | 417,952 780 | 282，040 | 118，630 | 799,559 10 | $\begin{array}{r} 536,582 \\ 750 \end{array}$ |
|  | 517，529 | 418，732 | 282，040 | 118，630 | 799，569 | 537，362 |
| Malta－－－ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Private } \\ & \text { Government }\end{aligned}$ | 5,475 3 | 8，288 | 5，237 | 2，930 | 10，712 | 11，218 |
| Total－－ | 5，478 | 8，288 | 5，237 | 2，930 | 10，715 | 11，218 |
|  | 376 | －1，930 | 二 | 二 | 376 | －1，930 |
|  | 10,452 408 | $-9,602$ | －＊ | 三－ | 10,452 408 | 9，602 |
|  | 10，860 | 9，602 | － | － | 10，860 | 9，602 |
| Turkey in Europe－Private ． | 2，864 | 4，706 | － | 687 | 2，864 | 5，393 |
| Egypt - - - \{ Governmient | 61,305 40 | 35,198 4,397 | 125，301 | 177，653 | 186,606 40 | 212,851 4,397 |
| Total <br> Other countries in Africa．Private - United States－- － $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gavernment }\end{aligned}$ | 61，345 | 39，595 | 125，301 | 177，653 | 186，646 | 217，248 |
|  | 47 | 120 | － | － | 47 | 120 |
|  | 69,059 13,042 | 124，398 | 二 | $\cdots$ | 69,059 13,042 | 124，398 |
| Turkey in Asia－＇Private－ <br> Total－$-\{$ Government <br> $\left.\begin{array}{cc}\text { Grand Total Imports vià } \\ \text { Suez Canar } & - \\ \hline\end{array}\right\}$ | 82，101 | 124，398 | － | － | 82，101 | 124，398 |
|  | 2，657 | 3，909 | 786 | 443 | 3，443 | 4，352 |
|  | 43，349，898 2，177，461 | $\begin{array}{r} 42,729,764 \\ 2,331,716 \end{array}$ | 7，643，954 | 8，876，616 | $\begin{array}{r} 50,993,852 \\ 2,177,461 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,606.380 \\ 2,331,716 \end{array}$ |
|  | 45，527，359 | 45，061，480 | 7，643，954 | 8，876，616 | 53，171，313 | 53，938，096 |

No. 8.
Value of Mehchandise and Treasure (Private and on account of Government), Exported from British India, via the Suez Canal, to each Foreign Country during the official years ended 31st March 1884 and 31st March 1885.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No: 9.
Value of the Total Imports of Merchandise into British India from each British Possession and
Foreign Country.


* British and Foreign Possessions are not shown separately.

7
YEARS 1880-81 To 1884-85.
No. 10.
Value of the Total Expohts of Ixdian Prodece and Manufacturbs and Foreign (including BuItiser and Coloniar) Mercrandise together from British India to .each British Possession and Forreign Country.


* See note on previous page.


## YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.

No. 11.
Value of the Total Exports of Indian Produce and Manuractures from British India'to each British Possession and Foreigu, Country.

| countries. | tears endedi sibr march |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1888. | ${ }^{1883}$. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| Britisi Pusseshions: Unitel Kingdom | 43 | 84,842,468 - | 84, | 36,473,393 |  |
| rraltir - | 402 | 52,891 | 250,536 | 61,542 | 51,773 |
| la - | 490,394 | 704,161 | 753,521 | 1,082,441 | 441,191 |
| Canada | 12 | - | 18,493 |  |  |
| Aden - | 496,694. | 15,116 | 486,278 | 494,709 | 554,376 |
| Mauritius - - | 737,856 | 695,5 | 568,521. | $\because 848,44$ | \% \%709,302 |
| Cape of Good Hope (including Port Elizabeth) - | 120,215 | 78,777 | 69,889 | L32, | - 49,063 |
| Natal - | 48,797 | 72,012 | 58,817 | 002 | 8,581 |
| Helena | 1,7 | - | 28,123 | .88,992 | . 054 |
| Ceylon - | 1,728,5 | ,567,923 | 1,342,664 | 1,467,925 | 1,783,448 |
| Straits Settlemenis | 2,921,4 | 3,335,670 | 3,428,701 | 2,836,317 | 8,165,666 |
| China, Hong Kong | 10,688,319 | 9,326,809 | 9,808,070 | 9,870,732 | 9,431,264 |
| Austraila (including Tasmania and New Zealand) | 529,870 | 799,688 | 1,082,534 | 591,156 | 773,400 |
| Total | $48,228,548$ | 51,386,031 | 62,787,430 | 53,631,798 | 50,005,649 |
| Forkien Countraes: |  |  |  |  |  |
| tria - | 2,222,923 | 726 | 2,600,654 | ,867 | 2,342,663 |
| Belgium | 334,8 | 1,970,314 | 2,150,056 | 3,402,194 | 8,120,845 |
| Denmark | - | 20,650 | 6,297 | 19,277. | - |
| France | 6,48 | 8,005,872 | 7,192,372 | 8,316,319 | 8,168,508 |
| Germany | 337,2 | 757,9 | 516,212 | 607,177 | 565,298 |
| Greece - - - | 3,834 | 13,9 | 43,704 | 11.976 | 21,908 |
| Holland | 421,5 | 515,6 | 385,901 | 302,926 | 419,852 |
| Italy | 2,774,678 | 3,02,381 | 3,373,107 | 3,508,836 | 8,485,144 |
| Norway - | - | - |  | 2,800 | 900 |
| Portugal - | ${ }^{328}$ | 7,325 | 17,097 | 6,975 | 11,528 |
| Russia - | 178,384 | 51,423 | 123,706 | 149,601 | 120,061 |
| Spain (excluding Gibraltar) - - | 393,5 | 154,358 | 303,937 | 226,861 | 174,585 |
| Sweden - - | 57,175 | - | - | - | - |
| Tarkey in Earope | 7,057 | 9,926 | 8,770 | ,94 | 15,509 |
| America $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Uniter States }\end{array}\right.$ | 2,605,691 | 2,681,827 | 3,316,445 | 3,082,385 | 3,453,278 |
| erica $-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { South } \\ \text { S }\end{array}\right.$ | 238,417 | 209,882 | 274,727 | 437,577 | 303,821 |
| West Indies* - $\quad$ - | 82,989 | 141,407 | 128,705 | 119,884 | 138902- |
| Abyssinia - - - - | 717 | 3,844 | 3,605 | 2,524 | ,872, |
| Madagascar |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,558 \\ 50,357 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,881 \\ 66,565 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,381 \\ 81,248 \end{gathered}$ | 5,658 71,075 |
| Africa, Eastern Coast $\begin{aligned} & \text { M Mozambique } \\ & \text { Zanzibar } \\ & \text { Other Ports }\end{aligned}$ | 188,711 | $\begin{gathered} 181,005 \\ 180,185 \\ 30 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 248,299 \\ 2489 \end{gathered}$ |  | 296,015 4, |
| Other Ports |  | $\begin{array}{r} s 3,947 \\ 1,684,283 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}8,56,096 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,339 2,734,943 |
| Egypt - | 1,374,735 | $1,684,283$ | $2,071,963$ | 3,560,096 <br> 199,821 | 2,734,943 197,489 |
| Réunion - | 243,361 | 179,345 | 213,065 | 199,821 | 197,489 |
| Arabia | 39,0 | 678,150 | 536,0 | 191,609 | 513,988 |
| Persia and Persian Gulf | 321,024 | 276,363 | 303,236 | 280,077 | 318,947 |
| Persia and Persian Gur | 2,16 | 32,302 | 37,990 | 27,370 | 35,14 |
| Mekran and Sommian | 35,897 | 27,807 | 24,441 | 37039. | 27,756 |
| China (Treaty and other Ports) | 4,136, | 4,161,755 | 3,229,607 | 3,404,033 ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | 3,040,629 |
| Japan - - - | 10 | 134 | 229,824 | 287,548 | 278,448 |
| ${ }_{\text {Japan }}{ }_{\text {Japa }}$ - - | 16,628 | 30,744 | 58,221 | 19,934 | 32,576 |
| Sumatra | 14,82 | 21,938 | 12,618 | - 12,284 | 23,40. |
| Siam (including Salang or Jun | 4,137 | 34,951 | 26,133 | 19,432 | 19,205 |
| Turkey in Asia - | 250,434 | 203,018 | 221,740 | 199,882 | 236,942 |
| Other countries - |  | 86,293 | 82,927 | 111,068 | 121,623 |
| Total - | 23,745,520 | 27,869,212 | 27,810,725 | 31,43,923 | 30,307,55 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Total to Bititisi Possebsions and } \\ \text { Forign Countries } \end{array}\right\}$ | 71,974,068 | 79,255,243 | 80,598,155 | 85,085,721 | 80,313,208 |

[^5]YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-65.
No. 12.
Value of the 'Total Exports of Fobeign (including British and Colonial) Merchandise from British India to each British Possession and Foreiga Country.

| COUNTBIES. | YEAES ENDED gler March |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Britibh Posbzanions: <br> United Kingdom <br> Gibraltar <br> Malta : <br> Aded <br> Mautitiod <br> Cape of, Good Hope (inclading Port Elizabeth) <br> Natal - <br> 8t. Helens <br> Ceylon <br> Straits Settlements <br> China, Hong Kong <br> Australia (including Tusmania and New Zealand) |  | - | ens of Rape |  |  |
|  | 543,268 41 472 81,691 18,958 1,945 1,134 - 49,968 240,319 118,254 3,458 | 575,334 1,824 1,782 68,764 24,828 2,391 1,166 - 47,393 188,435 127,684 4,076 | 528,089 49 1,617 89,394 29,148 1,611 6,846 50 49,952 210,034 119,601 6,384 | 568,405 .31 1,115 108,157 49,907 1,283 5,029 - 67,089 288,985 98,408 5,709 | 665,497 399 1,031 94,530 40,090 245 5,991 - 65,775 259,938 91,370 10,870 |
|  | 1,059,508 | 1,043,677 | 1,042,775 | 1,134,106 | 1,235,736 |
| Formign Colmthies: <br> Austria - <br> Belgium <br> France <br> Germany <br> Greece <br> IIolland <br> Italy - <br> Portugal <br> Russia <br> Turkey in Earope <br> America -\{ $\begin{aligned} & \text { United States } \\ & \text { South }\end{aligned}$ <br> West Indies* <br> Abyssinia <br> Artiea, Eastern Coast $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Madagascar } \\ \text { Mozambique } \\ \text { Zansibar } \\ \text { Other Iorts }\end{array}\right.$ - <br> Egypt <br> Réunion <br> Arabia <br> Persia and Persian Gulf <br> Mekran and Sonmiani <br> Maldive Islanda <br> China (Treaty and other Ports) <br> Japan <br> Јava <br> Sumatra <br> Siam (including Salang or Junk Ceylon) <br> Turkey in Asia <br> Other countries - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18 | 265 | 1,672 | 1,197 | 1,134 |
|  | 10,324 | 8,145 | 15,590 | 26,657 | 17,797 |
|  | 21 | 397 | 1,552 | 9,176 | 4,114 |
|  | 5 | 245 | 29.5 | 37 | 60 |
|  | 122 | 60 | 300 | 84 | 2,691 |
|  | 6,526 | 5,020 | 10,401 | 11,905 | 15,858 |
|  | 33 | 25 | - | - | - |
|  | 3,597 | 70 | 36 | 34 | - |
|  | 2,577 | 645 | 2,413 | 3,184 | 2,842 |
|  | 12,534 10 | 13,606 15 | 26,773 1,803 | 20,304 248 | 15,669 1,086 |
|  | 94 | - | 139 | 130 | 377 |
|  |  | 4,351 | 3,524 | 2,029 | 12,098 |
|  | -99,254 | 631 74,244 | 4,471 $\mathbf{9 9 , 8 6 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 6 9}$ 83,958 | $\mathbf{5 , 5 4 3}$ $\mathbf{5 8 , 2 1 1}$ |
|  | 99,254 190,210 | - $154,94.954$ | - 167,056 | -83,998 |  |
|  | 4,460 | -30,853 | 41,204 | 38,858 | 256 44,101 |
|  | 233 | 344 | 578 | 434 | 84.5 |
|  | 248,459 | 237,413 | 240,266 | 231,865 | 188,065 |
|  | 722,627 | 894,380 | 920,642 | 1,093,392 | 954,296 |
|  | 16,2\%4 | 17,515 | 17,053 | 15,793 | 15,845 |
|  | 3,100 | 3,004 | 2,864 | 4,372 | 3,099 |
|  | 725 | 8,801 | 2,828 | 2,438 | 1,373 |
|  | 1,664 | 1,831 | 2,170 | 322 | 1,718 |
|  | 1,080 | 377 | 405 | 19 | 1,468 |
|  | 877 | 456 | 248 | 788 | 246 |
|  | 62 | - 163 | 989 | 805 | 42 |
|  | 124,902 | 142,950 | 192,452 | 186,754 | 184,402 |
|  | 454 | 438 | 446 | - 1,622 | 8,571 |
|  | 1,491,706 | 1,603,040 | 1,759,935 | 1,901,469 | 1,65! 584 |
|  | 2,557,214 | 2.646,717 | 2,802,710 | 3,035,575 | 2,887,320 |

[^6]A 21275.

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 13.
Total Quantities, so fat as can be ascertained, of the Principal articles Imported into British India.

| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED 8.1st MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | . 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Animals Living : <br> Horses - <br> Other Kinds | 3,475 2,396 | 5,219 1,740 | 5,473 1,226 | 5,667 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3,401 } \\ \therefore-2,352 \\ \hline 10,53\end{array}$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Books and Printed Matter, including Maps } \\ \text { and Charts - }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Cwts. | 9,028 | 12,082 | 11,134 | 14,527 | $\dot{10,635}$ |
| Boots and Shoes - - - Pairs | 165,900 | 238,381 | 269,267 | 804,495 | 292,881 |
| Building and Engineering Materials: |  |  |  |  | $\cdots \sim$ |
| Asphalte - - - Cwts. | 18,702 | 40,221 | 39,570 | 40,744 | 89,449 |
| Bricks - - - No. | 1,001,447 | 2,079,279 | 2,740,234. | 8,046,225 | 1,626,8:6 |
| Cement - - - - Cwts. | 188,128 | 341,906 | 268,378 | 436,480 | 602,181 |
| Chalk and Lime | 48,410 | 33,311 | 54,934 | 76,294 | 41,531 |
| Clay - - | 8,795 | 12,102 | 26,432 | 26,080 | 21,521 |
| Earthenware piping - - " | 37,063 | 11,407 | 27,833 | 10,328 | 32,749 |
| Other Sorts - - - | 29,303 | 35,619 | 40,921 | 40,293 | 10,986 |
| Candles - - - . Lbs. | 2,428,027 | 2,281,983 | 2,704,397 | 2,639,234 | 2,800,705 |
| Cares and Rattans - - - Cwts. | 21,164 | 29,559 | 24,603 | 28,183 | 83,408 |
| Caoutchouc, Raw - - - - | 349 | 15 | - | 904 | 84 |
| Clocks and Watches - - - No. | 69,271 | 73,989 | 76,300 | 80,953 | 75,319 |
| Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel - - Tons | 683,768 | 637,124 | 628,824 | 708,858 | 741,129 |
| Coffee - - - - Lbs. | 2,530,976 | 3,789,408 | 3,848,352 | 2,489,872 | 4,237,520 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Coir, Unmanufactured } \\ \text { " Manufactures of } \end{gathered} \quad-\quad-\quad=\text { Cwts. }$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 9,613 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 8,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 8,930 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 269 \\ 10,521 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 11,596 \end{array}$ |
| Corals, Real - - - - Lbs. | 107,373 | 155,396 | 152,372 | 182,514 | 172,504 |
| Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (ex-- $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { cluding Jute) }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Cwts. | 10,593 | 11,218 | 11,835 | 11,269 | 11,613 |
| Corks | 1,338 | 1,695 | 1,586 | 1,691 | 1,836 |
| Cotton, Raw - - - Lbs. | 6,364,400 | 4,656,288 | 4,533,200 | 5,384,400 | 7,623,728 |
| do. Twist - - $-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Free } \\ \text { Dutiable }\end{array}\right.$ ", | $\begin{array}{r} 4,400,53 n \\ 41,476,045 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,352,164 \\ & 34,409,587_{4}^{4} \end{aligned}$ | 44,859,175 | 45,378,956 | 44,799,6.97 |
| Total Twist | 45,876,575 | 40,761,751 | 44,859,175 | 45,378,956 | 44,799,637 |
| Cotton, Manufactures of : Piece Goods: |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Grey - } \quad-\quad-\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Free } \\ \text { Dutuble } \end{array} \quad\right. \text { Yards }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 815,871,943 \\ & 354,681,876 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 856,969,146 \\ & 241,498,349 \end{aligned}$ | 1,056,255,672 | 1,079,985,865 | 7,138,343,726 |
| Total - - - Yards | 1,170,553,819 | 1,098,461,495 | 1,086,285,672 | 1,079,938,865 | 1,138,343,726 |
| White | - $285,358,911$ | 269,804,109 | 233,373,431 | 342,376,839 | 277,785,450 |
| Coloured and printed, inclùding TurkeyRed, | 318,051,544 | 254,842,804 | 320,935,918 | 299,536,491 | 315,345,829 |
| Handkerchiefs and Shawls - - No. | 17,339,415 | 8,767,877 | 15,903,219 | 17,001,262 | 13,987,942 |
| Lace and Patent Net - - Yards | 2,243,836 | 1,193,647 | 1,954,179 | 2,004,807 | 2,286,297 |
| Canvas | - 35,834 | 27,616 | 39,904 | 75,492 | 59,790 |
| Other Sorts | $\begin{aligned} & 263,296 \\ & 171.085 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 122,375 \\ & \mathbf{2 1 7 , 7 0 5} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 209,987 \\ & 210,069 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162,133 \\ & 220,553 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186,981 \\ & 424,166 \end{aligned}$ |
| Thread - - - - " | 935,467 | 613,003 | 854,471 | 689,883 | 941,125 |
| Drugs, Medicines, and Chemical Products : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alum - , - - - | 6,989,248 | 6,984,320 | 6,441,744 | 7,120,288 | 8,486,576 |
| Brimstone - - | 1,585,472 | 2,769,312 | 2,452,352 | 1,847,776 | 2,675,008 |
| Camphor - - | 1,197,991 | 1,203,974 | 2,022,603 | 1,560,253 | 1,879,266 |
| Cassia Lignea - . - | 2,201,920 | 1,086,960 | 1,482,880 | 2,230,704 | 1,654,128 |
| Copperas | 1,910,884 | 2,384,592 | 1,250,817 | 2,082,080 | 2,757,664 |
| Quinine ' - - - .i \% | . 3,964 | 10,615 | 7,585 | 9,936 | 12,264 |
| Sulphuric acid - '- $\quad \therefore$ - " | \% 894,320 | 994,760 | 1,551,152 | 1,211,728 | 1,651,216 |
| Other sorts - - - - - | 1,366,400 | 1,540,336 | 1,696,5i6 | 1,907,248 | 2,142,896 |
| Total Drugs, \&c. ; - | 16,147,699 | 16,929,869 | 17,305,709 | 17,970,013 | 21,259,018 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Dyeing asd Colouring Materials, except Lac, } \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Gambier, and Catch } \end{array}\right\} \text {. } \end{gathered}$ | . 3,864,819 | 5,025,260 | 5,272,910- | 7,014,531 | 6,911,144 |

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 13-continued.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principal Articles Imported into British
India-continued.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 13-continued.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principal Articles Imported into British India-continued.

| ARITCLES. | YEARS ENDED sleT MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Oils $\quad-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Gallons } \\ \text { Cwts. }\end{array}\right.$ | 10,286,671 | 10,234,041 | 21,867,521 | $14,481,635$ 45 | 27,786,058 |
| Oil'and Floor Cloth - - Sq. Yards | 154,067 | 253,120 | 240,478 | 188,056 | 245,002 |
| Paper and Pasteboard: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printing Paper - Cwts. | 73,428 | 76,256 | 76,478 | 69,391 | 64,864 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Other kinds, except Stationery and } \\ \text { Writing Paper }\end{array}\right\}$ " | -27,272 | 29,354 | 24,297 | 85,916 | 38,707 |
| Pitoh, Tar, and Dammer - * | 62,391 | 71,918 | 92,494 | 89,831 | 104,401 |
| Provisions : ' |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bacon and Hams - - Lhs. | 593,681 | 621,075 | 515,820 | 623,852 | 538,079 |
| Butter - | 170,783 | 156,265 | 196,242 | 161,750 | 194, $2 \times 8$ |
|  | 498,378 | 470,798 | 478,510 | 475,925 | 470,168 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Fishmaws, Sharkins, Singally, } \\ \text { and Sozille }\end{array}\right\}$ " | 979,014 | 972,912 | 1,080,470 | 1,126,372 | 1,188,241 |
| Fruits and Vegetables, Dried, $\}$ Salted, or Preserved | 77,425,264 | 79,821,168 | 86,459,968 | 72,259,936 | 77,545,328 |
| Ghee - - " | 49,864 | 413,942 | 492,760 | 303,527 | 1,382,389 |
| Salted Fish - | 7,125,927 | 12,811,805 | 10,621,929 | 11,660,485 | 12,153,960 |
| Other sorts | 14,417,045 | 14,186,142 | 14,347,816 | 16,976,248 | 17,718,081 |
| Total Provisions - , | 101,259,956 | 109,454,107 | 114,199,515 | 108,587,595 | 111,191,134 |
| Railway Materials for construction* - Cwts. | 1,378,209 | 1,528,880 | 2,107,390 | 2,795,252 | 1,808,884 |
| Salt - - - " | 7,467,520 | 7,144,480 | 6,761,300 | 7,661,780 | 8,256,780 |
| Seeds, Essential - - - " | 36,834 | 28,622 | 37,947 | 42,417 | 75,889 $8,867,416$ |
| Shells and Cowries - - - $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { No. } \\ \text { Cwts }\end{array}\right.$ | 8,241,061 | 7,988,579 | 6,228,994 | 5,807,961 | 8,867,416 |
| Silk, Raw - - - Lbs. | 2,511,802 | 1,760,595 | 2,386,150 | 2,210,893 | 1,831,702 |
| Silk, Manufactures of : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece Goods - - Yards | 11,628,163 | 10,737,731 | $8,518,119$ | 9,627,673 | $10,221,778$ |
| Goods mixed with other Materials " | 1,945,922 | 1,461,428 | 1,153,142 | 1,923,288 | $1,858,399$ |
| Thread - - - Lbs. | 1,045 | 1,618 | 2,989 | 1,686 | 4,943 |
| Other sorts - - - | 1,327 | 1,567 | 1,686 | 11,738 | 7,955 |
| Soap - - - - Cwts. | 24,565 | 30,642 | 34,546 | 34,447 | 38,075 |
| Spices: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cloves - - - Lbs. | 2,583,852 | 2,653,836 | 3,878,232 | 8,893,159 | 4,791,006 |
| Nutmegs - - - | 350,254 | 386,384 | 460,435 | 471,079 | 526,615 |
| Betelnuts - - - | 27,973,690 | 24,960,078 | 28,693,555 | 30,390,994 | 30,720,424 |
| Pepper . - - - | 6,605,964 | 6,399,167 | 5,168,286 | 2,299,658 | 3,056,595 |
| Other sarts - - - \% | 393,002 | 376,669 | 263,461 | 850,888 | 855,073 |
| Total Spices - \% | 37,906,762 | 34,776,134 | 33,463,969 | 87,405,271 | 39,749,713 |
| Stone and Marble - - - Cwts. | 48,107 | $44,747$ | 45,305 | $\begin{array}{r} 67,510 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 154,651 \\ 1.613057 \end{array}$ |
| Sugar, Refined - - - 3 | 982,262 | 772,519 3,463 | 669,348 3,384 | 729,321 7,588 | $1,613,057$ 3,807 |
| Dnrefined - - " | 4,059 | 3,463 885 | 3,384 1556 | 7,588 $\mathbf{2 , 0 4 7}$ | 3,807 $\mathbf{2 , 2 7 4}$ |
| Tallow and Grease - - - , | 2,191 | 885 | 1,556 | 2,047 | 2,274 |
| Tea - - - - - Lbs. | 3,322,407 | 2,845,212 | 2,751,085 | 3,055,170 | 3,874,412 |
| Tobacco, Manufactured | 963,579 | 628,974 | 1,016,725 | 646,060 .517085 | 862,154 |
|  | -537,552 | 780,716 2941,124 | 467,708 | $\begin{array}{r}-517,985 \\ \hline \mathbf{8 6 2 5 1 0}\end{array}$ | 522,201 4512,992 |
| Dribrellas \%, - - No. | 3,675,998 | 2,941,124 | 3,353,055 | 3,862,510 | 4,512,992 |
| Wax - - - - Cwts. | 2,583 | 1,819 | 2,781 ${ }^{750}$ | 789 $2,526,942$ | 2,591.421 |
| Wool, Ray - - Lbs | - 2,775,554 | $\cdot 2,990,077$ | 2,781,257 | 2,526,942 | 2,591,421 |
| Wool, Manufactures of : |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Mixed and Piece Goods - Yards | - 11,254,429 | 8,850,816 | 6,932,779 | 9,316,192 | 10,700,128 |
| Shawls - - - No. | - 499,896 | 395,622 291427 | 349,764 243,783 | 591,423 158,303 | 461,069 218,505 |
| $\underset{\text { Braids }}{\text { Other sorta }}$ - $\quad-\quad-\quad$ Lbs | $=-\quad \begin{array}{r}\text { 222,537 }\end{array}$ <br> $-687,678$ | 678,024 | 813,714 | 957,588 |  |

* Excluding materials imported for the East Indian Railway, now inciuded under Government Stores, it being a State line.

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 14.
Total Value of the Principal, and Otrer Abticles Imported into British India.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 14-continued.

Total Value of the Principal and other Articles Imported into British India-continued.

| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED 818x MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | Tens of Rapees. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bottles - - | 11,445 | 14,848 | 13,687 | 17,845 | 13,254 |
| Sheet and Plate | 35,766 | 48,064 | 4.5,171 | 59,854 | 48,065 |
| Other Sorts - | 216,224 | 273,475 | 297,038 | 820,490 | 291,260 |
| Total Glass, and Manufactures of - | 380,241 | 454,802 | 483,743 | 560,062 | 499,701 |
| Grain and Pulse : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gram | 244 | 513 | 2,464 | 1,807 | 919 |
| Rice | 1,790 | 629 | 234 | 585 | 8,588 |
| Wheat - | 89 | 80,926 | 77,869 | 78,577 | 3,779 |
| Pulse and other Sorts | 4,493 | 21,756 | 7,478 | 5,718 | 10,749 |
| Total Grains | 6,566 | 103,824 | 87,545 | 81,182 | 19,985 |
| Gums and Resins: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutch and Gambier | 24,937 | 23,832 | 29,190 | 41,083 | 26,346 |
| Resin - | 8,642 | 13,150 | 9,808 | 18,190 | 6,261 |
| Other Sorts | 106,853 | 112,345 | 78,923 | 61,404 | 66,200 |
| Total Gums | 140,432 | 149,32? | 117,921 | 115,677 | 98,807 |
| Hardware and Cutlery (including plated ware) | 552,556 | 626,618 | 791,791 | 818,887 | 844,552 |
| Hemp, Raw - - - | 12,653 | 11,088 | 18,299 | 17,676 | 21,412 |
| Hemp, Manufactures of - - | 745 | 1,018 | 2,709 | 3,257 | 4,185 |
| Hides and Skins: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides, Raw and Dressed Skins, Ditto | 27,090 45,641 | $\begin{aligned} & 22,294 \\ & 47,193 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,658 \\ & 46,676 \end{aligned}$ | 24,091 89,827 | $\begin{aligned} & 15,587 \\ & \mathbf{3 3 , 4 3 7} \end{aligned}$ |
| Total Hides and Skins | 72,731 | 69,487 | 72,384 | 63,918 | 49,024 |
| Hops | 23,275 | 26,765 | 42,983 | 80,453 | 80,495 |
| Horns, and Manufactures of - - | 7,702 | 10,230 | 7,492 | 10,827 | 8,687 |
| Instruments and Apparatus: Photographic, Scientific, and Philosophical | 42,045 | 58,985 | 81,2:7 | 74.058 | 83,973 |
| Musical - - - - | 49,803 | 75,522 | 61,087 | 89087 | 72,971 |
| Ivory, Unmanufactured - | 205,433 | 218,967 | 205,948 | 223,721 | 190,126 |
| Manufactured - | 5,427 | 7,028 | 6,159 | 11,475 | 8,375 |
| Jewellery, \&cc.: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Precious Stones and Pearls unset | 368,218 | 242,363 | 172,720 | 132,167 | 215,563 |
| Jewellery | 47,954 | 58,424 | 126,717 | 88,922 | 84,542 |
| Plate | 5,105 | 8,137 | 7,752 | 6,982 | 11,647 |
| Total Jewellery | 421,277 | 308,924 | 307,189 | 228,071 | 811,752 |
| Jute: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Raw <br> Manufactures of | $\overline{27} 708$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 37.755 \end{array}$ | 2,198 39,800 | $\begin{array}{r} 127 \\ +1.449 \end{array}$ |  |
| Lac Manufactures of - - - - | 27,708 $\mathbf{9 , 7 4 5}$ | 3,755 3,868 | 39,800 4,046 | 41,449 4,248 | 36,194 8,209 |
| Leather, and Manufactures of | 78,343 | 89,240 | 103,038 | 12s,743 | 135,765 |
| Liquors: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ale, Beer, and Porter - - | 284,935 | 284,612 | 272,323 | 303,224 | 249,927 |
| Spirits - - | 663,184 | 610,827 | 674,969 | 682,098 | 629,632 |
| Wines and Liqueurs | 435,316 | 410,112 | 384,571 | 401,278 | 336,070 |
| Other Sorts - | - 3,131 | 3,121 | 2,751 | 2,917 | 2,292 |
| Total Liquors | 1,386,566 | 1,308,672 | 1,334,614 | 1,389,377 | 1,217,921 |
| Machinery ; Millwork ; Steam Enginę, 8cc. : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural (not being Steam) - | 1,464 | 1,875 | 665 | 1,164 | 15,849 |
| Locomotive Steam Engines and Parts \&c. (other than railway) | 388,463 | 639,406 | 361,378 | 816,150 | 732,309 |
| ()ther Sorts of Machinery - - | 379,917 | 579,765 | 780,355 | 971,554 | 735,966 |
| Total Machinery, \&c. - | 769,844 | 1,221,046 | 1,342,398 | 1,788,868 | 1,484,124 |

YEARS.1880-81 то 1884-85.

No. 14-continued.

Total Value of the Principal and other Abticles Imported into British India-continued.


* Excluding materials imported for the East Indian Railway, now included under Government Stores, it being a State line.

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.

No. 14-continued.

Total Value of the Principal and other Articles Imported into British India-continued.


No. 15.
Toral Quantrities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Paincipal Articies of indian Produce and Manuracture Exported from British India.


## YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.

No. 15-conitinued.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principal Articles of Indian Produce an Manvfacture Exported from British India-continued.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 15-continued.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principal Articles of Indian Produck and Manufacture Exported from British India-continued.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 16.
Total Value of the Principal and other Articles of Indian Produce and Mancfacture
Exported from British India.

| ArTICLES. | YEARS ENDED 818t MARCR |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| Animals, Fiving | 70,889 | 77,804 | 89,98s | 127,864 | 117,985 |
| Apparel - - | 69,100 | 54,712 | 57,924 | 60,758 | 67,920 |
| Art, Works of - | 2,558 | 5,594 | 8,894 | 8,897 | 14,116 |
| Books and Printed Matter | 27,253 | 18,420 | 21,234 | 23,484 | 23,282 |
| Borax - - | 58,064 | 51,576 | 56,933 | 85,852 | 20,449 |
| Building and Engineering Materials | 175 | 146 | 120 | 343 | 1,150 |
| Cabinetware - - - | 19,632 | 19,439 | 20,270 | 20,937 | 20,808 |
| Candles of all Sorts | 172 | 398 | 358 | 415 | 79 |
| Canes and Rattans | 1,490 | 2,637 | 1,532 | 2,804 | 2,218 |
| Cauotchouc, Raw - | 106,169 | 108,843 | 125,916 | 118,859 | 77,329 |
| Carriages and Conveyances | 2,221 | 2,462 | 3,570 | 4,089 | 4,914 |
| Coal | 19 | - | 860 | 100 | 802 |
| Coffee - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 1,599,669 | 1,447,465 | 1,892,204 | 1,488,863 | 1,245,506 |
| Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured (excluding Rope). | 104,284 30,972 | 192,248 32,518 | 150,138 28,411 | 153,063 ${ }^{49,207}$. | 214,324 |
| Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (excluding Jate) | 30,972 $13,241,734$ | 32,518 $14,935,960$ | 28,411 $16,049,017$ | ${ }^{49,88,207}{ }^{\circ}$ | 85,839 $18,286,367$ |
| Cotton, Raw | $13,241,734$ $1,282,576$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,935,960 \\ 1,368,836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,049,017 \\ 1,816,819 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,888,728 \\ 1,926,162 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,286,367 \\ 2,441,101 \end{array}$ |
| Cotton, Manufactures of : <br> Piece Goods <br> Thread, Sewing <br> Other Sorts <br> Total Cotton Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 585,044 | 599,860 | 729,897 | 895,660 | 369,289 |
|  | 1,012 | 1,405 40,415 | -968 | 1,666 | 1,664 |
|  | 40,502 | 40,415 | 81,209 | 29,682 | 25,976 |
|  | 626,558 | 641,680 | 761,664 | 927,008 | 896,028 |
| Drugs, Medicines, and Chemical Products :- <br> Chemical Products <br> Drugs and Medicines | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 , 8 9 6} \\ 115,966 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,198 \\ 86,617 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,211 \\ 125,136 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,829 \\ 82,897 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8 , 4 2 1} \\ \mathbf{1 6 8 , 1 7 3} \end{array}$ |
| Dyeing and Colouring Materials: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indigo - | 3,571,581 | 4,509,080 | 8,912,997 | 4,640,991 | 4,068,900 |
| Myrabolams | 123,709 | 144,493 | 184,698 | 184,108 | 239,013 |
| Lac-dye - | 18,020 | 9,196 | 4,610 | 1,408 | 127 |
| Safflower - | 35,116 | 9,475 | 9,204 | 6,449 | 8,308 |
| Turmeric | 51,128 | 36,605 | 37,208 | 62,243 | 73,696 |
| , Other Sorts | 11,865 | 10,841 | 17,321 | 12,867 | 18,060 |
| and Colouring Materials | 3,806,419 | .4,719,690 | 4,166,038 | 4,907,564 | 4,408,104 |
| Earthen and Porcelain Ware - | 3,066 | 3,606 | 4,356 | 8,087 | 8,438 |
| Feathers - . | 26,945 | 28,966 | 30,425 | 47,639 | 63,302 |
| Flax, Raw - - | 790 | 29 | 48 | 62 | 78 |
| Manufactures of | 575 | ${ }_{7} 956$ | 755 | 480 | 362 |
| Fruits and Vegetables | 70,824 | 37,693 | 31,196 | 27,765 | 78,654 |
| Glass, and Manufactures of | ,2,231 | 2,512 | 3,170 | 4,021 | 2,991 |
| Grain and Pulse: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gram - - - | 101,487 | 99,934 | 82,865 | 119,980 | 92,885 |
| Rice in the Husk (Paidy) | 85,492 | 58,590 | 36,236 | 33,201 | 69,411 |
| Rice not in the-Husk - | 8,971,661 | 8,249,577 | 8,440,091 | 8,328,879 | 7,122,787 |
| Rice Flour | 2,084 | 170 | 320 |  | - |
| Wheat - | 3,277,942 | 8,604,082 | 6,068,934 | 8,877,561 | 6,309,140 |
| Pulse - | 86,536 818,276 | 88,402 18909 | 64,347 | 127,114 | 170,011 |
| Other Sorts | 186,276 | 139,996 | 169,474 | 117,619 | 123,188 |
| Total Grain and Pulse | 12,711,478 | 17,240,751 | 14,862,267 | 17,604,354 | 13,887,422 |
| Gums and Resins: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutch and Gambier | 426,642 | 253,08 | 305,243 | 353,200 | 282,108 |
| Other Sorts - | 1,181 | 1,506 | 1,437 | 3,181 | 84,888 |
| Hardware and Cutlery - | 7,243 | 5,642 | 1,837 | 8,903 | 4,271 |
| Hemp, Raw - - | 42,208 | 55,911 | 43,032 | 68,532 | 58,268 |
| Hemp, Manufactures of - | 223 | 141 | 318 | 651 | 313 |
| Hides and Skins: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides \{ Untanned - | 1,874,947 | 1,810,350 | 1,946,108 | 2,185,498 | 2,523,070 |
| Hides $\{$ Tanned or Dressed | 352,101 | 452,943 | 1043,659 | 2, 614,328 | 571,052 |
| Skins $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Untanued } \\ \text { Tapned or }\end{array}\right.$ | 244,656 | 219,469 | 277,242 | 290,866 | 335,510 |
| Skins $\{$ Tanped or Dressed | 1,261,861 | 1,466,020 | 1,676,761 | 1,673,044 | 1,504,709 |
| Total Hides and Skins | 3,733,565 | 3,948,792 | 4,443,770 | 4,663,736 | 4,934,841 |
| Horns | 189,449 | 123,577 | 174,555 | 151,999 | 158,439 |
| Instruments and Apparatus of all Kinds | 680 | 139 | 108 | ${ }_{480}$ | 609 |
| Ivory : Manufactured - - | 48 4397 | 19 | 2 | 14 | 55 |
| Jewellery, of Gold or of Silver, or of Precious Stones | 4,397 | 5,005 | 6,255 | - 4,464 | 7,324 |
| Jewellery, of Gold or of Silver, or of Precious Stones set in Gold or Silver, Plate, \&cc. - | 16,891 | 24,522 | 27,188 | 25,338 | 26,716 |
| Precious Stones and Pearls unset - Jute, Raw | 16,008 | 16,620 | 18,736 | 16,514 | 13,624 |
| Jute, Raw | 3,934,030 | 5,030,302 | 5,846,926 | 4,592,635 | 4,661,368 |

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 16-continued.

Total Value of the Principal and other Articles of Indian Produce and Manuracture
Exported from British India-continued.


YEARS 1880-81 Tа 1884-85.
No. 16-continued.
Total Value of the Principal and other articles of Indian Product and Mandfacture Exported from British India-continued.


## YEARS 1880-81 ta 1884-85.

No. 17.
Total Quantities, do far as can be ascertained, of the Principal Abticles of Foreign (including Britisn and Colonial) Merchandise Exported from British India.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 18
Total Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreigy (including Briusi and Colonial) Merciandisf Exported from British India.


No. 18-continued.
Total Value of the Principal and other Abticles of Foreigy (including British and Colonial) Merchandise Exported from British India-continued.


- 21275. 

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 15.
Total Value of Goid and Silver Bullion and Specie Imported into British India from British Possesssions and Foreign Countries.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 19-continued.
Total Value of Gold and Silver Bollion and Specie Imported into British India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries-continued.

| COUNTRIES FROM WhICH IMPORTED. | YEABS ENDED 318T MARC |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1888. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total British Porsessions - | 5,842,374 | 9,159,607 | 9,693,104 | 10,431,154 | 11,053,715 |
| Foreiar Countares Austria France Italy Portugal Russia | $\begin{array}{r}197,736 \\ 94,479 \\ 998.720 \\ 800 \\ 762 \\ - \\ 3,660 \\ 1,192 \\ 103 \\ 29,227 \\ 3,005 \\ - \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 61,897 } \\ 81,907 \\ 392,238 \\ - \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 344,153 \\ 51,582 \\ 1,581,864 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ 3,493 \\ 497 \\ 1,280 \\ 45,767 \\ 18,594 \\ - \\ 1,790 \\ 247,914 \\ - \\ 449,394 \\ 192,719 \\ 455 \\ 413,680 \\ 23 \end{array}$ | 252,238 191,975 282,040 - - - - - 160 45,644 24,324 - 1,090 325,393 - 324,029 209,304 4,840 509,034 2,280 6,463 267,995 | 311,610 83,919 118,630 - - 69,800 687 3,129 42 39,178 48,979 9,950 - 356,990 1,062 338,061 168,547 1,109 814,587 161,402 3,014 |
| Total Foreign Countries $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Private - } \\ \text { Governnent }\end{array}\right.$ | 3,145,840 | 2,163,174 | 3,760,053 | 2,446,809 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,825,132 \\ 9,350 \end{array}$ |
| Total Goid and Silver Imported | 8,988,214 | 11,322,781 | 13,453,157 | 12,877,963 | 13,888,197 |

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 20.
Total Value of Gold and Sllver Bollion and Specie Exported from British India to British Possessions and Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Treasure sent on account of Government.


- Including 4,645I. to Perim.

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 20-continued.
Total Valuz of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Exported from British India to British Possessions and Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Treasure sent on account of Govern-ment-continued.

| COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED. | YEARS ENDED 318t MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| TOTAL GOLD AND SILVER: | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| Baitish Possessioss: | 152,102 35,940 170,530 1,600 583,946 - 21,522 37,950 | 20,172 <br> 284,300 <br> 30,210 <br> 444,348 <br> 16,821 <br> 7,514 <br> - | 190,612 - 1,900 53,900 469,120 - 18,605 19,136 - | 15,542 <br> 104,000 <br> *17,737 <br> 5,000 <br> 430,661 <br> 23,024 <br> 2,260 | 129,685 <br> 313,973 <br> 132,890 <br> 80,000 <br> 909,807 <br> 7,244 |
| Total . - - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Private } \\ & \text { Government }\end{aligned}$ | $1,001,990$ 1,600 | 803,365 | $\begin{array}{r} 699,373 \\ 53,900 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 593,254 \\ 5,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,493,799 \\ 80,000 \end{array}$ |
| Total British Possessions | 1,003,590 | 803,365 | 753,273 | 598,254 | 1,573,799 |
| Yomeion Countrigs: | - <br> 2,795 <br> - <br> - <br> 2,950 <br> 26,843 <br> 55,342 <br> 18,674 <br> 4,000 <br> 86,125 <br> 186,510 <br> 10,000 <br> 225 <br> 4,497 <br> - <br> - <br> , 400 <br> - <br> 20,550 <br> 15,000 | 290 <br> 3,019 <br> 69,696 <br> 200 <br> 1,680 <br> 7,255 <br> 10,111 <br> 530 <br> - <br> 88,120 <br> 106,871 <br> 520 <br> 861 <br> 1,840 <br> - <br> 2, <br> 2,100 <br> 80 <br> 13,209 | - <br> 13,907 <br> 66,576 <br> - <br> 1,880 <br> 3,615 <br> 55,431 <br> - <br> - <br> 0,362 <br> 74,157 <br> - <br> 5,188 <br> 1,300 <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> -1920 | 28 <br> 25,545 <br> 37,416 <br> - <br> 4,680 <br> 725 <br> 97,032 <br> - <br> - <br> 55,183 <br> 102,204 <br> 520 <br> 92 <br> 2,215 <br> 24,000 <br> - <br> 27,558 | 550 <br> 14,984 <br> 47,405 <br> 500 <br> 490 <br> 2,700 <br> 300 <br> 60 <br> - <br> 71,250 <br> 90,800 <br> 100 <br> 410 <br> 3,200 <br> 115,500 <br> - <br> 22,200 <br> - <br> 26,332 |
| $\text { Total - - }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Private - } \\ \text { Government } \end{array}\right.$ | 407,414 | $\begin{array}{r} 294,022 \\ 2,960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 281,486 \\ 7,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 888,318 \\ 99,735 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 393,531 \\ 9,300 \end{array}$ |
| Total Foreigo Countries - - -1 | 436,851 | 296,382 | 288,786 | 412,053 | 396,831 |
| $\text { Grand Total . } \quad\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Private } \\ \text { Goyernment } \end{array}\right.$ | 1,409,404 31,097 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,097,387 \\ 9,960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 980,859 \\ 61,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 981,572 \\ 98,735 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,897,330 \\ 83,300 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1,440,441 | 1,099,742 | 1,042,059 | 1,010,307 | 1,970,630 |

* LncIuding 4,5451. to Perim.

YEARS 1880-81, 'T0 1884-85.

No. 21.

Gross Amount of Customs Duty Collected on the Principar and other Articles of Mercifanuise, subject to DUTY, Imported into British India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

| AR | YEARS ENDED 318T MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel - - - | 32,206 | 29,622 | - | - | -* |
| Arms and Ammunition - - - | 8,247 | 9,900 | 10,874 | 14,700 | 14,094 |
| Caoutchouc, Raw, (a) and Manufactures of - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 2 1,528 | -1,834 | - | - | - |
| China and Japan Ware (including Laequered Ware) - | 1,528 4,089 | 1,834 | - | - | - |
| Clocks and Watches - - - - | 6,089 | 8,832 | - | - | - |
| Corals, Real or Unwrought - - - - - | 6,082 1,605 | 8,071 | - | - |  |
| Cotton Manufactures $b$ - - - | 623,752 | 478,883 | - | - | - |
| Twist and Yarn e - - | 108,512 | 95,510 | - | - | - |
| Drugs and Medicines (including Chemical products) d | 16,632 | 17,019 | - | - | - |
| Dyes - - - - | 11,658 | 8,836 | - | - | - |
| Earthen and Porcelain Ware - - | -6,476 | 7,200 | - | $\cdots$ | - |
| Fireworks - - - | 1,562 | 2,420 | - | - | - |
| Glass, Manufactures of : |  |  |  |  | - |
| Beads and False Pearls <br> Other Sorts | $\begin{array}{r} 5,857 \\ 12,668 \end{array}$ | 5,516 $\mathbf{1 5 , 8 0 2}$ | 二 | - | - |
| Gums - - - - - | 4,674. | 2,077 | - |  | - |
| Hardware and Cutlery - | 27,416 | 28,523 | - | - | - |
| Instruments, Musical - - - | 2,181 | 2,962 | - | - | - |
| Ivory and Ivory Ware - . . | 9,303 | 9,695 | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ |
| Jewellery - - - | 2,651 | 2,983 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - |
| Liquors: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,113 $* 305,568$ | 7,408 $* 336,699$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,293 \\ +34,737 \end{array}$ | 7,857 $* 350,594$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,609 \\ 340,849 \end{array}$ |
| Wines, \&c. - - - | 62,564 | 59,590 | 56,691 | 57,091 | 49,658 |
| Matches and Lucifers - - - - | 4,965 | 6,430 |  | , | , |
| Metals, and Manufactures of : <br> Copper, including Brass e | 88,739 | 70,379 | - | - | - |
| $\operatorname{Ironf}$ - - - - - | 17,915 | 14,991 | - | - | - |
| Lead - - . . | 4,840 | 4,642 | - | - | - |
| Quicksilver - - - - | 967 | 711 | - | - | - |
| Spelter or Zinc - . - | 9,671 | 6,642 | - | - - | - |
| Steel - - - - | 4,032 | 5,992 | - | - | - |
| Tin - - - | 7,625 | 7,764 | - | - | - |
| Unenumerated - | 1,044 | 1,497 | - | - | - |
| Paints and Colours - - - - | 9,132 | 9,807 | - | - | - |
| Perfumery - - - - | 2,784 | 2,740 | - | $\cdots$ | - |
| Provisions 9 - - | *24,989 | *23,901 | - ix | - | - |
| Salt $h \quad-\quad$ - - | *2,266,361 | ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 , 3 5 5 , 3 3 8}$ | *1,755,373 | *1,789,461 | ${ }^{*} 1,926,553$ |
| Shells and Cowries - - | 1,715 | 899 |  | , | , |
| Silk, Raw, and Manufactures of - - | 105,775 | 80,649 | - | $\pm$ | - |
| Spices - - - - | 28,304 | 24,306 | - | - | - |
| Stationery, other than Paper - - - | 5,725 | 6,290 | $\cdots$ | - | - |
| Sugar and other Saccharine Matter | 81,290 | 60,616 | - | - | - |
| Tea- - - - | 14,335 | 10,969 | - | - | - |
| Tobacen, Manafactured and Unmanufactured - - | 3,707 | 2,802 | - | - | - |
| Toys and Requisites for Games - - | 4,343 | 4,888 | - | - | - |
| Umbrellas , - - - - | 13,305 | 8,892 | - | - | - |
| Woollen Groods - - - | 59,989 | 51,978 | - | - | - |
| Other Articles - - | 10,369 | 9,721 | 2,623 | 1,902 | 848 |
| Total Customs Duty on Imports from Foreign Ports | $4,035,065$ | $3,909,772$ $\mathbf{3 7 , 9 4 3}$ | $2,179,591$ | $2,171,605$ | $2,338,506$ |
| " " " Indian Ports | $48,456$ | -37,943 | $16,368$ | $15,802$ | 20,608 |
| Total Gross Import Castoms Duty . | 4,083,521 | 3,947,715 | 2,195,959 | 2,187,407 | 2,359,109 |

[^7]YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 22.
Gross Amount of Custons Duty Collected on the Principal and other Articles of Indian Produck and Manufacture, subject to Duty, Exported from British India to British Possessions and Foreign Countries.


* Including 81l. in 1881, 153l. in 1882, 106l. in 1883, and 56l. in 1884, realized at Bilimora, a port in the Gaekwar's territory.

No. 23.
Gross Amount of Customs Duty collected on Luports and Exports from and to British Possessions and Foreign Countries, at the Principal Ports of the several Presidencies and Provinges of British India.

| PORTS. | Years ended sist March. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports. |  |  |  |  | $E_{\text {KPORTs. }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1882. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 188 | 1883. | 1884. | 188 |
|  | Tens of Rapees. |  |  |  |  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 2,955,961 \\ 66,321 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 2,992,4593 \\ \hline 96,434 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1,820,242 \\ 75 ; 722 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1,793,730 \\ 88,988 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,934,524 \\ & 10,6 a 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 160,104 \\ 19,831 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 171.537 \\ 33,153 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 181,292 \\ 31,557 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{1 6 5 , 3 9 0} \\ \mathbf{3 3 , 8 2 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 134,376 \\ 28,053 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | ,001,683 | 2,988,899 | $\overline{1,895,964}$ | 1,882,718 | 2,051,145 | 179,935 | 204,690 | 212,849 | 199,210 | 162,429 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 142,883 | 153,589 | ${ }^{89,809}$ | 95,463 | ${ }_{64} 96$ | ${ }_{90,237}^{224,41}$ | ${ }_{81,856}^{28,91}$ |  | ${ }^{26,930}$ | ${ }_{55,203}^{25,888}$ |
|  | 1,314 | 944 | 1,541 | ${ }_{763}$ | 79.4 | 79,957 | 86,868 | ${ }^{8,979}$ | 77,925 | 56,000 |
|  | 25,523 | 10,183 567 | 4,631 7 | 4,260 19 | 8,641 ${ }_{3}$ | ${ }^{31,462}$ | $\xrightarrow{29,177} \mathbf{1 , 5 7 3}$ | 34,566 | $\xrightarrow{28,498} \mathbf{1 , 4 2 8}$ | 16,884 <br> 1,769 |
|  | 160,546 | 167,647 | 28,034 | 100,561 | 100,585 | 436,484 | 487,395 | 556,023 | 444,718 | 355,743 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 136,477 \\ \mathbf{3 4}, 647 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 198,981 \\ 19,734 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.572 \\ 7,246 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{4,688 \\ 3,338}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,7,79 \\ 3,597 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 179 \\ 71,591 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150 \\ 44,768 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ 37,270 \end{array}$ | $81,114$ | $\begin{array}{r} 685 \\ 41,4+2 \end{array}$ |
|  | 171,124 | 143,775 | 318 | 49,026 | 48,88 | 71,76 | 44,91 | 87,s18 | 5,814 | 49,127 |
|  | 686,455 | $\underset{\substack{59,715 \\ 776}}{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111,308 \\ 810 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 117,962 \\ \hline 666 \end{array}$ | 117,436 99 | $\begin{gathered} 26,980 \\ 885 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,704 \\ & 767 \end{aligned}$ | 10,188 782 | 17,227 | 91,090 502 |
| Total . | 687,135 | 593,491 | 111,618 | 117,729 | 117,593 | 27,865 | 20,471 | 19,970 | 7,79 | 21,5 |
| SINDH: Kurrachee Other Pors . | $\begin{array}{r} 62,988 \\ 46 \end{array}$ | 54,121 99 | 35,025 | 37,374 | 41,458 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,631 \\ 983 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2,263 | $\xrightarrow{3,728}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{2 7 7} 7 \\ & 2,05 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 4,556 1,946 |
| Total - | 63,034 | 54,150 | 35,025 | 37,374 | 41,458 | 2,61 | 5,081 | 6,15 | 6,032 | 6,50 |
| $\underset{\text { India }}{\text { Tortar britren }}\}$ | 3,521 | 3,947,715 | 2,195,959 | 2,187,407 | 2,359,109 | 718,661 | 762,535 | 832,312 | 719,068 | 588,393 |

No. 24.
CUSTOMS DUTY, 1882.
All articles hitherto liable to Customs Duty when imported into or exported from British India have been declared free by the Indian Tariff Act, No. XI. of 1882, which received the assent of the Governor General of India in Council on 10th March 1882, with the exception of the articles enumerated in the following Schedule showing the rates of duty now chargeable on the same.
N.B.-For rates of duty leviable under previous tariffs see former volumes:-

Import Tariff Act XI. of 1882.
 Proviso 1.-No ducy in excess of ten'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.
Proviso 2.-When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty bas been levied or is leviable under this number, are purchased retail from the importer by a porson lewfolly entitled as aforesaid, is reasonabto quantity for bis own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs-collector for a refand or remission (an the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent. ad valorem; and if such collector is satiafied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remisfion, he shall grant the same accordingly.

| Gunpowder, common - <br> " sporting - <br> all other sorts | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rs. Ans. } \\ & 0 \quad 5 \text { per lb. } \\ & 1 \quad 0 \\ & \text { Ad valorem } \end{aligned}$ | 10 per cent. <br> " |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liquore:- <br> Ale, beer and porter, except when condensed or concentrated- | Per Impl, Gallon or 6 quart bottles. | $\underset{0}{\text { Rs. }} \underset{1}{\text { Ans. }}$ |
| Cider, and other fermented liquors | Ditto. | 0 |
| Liqueurs - - - - - - | Ditto. | 4 |
| Spirit intended exclusively in arts or manufactures, or to be nsed in chemistry, and which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption | Ad valorem, | 5 pet cent. |
| Spirit, when used in drags, medicines or chemicals in a a.proportion less than 20 per, cent. of spirit of the strength of London proof | Ditto. |  |
| Spirit when so used in a proportion of 20 per cent. and upwards Spirit, perfumed in wood, or in bottles containing more than four ounces Spirit, other sorts | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Per Impl. gallon } \\ \text { or } 6 \text { quart bot- } \\ \text { tles of the } \\ \text { strength of } \\ \text { London prouf. } \end{array}\right.$ | Rs. 4, and the duty to be increased in proportion as the streugth of the spirit exceeds Londen prool. |
| Wines:- <br> Champagne and all other sparkling wines <br> All other s yrts of wines | Per Impl, gallon or six quart bottles. Ditto | $\begin{array}{rc} \text { Rs. } & \text { As. } \\ 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{array}$ |
| Opior not corered by a Gorernment pass - . - - - | Per seer of 80 tolas | 240 |
| Sait - $\quad=$ | Per Indian maund of $82 \frac{2}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois weight. | The rate at which excise duty is, for the time being leviable on sait, mannfactured in the place where the import takea place; i.e., 2 Ra into Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Sind, and 3 As. into British Barmah. |

Export Tariff Act XI. of 1882.
Nice whether hasked or unhasked $\quad$ Name of Article.

GOVERNMENT STORES.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 25.
Quantity and Value, bo far as can be ascertained, of Government Stones Imported into Britisi India from United Kingdoy and other Foreign Countries.


## YEARS 1880-81 тo 1884-85.

No. 25-continued.
Quantity and Valde, so far as can be ascertained, of Government Stores Imported into British Indis from British Possessions and Foreign Countries-continued.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-83.

## GOVERNMENT STORES.

No. 25-continued.
Quantity and Value, so far as can be ascertained, of Government Stores Imported into British
India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries-continued.


Figures defective in Indian returng.

YEARS 1880－81 то 1881－85．
No．25－continued．
Quantity and Value，so far as can be ascertained，of Government Stores Imported into British Indid from British Possessions and Foreign Countries－continued．

| GOVERNMENTSTORES． | tears ended sibr march |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1881. |  | 1882. |  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  | 1885． |  |
|  | Quantity | $\text { y. } \begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { in Tens of } \\ \text { Rapees. } \end{gathered}$ | Quantits | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Value } \\ \text { in Tens of } \\ \text { Rupees. } \end{array}$ | Quantity． | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Value } \\ \text { in Tens of } \\ \text { Rupees．}\end{array}\right\|$ | Quantity | $\text { 7. } \begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { in Tens of } \\ \text { Rupees. } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Quantity | $\begin{gathered} \text { Value } \\ \text { Y Th Tens or } \\ \text { Rupees. } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom Other Conntries | － | ＊1，277，773 26 | 二 | ＊ 699,855 | 二 | 615，118 | ＝ | -760,788 | ＝ | 688,189 253 |
| Total | － | ＊1，277，799 | － | 699，855 | － | 615，118 | － | 773，830 | － | 688，885 |
| Grand Total | － | 1，624，924 | － | 1，262，186 | － | 912，367 | － | 1，237，659 | －－ | 1，287，468 |
| STATIONERY（exclu－sive of Paper）： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom－ Other Countries－ | 二 | 14，292 ${ }_{38}$ | 二 | 18，301 | ＝ | 18,228 127 | 二 | 31,211 75 | 二 | 85,419 2 |
| Total | － | 14，260 | － | 18，301 | － | 18，355 | － | 31，286 | － | 85，414 |
| TELEGRAPH MA－ TERIALS： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom－ Other Countries ： | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 64,527 \\ 475 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{aligned} & 45,793 \\ & 280 \end{aligned}$ | 二 | ${ }^{88,967}$ | 二 | 87,240 678 | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 187,715 \\ 298 \end{array}$ |
| Total | － | 65，002 | － | 46，073 | － | 89，285 | － | 87，918 | － | 188，013 |
| WOOL，MANUFAC－ TURES OF： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece Goods： United Kingdom－ | $\underset{995,369}{\mathbf{Y d .} .}$ | 154，800 | $\underset{949,027}{\text { Tadg }}$ | 151，265 | $\underset{523,469}{\mathbf{Y d s} .}$ | 87，135 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Y d e} . \\ +951,171 \end{array}\right\|$ | 151，841 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \mathbf{Y d S g} \\ 616,734 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 89，191 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total－－ | 996，059 | 754，876 | 949，027 | 151，265 | 523，769 | 87，147 | 951，171 | 151，841 | 616，724 | 89，191 |
| Other Sorts： <br> United Kingdom－ Other Conntries ． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,195 \\ & 2,921 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{\mathrm{Ibs}, 48,}}{\substack{\mathrm{~L}, 480}}$ | ${ }^{3,766}$ |  | $\stackrel{4}{481}$ | $\underset{23,650}{\text { Lbs. }}$ | 3，509 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lbs. } \\ \hline, 81 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{3,138}{ }$ |
| Total Grand Total | － | 12，116 | 20，480 | 3，766 | 11，643 | 4，381 | 23，650 | 3，509 | 6，851 | 88 |
|  | － | 166，992 | － | 155，031 | － | 91，528 | － | 155，350 | － | 92，329 |
| ALL OTHER STORES NOT ENOMERA－ ted above： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom－ Other Countries | 二 | 106,949 910 | ＝ | $\underset{\substack{56,591 \\ 2,248}}{5}$ | － | $\begin{gathered} 84,491 \\ 3,572 \end{gathered}$ | － | $\begin{aligned} & 90,624 \\ & 13,882 \end{aligned}$ | ב | $\begin{array}{r} 123,097 \\ \mathbf{8 , 9 3 9} \end{array}$ |
| Total | － | 107，859 | － | 58，839 | － | 88，063 | － | 104，506 | － | 132，036 |
| GRAND TOTAL VALUE OF GO－ ST ORES： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom＇－ Other Countries－ | 二 | $\begin{array}{\|} 2,733,582 \\ 74,354 \end{array}$ | － | ${ }_{2,079,372}^{41,918}$ | － | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 1,661,437 \\ 431,233 \end{array}\right.$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{\|c} 2,501,068 \\ 74,389 \end{array}$ | － | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2,489,878 \\ 63,883 \end{array}\right\|$ |
| Total | ， | 2，807，936 | － 2 | $\stackrel{\text { 2，121，290 }}{ }$ | － 2 | 2，092，670 | － | 2，575，457 | － | 2，533，761 |

[^8][^9]No. 26.
Valur of Government Stores, distinguishing Indian Produce and Manufacture from Foreign Merchandise, Exported from British India to British Possessions and Foreign Counthies.


No. 27.

# THE PRINCIPAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 

FROM AND TO EACH
british possession and foreign country

IMPORTS THEREFROM.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-contimued.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


21275

No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


YEABS 1880-81 to 1884-85.
UNITED KINGDOM-continued.
No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


No. 27--continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.

exports Thereto.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1880-84.
UNITED KINGDOM-continued.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continlued.


UNITED KINGDOM-eqnEw
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
-No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-contimued.

| Imdiat Produce and Mantyactires--continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AR'qucles. | PGAREGNDRD Slat marce |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantitles. |  |  |  |  | alue in tens of mupees |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881 | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882 | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -. Value $-\square$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . Total . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS TaERETO-continued.

| articles. | TEARSENDBD 8igr Match. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OY REPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,252 \\ 20,269 \\ \mathbf{5 1 0 , 9 6 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{4 , 1 1 5} \\ \text { 9,1897} \\ \mathbf{3 1 5 , 7 8 3} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,808 \\ 7,048 \\ 269,058 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,575 \\ 0,509 \\ 271,889 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,922 \\ 16,313 \\ 248,608 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2071 \\ \text { 100,984 } \\ 28,808 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2687 \\ & 74139 \\ & \hline 88,168 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7,048 \\ 00871 \\ \hline 3.158\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 750 \\ \text { 2essio } \\ \text { se732 } \end{gathered}$ | 2,130 40,788 30,807 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 242,858 | 113,328 | 100,074 | E0,801 | 72734 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 12180 | 13.530 | -18,923 | 120,007 | 110,530 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 30,4642948 | 3484,468 | 34,801,788 | 36,1083983 | 32,044882 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Therero-continued.


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Produce and Manufactures-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| articles. | TRARERNDED SIBtMARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | vales in tens of rupbes. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1889. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Shells and Cowries : <br>  <br> Cowries .- | 5,648,031 119 1,388 | 4,166,099 - 1,000 | $2,398,145$ $\mathbf{9 7 8}$ $\mathbf{2 , 5 0 0}$ | 3,074,694 - 2,879 | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,472,578 \\ 170 \\ 1,429 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\} \begin{array}{r}20,280 \\ 800\end{array}$ | 20.989 868 | 12,880 2,175 | 19,888 2,4e4 | 15,042 |
| Sulk: $\qquad$ | 19,125 | 20,884 | 29,254 | 88,016 | 43,867 | 10,630 | 6,288 | 4885 | 0374 | 88800 |
| Manufactures - - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 948 | 400 | 1,918 | 731 | on |
| Spices - - - - - Lbs. | 62,203 | 304,987 | 893,237 | 630,444 | 1,198,805 | 36,919 | 10,248 | 15,647 | 18,818 | 22.172 |
| Tea - . . . = " | 21,380 | 75,924 | 3,845 | 3,772 | Ss8 | 2,424 | 4,970 | 300 | 800 | 35 |
| Tobacco, Manufnotured : Cigars | 782 | 768 | 2,271 | 8,860 | 1,840 | 217 | 240 | 605 | 8,987 | 815 |
| Other Sorts - - - . , | 45 | - | 200 | 16,028 | 30 | 6 | - | 86 | 708 | 25 |
| Toys and Requisites for Games - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 188 | 350 | 28 | 890 | 1.77 |
| Wood, Ornamental - . - " | - | - | - | - | - | 289 | 221 | 298 | 1 | 45 |
| Wool: Raw - . . - Lbes. | 3,111,809 | 5,156,628 | 4,819,024 | 3,188,184 | 6,576,752 | 155,083 | 220,979 | 812,477 | 228,501 | 878,507 |
| Manufactures of - - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 2,122 | 3,225 | 2,448 | 2,197 | 2.090 |
| All other Articles not enumerated | - | - | - | - | - | 1,642 | 2827 | 1,416 | 9,708 | 11,568 |
| Total Forenga Merchandise exported | - | - | - | - | - | 549,868 | 676,534 | 328,089 | 868,403 | eas, 407 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 31,007,512 | 34,017,808 | 35,28,878 | 37,041,798 | 33,60,079 |

AUSTRRIA.
IMPORTS Therefrom.

| Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUR IN TENS OR RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparel (excluding Hosiery) - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 8,672 | 13,980 | 21,774 | 87,538 | 44,756 |
| Art, Works of - - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,062 | 989 | 1.114 | 8,757 | 1,915 |
| Books and Printed Matter (Including Maps and Charts) - Owt. | 10 | 31 | 40 | 44 | 27 | 267 | 610 | 716 | 689 | 624 |
| Cabinet-ware snd Furniture - - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 258 | 603 | 1,538 | $\stackrel{\text { 8,629 }}{ }$ | 6,920 |
| Carriages, Carts, do. (excludıng Railway Carriages) | - | - | - | $\sim$ | - | 108 | 242 | 1231 | 695 | 1,401 |
| Clocks and Watches - - - - No. | 473 | 241 | 1,394 | 3,298 | 6,444 | 518 | 532 | 2,058 | 4,241 | 8,114 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Oordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (ex- } \\ \text { cluding Jutie) }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Cwt. | 306 | 82 | 5 | 148 | 101 | 1,229 | 327 | 30 | 470 | 327 |
| Cotton Twist and Yarn - - - Libs. | 348,356 | 462,288 | 480,539 | 681,14\% | 883,620 | 38,198 | 40,627 | 43,221 | 82,037 | 61,343 |
| Cottor Manufactures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prece Goods : <br> Grey (Unbleached) - . Yards | - | 22,807 | - | - | 2,854 | - | 377 | - | - | 6 |
| White (Bleached) - - | 210,878 | 50,132 | 134,780 | 838,187 | 617,658 | 7,160 | 1,982 | 4,501 | 12,141 | 21,651 |
| Coloured, Printed or Dyed: - " | 308,460 | 1,139,348 | 369,800 | 442,781 | 565,112 | 6,715 | 20,001 | 0,351 | 10,747 | 12,503 |
| Other Sorts - - . - Value | - | - | - | - | - . | 149 | 8,675 | 8.524 | 11,253 | 12,386 |
| Lace and Patent Net - - Yards | 12,468 | 23,709 | 7,762 | 59,354 | 152991 | 8 | 1,404 | 424 | 3,063 | R.403 |
| Hosiery, Pure and Mixed . - - Value | - | - | -' | - | - | 552 | 2.724 | 1,538 | 3,104 | 2,951 |
| Other Sorts - . . . | - | - | - | - | - | 55 | 75 | 217 | 154 | 816 |
| Total * - . . n | - | - | - | - | - | . 15.404 | 30,198 | 19,535 | 40,482 | 80,5ss |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-contimued.

| Mrrchandise-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Articles. | - YRAESENDED 31StMARCE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | quantities. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of rupers. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | 128,840 144 $\mathbf{1 4 0}$ | 95,072 219 3,1812 | 41,880 88 8,718 | 78,308 $\mathbf{3 7 1 6}$ 8,488 | 62,580 1,488 1,881 | 8,48 24 240 | 7,784 ss 750 | 468 88 888 | 9,068 1,738 1,280 | 5,075 500 500 |
| Total - - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 0,116 | 8,578 | 8,598 | 22,058 | 8,972 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - Valua | - | - | - | - | - | 8,098 | 0.808 | 8,456 | 10,688 | 28,362 |
| Totai Mrichandise Imported - | - | - | - | - | - | 228,488 | 200,881 | 270,895 | 308,718 | 477,77 |

EXPORTS Thereto.


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Indiak Prodicg and Mantractures-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABTICLBE. | TEARS RNDED SIGF MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUR IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | 197 1,168 - - 114 159,458 8,102 | 480 <br> 8,485 <br> 4 <br> - <br> 175 <br> 84,588 <br> - | 272 <br> 8,300 <br> 88 <br> -8 <br> 1,044 <br> 72,005 <br> 918 | 820 <br> 887 <br> 44 <br> - <br> 809 <br> 65,888 <br> - | 284 2885 608 - 874 204,515 - | $\begin{array}{r} 1,445 \\ 7,658 \\ 9 \\ 948 \\ 115 \\ 17,554 \\ 5,050 \end{array}$ | 8,351 20,432 79 857 472 3,878 - | $\begin{array}{r} 1,358 \\ 16,818 \\ 7588 \\ 535 \\ 2,654 \\ 8,057 \\ 255 \end{array}$ | 1,188 4,408 568 819 416 7,787 - | 768 <br> 12,807 <br> 1,047 <br> 158 <br> 1,398 <br> 24251 <br> - |
| Soeds: Earthnui Linseed | - ${ }^{-}$ | - - - 1,501 | - - - 200 | - 500 - 2,401 | 7,085 <br> 6,575 <br> 25,684 <br> 1 | - - 70 | - - - 708 | - - - 117 | - 258 - 1,888 | 4,592 8,652 20,382 7 |
| Total - . . - | 1,188 | 1,501 | 206 | 2902 | 40.185 | 738 | 763 | 117 | 2,094 | 28,683 |
| Splcee - . - . - Lbe. | 6,808 | 53,800 | 69,666 | 89,884 | 301,475 | 147 | 546 | 910 | 1,401 | 5,825 |
| Tallow - - - - Cwl. |  | 2.078 | 201 | - | 10 | - | 4,856 | 402 | - | 20 |
| Tes - . - . Lbe. | 1,050 | 1,005 | 2,978 | 1,368 | 4,058 | 140 | 108 | 301 | 118 | 850 |
| Toys and Requisite for Games - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | 3 | 284 | 375 | 1,257 |
| Wood, Teak - - - Cubio Tons | 216 | 36 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 178 | 8,201 | 890 | 75 | $\cdots$ | 1,970 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 1,781 | 1,973 | 2.510 | 11,850 | 12,088 |
| Total Indiay Produce amd Matu- gactuand Expobthd | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 2,262,983 | 8,444,726 | 2000,655 | 2800,807 | 2,512,663 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


AUSTRLA-continued.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-5. BELGIUM.

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Formen Produce and Manufactures-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| articles. | . TRARBENDED sigy marces. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\therefore$ QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881: | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Silk, Raw $\quad$. | 140 758 $-\quad$ | ${ }^{217}$ | - <br> 0,298 | - | - | 80 20 808 | ${ }_{-}^{130}$ | 878 827 | - | - |
| Total, Foreign Merchandise Exported | - | - | - | - | - | 8,088 | 1,001 | 1,002 | 2.504 | 7,897 |
| Gorand Total Exports, Indian $\operatorname{AND}$, | - | - |  |  |  | 2,228,010 | 2,480,288 | 2002,s5B | 2,252,381 | 2SN0,200 |

BELGIUM.
IMPORTS Therefrom.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.

| Merchandige-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPRES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1888. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1833. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Machinery and Millwork - . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | 204 | 2.640 | 108 | - |
| Matches, Lucifer and other . . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 190 | - | 1,300 |
| Metals : <br> Iron, Wrought : <br> Bar <br> - Cwt. <br> Angle, Bolt, and Rod <br> Sheptsand Plates (including Thused Plates) <br> Naule, Sorews, and Ruvets <br> Wire <br> $\underset{\text { work }}{\text { Beams, Pillars, Gırders, and Brige- }} \boldsymbol{-}$ ) Other Manufactures, te. <br> Steel, other than Cast - <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { Zino or } \\ \text { tured }\end{array}$ Spelter, Wrought or Manufac- $\}$ " <br> Unenumerated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | 25,4 | 43,617 | 91,22 |  | - | 10.92 | 18.524 | 8, 073 |
|  | - | - | 23,308 | 14,776 | 39,497 | - | - | 9,980 | 6,289 | 16,517 |
|  | - | - | 6,295 | 12,141 | 4,390 | - | - | 3,445 | 6,064 | 2,113 |
|  | - | - | 2,003 | 6,018 | 8,788 | - | - | 1,922 | 5,594 | 8,295 |
|  | - | - | 475 | 1,428 | 465 | - | $\cdots$ | 895 | 1,732 | 487 |
|  | - | - | - | 7,793 | 20,628 | - | - | - | 3,450 | 9,879 |
|  | - | - | 7,595 | 890 | 645 | - | - | 4,048 | 490 | 302 |
|  | - | - | 5,945 | 10,981 | 24,287 | - | - | 4,436 | 6,988 | 15,104 |
|  | - | - | 364 | 2,181 | 2,036 | - | - | 516 | 2,995 | 2,529 |
|  | - | - | 50 | 527 | 245 | - | - | 271 | 1,000 | 781 |
|  | - | $\rightarrow$ | 71,405 | 100,296 | 192,056 | - | - | 36,108 | 53,026 | 94,080 |
| Paints and Colours (including Painters'\} Cwt. <br> Paper and Pasteboard: <br> Printing Papes <br> Writing Paper and Envelopes - . Value <br> Other Kinds (including Prsteboard and \} Cwt. <br> Millboard, de.) <br> Perfumery (other than Musk) - . . Value | - | - | 138 | 646 | 1,102 | - | - | 014 | 1,547 | 8,166 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | 239 | 618 | 453 | - | - | 440 | 1,276 | 1,020 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 307 | 700 | 8,239 | 9,988 | 9,282 |
|  | - | - | 185 | 1,679 | 1,184 | - | - | 511 | 2,757 | 1,677 |
|  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 1,788 | 1,728 | 8,078 |
| Railway Plant and Bolling Stock : <br> Materials for Construotion - , Cwt. | - | - | 6,695 | 41,943 | 14888 | - | - | 1,904 | 25,056 | 8,637 |
| Sulk Manufactures : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plece Gonds - . . . Yarda | - | - | 191 | 6,113 | 8,865 | - | - | 72 | 1,488 | 1,521 |
| Mixed Goods - - - 1 - | - | - | - | 7,072 | 8,061 | - | - | - | 989 | 919 |
| Stationery (exoluding Paper) • - . Value | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 185 | 1,161 | 809 |
| Stone and Marble - . . Cwt. | 48 | 125 |  | 96 | 1,197 | 40 | 179 | 768 | 721 | 225 |
| Tobaceo Manufactured: <br> Cigara |  |  | 1,557 | 914 | 4,875 | - | - | 425 | 548 | 1,781 |
|  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toys and Requistes for Games - . Falue | - | - | - | - | - | 160 | 89 | 1,940 | 7,710 | 9,248 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool, Manufactures of: <br> Prece Goods . . . . Yards | - | 6,985 | 818 | 31,300 | 44046 | - | 474 |  | 1,875 | 4,156 |
| Shawls - . . . No. | - | - | - | 1,600 | - | - | - | $\underline{80}$ | 510 |  |
| Bralds - - - Lbs | - | - | - | 3,595 | 6,618 | - | - | - | 683 | 1,169 |
| Other Sorts * - - - . | - | - | - | 1,505 | 982 | - | - | - | 210 | 145 |
| All other Articles not enumerated . - Value |  |  |  |  |  | - | 40 | 1.190 | 2,638 | 4,934 |
| Total Mergifandise impobted - | - | - | - | - | - | 950 | 8,850 | 78,454 | 176,258 | 247,297 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No 27-continued,
EXPORTS Theketo.

| Indian Prodoct and Mandfacteris. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ARTICLES. | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF REPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hemp, Baw - - . Cwt. | 2,774 | 2,757 | 3,209 | 17,668 | 11,869 | 1,680 | 2,168 | 2,797 | 16.190 | 10,021 |
| Hides and Skins: <br> Hıdes, Raw | - | 29 | - | 530 | 356 | - | 114 | - | 1,008 | 1,839 |
| Skins, Dressed or Tanned . . | - | - | 296 | 338 | - | - | - | 2,807 | 4,725 | - |
| Horns - - - . | - | 520 | 860 | 400 | 1,620 | - | 2,521 | 1,080 | 1,120 | 8,428 |
| Jewellery, \&c. - . - . - Value | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow$ | - | - | 440 | 390 | 8,627 |
| Jute, Raw - - $\quad$ - ${ }_{\text {Wwt }}$ | - | 3,571 | 46 | - | 71 | - | 2,800 | 30 | - | 40 |
| Metals . - . . | - | - | 3 | 2 | 40 | - | - | 25 | 17 | 948 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total . - - | 203,667 | 667,200 | 1,001,164 | 1,812,773 | 1,448,523 | 134,277 | 401,850 | 608,458 | 1,132,007 | 8937,002 |
| Tobacco - . . . | - | 92 | 87,500 | 700,125 | 818,000 | - | 5 | 1,000 | 4,319 | 2,565 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,351 | 409 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,102 | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 351 | 833 | 978 | 1,648 | 1,872 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 334,845 | 1,970,314 | 2,150,056 | 8,402,194 | 8,120,845 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Fordign Produce and Mantractures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| artiolss. | fears midid bist matie. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | qtantities. |  |  |  |  | , vaild in tres op rupres. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1888. | 188. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1888. | 1883. | 188. | 1885. |
| Totay Forkign Merchandisi Expoeted <br>  | - | - | - | - | - | 187 | 206 | 1.872 | 1,13 | ${ }^{4,14}$ |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 3s5,083 | ; 780,087 | 2,10,788 | 1391 | 3.21,270 |

No. 27-continued.
FRANCE.
IMPORTS Therefrom.


FRANCE-continued.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Thebefrom-continued.

| Merchandise-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLEE. | YEARERNDED SIETMARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | valut in tens of rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Bilk Manufacture of : <br> Hiece Goods . . . Tards | 2,48,014 | 1,998,74 | 539,783 | 920,876 | 979,739 | 263,098 | 242,868 | 59,573 |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Goode of silk mired with other Man.\} }}{\text { and }}$ | 438,782 | 309,894 | 355,046 | 1,016,856 | 911,028 | 40,656 | 15,043 | 20,34 | 73,389 | 64,797 |
| Total - . - . | 2,887,346 | 2,306,008 | 787,829 | 1,937,232 | 1,890,767 | 303,754 | 257,905 | 79,917 | 10,216 | 201,656 |
| Stationery (excluding Paper) - Valus | - | - | - | - | - | 720 | 844 | 1,200 | 1,058 | 846 |
| Stone and Marble . . . Cwt. | 181 | 1,077 | 151 | 54 | 190 | 280 | ${ }^{637}$ | 464 | 95 | 85 |
| Sugar, Rellned, AC. - - | 334 | 140 | 601 | 625 | 518 | 874 | 3286 | 1,44 | 1,293 | 932 |
| Tobacco, Manufactured - - . Lbm. | 6,314 | 10,852 | 6,313 | 5,417 | 4,283 | 918 | 1,136 | 912 | 1,198 | 1,088 |
| Toys and Requisitee for Games . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 2046 | 4,080 | 4,742 | 7,487 | 6,253 |
| Umbrellas - - - No. | 488 | 294 | ${ }^{99}$ | 3,981 | 2.570 | 140 | 127 | 19 | 370 | 1,109 |
| Wool. Manutaoturea of: <br> Plece Goods | 89,286 | 143,093 | 35,279 | 63,511 | 65,098 | 8,489 | 10,375 | 4,827 | 6,025 | 4,558 |
| All other Autioles not enumerated - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 8,560 | 5,965 | 3,552 | 4,812 | 5,063 |
| total merciandigi Importid - | - | - | - | - | - | 705,580 | ${ }^{6} 77.501$ | 484,397 | 668,871 | 604,240 |

EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indian Produce and Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YEARSENDED slet march. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | Value in tens of rdpees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1889. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparel (mnoluding Haberdashery, Mil- $\}$ Value linery, \&c., but excluding Hosiery) | - | - | - | - | - | 2,948 | 1,163 | 1,460 | 2861 | 2,181 |
| Art, Works of - - . . | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 854 | 84 | 107 | 1,880 |
| Cabnet-ware and Furniture - . . | - | - | - | - | - | 203 | 88 | 162. | 381 | 408 |
| Coffee - - . - . Lbs | 14,978,482 | 10,670,688 | 10,060,512 | 9,569,840 | 13,117,440 | 518,116 | 347,011 | 286,481 | 303,202 | 375,839 |
| Coir: 「Ünmanufactured - . . . Cwt. | - | 5 | 32 | 577 | 55 | - | 2 | 6 | $509$ | 50 |
| Manufactured (exoluding Rope) - $n$ | 3,507 | 4,388 | 10,175 | 7,097 | 0.811 | 2,408 | 3,119 | 9,194 | 8,556 | 4,650 |
| Cotton: <br> Rave . . . . . . Lbs, | 87,866,848 | 74,713,408 | 85,606,912 | 74,833,018 | 64,642,828 | 1,818,490 | 1,694,859 | 1,577,980 | 1,627,187 | 1,528,048 |
| Manutactures of - - . Value |  |  |  |  | - |  | 8,207 | 352 | 1,008 | 238 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Dyeng and Colouring Materials : . . Cwt. } \\ \text { Indigo } \end{gathered}$ | 13,944 | 15,047 | 15,518 | 17,908 | 15,198 | 472,578 | 518629 | 483,688 | 538,425 | 574,508 |
| Turmeric - . - - | 26,80s | 14,595 | 11,189 | 1687 | 12,720 | 12,214 | 6,240 | 5,673 | 22,74 | 11,468 |
| Other Sorts - - - - - | 6,431 | 14,996 | 418 | 681 | 5,787 | 2,194 | 120 | 401 | 748 | 1,509 |
| Total - - . | 46,178 | 44638 | 27,050 | 34,688 | 83,700 | 488,984 | 620,989 | 400,768 | 551,916 | 487,563 |
| Feathers - . - - - Lbs, | 201 | 18 | - | 280 | 50 | 42 | 80 | - | 209 | 2 |
| Fruits and Feretables: <br> Coconnut Kernel | 32,183 | - 8,802 | 3 | 765 | 45.902 | 28,711 | 8,071 | 2 | 744 | 38,948 |
| Other Sorts - . . . Value |  | - | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | 2 |
| Glass and Glassware - . - * | - |  | - | $\cdots$ | - |  |  | 572 | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |

FRANCE-continued.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Indian Produce and Manuractures-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| articles. | YEAREENDED sisf march. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | valur in tens of rupees.' |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 18,140 | 26,313 | 22,261 | 19,790 | 19,001 | 65,745 | 94947 | 81,290 | 81,178 | 80,082 |
| Horns - . . . . - Cwt. | 26,558 | 14,145 | 21,610 | 28,664 | 20,629 | 97,097 | 46,472 | 68,164 | 78881 | 81,008 |
| Jewellery, \&c.: <br> Precious Stones and Pearls, unset - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 871 | 1,748 | 7,216 | 1,800 | 1,100 |
| Jewellery - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 610 | 934 | 20 | 75 |
| Plate - | - | - | - | - | - | s0 | - | 115 | - | - |
| Jute, Raw - - - - Cwt. | 25,986 | 141,181 | 11,058 | 3,668 | 94,639 | 15,722 | 98,008 | 6,114 | 2.828 | 20,65e |
| $\underset{\text { Gunny Bags }}{\text { Manfactures of: . . . . . No. }}$ | 100 | 100 | 39,000 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 1,137 | - |  |
| Lrac: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 4,717 | 5,271 | 5,180 | 3,080 | 7,645 | 30,944 | 81,189 | 28,002 | 19,743 | 29,394 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total - - - : | 515,052 | 232,915 | 72,691 | 223,459 | 337,600 | 59,973 | 24,808 | 10,813 | 28037 | 38,847 |
| Provisions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Fruits and Vegetables, dried, salted } \\ \text { or presestred }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Cwt. | 5,457 5 86,149 | 492 0 7,515 | 1,240 8 50,240 | $\begin{array}{r}368 \\ .38 \\ \hline 88804\end{array}$ | - 84,287 30,414 | 2,557 87 28, 157 | 200 80 a,320 | 404 28 44,829 | $\begin{array}{r}115 \\ \therefore 180 \\ \hline 67978\end{array}$ | 3,883 29,277 |
|  | $\ldots-1-1 /$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
FRANCE-continued.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Terreto-continued.


GERMANY.
No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS• Thereto.


EARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.

GERMANY-continued. HOLLAND.

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continuued


HOLLAND.
IMPORTS Therefrom.


HOLLAND-continued.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85. ITALY.

No: 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indian Produce and Manufacturig. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTIOLES. | Fears mided slas marce. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1889. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | '1885. |
| Cotion, Raw - . - . Lbs. | 2,84,000 | 4,209,360 | 177,600 | 2,240,672 | 1,112,20e | 7,590 | 104838 | 2,350 | 47,104 | 25,161 |
|  | - | - | - | - | 108 | - | - | - | - | 6,028 |
| Grain and Pulse: <br> Rice, not in the husk | 28,785 | 7,500 | 24,000 | - | - | 0,718 | 1,08s | 6,000 | -* | $\cdots$ |
| Wheat . . . . " | 866,354 | 712,390 | 578,246 | 198,750 | 139,005 | 140.294 | 268,481 | 24e,503 | 81,303 | 65,178 |
| Other Sorts . . - " | $\rightarrow$ | - | - | - | 1,077 | - | - | - | - - | 404 |
| $\underset{\text { Linseed }}{\text { Seeds }}$. . . . | 311,699 | 218,612 | 251,013 | 886,521 | 668,899 | 109,997 | 185,168 | 182,982 | 178,131 | 814.114 |
| Poppy - . . - , | - | 1,869 | - | - | - | - | 1,168 | - | $\cdots$ | $\square$ |
| Rape . . - . \# | - | 2,580 | 3,001 | - | 14,468 | - | 1,700 | 2,858 | - | 10,304 |
| Other Sorts . . . . \# | - | 5,598 | - | - | 1,887 | - | 2,669 | - | - | 1,209 |
| Tea . . . . - Lbs. | - | - | $\cdots{ }^{-}$ | 21,670 | 40,005 | - | - | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{818}$ | 2,004 |
| Tobacce, Unmanutactured - - " | - | - | - | 400,000 | 1,180,000 | - |  | - | 1,944 | 8,480 |
| All,other Articles not enumerated - Value | - | - | - | - | - | ${ }_{55}$ | 98 | 137 | 73 | 017 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 421,593 | 615,871 | 886,901 | 802,988 | 419,852 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Prodict and Manufacturks. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| articlies. | YGARS RNDED 31St MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUaNTities. |  |  |  |  | VALUE in tens of rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | . 2885. |
| Total Foreign Merchandise Exported | - | - | - | - | - | 129 | 60 | 800 | 94 | 2,991 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 481,715 | 815,731 | 886,201 | S08020 . | 429,843 |

ITALY.
IMPORTS Therefrom.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Thereprom-continued.


ITALY-continued.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.

| Merchandise-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AbTICLES. | YEARSENDRD 81gT MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIRS. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IM TERS OF RUPERE. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884., | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Machinery and Millwark - . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 2,818 | 667 | 2,502 | 7 | 108 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 3,788 | 1,68! | 5,153 | 2,487 | 408 | 87,100 | 17,860 | 17,689 | 8,068 | 6,884 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Paints and Colours (including Panntersi' } \\ \text { Maternals) }\end{array}\right\}$, Cwt. | 146 | 72 | 178 | 6 | 12 | 550 | B00 | 894 | 80 | 288 |
| Paper and Pasteboard - . - Value, | - | - | - | - | - | 0,342 | 4,082 | 1,889 | 688 | 888 |
| Printing and Lithographing Materials (other than Puper) | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | 1,065 | 407 | 80 | 20 |
| Provisions - - - Cwt. | 672 | 404 | 577 | 675 | 570 | 2,022 | 8,167 | 8,528 | 8,080 | 4.477 |
| Raumay Plant and Rolling Stock - . Value | - | - | - |  | - | - | - |  | 1,447 | 1,060 |
| Salt - - . - - Owt. | 250,089 | 233,580 | 135,060 | 487,420 | 227,420 | 24,520 | 19,594 | 0,108 | 20,828 | 15,478 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total - - . . | 360,385 | 568,453 | 79,171 | 128,304 | 201,285 | 05,098 | 80,783 | 0,406 | 20,730 | 18882 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| . Total - . - Valua | $\sim$ | - | - | - | - | 23,227 | 9,211 | 44 | 2082 | 530 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totas Merchandiar Imported |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 876,327 | 524,438 | 444,438 | 518,722 | 418,111 |

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto.


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Indian Proddce and Manuractures-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | QUANTITIES.. |  |  |  |  | 818T MARCE. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | - 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Seeds: ${ }_{\text {Castor }}$. - - . Cwt. | 47,760 | 65,118 | 110,471 | 106,747 | 01,280 | 29,885 | 35,078 | 53,028 | 88,270 | 400088 |
| Linseed • . . . - | 63,310 | 94,044 | 01,208 | 80,446 | 218,754 | 48,528 | 00,582 | 40,388 | 44.680 | 186034 |
| Rape - - . - | 11,746 | 14,042 | 3,610 | 84,821 | 64,088 | 7,641 | 7,009 | 2998 | 26,168 | 25,250 |
| Til or Jmjili - . - - " | 200,998 | 311,587 | 206,887 | 410,186 | 597,256 | 108,200 | 204,730 | 238.788 | 298,047 | 800,151 |
| Other Sorts . - . . | 8,696 | 11,081 | 33,597 | 15,917 | 26, 5 55 | 4,581 | 6,801 | 10,03s | 8,280 | 0,200 |
| Total - . - . | 341,510 | 405,820 | 445,778 | 657,116 | 905,908 | 248,569 | 818,880 | 254,070 | 420,388 | 000,729 |
| Silk, Raw - - - Lbs, | 228,977 | 200,307 | 295,981 | 277,028 | 220,839 | 208,876 | 183,888 | 260,640 | 221,056 | 159,194 |
| - Manufactures of . - . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 171 | 2,488 | 650 | 125 | 15 |
| Spicas - . - . Lbs | - | 100,984 | 42,028 | 161,015 | 84,000 | - | 2,108 | 1,038 | 4,400 | 2,601 |
| Sugar, Refined, \&c. - - - Cwt. | - | 4 | - | 475 | - | - | 5 | - | 460 | $\cdots$ |
| Unrefined, \&c. . . - " | 406 | 272 | $\therefore$ | 32,061 | - | 268 | 224 | - | 14,150 | - |
| Tallow - . . . - . | - | 440 | 5,336 | 7,687 | 1,479 | - | 900 | 11,988 | 17,104 | 78008 |
| Tobaceo, Unmanufactured * . Lbs. | 907,528 | 612,000 | 324,198 | 17,972 | 886 | 4,916 | 5,100 | 2,072 | 885 | - |
| Wood, Teak . - . Cubic tons | 9 | 307 | 20 | 18 | - | 88 | 2,780 | 281 | 188 | $\cdots$ |
| All othex Artzcles not enumerated . - Value | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | 1,091 | 1,409 | 1,104 | 1,911 | 1,843 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Total Exports, Indian Prodocr } \\ \text { and MandFactures }\end{array}\right\}$ | - | - | - - | - | - | 2,774,078 | 3,102,881 | 3,373,107 | 8,508,838 | 8,485,144 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
MALTA.
No. 27-continued.
MALTA.
IMPORTS Therefrom.

| Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abticlege | TBARERNDED sist MARCE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | quantitibe. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of rupers. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | - | © | - | - |  | - | 850 | - | - | $\cdots$ |
|  | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | 150 | 800 | - | - | - |
|  | - | - | - | - |  | 80 | 127 | 110 | 378 | 299 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 38 | ${ }^{23}$ | 4 | 1 | B8 |
|  | - | ${ }^{20}$ | - | - | ${ }^{80}$ | - | 39 | - | - | 160 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 2,163 | 04 | 533 | 73 | 1,862 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 294 | 16 | 221 | 24 | 16 |
|  | 839 | 1,116 | 1,742 | 1,681 | 1,909 | 738 | 748 | 1,221 | 1,225 | 1,424 |
|  | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 | 7 | 18 | 9 | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,668 | 3,631 | 4,360 | 5,043 |  | 718 | 1,573 | 2,627 | 2,729 | 2,873 |
|  | 502 | 1,058 | 913 | 1,665 | 8,015 | 127 | 389 | 254 | 518 | 840 |
|  | - |  | - | - | - | 66s | 535 | 300 | 541 | 78 |
|  | - | - | - |  | - | 4,866 | 4.645 | 6,378 | 5,408 | 8,255 |

EXPORTS Thereto


MALTA-continued.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85. RUSSIA.

No. 27-continued. EXPORTS TaEreto-continued.

| armicles. | TEARSEXDED 818EMARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | quantities. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of ruptes. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Spiees - . - . . Libs. | - | - | 15,792 | - | - | - | - | 895 | - | - |
| Sugar, Refined and ¢nrefined - - Cwt. | 68 |  | - | - | 5,925 | ${ }^{01}$ | - | - | - | 8.370 |
| Wood, Teak - - - Cubic Tons | $\bigcirc$ | 32 | , 25 | ${ }^{31}$ | 1,704 | - | . 719 | 250 | ${ }^{386}$ | ${ }^{17,127}$ |
| anlother Articles nop enumerated - Value |  |  |  |  |  | $\infty$ | 77 | 2,107 | 708 | 2.012 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 400,504 | 704,161 | ${ }^{7} 88,621$ | 1,032,541 | . 441,191 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


RUSSIA.
IMPORTS THEREFROM.

| Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPREES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | - | $\div$ | - | - | - | 11,905 | 22,592 | 9,894 | - | 1,106 |
| Hides and Skins: Skins, Raw : Ras | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 120 | - | - |  |
| Jewellery - - - . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | 142 | - | - | - |
| Risw - $\because \quad \because \quad . \quad . \quad$ Libs | 63,282 | 27,418 | - | - | - | -28,158 | 14,002 | 5 | - | - |
| = Manufacturas: - - - . Yards | 4,194 | $\cdots$ | - | T | 3,792 | - 647 | - | -* | - | 880 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - - Value | - | - | - | $\sim$ | - | 190 | 2 | $=208$ | - - | 75 |
| Totai mismotandiar Importad | - |  | - |  | $\cdots$ | $\begin{array}{r}1.7 \\ \hline 0,209\end{array}$ | 87,058 | 10,188 | - | $\bigcirc$ |

73. 

RUSSIA-continued.
SPaináa (Gibraitaik).

No. 27-continued. EXPORTS Thereta.

| Indian Produck àid Manueactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLBA. | YEARS ENDED 818T MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUṔREE. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 2884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884 | 1885. |
| Cotton, Haw - . - . Lba. | 5,056,912 | i, 805,104 | 4,818,984 | 5,408,848 | 3,810,800 | 100,109 | 45,880 | 123,830 | 134,528 | 105,234 |
| Dyeing and Colouring Materials: <br> Indıgo <br> - Cwt. | 155 | 93 | - | 2 | - | 5,206 | 3,610 | - | 194 | - |
| Grain and Pulse : <br> Wice not in the husk | - | - | - | 40,558 | - | - | - | - | 14,800 | - |
| Jute, Manufactures of : <br> Gunny Bagi (Power-loam) , . No. | 479,868 | 000 | - | - | 70,500 | 12,041 | 18 | - | - | 1400 |
| OII: <br> Vozetable, not Easential - - Gala. | - | 15,742 | - | - | $\rightarrow$ | - | 1,639 | - | - | $\rightarrow$ |
| Sueds - . . . Cwher |  | 210 | 125 | - | 30,003 | 3 | 295 | 56 | - | 13 yis |
| All other Articlen not enumerated; - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 1,025 | . 82 | - | 85 | - 99 |
|  | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | 178,983 | 51,423 | 123,706 | 140,601 | 120,06] |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


SPAIN (Gibractar).
ImPORTS Thererrom.

\& 21975.

SPAIN (Gibraltar)-continued.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85. SPAIN (excluding Gibraltar).

No. 27-continuied.
exports Thrreto.

| Indian Proddce and Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTjCLES. | YEAREXNDED8182 MAROH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Grain and Pulse : <br> Wheal . . . . Cwt. | - | 28,804 | 494,009 | 89,236 | 98,074 | - | 18,428 | 804,456 | 80,294 | * 85, $\quad \cdots 0$ |
| Hides and Skins: <br> Hides, Raw | - | - | - | - | 228 | - | - | - | - | . $\times 1$ |
| Seeds: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Linseed - \% - - - " | - | 38,866 | 43885 | - | - | - | 28,320 | 24,388 | - | - |
| Other Sorts - - * . | - | 4,418 |  | - | 14,148 | - | 2,800 | 8,301 | - | 8,449 |
| Tobacco, Unmanufactured .* . . Lbs. | 81,000 | - | 461,000 | 784,260 | 868,270 | 884 | - | 3,775 | 6,254 | 0,881 |
| Wood, Teak - - - - Cubic Tons | - | 1,687 | 2,085 | 1,139 | - | - | 14,200 | 14,478 | 15,980 | $\sim$ |
| All other Articles noti enumerated . . Value ${ }^{*}$ | - |  |  |  |  | 18 | 88 | 28 | 4 | 117 |
|  | - | - | - |  | - | 402 | 82,801 | 260,838 | 01,541 | 81,778 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


SPAIN (excluding Gibraltar).
IMPORTS Therefrom.


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto.


EXPORTS Thereto.


TURKEY IN EUROPE.
IMPORTS Therefrom.


TURKEY IN EUROPE-continued.
TEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indian Produce ano Mandfactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLEE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALEE IN TENS OT EUPEES |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1685. |
| Chemicals - . . . Value | - | - | $\sim$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | 628 |
| Coffee - . - . . - Lbs. | 3,584 | 448 | 1,680 | 678 | - | 168 | 18 | 64 | 18 | - |
| Ootton: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures: <br> Plece Goods . : . - Yards | 440 | - | - | - | 14,206 | 20 | - | - | - | 48 |
| Dyeing and Colourng Materials: <br> Indugo - - . . Cwt. | 12 | 80 | 38 | 38 | 263 | 250 | 2,027 | 1,091 | 1,248 | 8,381 |
| Other Sorts . . . - " | 35 | - | 17 | 39 | 329 | 30 | - | 18 | 40 | 320 |
| Hides and Skins: <br> Hudes, Raw - | 89 | 134 | 88 | 109 | 140 | 110 | 587 | $8 \times 8$ | 363 | 394 |
| Jewrellery, \&s. - . . - Value | $\rightarrow$ | - | - | - | - | D0 | - | - | 81 | 855 |
| Juto: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Menufuctures of : <br> Gunny Bags (Power-loom) . . No. | 109,600 | - | - | 50 | 103000 | 2,885 | - | - | 8 | 2546 |
| Ouls, İssential - - . . Gals. | 958 | 2,101 | 2,358 | 820 | 900 | 2,888 | 6,325 | 6,516 | 1,850 | 2103 |
| Seeds . - . . Cwt. | 48 | 114 | - | $\cdots$ | 767 | 28 | 79 | - | - | 818 |
| Spres - - . - Lhs. | 17,200 | 616 | 6,266 | 11,218 | 3,667 | 816 | 181 | 220 | 450 | 1,140 |
| All othor Articles uot enumerated . . Value | - | - | - | $\sim$ | - | 377 | 959 | COH | 835 | 622 |
| - Total Exports, Imdian Produce and -$\}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 7,057 | 0,926 | 8,770 | 4,596 | 25,818 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.
No. 27-continued.

## OTHER COUNTRIES IN EUROPE.*

Imports Therfriong.

| Mirchardige |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABticles. | YAARS ENDED SISYMARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUantitibs. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of rupers. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Books and Pronted Mattor (Including } \\ \text { Maps aud Cliartu) }\end{array}\right)$ Cwt. | 11 | - | 16 | 8 | - | 91 | 5 | 200 | 158 | 8 |
| Enquors <br> . . . . . Gala | 50 | 18 | - | - | - | 32 | 28 | - | - | - |
| Winees and Liqueura - | 241 | 1,212 | 608 | 641 | 8 | 140 | 478 | 896 | 262 | 8 |
| Tobnoco, Manufactured - . - Lba. | 200 | 1,080 | 2,677 | 1,518 | - | 50 | 288 | 616 | 116 | - |
| All other Articles not enumerated - Valno | - | - |  | - | - | 17 | 188 | 300 | 24 | 75 |
| Total Mbrciamdier imporfid - - | - | - | - | - | - | 339 | 891 | 1,351 | 660 | ${ }_{\text {B5 }}$ |

exports Thereto.

| ARTICLES. | YEARSENDED sist MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | QUANTITIKS. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apprel (Including Haberdnshery, Mil- linery, ko., but not Hosiery) , Value | - | - | - | - | - | 35 | 77 | 9 | 60 | 80 |
| Coir: <br> Manufactures of (ezoluding Rope) - Cwt. | 481 | 4885 | 2,60\% | 982 | 11,879 | 295 | 2,790 | 7,817 | 095 | 8,873 |
| Cotton, Raw . - . Lba- | 1,941,032 | 413,958 | 1,007,088 | 520,800 | 805,600 | 58,295 | 9,297 | 39,832 | 18,925 | 19,800 |
| Dyeing and Coloumng Materials : <br> Indigo <br> - Cwt. | 67 | 94 | 50 | 47 | 64 | 9,570 | 3,500 | 2,000 | 1,280 | 2,200 |
| Grain and Pulae: <br> Buce, not in the husk | 79 | 18,146 | 85,195 | - | 439 | 58 | 4,255 | 6,299 | - | 188 |
| Wheat - - . - . | 78 | 40,658 | 26,979 | 55,011 | 5,425 | 83 | 20,650 | 9,441 | 20.518 | \%,658 |
| Hides and Skins - . . - " | - | 152 | 396 | 4 | 28 | - | 668 | 875 | 10 | b7 |
| Jowellery, to. - . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 98 | 1,068 | 27 | 40 |
| Seeds: <br> Bape - .- . . . . Cwt | - | - | - | 4,910 | - | - | - | - | 3,278 | - |
| All other Artioles not enumerated . . Value | $\cdots$ | - | - |  | - | 118 | 580 | 262 | 247 | 437 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Total Emports Indiar Prodvce and } \\ \text { Mandpacturbe }\end{array}\right\}$ | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 61,837 | 41,903 | 67,098 | 41,038 | 34.3s1 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


No. 27-continued.

## UNITED STATES.

IMPORTS Therefrom.


No. 27-continued.
exports Thereto.

| Indiar Produce amd Manufactukes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| articles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS Of RUPEES. - |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 80,790 | 30,298 | 48,199 | 94,288 | 30,465 | 307,251 | 648,560 | 797,205 | 659,405 | 603,022 |
| Grain and Pulse: <br> Ruce, not in the husk . . Cwt. | 20,801 | 33,400 | 45,001 | - | 69 | 10,453 | 11,535 | 15,643 | - | 38 |
| Gumn and Resins : <br> Outch |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 97,889 | 48,580 | 25,463 | 67,568 | $\left\{{ }^{-}\right.$ | $\} 144,028$ | 68,071 | 89,264 | 90,15 |  |
| Other - | - | ${ }^{27}$ | 16 | $=$ |  | - | ${ }^{2}$ | 24 | - |  |
|  | 111,170 | 87,871 | 104,25\% | 100,094 | 116,987 | 257,461 | 184,04s | 237,665 | 256,222 | $:$ |
|  |  | 39 |  | - |  | 72 |  | 294 | - | $\rightarrow$ |
|  | 38,775 | 24,889 | 88,981 | 35,169 | 21,719 | 209,128 | 159,644 | 292,m6 | $\begin{aligned} & 241,418 \\ & 193,790 \end{aligned}$ | 167,477 |
|  | 17,419 | 19,824 | 28,340 | 17,388 | 14,165 | 208,879 | 21,391 | 398,894 |  | 162,781 |
|  | 168,587 | 138,616 | 161,64s | 158,610 | 153,871 | 670,540 | 575,169 | 806,209 | 692, ${ }^{\text {438 }}$ | 611,201 |
|  | $\overline{1,065,709}$ | $\overrightarrow{\mathbf{1}, 431,014}$ | 2,002,731 | $1,244086$ |  | 263 | 507 | ${ }^{-18}$ |  | 4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | $1,728,193$ | 540,858 | ${ }^{675,788}$ | 815847 | 562,973 | 718,417 |
| Manufactures of;: | 18,506,008 | 5,94,500 | 10,632,100 | 15,885,070 | 17,789,830 | 253,057 | 87,76s | 164,406 | 182,94 | 179,595 |
|  | 854,750 | 150,000 | 112,500 | 878,000 | 4,401,000 | 10,079 | 2,8254,409 | 4,287 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,425 \\ .22,219 \end{array}$ | 41,888 |
|  | 2,564,500 | 366,200 | 2,160,800 |  |  | 30,345 |  |  |  | 80,770 |
|  | 504 |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | $\cdots-$ |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 203,932 | \% 8.865 | 19843 | 217,001 | 302761 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dys . - . . . . | 286 | 29024660 | 62038,891 | 19816,810 | 9081,158 |  | - 500 | - 840 | 200 | 99 |
| hemi. | 27,145 |  |  |  |  | 815,998 | 188,30s | . 208,213 | 101,504 | 95, 384- |
| Other Sorts . . | - |  |  |  | - | $\therefore$ | 144 |  | $\bigcirc$ |  |
| Total - | 29,528 | 87,600 | 97,380 | 18,170 | 88,387 | 200,754 | 200,900 | 28478 | * 108,178 | 100,352 |
| Metals - . - . Cwt. | 99 | 5431 | 48 <br> 48 <br> 8 | 84191 |  | 688855 | (808 | 4941,069 | 1,1645,798 | 8576,981 |
| Mica (commercially called Talo) - " * | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 27-continued. EXPORTS Thurevo-cóntinued.

| Indian Producz and Mandfactires-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YEARSEMDED S18T MAECH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIEs. |  |  |  |  | VALUE in tens of rupies. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | 818 | 2,356 | - | - | - | 831 | c.4es | - | - | - |
| Vegetable, not Essential: . . . | 21,063 | 44,713 | 50,846 | 33,764 | 85,885 | 2,250 | 4,378 | 56812 | 3.298 | 8,209 |
| Cocoanzit * . . . | 13,100 | 54,002 | 5,73s | -- | 14,364 | 1,224 | B,072 | 000 | - | 1,3ss |
| Hags and other Materials for making Paper Owt. | 41,270 | 40,328 | 78,921 | 72,535 | 81,586 | 14,830 | 14,638 | 27,483 | 88.100 | 39,440 |
| Şaitpetre - - - . . | 86,71 | 103,278 | 103,883 | 84,723 | 106,225 | 85,018 | 108,76 | 108, 978 | 88,441 | 108, 02 |
| Seeds: Castor | - | 34,387 | 15 | 2,006 | 70,404 | - | 34,000 | ${ }^{1}$ | 1,108 | 30,468 |
| Linseed - . . . . | 397,586 | 293,464 | 318,581 | 1,086,199 | 1,231,43y | 2010,100 | 197,808 | 154,438 | 862,801 | 870,808 |
| Mustard - | 1,645 | 2402 | 2,983 | ${ }^{675}$ | 3,164 | 2,098 | 1,420 | 1,780 | 478 | 2,070 |
| Titateer Sorts . | ${ }^{55}$ | 274 | 159 | 178 | 18 | 110 | 515 | 874 | 808 | 18 |
| Total - . - . | 399,286 | 330,526 | 881,688 | 2,089,058 | 1,805,021 | 250,998 | 189,887 | 166,500 | ${ }^{104,861}$ | 700,41 |
|  | - | -- | 8 | - | 10 | - | - | 2 | - | 7 |
| Manufactures of - - - Yards | 27,172 | 10,711 | 31,471 | 36,829 | 37,764 | 3,078 | 1,340 | 8,388 | 84868 | 8,798 |
|  | 20,390 | 23,338 | 5,988 | 14,774 | 9,904 | 6,768 | 7,883 | 2,884 | 4,874 | 2848 |
| Gingor - . . - " | 103,824 | 248138 | 88,588 | 224,000 | 407,200 | 1,004 | 2,782 | 838 | 3,000 | 6,110 |
| Other Sorts - - - . | - | 17,500 | 185,049 | 40,238 | 23,620 | - | 94 | 1,886 | 810 | 208 |
| Sugar, Beifined and Unrefined . - Cwt | - | - | - | - | 44,065 | - | $\sim$ | - | - | 19,800 |
| Tea - . - . . Lbs. | 88,697 | 187,302 | 678,607 | 198,612 | 274,878 | 2,987 | 14,839 | 61,377 | 13,781 | 12,402 |
| Wood, Ornamental (Sandal) - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,087 | 178 | - | - |
| Wool :- <br> Raw - . . . Lbs. | 24,590 | 29,688 | 205,068 | 53,408 | 36,624 | 1,563 | 768 | 6,826 | 1,638 | 1,0w |
| Manufactures of - - - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 4,875 | 2,398 | 13,688 | 8,451 | 4,018 |
| All other articles not enumernted - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,208 | 1,030 | 749 | 1,502 | 1,033 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 2,808,681 | 2,881,827 | 8,910,440 | 2,002,388 | 8,453,278 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| ARTICLES. | YEAREENDED'81s' MAECH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TRNS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881 | 1882. | 1883: | 1884. | 1885. | 1881: | 1882. | 1882. | ${ }^{\circ} 1884$. | 1885. |
|  | -1,080 | -700 | 2,436 | - | - | 25 318 | 5 210 | $\begin{array}{r}85 \\ \hline 88\end{array}$ | 418 460 | 273 $\mathbf{2 , 2 0 0}$ |
| Instruments and Apparatus: Scientific, Phlosopheal, \&c. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - 515 | A | + - | 20 |
| Ivors, Unmanufiotureat Lbs, | - | - | - | - | 2,289 | - | - | - | - | 1,188 |
| Machinery and Millwork, Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,400 |
| Manures * . - Tons |  | 20 | - | $\cdots$ | - | 759 | 200 | - | - | - |
| Metals - . ${ }^{\text {cwit }}$ | 68,015 | 78,524 | 131,038 | 108,968 | 61,088 | 11,025 | 10,777 | 24,662 | 18,038 | 9,415 |
| Provisions . . $"$ | 9 | 102 | - | 188 |  |  |  | - | 119 | '1,270 |
| Shelle and Cowries - Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - ${ }^{333}$ | - |  | - |
| Spices - - - . lbs. | - | 45,322 | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | - |
| Woil, Manufactures of , . itaiue | - | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | $2 \pi$ | 1,072 | 359 | 350 |
| All other Artucles not enumerated | - | - | -- | - | - | 204 | 348 | 823 | 910 | 387 |
| Total Foreiga Merchandise Exported | - | - | - |  |  | 12534 | 138008 | 24,73 | 20,305 | 15,600 |
|  |  | - |  | - | . - | 2018,2\% | 2036,493 | 3,542979 | 2,102580 | 8,468,947 |

Ṅo. 27-continued.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

IMPORTS Teferfrom.

| Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABticles. | YEARS ENDED S1st MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Building and Engineering Materials - Cwt. | 8,571 | - | - | - | - | 600 | - | - | - | - |
| Coal - . . . - Tons | 28 | - | 1,405 | 148 | 88 | 36 | - | 8,769 | 180 | 83 |
| Metal : <br> Copper • . . . . - Cwt. | 85 | - | 115 | 220 | - | 237 | $\sim$ | 325 | 590 | - |
| Provisione - - - | 145 | 3 | 71 | 850 | 120 | 281 | 6 | 160 | 388 | 214 |
| Wood, Manufactures of - - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 2,024 | - | 35 | 52 | 10 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - . | - | - | - | - | - | 102 | 70 | 285 | 260 | 1,104 |
| Totay Merchandian Imported | - | - | - | - | - | 4,180 | 76 | 3,564 | 1,459 | 2,501 |

EXPORTS Thereto.


SOUTH AMERICA-continued.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
WEST INDIES.
No. 27-continued.
exports Thereto-continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{Forejgin Product and Mandfacturge.} <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{ARTIOLES.} \& \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{YRARS ENDED 81日S MAROEII} <br>
\hline \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{Quantitles.} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{VALUE IN TENS OV RUPEES} <br>
\hline \& 1881. \& 1882. \& 1833. \& 1884. \& 1885. \& 1881. \& 1882. \& 1883. \& 1884. \& 1885. <br>
\hline Apparel (inciucing Haberdzshery, Milli-\} Value nery, \&c., but not Hosiery) \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 1,286 \& - \& 80 <br>
\hline Hardware and Cutlery (including Plated- $\}$ " \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& ${ }^{8}$ \& 260 \& 200 <br>
\hline Liquors - - . - Gals. \& - \& - \& 114 \& 88 \& ${ }^{561}$ \& - \& - \& 84 \& 63 \& - 235 <br>
\hline Wool, Manufactures of - - Value \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 24 \& \& , <br>
\hline All other Artioles not enumerated \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& .16 \& 15 \& 258 \& 29 \& 181 <br>
\hline Total Foreign Merchandise exported \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 16 \& 15 \& L,808 \& 248 \& 1,086 <br>

\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Grand Totar Exports, Ifdian and Forkign <br>

\end{tabular} \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 288,438 \& 200,387 \& 278,580 \& 437,886 \& 804,007 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

WEST INDIES (inclitding Brimise).
IMPORTS Therefrom.


Exports Thereto.

| Indian Produce and Mandpactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YRARG'RNDED 81gr MARCE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | quantitims. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of rupers. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Grain and Pulse: <br> Rice, not in the hask . . . Cwt, Other Sorts - | 226,407 4,525 | 446,481 8,501 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{4 1 1 , 0 2 1} \\ & \hline \quad \mathrm{b}, 656 \end{aligned}$ | 311,754 5,383 | 318,727 8,087 | $\begin{gathered} 80,5150 \\ 1,0055 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 134,085 \\ & 28405 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 125,461 } \\ 2,078 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 118,216 \\ 1,880 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 130,850 \\ 2, \times 87 \end{array}$ |
| Total . . . | 230,732 | 454,932 | 416,677 | 817,087 | 8227,794 | 82,965 | 137,544 | 127,529 | 118,098 | 138, 887 |
| Oils: <br> Vegetable, not Essontial - . . Gals. | 188 | 2007 | 1,124 | 638 | 2,007 | 28 | 188 | 183 | 128 | 224 |
| Provisions . . - . - Cwt. | 73 | 298 | 177 | 417 | 568 | 297 | 1,242 | 719 | 1,430 | 2928 |
| Saltpetre - . . . . . | - | 8,206 | - | - | - | - | 2,044 | - | - | - |
| All other Articles not enumerated - Valne | 2,564 | 2.796 | 1,000 | - | - | 159 250 | 287 | 100 | - 77 | - |
|  | $\cdots$ | $\rightarrow$ | $\square$ | - | - | 88.989 | 141,407 | 188,005 | 119,834 | 235,002 |

YEARS 1880-81 to 1884-85.
WEST INDIES--continued. EAST COAST OF AFRICA-Mozambique.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreigy Producr and Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABTICLEE. | (EARS ENDED S1bi MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantitiss. |  |  |  |  | falug in tens of rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Total Porougn Merchandise Exported | - | - | - | - | - | 94 | - | 139 | 129 | 378 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 83083 | 141,407 | 128,844 | 119,063 | 136,280 |

EAST COAST OF AFRICA-Mozambique.
IMPORTS Therefrom.


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto,

| Indian Prondce and Mandfactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUR IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparet (including Haberdashery, Milli- $\}$ Value | - | - | - | - | - | 048 | 887 | 1,148 | 2,142 | 1,056 |
| Cabinet-ware and Furniture - - - | - | - | - | - | - | 408 | 456 | 408 | 424 | 478 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (ex- } \\ & \text { cluding Jute) } \end{aligned}$ | 128 | 68 | - 90 | 44 | 81 | 503 | 138 | 169 | 238 | 4\% |
| Cotton: <br> Raw - | 2 | 8 | 35 | 8 | 33 | 6 | 4 | 58 | 7 | 79 |
| Twist and Yarn . - . - Lbb. | 828 | 8 | - | 200 | 20 | 19 | 1 | - | 9 | 1 |
| Manufactures: - . - Yards | 6,336,531 | 2,871,995 | 4,222,587 | 6,100,987 | 6,310,068 | 76,697 | 82,020 | 45,099 | 67,767 | 47,500 |
| * Handkerchiefs and Shawls $\quad$ in the piece - No. | 24,606 | 23,529 | 42,345 | 11,382 | 10,854 | 1,065 | 1,030 | 1,461 | 818 | 461 |
| Other Sorts - - . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 121 | 168 | 148 | 170 | 538 |
| Fruits and Vegetables - - . - | - | - | - | - | - | 220 | 214 | 248 | 811 | 208 |
| Grain and Pulse: <br> Bice, not in the husk - - . Cwt. | 13,082 | 20,028 | 15,028 | 22,419 | 17,456 | 6,500 | 8,098 | 8,188 | 10,370 | 8,451 |
| Other Sorts . . . . " | 952 | 1,098 | 2,460 | 1,785 | 2,234 | 418 | 487 | 669 | 723 | 725 |
| Jute, Manufactures of : <br> Power-loom - - No. | 208,440 | 57,600 | 143,500 | 156,500 | 238,874 | 6,020 | 1,652 | 8,234 | 8,814 | 4,218 |
| Gunny Bags - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hand-loom . . }\end{aligned}$ | 750 |  | - | - | - | 24 | - |  | - |  |
| Metals . . . . . - Cwt. | 412 | 809 | 454 | 288 | 462 | 855 | 699 | 936 | 678 | 89 |
| Oils - - . - . Gals. | 1,481 | 1,484 | 1,649 | 1,005 | 1,216 | 168 | 281 | 198 | 118 | 138 |
| Provisions . . . - - Cwt. | 557 | 2,091 | 1,388 | 1,514 | 1,686 | 925 | 2,472 | 2,487 | 2,870 | 8,683 |
| Seeds - - . . - - " | 396 | 458 | 349 | 184 | 278 | 556 | 430 | 281 | 106 | 255 |
| Sulk: <br> Manufaetures of . . . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 218 | say | 453 | 192 | 86 |
| Spices: <br> Betelnuts - . . . . Lbs. | 70,420 | 28,708 | 50,260 | 47,964 | 4, 4 ,007 | 738 | 308 | 650 | 589 | 674 |
| Other Sorts - - . - . | 21,696 | 12,027 | 13,906 | 18,409 | 14,166 | 410 | 900 | 858 | 969 | 801 |
| Sugur, Refined and Unrefined - - Cwt. | 28 | 64 | 211 | 75 | 224 | 88 | 78 | 207 | 90 | 188 |
| All other Articles not enumerated . . Falue | - | - | - | - | - | 1,467 | 1,524 | 1,255 | 1,408 | 2,028 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Tonat Exports, Thdian Producz and } \\ \text { Manuracteras }\end{array}\right\}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 97,088 | 60,387 | 60,585 | 81,248 | 72,075 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Produga and Mantfactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Articles. | - TEARGENDED Blemmaroh. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTItiEs. |  |  |  |  | Vaxue tin tens of rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | - 14,240 i/26 | - | -12408 8 | 7 7888 86 | $\begin{array}{r}- \\ \hline 8898 \\ \hline 800\end{array}$ | 4,508 439 1 | 978 118 14 | $\begin{array}{r}929 \\ 985 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 680 272 8 | 1,067 324 34 |
| Cotton Manufactures : <br> Piece Goods : <br> Grey (UnbleaOhed) ' . . . Yards <br> White (Bleached) <br> Coloured, Printed or Dyed <br> Handkerchiefs and Shawls in the piece No. <br> Other Sorts $\qquad$ $\qquad$ - Value | $\begin{array}{r} 1,110,278 \\ 140,549 \\ 3,089,379 \\ 627,401 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,200,404 \\ 88,145 \\ 1,701,265 \\ 579,165 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,407,726 \\ 96,507 \\ 2,928,672 \\ 738,769 \end{array}$ | 994,271 $12 \& 446$ $2,291,348$ 724,888 - | 750,139 1018888 996,021 348,189 - | $\begin{gathered} 12,558 \\ 2,403 \\ 44,888 \\ 7,607 \\ 1,888 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,2050 \\ 1,038 \\ 20,279 \\ 8,505 \\ 962 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,184 \\ 1,851 \\ 46,241 \\ 10,254 \\ 851 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,028 \\ 2,048 \\ 37,134 \\ 8,708 \\ 678 \end{array}$ | 8,707 1,885 16,584 4008 808 |
| Total : . . . | - | - | - | - | - - | 88,943 | 50,313 | 75,181 | 68,780 | ${ }^{31889}$ |

ẎEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85. EAST COAST OF AFRICA-MozambiquR-continued. EAST COAST OF AFRICA-Zanzibar.

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS TaERETO-continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|c|}{Foreign Producr amd Manupactureg-continued.} \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{ARTICLES.} \& \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{YHARSENDRD 31GTMARCH.} \\
\hline \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{quantities.} \& \multicolumn{5}{|c|}{VALUE in tens of rupers.} \\
\hline \& 1881. \& 1882. \& 1883. \& 1884. \& 1885. \& 1881. \& 1882. \& 1883. \& 1884. \& 1885. \\
\hline Druga and Medicinee (oxcluding Chemioela) Value
Earthenwere and Porcelain - . - . \& - \& - \& \& - \& - \& 147
2,818 \& 202
1,024 \& 187
988 \& 187
985 \& 11
151
1,094 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Glass: \\
Boada and Faise Pearls . - . Cwt. \\
Other Borts . . . . . Value
\end{tabular} \& 1,057
- \& \({ }^{823}\) \& - 772 \& 1,253
- \& 913
\(-\quad\). \& 5,048 \& 3840
758 \& 3,649

515 \& 5,403
515 \& 4855
671 <br>

\hline $$
\begin{array}{|c}
\underset{\text { Hardware and Catlery (including Plated. }}{\text { ware }} \text {, }
\end{array}
$$ \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 2,204 \& 2285 \& 1,894 \& 2,054 \& 2,188 <br>

\hline Leather - . . - . . \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 77 \& 684 \& 491 \& 1,199 \& 981 <br>

\hline | Metals : |
| :--- |
| Iron - . . . . . Cwt. | \& 1,194 \& 768 \& 1,505 \& 1,387 \& 1,673 \& 609 \& 400 \& 942 \& 880 \& 963 <br>

\hline Unenumerated - - . \& 211 \& 194 \& 141 \& 301 \& 108 \& 911 \& 850 \& 538 \& 854 \& 246 <br>
\hline Paint and Colours - - - Valne \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 218 \& 236 \& 201 \& 338 \& 418 <br>
\hline Provigons - . . - - Cwt. \& 1,739 \& ${ }^{978}$ \& 1,985 \& 1,583 \& 1,117 \& 1,666 \& 1,021 \& 1,745 \& 1,628 \& 1,779 <br>
\hline Silk, Raw - - - - . Lba. \& 12 \& 30 \& 18 \& 24 \& 18 \& 15 \& 32 \& 14 \& 23 \& 11 <br>
\hline Manuftuctures of - - - Value \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 510 \& 796 \& ${ }^{335}$ \& 597 \& 255 <br>
\hline Sugar, Befined, dc. - . - ${ }^{\text {cmt. }}$ \& 8,257 \& 1,930 \& 3,05s \& 2.362 \& 8,672 \& 4,045 \& 3,568 \& 6,227 \& 3,817 \& 4,729 <br>
\hline Tee . . . . . Lbs. \& 13,978 \& 7,96i \& 14,755 \& 11,893 \& 15,824 \& 1,418 \& 784 \& 1,947 \& 1,096 \& 1,503 <br>
\hline Umbrellas - - . - . No. \& 7,659 \& 6,778 \& 9,204 \& 6.509 \& 9,738 \& 849 \& 691 \& 896 \& 529 \& 811 <br>
\hline Wool: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& - \& <br>

\hline | Manutactures of: |
| :--- |
| Pleoe Goods . . . - Yards | \& 21,608 \& 14,065 \& 11,884 \& 15,401 \& 14,345 \& 2,511 \& 2,008 \& 1.392 \& . 1,509 \& 1,596 <br>

\hline Other Sorta . . . . Valne \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 165 \& 8 \& 81 \& 7 \& 72 <br>
\hline All other Articles not enumerated \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 3,654 \& 3,222 \& 8,938 \& 2,684 \& 3,446 <br>
\hline Total Foreign Merchandise Exported \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 90,254 \& 74,245 \& -99,863 \& 83,958 \& 68,211 <br>

\hline $$
\left.\begin{array}{l}
\text { Grand Total Rxports, indiar and } \\
\text { Forbign Mbrchandis. }
\end{array}\right\}
$$ \& - \& - \& - \& - \& - \& 196,342 \& 124,603 \& 186,428 \& 165,206 \& 129,286 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## EaST COAST OF AFRICA-Zanzibar.

IMPORTS Therefrom.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto.


YEARS 1880-81 ro 1884~85.
Zanzibar-continued.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Indian Proddce and Mandfacturis-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AHTICLES. | YRARS ENDED SIAT MAECH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | Value in tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1889. | 1889. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oils: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Essential - . . - . Gals, | 2,637 | 1,871 | 1,081 | 8,970 | 620 | 1,086 | 860 | 878 | 909 | 218 |
| Vegetable, not Essential - - > | 3,876 | 6,467 | 8,002 | 2,902 | 3,867 | 415 | 716 | 890 | - 858 | 440 |
| Opium - - - - Cwt. | 19 | 82 | 21 | 18 | 7 | 2,580 | 2,705 | 2,810 | 1,863 | 702 |
| Perfumery (other than Musk) - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 797 | 738 | 678 | 657 | 858 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total - - " | 402,888 | 346,052 | 628,085 | 978,628 | 1,238,972 | 4,888 | 3,161 | 7,750 | 6,978 | 9,869 |
| Sceds : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Essential - - - Cwt. | 1,941 | 1,168 | 1,278 | 1,157 | 1,278 | 8,620 | 1,466 | 1,970 | 1,469 | 1,582 |
| Other Sorts - - - " | 486 | 285 | 224 | 198 | 208 | 248 | 124 | 120 | 96 | 110 |
| Silk: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prece Goods - - Yards | 13,049 | 14,464 | 10,009 | 6,792 | 2,387 | 1,517 | 1,788 | 1,117 | 710 | 308 |
| Mused Goods of Silk with other Ma- terals, | 26,361 | 16,541 | 18,739 | 10,761 | 2,952 | 2,215 | 2,739 | 8,508 | 2,422 | 228 |
| Other Sorts - . . . Libs, | 16 | 81 | 105 | - |  | 8 | ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{BB}$ | ${ }_{68} 8$ |  |  |
| Soap - - - - Owt. | 388 | 818 | - | 14 | 338 | 569 | 502 | - 65 | 18 | 201 |
| Stices: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Betelnuts - - . - Libs. | 138,243 | 164,646 | 106,394 | 171,419 | 59,111 | 1,224 | 1,228 | 878 | 2,016 | 848 |
| Pepper - - - - . | 110,176 | 87,684 | 77,140 | 70,212 | 27,882 | 2,340 | 2,042 | - 2,865 | 2,204 | 92 |
| Other Sorts - - - - | 70,454 | 33,003 | 23,2\% | 44,299 | 45,870 | 1,824 | 850 | 1,038 | 1,464 | 1;11 |
| Sugar, Refined and Unrefined - - Cwt. | 368 | 268 | 420 | 503 | 220 | 785 | 402 | exs | 780 | 350 |
| Wood: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teak - - - - Cubic Tons | 40 | 48 | 319 | 414 | 148 | 429 | 880 | 1,746 | 7,820 | 1,874 |
| Other Timber - - . . Tons | 5 | 186 | 2 | 84 | 8 | 61 | 638 | 84 | 1,918 | 38 |
| Ornamental - . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 297 | 285 | - 185 | 368 | 45 |
| Manufactures of | - | - | - | - | - | 1,006 | 1,585 | 8,945 | 8,945 | 1,828 |
| Wool : <br> Manufactures of: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shawls - - - - No.. | 108 | 141 | 257 | 218 | 820 | 248 | 740 | 1,062 | 687 | 1,109 |
| Other Sorts - - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 14 | 64 | - 5 | : 28 | 60 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - . | - | - | - | - | - | 896 | 1,007 | 1,057 | - 1,057 | 2000 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Potal Exports, Indian Prodecr and } \\ \text { Manupactures }\end{array}\right\}$ | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 188,711 | 181,185 | 248,299 | 205,608 | 290,015 |

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS TEERETO-continued.

| Foreign Produce and Mandfactideg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES, | YEARSENDED S18TMARCR. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | - | - | - | - | - | 144,585 | 112,434 | 124,001 | 110,793 | 67,120 |
| Drugs and Medioines (excluding Chemicals) ValueDyeing and Colouring Materials . . Cwt.Earthenware and Porvelsin . . . Valus | - | - | - | - | - | 822 | 894 | 751 | 680 | 806 |
|  | 37 | 9 | - 48 | 20 | 49 | 731 | 137 | 638 | 320 | 348 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 373 | 450 | 383 | 696 | 457 |
| Glass <br> Beads and Yalse Pearls - . . Cwt. | 151 | 236 | 169 | 813 | 166 | 673 | 866 | 1,002 | 2,489 | -54 |
| Other Ware - . . . Value |  | - | - | - | - | 686 | 1,425 | 1,113 | 1,230 | 706 |
| Grain and Pulse . . . . Cwt. | 42 | - | - | 354 | 2,487 | 20 |  |  | 89 | 988 |
| Gums and Resins | 280 | 222 | 838 | 272 | 192 | 544 | 442 | 699 | 593 | 364 |
| Hardware and Cutlory (including Plated- ware) Value | - | - | - | - | - | 3,586 | 2,227 | 2,733 | 3,692 | 2,092 |
| Jewellery, \&c. - - . . | - | - | - | - | - | 728 | 215 | 507 | - 487 | 18 |
| Leather - . | - | - | - | - | - | 173 | 425 | 487 | 66 | 121 |
| Metals: Iron . . . . . Cwt. | 3,989 | 5,249 | 4,559 | 3,287 | 3,897 | 2,447 | 3,181 | 3,101 | 2,147 | 2,984 |
| Unenumerated | 585 | 181 | S80 | 536 | 178 | 1,640 | 570 | 889 | 1,488 | 438 |
| Total - - . | 4,518 | 5,484 | 4,839 | 3,768 | 4,070 | 4,087 | 3,701 | 3990 | 3,579 | 8,417 |
| Oils : | 63,693 | 25,138 | 120149 | 319881 | $\begin{array}{r} 12,956 \\ 327 \end{array}$ | 2,66087 | 1,265 | 6 | $\begin{array}{r}14 \\ \\ \hline 03\end{array}$ | $\ldots$ |
| Mineral : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kerosine - . - Gals: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 518 |
| Other kinds . . . | 518 | 218 |  |  |  |  | 54 | 31 |  | 44 |
| Paints and Coloura - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 174 | 217 | 177 | 275 | 356 |
| Perfumery (other than Musk) - " | - | - | - | - | - | 678 | 775 | 959 | 784 | 973 |
| Provisions - - Cwt. | 3,409 | 1,101 | 2,187 | 5,148 | 3,288 | 8,451 | 1,183 | 1,669 | 3,075 | 2,057 |
| Sulk: ${ }_{\text {Ruw }}$ - . . . . Lbs. | 2,498 | 3,347 | 3,608 | 2,136 | 2663 | 1,735 | 2,139 | 2,288 |  |  |
| Manufactures of: <br> Pleoe Goods <br> - - Yards | 32,813 | 34,590 | 30,887 | 28,673 | 19,29] | 3,438 | 3,893 | 3,064 | 1,401 | 1,353 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Mixed Goods of Silk with other Mar } \\ \text { terials }\end{array}\right\}$ | 4,310 | $289$ | 8,005 | 47,811 | 38,855 | 710 | 88 | 543 | 2884 | 2,017 |
| Other Sorts - . . . Lbs. |  |  | 168 | 145 |  | 60 | 14 | $119$ | 8183 |  |
| Soap of all Kınds - - - - Cwt. | 94 | 562 |  |  | . 56 | 208 | 696 | 42 | - 31 |  |
| Sugar, Refined, ec. - . . : n | 8,477 | 3,401 | 3,328 | 3,712 | 4,736 | 7,005 | 6,778 | 6,139 | $8 \times 1$ | +7882 |
| Tere - . . - . . Lbs, | -8,85\% | 4,685$\mathbf{8 4 , 9 9 7}$ | 5.886 | 6,816 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,470 \\ \hline 8,967 \end{array}$ | 638 | 276 | 278 | 293 | M 690 |
| Umbrellias - . - . . No. | 20,099 |  | 24,303 | 24,036 |  | 1,863 | $2200$ | 1,670 | 1,664 |  |
| A 21275. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

EAST COAST ÓF AFRICA-ZANzTBAR-contimued. YEARS 1880-81 тo 1884-85. cape of GOOD HOPE-(including Port Eluzabetr).

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Producr and Mandfactureg-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YEARESNDED 8ist MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures of : <br> Piece Goods | 18,080 | 10,225 | 12,742 | 8,814 | 10,557 | 1,488 | 997 | 1,258 | 618 | * 817 |
| Other Sorts . . . - Value | - | - | - |  | - | 758 | 478 | 618 | 015 | 076 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - - " | - | - | - | - | - | 3,808 | - 3,815 | 88810 | 8,214 | 2,809 |
| * Total Foreign Merchandise Exported | - | - | - | - | - | 190,210 | 154,054 | 161,055 | 161,314 | 109480 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 378,921 | 858,139 | 415,884 | 424,828 | 808,695 |

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (including Port Elizabetr).
IMPORTS Therefrom.


EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indian Produce and Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | TEARERMDED8189 MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparel (includng Haberdsshery, Milli-\} Value a nery, ic., buty not Hosiery) Ooir: <br> Unmanufactured - . . Cwt. <br> Manufactures of (excluding Rope) | - 887 $\pm$ $\pm$ | - - - | - | - 048 - | $\stackrel{+}{-}$ | -92 $\because \quad$ $\square$ 510 242 | . $\begin{array}{r}70 \\ . \\ \hline-\end{array}$ | 390 <br> - <br> 744 | $\underbrace{888}$ | - ${ }^{293}$ |

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.

> CAPE OF GOOD HOPE-
> (including POBr ELuzABETE)-continued.

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Forbign Prodice and Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Artiolis. | yearsmadidstimabch. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | quantitics. |  |  |  |  | valus in trns of ruprbs. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 188. | 1885. |
| Canes and Rattans . . Cwt. Coir: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{* 3}$ |  | ${ }^{20}$ |
|  | - | - | 48 | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{668}$ | - | - |
|  | - | 238 | $=$ | - | - | - | cos | - | - | - |
| all other Arioles not enumented .- value | - | - | - | - | - | 819 | ${ }^{588}$ | ${ }^{80} 8$ | 198 | 215 |
| Total Foreign Mererhandise Exported | - | - | - | - | - | 1.96 | 4,012 | 2,91 | 1288 | 25 |
|  | - | -: | - | - | - | 12 lec | ${ }^{26}, 18$ | 7,500 | ${ }^{185,688}$ | 48380 |

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 27-continued.
EGYPT.
IMPORTS Therefrom.

| Mergandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLEA. | THABEENDED SISIMAECE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of mupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1889. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparal (including Fabordashory, Milli-\} Palue nary, do., but not Hosiery) <br> Bonks and Printod Matter (including\} Cwt. Maps and Charts) Clooks and Watohes <br> Corals, Beal <br> Cotton: <br> Raw <br> Twist and Yam <br> Ootton, Manutnetures : <br> Pieoo Croods: <br> White (Bleached) . . , Yards <br> Coloured, Printed or Dyed | - | - | - | -. | - | 7,057 | 4265 | 16,950 | 19,912 | 13,040 |
|  | 39 | 21 | 87 | 202 | 148 | 09 | 4 | B60 | 1.027 | - 8.54 |
|  | 147 | $s$ | 2,004 | 318 | 177 | 27 | 18 | 2.158 | 480 | 238 |
|  | 387 | 876 | 005 | 2,578 | ns | 74 | 70 | 027 | 2.384 | 359 |
|  | *38 | 291 | 308 | - | - | 407 | 240 | 488 | - | - |
|  | - | 828,328 | - | - | - | - | 7,189 | - | - | - |
|  | - | - | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | . 185 |  |  |
|  | - | $\begin{gathered} 28,980 \\ 0,060 \end{gathered}$ | - | -1,880 | 80 2,181 | - 71 | 370 191 | - 84 | - 0 | - $\begin{array}{r}0 \\ 80\end{array}$ |
|  | 1,310 | 38,630 | 15,815 | 1,880 | 2,162 | 78 | 401 | 24 | 08 | 6 |
| Drugs and Modicines (exoluding Chemicals) Vnlue | - | - | - | - | - | 2,557 | 2,614 | 8.930 | asab | 8304 |
| Dyeing and ©plouring Materinla : .SaffenOther Sort $\quad \therefore \quad$. | - | - | - | 8 | - | - | - | -5 | 000 | $\cdots$ |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 80 | 1 | , - ? | - 819 | 77 |
| Fruits and Vegetrhles <br> Glase: <br> Beads and False Pearls <br> - Cowt. | - | - | - | - | - | 2.884 | 634 | 1,274 | - 01 | - 0 |
|  | - ${ }^{5}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{8}$ | ${ }^{28}$ | $-1$ | 388 | 106 880 | 100 80 | - 838 | 108 378 |
| Other Ware Gums and Resins | 264 | 1,388 | 280 | 188 | - | 458 | 8,040 | -. 202 | - 40 | - |
| Instrunients and Xpparatus: <br> Scientific, Phulosophicas, \&o. - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 13 | 800 | $\cdots$ | - 8 | 8 |
| İory, Unmanuthetung - . . . Lbs. | 6,304 | 14,146 | - | - | - | 8,880 | 8,300 | - | - | - |
| Jowellery, \&c. : <br> - Precious Stones and Pearls, Unset - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 8,289 | 200 | 0 | 760 | 308 |
| Liquors: <br> Wines and Liqueuss . - . Gals. | 340 | 867 | 600 | 440 | 288 | 287 | 818 | 109 | 89 | 150 |
| Machinery and Millwork : - Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 23 |  |
|  | 8 | - | 21 | - | b | 47 | $\boldsymbol{r}$ | 461 | - | $\infty$ |
| Copper | 7 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 156 | 298 | 30 | 287 | 2 |
| Unenumerated | 25 | 4 | 63 | - | - | 67 | - | 85 |  | - |
| . Total | 34 | 19 | 97 | 14 | * | 980 | 258 | 000 | 297 | 68 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 304 | 50 | , | 8 | - |
| Paper and Pastoboard - - - - Value Prorisions | 2,180 | 1,291 | 338 | 78 | 170 | 1,899 | 1,800 | 789 | 850 | 619 |
| Salt . - . - . - " | 60,300 | 186,800 | 141.2so | 309,080 | 270,200 | 2,485 | 8.640 | 0,288 | 27,218 | 21.206 |
| Silk, Raw - - - . Lbb, | 28,017 | 18,968 | - 6,025 | $10 \%$ | 108 | 11,464 | 2,178 | 3,301 | 83 | 78 |
| Mranufactures: Piece Goods | 8.158 | 13931 | 2.859 | 28,058 | 2m0ss | 288 | 3,846 | ${ }^{11}$ | 2,088 | 2788 |
| Tobaceo, Mannmotured : <br> Olgars • - . . Lbs | 2.972 | 2,968 | 3,294 | 7,191 | 9,918 | ${ }^{63}$ | 2,403 | 10480 | 8.611 | $8 \times 0$ |
| Other Sorta . - . . . | 2,087 | 291 | 717 | 1,801 | 1,804 | 161 | $\omega$ | 179 | sse | 186 |
| Wool, Manufactures of: <br> Pisce Goods <br> - Tarda | 7,699 | 4208 | 85 | 0,019 | 80 | 808 | 805 | 168 | 468 | 4 |
| Shawls - - . - No. |  |  |  |  | 174 | 17 | 120 | ${ }^{968}$ | $\pm 0$ | 177 |
| All othor Artioles not enumerated - Value |  |  |  |  | - | 1488 | 1,780 | 1.000 | 2107 | 467 |
| Toyal Mbrcilandiag Impoaryd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | : |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 4,736 | 2,200 | 4085 | 00,278 | 4 |

YEARS 1880-81 то́ 1884-85.
EGYPT-continued.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto.


EGYPT-montinued.
TEARS 1880-81 to 1884-85.
No. 27-continued.:-
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Produce and Mandfactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | FALUE IN TENS OF RUPEEs. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1888. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparel (including Haberdashery, Mil- $\}$ Value linery, \&c, but not Hosiery) | - | - | - | - | - | 284 | 427 | 904 | 28808 | 1,008 |
| Cabinet-ware and Formiture - - . | - | - | - | - | - | 27 | 10 | 24 | 1,447 | 140 |
| Canes and Rattans - - - Cwt. | 304 | 160 | 889 | 405 | 734 | 456 | 108 | 1,398 | 406 | 20 |
| Chnese and Japanese Ware (ncluding) <br> Lacquard-ware, but not Earthenware $\}$ Value and Poncepun): | - | - | - | - | - | 23 | 87 | - 278 | - 120 | 4 |
| Coffeerer - - - - Lbs. | 11,760 | . 11,424 | 371,392 | 352,240 | 516,992 | 398 | 875 | 10,528 | 10,887 | 18,271 |
| Cotton: <br> Manufactures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Plece Goods * $\quad \therefore=-\quad$ Yards | 7,188 | 208 | - | 605 | 996 | 280 | 88 | - | '29 | - |
| Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals) Walue | - | - | - | - | - | 1,014 | 155 | 2 | **183 | 463 |
| Flax, Manutactures : - - - | - | - | - | - | - |  | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | 200 | - - | - 802 |
| Glass and Glassware - . . . | - | - | - , | - | - | 545 | 139 | 600 | 445 | 447 |
| Gums and Resing - . - - Cwt. | 201 | 16 | 11 | 67 | 74 | 498 | 61 | 33 | 128 | 187 |
| Hardi whire and Cutlery (including Plated- ware). Value | - | - | - | - | - | 81 | ${ }^{6}$ | 23 | 2,925 | 118 |
| Motals $\mathbf{\gamma}^{*}$. . - - - - Cwt. | 188 | 4,018 | 368 | - | 76 | 704 | 532 | 2,285 | - | 46 |
| Perfumity (other than Musk) - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 275 | 72 | 38 | 21 | E9\% |
| Silk: , e* * |  |  |  |  |  | * |  |  |  |  |
| Raix: - Lbs. | 118,585 | 50,508 | 63,797 | 86,624 | 55,952 | 41,097 | 17,670 | 18,380 | 14,148 | 18824 |
| Manufactures of Value |  | - | - |  | - | 1,022 | 1,506 | 2,028 | 1,502 | 2846 |
| Spices . - - - Lbs. | 10,339 | 17,185 | 8,836 | 44,550 | 6,512 | 729 | 859 | 812 | 1,814 | ter |
| Tear - - - . | 2,970 | 804 | 23,211 | 642 | 154 | 228 | 60 | 1,844 | 42 | 279 |
| Wool, Manufactures of i . . Value | - | - |  | - | $\cdots$ |  | 8389 | 661 | 985 | 217 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - $\quad$ * | - |  |  |  | $=$ |  | 851 | 1,827 | 1,592 | 1304 |
| Total Foreagn Merchandise Exported | - | - | - | - | - | 48,661 | 30,858 | \$1,205 | 88,859 | 44,192 |
| Grand Total Exports, forbign Mrdchandise | - | - | - | - | $\sim$ | 1,429,398 | 1,715,136 | 2,123,158 | 8,508,034 | 2,779,000 |

MAURITIUS.
imports Therefrom.

| Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - ARTICLES. | YEARISNDED 31GEMARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of mupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Coftee . . . . . Lba. | 81,284 | - | - | - | - | 2.188 | - | - | - | $\sim$ |
| Cotion, Raw * - - $\quad$ - | - | - | 30,800 | - | - | - | - | 660 | - | - |
| $\underset{\text { ware }}{\boldsymbol{H} \text { Harde }}$ and Cutlery (including Plated.\} Value | - | - | - | - | - | 126 | 867 | 673 | 187 | 1,211 |
| Liquors : <br> - Dpiritg - - - . . Gala. | 3,880 | 2,724 | 5,940 | 1,573 | 23,962 | 1,452 | 879 | 991 | 667 | 8,430 |
| Wines and Liqueura - - " | 74 | 367 | 265 | 845 | 118 | 44 | 131 | 68 | 201 | 70 |
| Metals: Copper . . . . . Cwt. | 809 | 809 | 348 | 150 | ${ }^{15}$ | 1,052 | 953 | 977 | 408 | ${ }^{5}$ |
| Unemumerated - . . . | 64 | 795 | 205 | - | 50 | 62 | 192 | 575 | 1 | 15 |
| Oils: <br> Vergable, not Essential - - . Gals. | - | 23,948 | 93 | 5,69E | 185 | - | 2,558 | 11 | 783 | 17 |
| Suğar, Roflired, do. - . - Owt. | 740,209 | 804,146 | 553,588 | 501,108 | 1,265,362 | 1,199,080 | 956,191 | 877,317 | 763,190 | 1,651,001 |
| Unrefined, de. : | 2,220 | 1,219 | 1,071 | 5,802 | 575 | 698 | 462 | 336 | 1,361 | 235 |
| All other Articlee not enumerated. . Value | - |  | - | - | - | 1,404 | 2,965 | 1,418 | 1,436 | 2,593 |
| Total Mrachandise Imporimd | - | - | - | - | - | 1,206,190 | 964,698 | 882,761 | 768,240 | 1,663,624 |

EXPORTS Thereto.


MAURITIUS-continued.
YEARS 1880-81 ro 1884-85.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Therwio-continued


MAURITIUS-continued. REUNION:

1No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


RÉUNION.
IMPORTS Therefrom.

-TEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 27-continued.
"EXPORTS THERETO.

| Indian Produce and Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| artioles. | TEARSENDEDSIETMARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | VAlue in tens of mupaes. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 2888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Cotton: <br> Manufrífures of: <br> Prese Goods <br> Yards | - | - | 20,500 | - | - | - | - | 2,280 | - | $\cdots$ |
| Grain and Pulse: <br> Grami . . - . Cwt. | 84,624 | 41,654 | 29,094 | 61,271 | 48,310 | 22,788 | 11,955 | 7,048 | 28,534, | 12,697 |
| Bice, not in the husk - - , | 658,212 | 457,977 | 521,663 | 390,015 | 402,372 | 198,687 | 188,317 | 259,561 | 138,324 | 100,882 |
| Wheat - - - " | 36,205 | 39,013 | 42, 328 | 40,697 | 1,407 | 18,044 | 15,288 | 17,775 | 17,778 | 800 |
| Other Sorts - - . | 2,662 | 4,468 | 1,072 | 5,444 | 1,942 | 296 | 1.818 | 497 | 1,721 | 731 |
| Total - - . | 651,508 | 648,110 | 694,555 | 507,027 | 448,097 | 227,885 | 188,428 | 184,926 | 1743888 | 278,500 |
| Olls: <br> Vegetable, not Essentinl - . . Gals. | 3,164 | 1,561 | 1,784 | 3,731 | 3,447 | ${ }^{317}$ | 155 | 104 | 378 | 849 |
| $\text { Opiumt . . . }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Chests } \\ =\text { Cwt. } \end{array}\right.$ | b $=6$ | [ 2 | 5 $=6$ | 9 $=9$ | =4 | (697 | 267 | 091 | 378 | Bds |
| Provisions - . . - " | 2,506 | 2.409 | 5,272 | 4420 | 4,799 | 8,347 | 8,932 | 38,889 | 15,1004 | 18,524 |
| Saitpetre - . - . | 3,247 | - | 5,092 | 8,643 | 5,014 | 3,423 | $\pm$ | 8,096 | 6,472 | 4591 |
| Silk: Manufactures : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece Goods . . - Yards | 4,524 | 5,805 | 7,405 | 4,028 | 800 | ${ }^{885}$ | 708 | 788 | 635 | 260 |
| Spices . - . - . - Lbs. | 17,280 | 21,250 | 10,310 | 21,142 | 14,202 | 159 | 206 | 90 | 181 | 140 |
| Tobacco: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ** |
| Unmanufachured - - - - | 65,850 | ${ }^{6} 310$ | 38,320 | 32,000 | 24,100 | 1,592 | 282 | 1,207 | 1,122 | -000 |
| Manufactured - - . | 2,380 | 900 | 1,471 | 1,601 | 1,778 | 188 | ${ }_{60}$ | cs | 141 | 00 |
| All other Axticles not enumerated - Value |  |  |  |  |  | 607 | 805 | 202 | 801 | 858 |
|  | - | - | - | $\sim$ | - | 243,300 | 179,846 | 218,003 | 199,881 | 197,000 |

EXPORTS Thereto-cantinued.

| Foreign Merceandibe. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIRS. |  |  |  |  | value in trins of ripera , |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1882. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1889. | 1884. | 1885, |
| Total Foreigu Merchandise Exported | - | - | - | - | $\sim$ | 233 | 344 | 878 | 434 | 945 |
|  | - | - | - | - |  | 248593 | 179,880 | 233,043 | 200,235 | 107,834: |

AFBICA
(other Countries and Ports in or adjacust.to, comprising Abyserila, Madaaascar, Natal, St. Heirna, and Ports not pamed).

No. 27-continued.
AFRICA
(Other Countries and Ports in or adjacent to).
imports Therefrom.

| Mrrcanadisp. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| abticlirs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | quantimit. |  |  |  |  | VALUR in tres op bupprgs |  |  |  |  |
|  | 188. | 1889. | 1883. | 188. | 1885. | 1881. | 188. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Crouthehaer Raw - . . . ©wt | - | - | - | ${ }^{13}$ | - | - | - |  | ing |  |
| Clocks and Wathee . . . . Na | - | 1,2es | $=$ | - | - | - | 1,580 | - | - | - |
| Coal - - - . Tons | - | - | 1,218 | 350 |  | - | ${ }^{135}$. | 1.30 | 500 |  |
|  | - | , 9 | \% | 6238 | 19,986 | - | - | ${ }^{884}$ |  | ${ }_{48}^{45}$ |
|  | - | 7,008 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 , 4 2 7} \\ & \mathbf{1 , 0 1 5} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{6288}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | - 3,9 | 20,072 |  |  | ${ }^{28}$ |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,40 |
| Jute, Raw . . . . $\mathrm{cm}_{\mathrm{w} \text { t }}$ | - | - | 2,887 | ${ }^{\text {as }}$ | \% | - | - | 1.818 | 45 |  |
| Limuors - . - . . Gala | 140 | 82 | $s$ | 70 | ${ }^{8}$ | 290 | ${ }^{68}$ | s | ${ }^{59}$ | ${ }^{20}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Metald }}^{\text {coper }}$ - . . . ww | - | ${ }^{59}$ | ${ }^{76}$ | 9 | ${ }^{88}$ | - | 199 | 200 | ${ }^{619}$ | ${ }^{20}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {Tn, Unurought ( }}$ (look) - . . . | - | ${ }^{118}$ | 1108 |  | - | - | ${ }^{\text {ats }}$ | 87 |  | - |
| Tnonumemated - . . | - | ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | 11 |  | - | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{238}$ |  |  |
| Perfumery (other than Mukk) - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{17}$ |  |  |  |
| Providioas - . . Iba | - | 4095 | 14.204 | 4,10 | ${ }^{23,568}$ | - | ${ }^{65}$ |  |  | 575 |
| Shells and Cowries: <br> Ahells (Chanks and large Ornamental $\}$ No. | - | ${ }^{12,176}$ | 80\%,67\% | 47,19 | - | - | ${ }^{63}$ |  | 384 |  |
| . Cowries . - . . $\mathrm{cw}_{\text {w }}$ | - |  |  | - | 2 | - | 3 | ${ }^{86}$ |  | ${ }_{181}$ |
|  | ${ }^{201}$ | - | - | $\underset{\substack{9,47 \\ 887}}{ }$ | ${ }_{7,81}$ | $\overline{-a n}_{30}$ | - | ${ }^{618}$ | cine | -9, |
| Teos . . . . . iba | - | 1,918 | ıs,0es | 1,880 | - | - | ${ }^{83}$ | ${ }^{7,008}$ | ${ }_{68}$ | - |
| All other Articles not enumeratod - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 388 | 321 | 1,972 | ${ }^{228}$ | ${ }^{88}$ |
| Mrscacrampas Impon | - | - | - | - | - | 8,902 | 18218 | 24.580 | 10,380 | S08 |

EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indian Produce and Mantracturis. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED SLST MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | quantities. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparel (including Haberdashery, Mal- $\}$ Value |  |  | $\cdots$ | - | - | 305 | 406 | 1,128 | 818 | 823 |
| - Piece Goods - . . . Yards | 46,8ss | 213,719 | 248,764 | 204,040 | 1,725,465 | 607 | 2,597 | 2,380 | 2,043 | 18,843 |
| Unenumerated . . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 377 | 87 | 1,319 | 717 | 1,197 |
| $\underset{\text { Gram }}{\text { Grain and : . . . . Cwt. }}$ | 7 | - | 105 | - | - | $s$ | - | so | - | - |
| Jowari and Bajre - . - . | - | 975 | 2,140 | - | 1,597 | - | 260 | 685 | - | 472 |
| Pulse - . - . - | 5,748 | 6,357 | 4,188 | 6.301 | 7,181 | 1,324 | 8,151 | 1,504 | 2,011 | 2,676 |
| Rioe, in the husk - . . | 88 | - | 433 | - | - | 17 | - | 65 | - | - |
| * not in the husk | 80,650 | 180,990 | 85.709 | 106,196 | 120,305 | 29,930 | 35,5敉 | 28.066 | 39,466 | 40,788 |
| Other Sorts - - - - " | 18 | 178 | 1,023 | 365 | 409 | .$^{5}$ | 49 | 889 | 148 | 140 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | N |  |

AFRIOA
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
(other Countries and other Ports in or adjacent
to, comprising. Abrssinia, Madagascar, Natar,
St. Helena, and Ports not named)-continued.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED sist MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Cotton: Trist and Yarn - - Libs. | - | 9,000 | 6,600 | 9,600 | 67,300 | - | 1,069 | 988 | 1,067 | 8,061 |
| Manufactures: <br> Piece Goods <br> - Yards | -' | 224,56s | 120,484 | 34,071 | 384,577 | - | 2,436 | 2,108 | 622 | 8.087 |
| Sll: Manufactures . - . Value | - | - | - | - |  | - | 378 | 340 | - | - |
| Wool: Manufactures of - - - " | - | - | - | - | - | - | 238 | 110 | 296 | 1,121 |
| All other Artioles not enumerated ' . " | - | - | - | - | - | 1,805 | 2380 | 11,07s | 5,810 | 18,800 |
| Total Foreign Merchandise Exported | - | - | - | - | - | 1,305 | 6,511 | 15,329 | 7,765 | 30,890 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 62,780 | 89,405 | 116800 | 148,115 | 268.858 |

No. 27-continued.
ADEN.
IMPORTS Therefrom.

| Merdiandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | THAESENDED SIET MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPEBE. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparel (incloding Haberdmatery, Milli-\} Valuo nery, ac., but not Hoelery) | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | 230 | 195 | 660 | 548 | 447 |
| Chemicals - . . . - * | - | - | - | - | - | 812 | 2,685 | 377 | 1,840 | 657 |
| Coal - . . - . - Tona | 17 | 100 | 542 | 210 | 234 | 28 | 259 | 811 | 337 | 481 |
| Cofliee - . . . . - Lbs | 14,112 | 7,503 | 10,640 | 105,952 | 17,136 | 574 | 858 | 422 | 1,503 | 711 |
| Cotton: | 11,872 | 122,304 | 26,556 | - | 43,456 | 124 | 1,484 | 456 | - | 888 |
| Mannfacturen: <br> Plege Goords: <br> Grey (Unbleached) . . . Yards | 652,905 | 86,108 | 88,474 | 23,212 | 176,920 | 11,644 | 399 | 1,257 | 193 | 2,232 |
| White (Bleached) - . - " | 15,006 | 853 | 23,620 | 7,910 | 8,241 | 209 | 5 | 405 | 142 | 182 |
| Coloured, Printed or Dyed * - | 46,145 | 8,478 | 13,606 | 23,740 | 8,637 | 448 | 54 | 284 | 468 | 129 |
| Total - . . - \% | 614,956 | 87,004 | 185,700 | 54,868 | 193,798 | 12355 | 458 | 1,946 | 808 | 2,548 |
| Druga and Medicinea (exoluding Chemicala) Value | - | - | - | - | - | 721 | 1,008 | 847 | 1,028 | 894 |
| Dyeing and Oolouring Materials $\quad$. $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Cwt. } \\ \text { Oza }\end{array}\right.$ | $-^{918}$ | -941 | $-685$ | - 639 | 8,000 | $\underline{1,074}$ | 1,057 | 691 | $-^{665}$ | 668 126 |
| Fruits and Vegetables - . . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 156 | 8 | - | , 72 | - |
| Grain and Pulee - . - Owt. | 20 | 46 | 1,200 | 625 | 45 | 11 | 20 | 484 | 240 | 18 |
| Gums and Resins - - - | 27,528 | 13,126 | 15,610 | 7,548 | 9,120 | 26,793 | 17,648 | 17,497 | 8,526 | 15,501 |
| Hardware and Cutlery, dc. - . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 131 | 240 | 257 | 768 | 119 |
| Ivory, Unmanufactured - - Lbs. | *7,015 | 49,504 | 49,054 | 40,730 | 59,321 | 91,846 | 19,543 | 22,910 | 29,506 | 28,048 |
| Jowellery, \&o. <br> Precious Stones and Paarls, Unset. . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 5,206 | 10,450 | 6,431 | 8,810 | 4,910 |
| Jute, Manufactures of: <br> Gunny Bags (Power-loom) : . No. | 15,505 | 108,720 | 25,890 | 15,350 | 11,625 | 244 | 1,477 | 312 | 188 | 116 |
| Liquors: <br> Wines and Liqueure : <br> Claret <br> - - . Gals. | 81 | 59 | - | 50 | 45 | 45 | 34 | - | 30 | 9 |
| Metaln - . . . . - Cwt. | 6,460 | 177 | 1,585 | 3,508 | 1,577 | 3,019 | 561 | 1,540 | 8,368 | 1,029 |
| Painters' Materials . - - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | 108 | 238 | 850 | 402 |
| Paper and Pasteboard - - . . | - | - | - | - | - | 225 | - | 45 | 22 | 9 |
| Provisions - - . - - Cwt. | 1,146 | 1,589 | 1,478 | 1,668 | 8,105 | 8,788 | 4,080 | 5,241 | 6,104 | 8,626 |
| Seeds: <br> Linseed | - | - | - | 1,278 | - | - | -. | - | 628 | - |
| Tll or Jinfill - . - - - | - | - | - | 238 | - | - | - | - | 140 | - |
| Other Sorts - . . . - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | 4 |
| Shells and Cowries: <br> Shells (Chanks and large Ornamental $\}$ No. . ${ }^{\text {Shellss }}$. | 144,537 | 481,407 | 201,947 | 1,058,221 | 767,027 | 796 | 28808 | 1,975 | 6,945 | 5,090 |
| Cowriea - - . - Cwt. | 196 | 165 | 672 | 141 | 127 | 405 | 959 | 1,299 | 801 | 718 |
| suk: <br> Raw - . . . . . Lbs. | 681 | - | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ | 406 | 636 | 150 | - | 60 | 124 | 157 |
| Manufactures: . . . - Yards | 59 | - | - | - | 854 | 5 | - | - | - | 117 |
| Spices - - . . - Lbs. | 79,169 | 20,961 | 12,184 | 27,694 | 18,770 | 4.243 | 963 | 382 | 844 | 397 |
| Stone and Marble - - * - Cwt | 8,405 | 1 | 1,323 | - | - | 367 | 12 | 201 | - | - |
| Sugar, Refined, to. - . - . | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 2 |
| Tea - - - - - Lbs. | 146 | 19,455 | - | 58 | 4,900 | 14 | 888 | - | 4 | 459 |
| Telegraph, Materials for construction of - Talue | - | - | - | - | - | - | 750 | - | - | - |
| Tobacco: <br> Manufactured - . . - Lbs. | 2,907 | 728 | 2,671 | 1,838 | 511 | 301 | 182 | 315 | 194 | 49 |
| Wax (excluding Candlos) - . Cwi. | 334 | 111 | 107 | 68 | 4 | 1,958 | 581 | 558 | 357 | 257 |
| Wool: <br> Baw . . . . . . Lbs. | - | - | 2,912 | 82,960 | 12,880 | - | - | 52 | 684 | 230 |
| All other Articles not enumernted . - Vaiue | - | - | - | - | - | 3,293 | 8,115 | 8,622 | 5,507 | 5,308 |
| Toral Mrrchandisi Imported - | - | - | - | - | - | 88941 | 72,659 | 09,588 | 7,003 | 77,023 |

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto.


No. 27-contmued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


YEARS 1880-81 to 1884-85.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
ADEN-continued. ARABIA.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


ARABIA.
IMPORTS Therefrom.

| Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTIOLES. | YEARSENDED 318TMARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUantitirs. |  |  |  |  | valde in tens of rupeeg. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures : <br> Piece Goode: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White (Bleached) - - | 1,668 | 375 | 9,250 | 2,400 | 4680 | 28 | 7 | 170 | 14 | 72 |
| Coloured, Printed or Dyed | 89,981 | 7,507 | 13,461 | 8,934 | 8799 | 1,177 | 273 | 239 | 375 | 293 |
| Total | 40,709 | 7,688 | 32,639 | 13,684 | 45,092 | 1.30 | 220 | 518 | 426 | 758 |
| Drugs and Medioines (excluding Chemicals) Value | - | - | - | - | - | 2.918 | 2,797 | 2,595 | 2005 | 2,247 |
| $\text { Dseing and Colouring Materials }-\quad \cdot\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Cwt. } \\ \text { Os. } \end{array}\right.$ | 1,075 - | ${ }^{87}$ | 218 588 | 188 4,480 |  | $\} \quad 960$ | 638 | 209 | 152 | 366 |
| Fruts and Vegetables - - - Value |  |  |  |  |  | 5,76 | 8,500 | 6.777 | 5,109 | 5,599 |
| $\underset{\text { Whest }}{\text { Grain and Pulse : . . . } \quad \text { CWt. } . ~ . ~}$ | - | 35,363 | 10,109 | 22878 | 54 | - | 13,966 | 3,737 | 7,868 | 23 |
| Other Sorts | 308 | 1,066 |  |  | 138 | 75 | 359 | 263 | - 191 | 47 |
| Total | 308 | 36,489 | 10,963 | 22,978 | 188 | 75 | 14079 | 5,000 | 8,069 | 9 |
| - 21275. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Thrrefrom-continued.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.

| Merchandisk-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS Of RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Splcea - . - . - . Lbs | 15,880 | 6,149 | 2,486 | 171,919 | 5,620 | 1,028 | 289 | 1,022 | 6,147 | 108 |
| Stone and Marble - . - . Cwt. | - | 800 | 355 | 2 | -33,418 | - | 40 | 716 | 1 | 1,515 |
| Tem - - - - . Lba | 109,943 | 4,302 | 72,154 | 22,304 | 680 | 5,523 | 235 | 3,861 | 835 | 32 |
| Wool: ${ }_{\text {Rata }}$ - . . . | 31,864 | 47,108 | 68,44 | 45,416 | 85,359 | 642 | 1.057 | 1,808 | 898 | 1,282 |
| Manufsetures of: . . . Yarda Plece Gooda : | 718 | 644 | - | - | 408 | 154 | 94 | - | - | 84 |
| All other Articlean not enumerated - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 5,262 | 2,943 | 6,841 | 7,167 | 39,337 |
| Total mbechandige fmported | - | - | - | - . | - | 334,848 | 328,321 | 282,42 | 279,654 | 813,088 |

EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indian Produce and Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTIOLES. | YEARSEADED 31 ET MAROH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881.- | 1888. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Books and Printed Matter (including Maps and Charts) | 96 | 169 | 170 | 81 | 46 | 971 | 1,881 | 1,376 | 1,072 | 500 |
| Oabinet-ware and Furniture - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 1,162 | 1,152 | 461 | 888 | 878 |
| Ohemicals . . . - . | - | - | - | - | - | 72 | 1,104 | 1,308 | 625 | 862 |
| Coffer - . - . - Lbr. | 1,406,859 | 1,715,728 | 1,212,786 | 801,860 | 905,408 | 35,429 | 46,822 | 27,818 | 18,767 | 20,805 |
| Coir: <br> Ünmanutaotured - . . . Cwt. | - | - | 7 | 1,387 | - | - | - | 6 | 881 | - |
| Manufactures of (excluding Rope) - * | 1,000 | 8,002 | 8,95s | 2,709 | 1,581 | 1,083 | 1,188 | 2,522 | 1,589 | 1,010 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Pibre } \\ \text { excluding Jute) }\end{array}\right\}$. | 1,884 | 2,260 | 2,559 | 3,096 | 8,286 | 1,494 | 1,748 | 1,969 | 2,398 | 1,754 |
| $\qquad$ | 154,386 | 91,056 | 16, 3,00 | 95,536 | 79,968 | 1,441 | 1,036 | 2,587 | 1,274 | 948 |
| Twist and Yarn - . . . | 298,875 | 878,249 | 855,680 | 358,000 | 227,055 | 14,858 | 18,008 | 16,039 | 14,196 | 9,981 |
| Manufactures: - - - Yants Prece Gouds | 2,483,873 | 4860,339 | 3,024,530 | 3,017,771 | 2,052,490 | 65,973 | 87,070 | 55,856 | 50,029 | 36,537 |
| Other Sorts - . . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 1,003 | 8,068 | 2,754 | 1.356 | 2,283 |
| Total - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 66,876 | 90,136 | 58,500 | 51,564 | 87,820 |
| Drups and Medicinee (excluding Ohemi-) Yalue cals) | - | $\cdots$ |  | - | $\cdots$ | 659 | 501 | 924 | 811 | 788 |
| Dyeing and Colouring Matarials: <br> Indigo . . . . Cwt. | 290 | 307 | 309 | 487 | 197 | 5,104 | 5,182 | 4,108 | 5,776 | 2,650 |
| Turmeric - - . - . | 3,539 | 2.810 | 8,357 | 4298 | 8,701 | 8.578 | 2,254 | 2749 | S,997 | 3,638 |
| Other Sorte , - . - . | 114 | 30 | 180 | 173 | 84 | 78 | 51 | 79 | 65 | 34 |
| Fruits and Vegetables : Fruits: | 284600 | . 96.500 | 18,800 | 188,678 | 51,660 | 5\% | 259 | 58 | 561 | 115 |
| Other Sorts . . . . Value | - |  | - |  | - | S31 | 614 | 40 | 579 | 385 |
| Veralables, Frosh = - . - | - | - |  | - | - | 15 | 46 | 56 | 44 | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |

ARABIA $\rightarrow$ continued.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS TaERETO-continued.

| Indian Produce and Mancfactureg-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | TEARSENDED S1日t MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VAXUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Tallow - . . . . . Cwt. | 573 | 289 | 388 | 255 | 181 | 1,4077 | 539 | 709 | 434 | 230 |
| Tobacco: <br> Unmanufactured . . . . Lbse | 398,225 | 298,524 | 572,475 | 203,878 | 42,005 | 6,983 | 3,604 | 6,900 | 2,538 | 524 |
| Manufactured ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - . - | 14,654 | 21,637 | 32,182 | 19,448 | 10,382 | 363 | 289 | 304 | 243 | 168 |
| Wood: <br> Ttuk - - . - Cubic Tons | 244 | 217 | 488 | 859 | 256 | 1,410 | 1,326 | 2,820 | 5,119 | 1,552 |
| Other Timber . . . . Tons | 551 | 346 | 546 | 876 | 516 | 1,814 | 1,340 | 2,285 | 3,014 | 1,954 |
| Ornamental . . . . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 3,481 | 2,191 | 1,985 | 1,683 | 1,243 |
| Manufsatures of - . - - | - |  | - | - |  | 700 | 888 | 462 | 346 | 480 |
|  | 639 | 995 | 289 | 144 | 283 | 729 | 1,072 | 757 | 175 | 380 |
| All other Articles not enumerated . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 3,180 | 3,894 | 3,659 | 3,024 | 3,299 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Total Indian Produch and Manupac- } \\ \text { tomas Expobtrd }\end{array}\right\}$ | - | - | - | - |  | 739,023 | 678,150 | 536,003 | 491,609 | 513,988 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YEARSENDED 318T MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparel (including Haberdashery, Milli-\} Value nery, \&o, but not Hosery) | - | - | - | - | - | 598 | 696 | 856 | 706 | 710 |
| Arms, tary Accoutrements) | - | - | - | - | - | 31. | 69 | 52 | 805 | 65 |
| Chemicals - . - . - . | - | - | - | - | - | 640 | 367 | 393 | 710 | 992 |
| Coffee - . . - - - Lbs. | 51,580 | 472,640 | 498,176 | 451,136 | 572,208 | 802 | 10,177 | 0,975 | 10,305 | 13,663 |
| Ootton: ${ }_{\text {Twist and Yarn }}$ : . . . " | 183,897 | 2385530 | 185,065 | 114,523 | 115,060 | 18,776 | 16,660 | 18,812 | 8,144 | 7,578 |
| Manufactures: Piece Goods . . Yards | 8,901,848 | 8,954,274 | 8,162,510 | 8,489,249 | 0.478.206 | 167,173 | 181,721 | 123,972 | 121,999 | 93,652 |
| - Handkerchiefs $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { and } \\ \text { Shawls in the piece }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ No. | 47,078 | 89,032 | 44,109 | 24,497 | 49,113 | 861 | 1,426 | 947 | 503 | 940 |
| Other Sorts - - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 482 | 813 | 585 | 544 | 282 |
| Total - - - Talue | - | - | - | - | - | 158,616 | 183,960 | 125454 | 129,048 ${ }^{-1}$ | 94,874 |
| Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals) Value | - | - | - | - | - | 8,907 | 3,856 | 8,008 | 4,619 | 4430 |
| Dyeing and Colouring Materiala - . | - | - | - | - | - | 1,370 | 956 | 1,598 | 1,248 | 946 |
| Rarthenware and Porcelain - . - | - | - | $\pm$ | $\div$ | - | 812 | 1,641 | 1,862 | 1,428 | 1,241 |
| Fireworla - - . - | - | - | - | - | - | 188 | 88 | 80 | 47 | 100 |
| Glass: <br> gheet and Plate - . . - Supl. FL | 1,400 | 27,500 | 3,100 | 8,700 | 14,000 | 48 | 148 | 07 | 82 | 115 |
| Beads and Palse Pearls - - Cwt. | 6 | 28 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 88 | 128 | 78 | 129 | 56 |
| Other Ware - - . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 408 | 979 | 864 | 1,095 | 733 |

ARABLA-continued.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 27-contimied.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


## PERSIA.

No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indian Produck and Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | TYAESESDED S18T M A LCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPEES |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1889. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparel (moluding Haherdashery, Milli- $\}$ Value mers, to., but not Hosiery) |  | - | - | - | - | 1,746 | 1,600 | 1,4n | 2,94* | 1,423 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Books and Printed Matter (including }\} \text { Cwt. } \\ & \text { Mapa and Cbarts) } \end{aligned}$ | 108. |  | 174 | 288 | 262 | 004 | 1,884 | 2151 | 2890 | 4,484 |

No. 27 -continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS TaERETO-Continued.


EXPORTS Thrrexo-continued.

| ARTICLES. | Foreign Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPERS. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparel (includirg Habordashery, Milli- $\}$ Value hinery, \&e., but not Hosiery) | - | $\sim$ | $\sim$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 2,555 | 1,828 | 1,258 | 2095 | 4,078 |
| Arms, Ammunition, acc. (excluding Mili-? tary Accoutrements) | - | $\square$ | - | - | $\cdots$ | 406 | 68 | 108 | 70 | 60 |
| Candles of all Sorts . . . . Lbs | 57,401 | 30,290 | 21,877 | 66,487 | 40,572 | 1,980 | 1,018 | 768 | 2888 | 1,486 |
| Chemicals - . . . .Value | - | $\rightarrow$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - . | 1,674 | 2,128 | 1,322 | 1,871 | 1,896 |
| Chinese and Japanese Ware (including) Lacquered Ware, but not Eharthenware $\}$ | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 8,547 | 2,630 | 2296 | 1,023 | 1,859 |
| Clocks and Watehes . .*** . No. | 185 | 224 | 283 | 314 | 401 | 556 | 517 | 660 | 580 | 681 |

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Merchandise-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTLuLES. | TEARS indedstar matcem |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of bupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1889. | 1883: | 1884 | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 61,813 | 108,088 | 135,161 | 38,952 | 76,106 | 3,874 | 8,827 | 8,517 | 1,546 | 3,42 |
| Paints and Colours - . - . Cwt. | 137 | 119 | 188 | 201 | 140 | \$88 | 818 | 401 |  |  |
| 'Paunters' Maternals - . - . Value | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | 35 | - 18 | 88 | - 104 | ${ }_{68}$ |
| Paper nnd Pasteboard - - - " | - | - | - | - | - | 868 | 1,208 | 2,121 | 1,506 | 1215 |
| Provisions - . . . . Cwt. | 1,124 | 432 | 702 | 319 | 471 | 1,462 | 1,265 | 1,244 |  | 75 |
| Sllk ${ }_{\text {Raw }}$ - . . . . . Libs. | 2,058 | 4,719 | 4,185 | 6,529 | 8,158 | 1,378 | 2,748 | 2,486 | 3,051 | 1,395 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Manufactures: } \\ & \mathbf{P}_{\text {peot Goods }} \end{aligned}$ | 45,210 | 64,669 | 46,181 | 38,764 | 88,286 | 8,970 | 0,501 | 42en | 8,550 | 2s7? |
| Other Sorts - . - . - value | - | - | - | - | - | 1,234 | 1,508 | 683 | 1,428 | 838 |
| Spices - - - - - Lbs. | 31,811 | 25,166 | 77,576 | 6,503 | 4.058 | 848 | 731 | 298 | 238 | 112 |
| Stationery (excluding Paper) - - Value | $\rightarrow$ | - | - | - | - | 175 | - 208 | ${ }^{800}$ | . 670 | 088 |
| Sugar, Refined, \&c. - . . . Cwt. | 56,314 | 38,578 | 56,462 | 88,380 | 118,340 | 90,321 | - 88,881 | 91,800 | 348,250 | 250,119 |
| Ten - - - - - Lbs. | 354,022 | 398,888 | 353,008 | 414,869 | 855,877 | 88,286 | 34,663 | 31,547 | . 29.444 | 88,040 |
| Wool: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ; |
| $\underset{\text { Piece Goods }}{\text { Manufactares of . . . Yards }}$ | 32,987 | 34,687 | 39,797 | 31,359 | 32,881 | 4,764 | 8,812 | 8.510 | 8,629 | 4,224 |
| Other Sorts - . . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 422 | 400 | 288 | 2,038 | $2 \times 4$ |
| All pother Articles not enumerated | - | - | - | - | - | 2,971 | 2,219 | 1,788 | 2,058 | 2.194 |
| Total Foreign Merchandise Exported | - | - | - | - | - | 722,827 | 896, 881 | e20,049 | 1,0w3,302 | 054,208 |
|  |  | - |  |  |  | 1,043,651 | 2170,744 | 1,223,844 | 1,873,409 | 1,278,248 |

MEKKRAN AND SONMIÁNI.
IMPORTS Therefrom.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.

| Merceandise-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTIOLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | quantities. |  |  |  |  | valde in tens of rupers. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885, | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | 4,488 183 $1,284,238$ - | 4,069 409 $1,370,389$ | 1,850 16 $1,048,863$ | 1,285 68 722,688 - | 8 503 913,281 | 2,347 34 25,085 2,893 | 2,170 96 26,375 3,726 | 652 27 19,773 3,494 | n7 <br> $\mathbf{2 0}$ <br>  <br> 12,81 <br> 3,795 | 5 203 23,005 8,029 |
| Total Mhrchatdiby imported | - | - | - | - | - | 58,293 | 67,580 | ${ }^{61,393}$ | 62,073 | ${ }^{60,988}$ |

EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indian Produce and Mantractider. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| articles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | VALUK In 'tens of rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885, ${ }^{\text {' }}$ |
| Col̆oe - . . . . . . Lbar | ${ }^{396}$ | 17,580 | 25,636 | 96 | 112 | 11 | 437 | 597 | ${ }^{11}$ | 6 |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Cordage and Rood } \\ \text { (oxduding Jute) }\end{array}$ of Vegetable Yibre $\}$ Cwt. | 986 | 550 | 48 | 164 | 98 | 351 | 580 | 37 | 207 | 184 |
| Cotton s <br> Twist and Yarn' . . . . Lbs, | 1,024 | 380 | 518 | 1,748 | 1,290 | 43 | 16 | 19 | 65 | 53 |
| Manumeturgs: Piece Goods . . . . Yarda | 940,461 | 888,437 | 878,644 | 761,572 | 730,448 | 10,901 | 20,549 | 9,977 | 7,864 | 7,616 |
| Dyeing and Colouring Materials: . . Cwt. Indıgo | $s$ | 10 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 24 | 128 | 64 | 87 | 58 |
| Other Sorts . . - $\quad$ - . | 181 | 215 | 819 | 215 | 177 | 111 | 125 | $\cdots{ }_{3}{ }^{138}$ | 150 | 128 |
| Grain and Pulse:' Bice not in the husiz . | 87,008 | 32,862 | 35,823 | 18,065 | 20,409 | 10,436 | 9.552 | 10,573 | 6,058 | 7,460 |
| Jowari and Baira - . . . | - | 29,107 | 68,660 | 33,688 | 81,552 | - | 8,268 | 11,924 | 6,888 | 4,822 |
| Wheat - - - | 2,544 | 2,486 | 1.831 | 7,307 | 8,503 | 1,090 | ses | 512 | 2,064 | 1,116 |
| Other'Barts © - . . $\cdots$ | 40,758 | 380 | 314 | 762 | 489 | 14,285 | 100 | 109 | 196 | 147 |
| Rotal | 79,886 | 64,835 | 24,158 | 00,482 | 46,043 | 25,811 | 16,794 | 23,188 | 15,200 | 18,545 |
| Leather, Manufactures of •• . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 41 | 120 | 50 | 89 | 128 |
| Motals - . - •, • • Cwt. |  | 77 | 129 | 7 | 95 | 472 | 188 | 216 | 149 | 162 |
| vis <br> Vegetable, not Essential . . . . Gals. | 3,585 | 3,750 | \$,559 | 2,784 | 8,507 | 406 | 457 | 441 | 288 | 304 |
| Provisious * : - Cwt. | 766 | 744 | 809 | 910 | 75 | 69 | 461. | 498 | 511 | . 387 |
| Sllk: Rew $\cdot \quad \vdots \quad ; \quad: \quad \because$ Lbs. | 858 | ¢18 | - | 709 |  | 148 | 110 |  | 245 | 11 |
| Spices e. . ${ }^{\text {e }}$, - , - | - 15,.388 | 13,024 | 18.888 | 6,227 | 8,687 | 30 | 208 | 257 | 199 | 202 |
|  | 1 | ios | 138 | 103 | 16 | $158$ | 168 | 220 | 155 | 23 |
| Unrefined, ta | ${ }^{188}$ | 145 | 139 | 116 | 202 | 180 | 115 | 108 | 85 | 148 |
| Wood, and Manufbotures of • . . . Value |  | - | - | - | - | 350 | 398 | 438 | 353 | 206 |
| All other Artioles not enumerated . . $\quad$. | - | -: | - | - | - | . 198 | 1.620 | 1,317 | 1.734 | 2,023 |
| Totai Indian Producz and Maxuyacturrs | - | $\rightarrow$ | - | - |  | 48,69 | 32,502 | - 37,980 | 81,370 | 25,143 |

MEKRAN AAND SONMIÁNI-contimied.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85. MALDIVES (except Minicox).

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS THERETO-continued.


MALDIVES (except Minicor).
IMPORTS Therefrom.


No. 27-continued.

EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indian Proditee and Mandfactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ABTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF, RUPEES. **. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 183\% | 1884* | 1885. |
| Cotton: <br> Twist and Yarn . . . Lbs. | - 3,000 | 3,062 | 4,523 | 3,364 | 3,724 | \| . 146 | $\because 15$ | 199 |  | - 3 |
| Manufacturee: ${ }_{\text {Prece Goods }}$ - . . . Yards | 88,294 | 83,495 | 12,120 | 28,196 | 10,589 | 1,169 | 1,594 ${ }^{\text {² }}$ | 503 | B9\% | 888 |
| Grain and Pulse: <br> puce, not in the husk <br> - Cwt. | 98,113 | 72,157 | 68,761 | 81,203 | 57,392 | 26,583 | 19,050 | 16,971 | 26,868 | 20,487 |
| Other Sorts . . . . " | 141 | 63 | 172 | 221 | 131 | 60 | 26 | 71 | 100 | 62 |
| Metals - - . . . | 85 | 132 | 98 | 119 | 111 | 418 | 490 | 358 | 412 | 358 |
| Provisions . . . . | 4,286 | 3,295 | 3,165 | 4,172 | 3,278 | 2,519 | 1,600 | 1,636 | 2,472 | ${ }^{1,816}$ |
| Beeds: <br> Essential | 143 | 145 | 120 | 231 | 255 | 116 | 105 | 86 | 168 | ${ }^{\text {m }} 148$ |
| $\cdots$ Other Sorta - . . . | 28 | 15 | - 6 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Silk: ${ }_{\text {M }}$, Prufactures: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | -1,158 | 592 | 1,000 | 288 | 825 | 152 | 86 | 155 | 28 | 214 |
| Sulces - - . . . Lber | 10,092 | 8,188 | 89,134 | 52,301 | 19,107 | 76 | 33 | 296 | - 488 | 204 |
| Sugar, Reflied, \& . . . Cwt. | 1,029 | 1,814 | 760 | 1,483 | 954 | 1,740 | 2,080 | 1,152 | 2,227 | 1,297 |
| Tobacco: <br> Unmanufactured . . . Lbs. | 65,434 | 41,853 | 69,481 | 85,185 | 37,796 | 911 | 664 | 1,208 | 1,541 | 679 |
| Manuftetured - . - | 75,610 | 71,688 | 76,462 | 112,857 | 56,108 | 666 | 671 | 718 | .926 | 434 |
| All othor Artialea not enumerated . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 1,340 | 1,238 | 1,085 | 1,904 | 1,031 |
| $\underset{\text { Exportrd }}{\text { Totar Indian Pboder and Mantracturbe }}\}$ | - | - | $\sim$ | - | $\rightarrow$ | 35,897 | 27,807 | 24,441 | 87,930 | 27,756 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Forkign Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALOE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Cotton: <br> Twist and Yarn . . . Lbs, | 3,197 | 8,967 | 4738 | 0,085 | 8,005 | 199 | 254 | 282 | 383 | 229 |
| Manufactures: <br> Prece Goods . . . Yards | 108, 称4 | 115,130 | 110,859 | 185,396 | 1068819 | 1,670 | 2,009 | 1,770 | 2,749 | 1,637 |
| Thread, Séwing . - Lbo | 686 | 518 | 699 | 8,553 | 818 | 58 | 30 | 69 | 101 | 18 |
| Oils, Mineral - . - Gals, | 78 | 18 | 135 | 874 | 8,859 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 13 | 359 |
| All other Articles not ènumersted - Value | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | 1,174 | $\begin{array}{r}709 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 74 | 1,127 | 866 |
| Total Foreign Merchandisp Exported | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 3,059 | 3,004 | 2,864 | 4378 | 3,099 |
| $\underset{\text { Gorbigh Mbrchandier }}{\text { Grand }} \boldsymbol{\sim}$ | - | - | - | $\sim$ | $\cdots$ | 38,996 | \$0,811 | 27,305 | 42,312 | 30,855 |

No. 27-continued.
Imports Therefrom.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


No. 27 -continued.
IMPORTS"THEREFROM-continued.


No. 27-contivituect.
EXPORTS Thereto.


No. 27-continued.
exports Thereto-continued.

| Indian Pronuce and Manufactures-coutinued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Artioles. | YEAREINDED BIGTMAROE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of mupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1888. | 1888. | 1884. | 2885. |
| Horns - . . . . Cwc. | 881 | 787 | 798 | ${ }^{64}$ | 8 | 2,460 | 2,007 | 1,878 | 128 | 18 |
| Jewellery, \&o.: <br> Preoious Stones and Pearls, Unset - Vaiue | - | - | - | - | - | 455 | ${ }^{3} 81$ | 804 | 100 | ${ }^{37}$ |
| Jowellerg - . . - - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,818 | 4842 | 5,241 | 4051 | 864 |
| Plate - . . . - " | - | - | - | - | - | B0 | - | - | 800 | 184 |
| Jute: <br> Raw . . . . . . Cwt. | 469 | 34 | 15 | - | 15 | 84 | 57 | 8 | - | ${ }^{14}$ |
| Manufactures of: | 187,880 | 144,207 | 116,630 |  | 770,280 | 4.888 | 4098 | 8.016 | 0,988 | 18,267 |
|  | B04 | 8,910 | 3,449 | 7,828 | 13,946 | 18 | 07 | 60 | 131 | 302 |
| Gumny Clothe - - - Yards | 14,200 | 44,069 | 141,010 | 226,174 | 346,221 | 182 | 623 | 1,038 | 2.700 | 8,024 |
|  | 2,487 | 3,086 | 3,298 | 3,654 | 9,880 | 7,048 | 8,294 | 0.800 | 10,176 | 12,64 |
| Other Sorts - . . . - . | 146 | 174 | 32 | 987 | 2,408 | 721 | 699 | 178 | 818 | 806 |
| Mats - - - - - Sq. Yds. | 30,887 | \$1,960 | 41,540 | 28,708 | 4,023 | 319 | 869 | 087 | 281 | 681 |
| $\qquad$ | 146 | 108 | 118 | 78 | 85 | 1,218 | 693 | 814 | 648 | 728 |
| Copper - . . - . | 208 | 45 | 120 | 104 | 98 | ase | 404 | 878 | 1,109 | asb |
| Iron - . - . - . | 37 | 30 | 20 | 11 | 104 | 18 | 24 | 18 | 82 | 208 |
| Unonumarated - . - - | 198 | 324 | 809 | 179 | 151 | 018 | 2.688 | 2.185 | 1.148 | 928 |
| Total | 497 | ${ }^{605}$ | 480 | 452 | 403 | 8,780 | 2.884 | 8,888 | 2,944 | 4,408 |
| Oils: <br> Vegetable, not Essential : Dregs or Jinguli Onl <br> Castor Oil . . . . Gais. <br> Other Kinds <br> Total <br> - Value |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 51,012 | 48,450 | 22,564 | B7,779 | 38,571 | 11,988 | 10,588 | 9,028 | 21,464 | 2,188 |
|  | 68,508 | 78,698 | 90,855 | 109,429 | 118,501 | 7,109 | 7,869 | 8,578 | 10,460 | 20,84 |
|  | 10,651 | 13,068 | 9,838 | 0,116 | 7,004 | 1,540 | 1,248 | 1,007 | 1,037 | 878 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 20,480 | 19,515 | 18,611 | 28,981 | 20,957 |
| Oil Cake - . - . . - Cwt. | 234,047 | 196,804 | 187,940 | 133,048 | 119,005 | 88,914 | 43,609 | 87,008 | 29,407 | 81,88 |
| $\text { Opium - . . . . }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Chests } \\ =\text { Cwt. } \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  | \} 11,298 |  | 9,337 | 20,168 | 18,460 |
| Provisions : <br> Flour - . . . . . Libs. <br> Saltod Fish <br> Fruits and Vegetables, Dried, Ac. - Cwt. <br> Other Sorts <br> Tokal - . . . Value | 8,444,448 | 2,712,882 | 2,720,054 | 2,98,208 | 3,354,624 | 18,099 | 10,009 | 37,840 | 18,682 | 19,554 |
|  | 8,201,045 | 4,177,461 | 4,540,188 | 3,560,5s5 | 2,587,791 | 16,441 | 22,248 | 28,055 | 20,409 | 24,404 |
|  | 60,679 | 68,148 | 04,979 | 70,680 | 60,892 | 10,838 | 10,581 | 0,049 | 24,468 | 13,298 |
|  | 9,058 | 7,883 | 28,984 | 16,574 | 13,29 | 8,276 | 8,070 | 12.182 | 15,381 | 22880 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | B4,619 | 00,443 | ${ }_{665}, 246$ | 00,214 | 71,50 |
|  | 623 | 1,457 | 395 | 1.198 | 27 | 418 | - 980 | 37 | 1,075 | 20 |
| Seeds: <br> Essential <br> Tla or Jinjili <br> Other Sorts - <br> Total . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19,520 | 17,304 | 15,294 | 10.002 | 25.868 | 14.840 | 9.045 | 7,401 | 10,627 | 0,02s |
|  | 22,317 | 12,884 | 13,944 | Q,093 | 4775 | 7.128 | 7,464 | 7,87 | 8,453 | 3,013 |
|  | 12750 | 11,153 | 15,400 | 18,397 | 12,258 | 8,290 | 4046 | 11,057 | 28009 | 14,064 |
|  | 44, 687 | 41,340 | 44,647 | 41,331 | 38,401 | 27.918 | 21,483 | 28.715 | 4064 | 20009 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Indian Proddce and Manuractures-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YEABSENDED $318 \mathrm{MARGH}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spices: <br> Ginger . . . . Lbs. | 18,259 | 42,971 | 128,810 | 199,113 | 151,758 | 121 | 498 | 1,400 | 3,750 | 8,619 |
| Pepper - . . . - " | - | - | 84,045 | 118,702 | 67,679 | -- | - | 2,210 | 3,537 | 2,326 |
| Other Sorts - - . | 3,447,886 | 4,134,004 | 3,603,659 | 8,790,437 | 4,438,732 | 20,204 | 28,421 | 20,468 | 26,048 | 42,967 |
| Total - - . - | 8,461,125 | 4,177,875 | 3,816,514 | 4,117,252 | 4,656,169 | 29,325 | 28,817 | 24,168 | 33,380 | 47,912 |
| Stationery (excluding Paper) . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 311 | 456 | 498 | 348 | 313 |
| Sugar: | 11,650 | 15,178 | 14,827 | 18,151 | 20,754 | 20,917 | 26,297 | 21,715 | 26,239 | 28,592 |
| Unrefined, \&e. - . - | 8,602 | 29,844 | 9,210 | 6,090 | 8,550 | 4,165 | 8,860 | 4,248 | 3,655 | 4,089 |
| Tobacco: <br> Unmanufactured <br> - Lbs. | 44,680 | 56,613 | 61,942 | 71,599 | 42,742 | 601 | 875 | 808 | 1,143 | 564 |
| Manutastured . . - | 85,011 | 56,429 | 61,709 | 54,634 | 48,744 | 1,874 | 1,843 | 1,721 | 1,788 | 1,616 |
| Wax (excluding Candles) . . Cwt, | - | 13 | 1 | 22 | - | - | 78 | 5 | 145 | - |
| Wood: <br> Teak - . - Cubic Tons | 3,270 | 1,405 | 1,367 | 2,056 | 4,505 | 20,998 | 10,774 | 11,891 | 20,765 | 39,560 |
| Other Timber . . . . Tons |  | 24 | 17 | 52 | 87 | 34 | 28 | 29 | 136 | 858 |
| Ornamental - - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 702 | 108 | 1,602 | 10 | 21 |
| Manufnctures of - . . - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,470 | 884 | 2,826 | 11,481 | 6,803 |
| Wool: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Mice Goods }}{\text { Manufaotures of }}$ : . . Yards | 140,179 | 182,062 | 178,455 | 185,587 | 140,005 | 8,051 | 6,036 | 6,277 | 6,827 | 4,680 |
| Shawls . . . . . No. | 17 | 202 | 186 | 237 | 78 | 33 | 243 | 216 | 307 | 107 |
| Other Sorts - . - Lbs. | 22,505 | 5,289 | 8,608 | 1,502 | 406 | 767 | 485 | 179 | 150 | 28 |
| All other Artioles not enumeratod - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 6,171 | 5,087 | 3,724 | 4,412 | 3,850 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 1,728,563 | 1,567,923 | 1,342,664 | 1,467,925 | 1,783,448 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Auimalu, Living: Horses | 119 | 68 |  | 117 | 114 | 3,560 | 1,367 | 1,791 | 1,965 | 2,002 |
| Apparel (inciuding Haberdashery, Milli-? "Value nery, Ea, but not Hosery) | - | - | - | - | - | 971 | 1,881 | 1,672 | 2,007 | 2,079 |

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS TaEristo-continued


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Taereto-continued.


CHINA (Hong Kong).
IMPOKTS Therefrom


No. 27-continued.
imports Therefrom-continued.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
CHINA (Hong Kona)-continued.
No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.



No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| ARTICLES. | YHARSENDED 818TMAROH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENB Of RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1888. |
| Borax - - - Cwt. | 247 | 818 | 1,306 | 1,713 | 1,900 | 694 | 2808 | 8817 | 8,642 | 4582 |
| Cordape and Rope of Vexetable Rilure (excluding Jute) $\}$. | 1 | 88 | 22 | 3,828 | 207 | 1 | 300 | 180 | 35,488 | $4{ }^{4}$ |
| Cotton : <br> Raw . . . . . Lbs. | 41,572,720 | 39,172,560 | 40,826,188 | 95,969,376 | 25,903,320 | 1,060,845 | 883,854 | 048,449 | 720838 | 878,111 |
| " Trwist ax̌d Yarn - - - | 28,946,600 | 25,717,540 | 37,966,985 | 40,646,329 | 55,085,997 | 1,101,180 | 2,149,807 | 1,407,688 | 1,500, 483 | 8,041,719 |
| - Manufacturas : . . . - Yards | 81,996 | 12,070 | 105,576 | 685,184 | 254,400 | 84\% | 1382 | 1,181 | 8,483 | 8108 |
| Haudkerchiens and Shawls in the piece No. | 244 | 260 | 359 | 204 | 450 | 6 | 07 | 0 | 48 | 37 |
| Other Sorts . - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 1,448 | 1,840 | 40 | Des | 708 |
| Drugs and Mediaines (excluding Chemicals) | - | - | - | - | - | 7,056 | 10,518 | 10,625 | 11,190 | 18,017 |
| Dyeing and Colourıng Materials - . Cwt. | 394 | 2,740 | 985 | 1,934 | 169 | 1,069 | 20.808 | 2,201 | 1,478 | 1,079 |
| Feathers - - - - Libs. | 29,682 | 24, 772 | 28,432 | 25,754 | 20,60] | 7,209 | 2,253 | 7298 | 4088 | 4,788 |
| Fruits snd Vegetables - . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 2,661 | 7,868 | 4,489 | 2.238 | 8.150 |
| Grain and Pulse: . . . . Cwt. | 800 | 836 | 776 | 708 | 681 | 297 | 224 | 218 | 208 | 200 |
| Ruce, notin the husk | 1,340 | 5,940 | 51,344 | 2.880 | 1,339 | 628 | 1,781 | 17,666 | 904 | ${ }^{852}$ |
| Other Sorts . - - - | 120 | 139 | 112 | 198 | 850 | 6 | ${ }^{87}$ | 60 | 明 | $8{ }^{\text {P }}$ |
| Güms and Resins . - - | 606 | 4.108 | 1,372 | 745 | 1,132 | 791 | 898 | 1,168 | 029 | Sost |
| Hides and Skins . - - . | 38 | 295 | 103 | 58 | 189 | 570 | 1,005 | 628 | 180 | 818 |
| Horns . - . - . " | - | - | 1 | - | 10 | 548 | 857 | 1,280 | 405 | 581 |
| Tvory: <br> Unmanufictured . . . Libs. | 5,821 | 5,096 | 8,722 | 3,548 | 5,964 | 2,819 | 2,689 | .. 4,140 | 2,104 | 8,466 |
| Jewellery, *0.: <br> Precious Stones and Pearls, Unset - Valne | - | - | - | - | - | 6,705 | 8,260 | 4805 | 2856 | 2,440 |
| Jowellery and Plate - - | $\cdots$ | - | $\cdots$ | - |  | $8: 1$ | 456 | 385 | 409 | 29 |
| Jute: <br> Raw - . . . . . CWt. | 11,091 | 188 | 17,421 | 10,940 | 18,388 | 88885 | 136 | 9,500 | 8.194 | 8.471 |
| Manufactures of: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PPowor-loom - No. | 8,696,875 | 0,048,610 | 13,357,150 | 14,494,34* | 6,077,010 | 129,058 | 228,308 | 179,205 | 180,214 | 75,014 |
|  | 10,000 | - | 87,000 | 175,000 | - | 120 | - | 1,311 | 2800 |  |
| Gunny Cloths - . . Yards | 1,102,845 | 505,000 | 1,547,190 | 2,810,700 | 374,024 | 14,189 | 5,867 | 18,784 | 24,054 | 4,411 |
| Rope and Trwine - - . Cwt. | 72 | - | 40 | - | 88 | 1,296 |  | 42 | 1 | 238 |
| Lao: : Shell | 136 | 726 | 388 | 239 | 388 | 957 | 4,830 | 2.037 | 1,154 | 1,887 |
| Other Sorts . . - - " | -- | 4 |  | - | - | - | 14 | 4 |  | - |
| Natural Curiosities . . . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 294 | 582 | 383 | 800 | 170 |
| Oils: <br> Essential - . . - . Gals. | 100 | 258 | 352 | 458 | 128 | 487 | 886 | 1,083 | 1,468 | 288 |
| Fegrotable, not Essential : Castor | 82,129 | 96,822 | 82,278 | 109,599 | 101,194 | 9,170 | 10,508 | 8,649 | 12,38 | 10,880 |
| Other Kinds - . - - . | 101 | 597 | 115 | 290 |  | 15 | 56 | 25 | 2 | 27 |
| Chesta | 56,330 | 40,992 | 58,858 | 56,299 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opium - | = 70,177 | $=70,588$ | $=76,495$ | $=78,759$ | $=74,178$ | $\} 8,182,410$ | 8,856,239 | 6,980,190 | 6,045,798 | 2403,172 |
| Perfamery (other than Musk) - . Falue | - | - | - | , | - | 8,700 | 8508 | \$3784 | 1,235 | 30 |
| Provisions: <br> Fish-maws and Sharkfins . . Lbs. | 2383838 | 121,025 | 154,055 | 250,945 | 389,496 | 17,722 | 8,180 | 20.061 | 15909 | 21.654 |
| Ghee | 58,298 | 43,008 | 45,408 | 45,080 | $\text { 45, } 2 \times 53$ | 2187 | 1.590 | 2,715 | 1805 | 1,75 |
| . Other Sorts - . - - Cwt. | 50,744 | 54,438 | 167,104 | 68,390 | 47,152 | 1,767 | 1,607 | 1,781 | 2,005 | 1,857 |
| Saltpetre - . . . . . | 88,670 | 73,008 | 78,508 | 90,940 | 127,450 | 84,104 | 75,428 | 78,004 | 89,133 | 12x,404 |
| Seeds . " - . - m | 897 | 898 | 939 | 286 | \$04 | 318 | sts | 48 | 254 | 410 |
| Sllk, Manufscturps of : . . . Valne | - | $-1$ | - | - | $\rightarrow$ | 845 | 648 | 88 | 336 | 171 |

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Indiar Prodice and Manufactires. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Abticles. | YEARSENDED 31grmakCH. - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPERS. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1883. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885\% |
| Soap (of all Kinds) - . - . Cwh. | 5,937 | 2889 | 1,589 | 988 | 1,781 | 6,268 | 3,752 | 2,030 | 1,241 | 2,992 |
| Spicea - - - - . Lba | 540,254 | 288,382 | 590,135 | 38,164 | 3,542 | 5,020 | 2258 | 3,829 | 476 | 92 |
| Stone and Marble - - - Cwt. | 4,588 | 5,717 | 7,885 | 3,963 | 5,026 | 3,997 | 4,076 | 5,927 | 2,724 | 3593 |
| . Jade - - . - . | 30 | - | - | - | 283 | 399 | - | - | - | 1,100 |
| Tea • - . - - . Lhe | 100 | 11,635 | 23,293 | ${ }^{\text {cis }}$ | 4,263 | 10 | 1,007 | 1,273 | 47 | $2 \times 3$ |
| Wax (excluding Candies) - - Cwt. | 9 | ${ }^{63}$ | ${ }_{532}$ | 819 | 851 | 79 | 432 | 3,515 | 4.451 | 2,561 |
| Wood, Ornamental a - - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 16,697 | 81,03s | 81,329 | 21,026 | 16,956 |
| Wool: Manufactures of : Shawls | 198 | 189 | 159 | 46 | 89 | 369 | 577 | 668 | 72 | 232 |
| Other Sorta . . - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 537 | 410 | 972 | 245 | 104 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - . | - | - | - | - | - | 1,600 | 1,782 | 4,198 | 2,230 | 1,944 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 10,688,319 | 9,326,809 | 9,808,070 | 9,670,732 | 2,481,264 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED slat MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS Of RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparel (including Haberdashery, Milli- $\}$ Value nery, \&o., but nut Hosiery) | $\rightarrow$ | - | - | - | - | 1,857 | 1,161 | 974 | 1,096 | 1,472 |
| Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre $\}$ Cwh (excluding Jute) | 101 | 69 | 159 | 86 | 148 | 211 | 109 | 457 | 158 | 28 |
| Cotton: <br> Twist and Yarn . . . . Lbs. | 10,000 | - | - | 49,000 | 40,000 | 500 | $\cdots$ | - | 2519 | 1,300 |
| Manofacturee: <br> Piece Goods <br> - - - Yards | 94,047 | 123,070 | 71,599 | 76,155 | 25,118 | 2,720 | 3,241 | 2088 | 2,118 | 557 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Handkerchlets and Shawls in the } \\ \text { prece - }\end{array}\right\}$ No | 1,590 | 2,128 | 2911 | 1,230 | 1,702 | 50 | 71 | 168 | 65 | 164 |
| Other Sorts . - - Value | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | 668 | 677 | 528 | 675 | 118 |
| Total - - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 3,488 | 3,989 | 2,788 | 28859 | 819 |
| Drugs and Medioines (excluding Chemicals) Falue | - | - | - | - | - | 1,218 | 745 | 5,689 | 3,220 | 5,928 |
| Dyeing and Colouring Materials - - . | - | - | - | - | - | -2,380 | 1,899 | 2,950 | 699 | 361 |
| Fruits and Vegetables - . - | - | - | - | - | - | 502 | 118 | 104 | 1 | - |
| Glass: <br> Beads and False"Pearis - . Cwt. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 80 | 7 | $: 19$ |
| Other Ware - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 1,261 | 765 | 464 | 627 | 587 |
| Gums and Resins - - Cwt. | 5,009 | 7,675 | 7,879 | 5,505 | '1,689 | 5,678 | 8,190 | 7,104 | 4,595 | 1,607 |
| Hardware and Cutlery (including Plated- ware) 'Value | - | - | - | - | - | 781 | 1,678 | 776 | -631 | 685 |
| Horns : . . - . Cwt | 183 | 890 | 303 | 279 | 264 | 4,508 | 2,315 | 6,513 | 4.469 | 3,155 |
| Instrumenta and Apparatus . - * Folue |  |  |  | $2:{ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | 18 | 655 | 76 | 75 | 11 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

CHINA (Hona Kong)-continued.
YEARS 1880-81 no 1884-85. CHINA (Treaty Ports).

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Merceandisem-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARPICLES. | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1888. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1888. |
| Ivory, Unmanufactured . . - Lbs. | 25,115 | 54,258 | 18,503 | 12,643 | 16,716 | 7,279 | 15,889 | 8,887 | 8,975 | 6,857 |
| Jewellery, acc.: <br> Precious Stones and Pearls, Unset - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 6,055 | 8,108 | 1,862 | 1,800 | 1,025 |
| Liquprs . . . . . Gals | 1,258 | 1,617 | 1,289 | 824 | 1,802 | 788 | 878 | 898 | 489 | 8 BD |
| Mretals - - - . Owt. | 557 | 160 | 40 | 410 | 84 | 657 | 49 | 48 | 1,168 | 683 |
| Paper and Pasteboard . . . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 407 | 714 | 408 | 683 | 498 |
| Provisions: <br> Fish-maws and Sbark-fins - - Lbs. | 685,623 | 750,656 | 807,032 | 817,514 | 667,878 | 42,261 | 47,504 | 48,245 | 44,388 | 85,720 |
| Fruits and Vegetables; Dried, Salted, $\}$ Cwt. or Preserved Other Sorts | 14,557 439 | 6,316 169 | 14,097 198 | 14,679 129 | 13,787 328 | 13,050 824 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6,404 } \\ \hline 004\end{array}$ | 12,789 084 | 18,771 5888 | 12,896 1,116 |
| $\text { Silk }_{\text {Raw }} \text {. . - . . . Lbs. }$ | 1,954 | 2,655 | - | 688 | 2,869 | 1,368 | 889 | - | 250 | 2,651 |
| Manufactures . . . . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 948 | 1,008 | 1,415 | 1,265 | 744 |
| Spices - . - . - Lbs. | 326,318 | 250,710 | 470,913 | 258,476 | 340,708 | 18,918 | 28,500 | 28,289 | 0,359 | 8,407 |
| Tobacco - - . . - . | 376 | 225 | 72 | 584 | 174 | 17 | 55 | 8 | 20 | 4 |
| Wax (excluding Candles) - . . Cwt. | 11 | - | - | - | 36 | 01 | - | - | - | 182 |
| Wool: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece Goods . . . . Yards | 16,881 | 26,482 | 9,424 | 16,535 | 8,859 | 1,829 | 2,277 | 078 | 1,568 | 850 |
| Other Sorts - - . - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 137 | 332 | 61 | 221 | 810 |
| All other Articles not enumerated . . , | - | - | - | - | - | 1,780 | 2,190 | 2,154 | 1,820 | 2,822 |
| Total Foreign Merchandise Exported | - | - | - | - | - | 218,254 | 127,084 | 119,801 | 88,402 | 01870 |
| Tomal Exports, Indian and Forrige Marcmandise | - | - | - | - | - | 10,806,578 | 0,454,403 | 3,027,671 | 0,789,183 | 8,522,834 |

CHINA (Treaty Ports).
IMPORTS Therefrom.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indian Prodice and Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| articles. | YEARSENDED SISTMARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | vaiue in tens of rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Cordare and } \\ \text { (excluding Jute) }\end{array}$ of Vegetable Fibre $\}$ Cwt. | 434 | 485 | 809 | 165 | 267 | 1,261 | 1,295 | 2,936 | 422 | -873 |
|  | - | - | 458,144 | 1,111,936 | 505,630 | - | - | 8,228 | 20,316 | 10,073 |
| Twist and Yarn - . . - * | 14,000 | - | 5,200 | 394,300 | 1,013,390 | 688 | - | 199 | 16,08 | 39,900 |
| Manufactures: : . . . Yards Piece Goods | 1,576,3s0 | 216,188 | 762,120 | 1,462,144 | 2,402,062 | 224,285 | 3,875 | 11,505 | 22,323 | 30,138 |
| Drugsand Medicinss (excluding Cohemicals) Value | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 40 | 25 | - |
| Dyeing and Colouring Materials - Cwtur | - | 928 | 0,579 | - | - | - | 429 | 3,788 | - | - |
| Grain and Pulse: <br> Rioes, not in the husk | 12 | 24 | 2,025 | 16 | ${ }^{41}$ | 7 | 14 | 670 | 8 | 20 |
| Jute, Manufactures of: Gunny Oloths - | - | - | - | 35,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - | 495 | 77 |
| $\text { оріи䒑 • • • . . }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Chests } \\ =\mathbf{C w t .} \end{array}\right.$ | 26,063 $=35948$ | 28,561 $=57,574$ | 248,848 | $\begin{array}{r} 27,489 \\ =95,755 \end{array}$ | 28,146 $=8,085$ | $\}^{4,110,820}$ | 4,185,425 | 8,200,388 | 3,342,656 | 2,957,007 |
| Provisions - : - - . |  | 138 |  | 108 |  | $100$ | 260 | 432 | 380 | 328 |
| Wood, Ornamental . - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 25 | - | - | - | 1,965 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,044 | 457 | 923 | 1,400 | 248 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 4138,352 | 4,161,755 | 8,229,807 | 3,404,03s | 9,040,829 |

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-contiawod.

| Foritga Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| articles. | YEARSENDEDSIETMAECE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 215 | 187 | 49 | 8 | * is |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Cordape and Rope of Vegetable Pibre } \\ \text { (oxcluding Jute) }\end{array}\right\}$ Cwt. | - | 409 | 338 | 57 | 77 | - | 2.188 | 684 | $\pi$ | 2ง |
| Ootton: <br> Twisf and Yarn . . . . Lbs. | - | - | - | 4,300 |  | - | - | - | 202 | + |
| Manufactures: Piece Goods - - . . Yards | - | 48,928 | 2,496 | 15,800 | 4,060 | - | 938 | ${ }^{2}$ | 400 | 87 |
| Glass and Glassware - . - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 231 | 128 | 80 | - | 14 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hemp: } \\ & \text { Manutartures of (excluding Cordage) : Yards } \\ & \text { Oloth } \end{aligned}$ | 200 | - | 13,278 | - | - | . 12 | - | 430 | - | 7 |
| Ivory, Unmanufactured - . . . Libs, | - | 140 | 338 | - | - | - | 37 | . 150 | - | - |
| Metals * . - . - . Owto | - | 7 | - | - | 1 | - | 12 | - | - | 4 |
| Paper and Pasteboard - - - Value | - | - | $\sim$ | - | - | - | - | 897 | 402 | 2 |
| Provisions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Fruits and Veeretables; Dried, Salted, } \\ \text { or Preserved }\end{array}\right\}$ Cwt. Other Sorts | - ${ }^{\text {s8 }}$ | 297 7 | 181 19 | 98 1 | 165 1 |  |  | 201 208 | 180 8 | 289 |
| Silk, Raw - - . . . . Lbs. |  | 6,788 | - | 614 | - |  | 4.808 | - | 108 | - |
| Spices - . - - - . | - | - | 6,720 | - | - | - | - | 198 | - | $\cdots$ |
| Tobacco - . . . - - | 20 | 6 | - | 554 | $\mathfrak{n}$ | $s$ | 1 | - | ${ }^{86}$ | ${ }^{65}$ |
| Wooit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures of : <br> Prece Goods <br> . . . . Yards | - | 2,887 | 2,418 | 100 | - | - | 328 | 828 | 12 | - |
| All other Artioles not enumerated - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 145 | ${ }^{10}$ | 190 | 814 | 662 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Total Foreign Merchanaise (not Indian) } \\ \substack{\text { Exported. }}\end{array}\right\}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 785 | 8,802 | 2,827 | 2,488 | i,97s |
| 'Totíl mixporms, Indian and Foreign $\}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 4,187,077 | 4,170,667 | 8,223,434 | 8,406,471 | 8,042,002 |

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
IMPORTS Therefrom.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.

| Merchandise-continued. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES | YEAREENDED sigy Mabch. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | quantities. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Candies - . - . Llis. | 298,601 | 198,324 | 230,828 | 16,992 | 3,686 | 9,582 | 6,393 | 7,778 | 611 | 139 |
| Canes and Rattams - - - Cowt. | 19,506 | 26,943 | 21,005 | 26,745 | 27,338 | 17,863 | 27,149 | 22,471 | 24,224 | 20,605 |
| Caoutchonc, Ruw - - - | ${ }^{88}$ | 1 | - | 112 | 1 | 728 | 18 | - | 1,613 | 17 |
| Carriages, Carta, \&c. (exoluding Railway $\}$ Value Carriages) and parts thercor | - | - | - | - | - | 52 | 55 | 298 | 938 | 135 |
| Chomicals . - - - " | - | - | - | - | - | 97 | 231 | 608 | 1,067 | 1,581 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chinese and Japanese Ware (including } \\ & \text { Lacquared Ware, but not Earthenware } \\ & \text { end Porcelain) } \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 1,483 | 2,505 | 8,148 | 13,066 | 4,409 |
| Cooal - - - . ${ }^{\text {ana }}$ | 157 | 897 | 156 | 684 | 111 | 260 | 1,281 | 240 | 1,031 | 183 |
| Cofteo - . - . . Lba | 743,880 | 2,487,248 | 2,399,152 | 2,002,272 | 3,016,384 | 20,785 | 69,795 | 51,004 | 47,811 | 71,329 |
| Cordage and Rope of Vogetable Fibres (exeludung Jute) Cwt. | 1,831 | 208 | 867 | 560 | 67 | 8,717 | 473 | 2,447 | 1,265 | 218 |
| Cotton: <br> Twist and Yarn . . . . Lbs | 6,883 | 142 | 3,080 | 3,474 | 11,950 | 405 | 7 | 223 | 319 | 659 |
| Manufactures <br> Piece Goode: <br> Gray (Unbleached) . . Yards | 84,879 | 10,293 | 177,180 | 125,098 | 66,057 | 1,117 | 1,699 | 2,887 | 1,762 | 913 |
| White (Bleached) - - . | 169,578 | 409,127 | 469,304 | 1,198,542 | 1,259,711 | 8,391 | 6,789 | 9,451 | 24,505 | 29,372 |
| Coloured, Printed or Dyed - " | 293,057 | 248,695 | 338,738 | 503,140 | 503,396 | 7,917 | 6,279 | 9,102 | 13,754 | 15,400 |
| Other Sorts . . - ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | 2,269 <br> 2008 | 400 20548 | $\begin{array}{r}757 \\ \hline 17888\end{array}$ |  | \} 821 | 186 | 148 | 889 | - 121 |
| Throad, Sewing - . . Lbs. | 10,497 689 | 2,008 240 | 2,546 357 | $\begin{array}{r} 17,818 \\ 465 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,687 \\ & 1,474 \end{aligned}$ |  | 24 | 47 | 49 | 157 |
| Other Sorts - . - - Value | - | - |  | - |  | 118 | 112 | 180 | 367 | 813 |
| - Total - . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 13,441 | 15,069 | 21,415 | 41,324 | 46,276 |
| Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals) : <br> Camphor <br> Lbs. | 420,304 | 50,034 | 659,265 | 605,314 | 690,388 | 21,370 | 26,764 | 31,785 | ، 23,197 | 25,808 |
| Other Sorts . . . . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 11,174 | 11,729 | 19,262 | 15,708 | 22,727 |
| Dyeing and Colouriug Materrals: Indugo | 1,888 | 2,222 | 1,662 | 1,538 | 2,047 | 1,949 | 2,274 | 1,745 | 1,669 | 2,138 |
|  | 1,3682 8,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,289 \\ 198 \end{array}$ | 4148 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,767 \\ .27,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,365 \\ 640 \end{array}$ | $\} 2,587$ | 6,578 | 3,125 | 5,222 | 8,982 |
| Earthenware and Poreelann - Value | - | $-$ | - | - | - | 11,081 | 11,061 | 14,267 | 13,910 | 12,699 |
| FireworksFlax: <br> $\substack{\text { Mnnufactures of: } \\ \text { Piece Goods }}$ . . . . . . Yards | - | - | - | - | - | 8,454 | 14,115 | 19,878 | 27,161 | 14,877 |
|  | 404 | 12,678 | 9,364 | 14.249 | 3,462 | 20 | 590 |  | 1,127 |  |
| Canvas • - • | 1,283 | 1,887 | 1,673 | eso | 798 | 85 | 108 | 100 | 32 | 65 |
| Fruits and Vegetahles: <br> Cocoanuts . . . . No. | 6,787,858 | 7,297,788 | 7,616,408 | 5,981,265 | 5,408,999 | 41,595 | 46,567 | 44,884 | 34,416 | 33,565 |
| Cocoanut Kernel or Copra - - Cwh | 6,188 | 4,999 | 13,966 | 3,481 | 5,3s6 | 4,815 | 38,302 | 11,659 | 8,434 | 5,251 |
| Other Sorts - - - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 651 | 5,700 | 728 | 1,177 383 |  |
| Total - - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 47,161 | 89,578 | 57,205 | 39,027 | 39,199 |
| Glass: <br> Beads and False Pearls - Cwt. | b | 35 | 38 | 40 | 55 | 311 | 139 | 139 | 310 | 288 |
| Botties, Common |  |  | 360 | 1,790 | 1,920 | 278897 | 1,149 | 390 | 1,06I | 1,268 |
| Othar Ware - - - - Value | - | - | $\bullet$ | - | - |  |  | 1,729 | 481 |  |
| Total - - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 1,486 | 1,674 | 2,458 | 2,552 | 2,358 |
|  |  |  |  |  | ? |  |  |  |  |  |

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.

No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


No. 27-contimusd.

IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


No. 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.

| Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLEE. |  | TEARSEADED SIETMARCE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN tens of ruperes |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1881. | -1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  | 40,823 50 3,478 | 13,009 80 12,870 | 14,507 216 10,578 | 91,418 198 38,717 | 19,055 1,488 198287 | 4,589 18 323 | 1,010 15 1,678 | 1,411 67 988 | 1,567 155 1,976 | $\begin{array}{r}1,791 \\ 308 \\ 2,009 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  | - | - | - | - | - | 4,684 | 2,703 | 2.466 | 8,998 | 4,108 |
|  |  | - | - | - | - | - | 7,390 | 5,349 | 6,992 | 10,124 | 8,001 |
|  |  | - | - - | - | $\checkmark$ | - | 1,476,244 | 1,641,885 | 1,596,698 | 1,612,887 | 1,709,699 |

EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indian Produce and Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YEARS NDEDS18T MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TRNS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Animala, Living : <br> Horses | 388 | 156 | 226 | 589 | 547 | 5,357 | 3,471 | 4,056 | 11,178 | 10,278 |
| Other Kinds - - - " | 10,3015 | 9,584 | 18,681 | 25,830 | 21,124 | 14,588 | 18,820 | 42,586 | 57,561 | 27,987 |
| Apparel (inoluding Haberdashery, Milli-\} Value nery, \& | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | 9,861 | 9,794 | 8,788 | 9,587 | 10,011 |
| Books and Printed Matter (inoluding $\}$ Cwt. Maps and Charts) | 2,083 | 1,245 | 1,608 | 1,774 | 2,113 | 14,685 | 8,000 | 11,570 | 14,083 | 16,798 |
| Borax - . - . - | 640 | 585 | 694 | 888 | 714 | 1,565 | 1,545 | 1,629 | 615 | 1,558 |
| Cabinet-ware and Purniture . . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 1,984 | 1,667 | 1,427 | 1,039 | 1,167 |
| Oaputchouc, Raw - - Cwt. | - | 135 | 101 | 202 | 1 | - | 1,790 | 3,397 | 2,915 | 20 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Crrriapea, Carts, ac. (azoluding Rallway } \\ \text { Carriages, \&c.) }\end{array}\right\}$ Value | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | 793 | 691 | 1,724 | 2,254 | 3,826 |
| Chemicals - . - . | - | - | - | - | - | 305 | 1,539 | 1,714 | 940 | 1,682 |
| Coir, Manufactures of (ezoluding Rope) - Cwto | 64 | 1 | 499 | - | 9 | 46 | 1 | 852 | - | 17 |
| Corals, Real . . . - Lbs, | 284 | $\rightarrow 1$ | - | 245 | 900 | 400 | - | - | 440 | 1,700 |
| Cordare and Rope of Vegetable Fibre $\}$ Cwt. (axcluding Jute) | 4650 | 448\% | 4,551 | 6,726 | 4798 | 10,249 | 9,389 | 8,840 | 12,256 | 8,699 |
| Cotton: Raw | 2,458,00\% | 628,438 | 3,871,788 | 7,483,584 | 8 128,684 | 46,638 | 9,677 | 67,008 | 185,516 | 167,581 |
| Twist and Yarn - - . | 88,140 | 168,76 | 297,085 | 96,601 | 368,268 | 3,969 | 6,522 | 2,394 | 8,761 | 6,248 |
| Manuffactures: <br> Plece Goods <br> - - - Yards | 1,854,226 | 2,985,382 | 2,696,969 | 3,790,104 | 5,518,487 | 70,365 | 96,785 | 97,284 | 125,775 | 198,098 |
| Handkerohiefs and Shawls in the $\} \quad \mathrm{Na}$ | 100,915 | 88,861 | 44458 | 68,114 | 88,474 | 5,620 | 1,605 | 8,426 | 2,684 | 4,0n |
| Total . - . Value | - | 1 | - | - | - | 75,975 | 98,420 | 99,710 | 128,999 | 208,100 |
| Drups and Mediaines (ercluding Chemicals) Value | - | - | - | $\square$ | - | 2,168 | 1,868 | 1,856 | 2888 | 4146 |
| Dyeng and Colouring Matarials * . Cwt. | 1,238 | 8,600 | 3,388 | 3,469 | 1,943 | 2,871 | 8,240 | 2.220 | 1,872 | 1,799 |
| Festhers - . - Lbs. | 10,588 | 8,876 | 11,609 | 9,574 | 4,165 | 4860 | 5,538 | 4,585 | 4,358 | 3,169 |
| Fruts and Vegetables . . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 6,678 | 6,358 | 10,386 | 9,383 | 9,706 |
|  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


Ṅo. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


STRAITS SETTLEMENTS-continued.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


STRAITS SETTLEMENTS-continued. JAPAN.

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreigr Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Articles, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantities. |  |  |  |  | valur in tens of rupges. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Silk: law - - . - . Lbs | 2 | 320 | 305 | - | - | 3 | 188 | 41 | - | - |
| Manufactures: <br> Prece Goods: . . . . Yarda | 6,123 | 2,498 | 8,838 | 5,206 | 15,973 | 640 | 310 | 835 | 650 | 1,64s |
| Other Sorta - . . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 270 | ${ }^{135}$ | 208 | 189 | 182 |
| Boasp (of all kinds) - - - Cwion | 72 | 90 | 198 | 62 | ${ }^{87}$ | 178 | 150 | 651 | 157 | 258 |
| Spices - - - - . Lbb. | 78,051 | 81,090 | 6e,54\% | 138,545 | 174,940 | 4,698 | 2,404 | 2,328 | 3,616 | 8797 |
| Stationery (excluding Paper) - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 658 | 451 | 392 | 482 | ${ }^{363}$ |
| Toya and Requirites for Games - - " | - | - | - | - | - | 728 | 192 | 124 | 220 | 276 |
| Wax (excluding Candles) - - Cwt. | 487 | 804 | 154 | ${ }^{68}$ | 12 | 3,315 | 1,840 | 991 | 429 | 73 |
| Wool: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Plece Goodis }}$ - . . - Yards | 7,552 | 2,550 | 9,552 | 4,720 | 9,612 | 431 | 284 | 788 | 518 | 810 |
| Other Sorts - . . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 786 | 655 | 123 | 148 | 694 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,781 | 1,966 | 2,183 | 2,369 | 3,067 |
| Total Poreign Marchandise Exported - | - | - | - | - | - | 240,319 | 188,494 | 210,044 | 228,985 | 250,938 |
| Total Exporya, Ifdiar axd Pormigit | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 3,161,747 | 3,524,104 | 3,638,735 | 3,065,303 | 3,425,604 |

JAPAN.
IMPORTS Therefrom.

| Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES | YEARSENDED 81ET MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1882. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow[\text { Motals: }]{\text { Copper - - . . Cwt. }}$ | 1,145 | - | 8,499 | 8,568 | 11,998 | 4,666 | 2 | 9,777 | 0,600 | 48,918 |
|  | 4.456 | 6,923 | 7,318 | 30 | $\rightarrow$ | 781 | 715 | 2,614 | 5 | - |
|  |  | 558 | 1,480 | 298 | 400 | 27 | 81 | 128 | 25 | 15 |
|  | - |  |  | - | - | 398 | 354 | 234 | 1,466 | 2,516 |
| Tosal Mrrchaydigr Importad . | - | - | - | - | - | 8,081 | 3,190 | 19,178 | 14,776 | 50,470 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto.


EXPORTS Thereto-continued:


No. 27-continued: •

## JAVA.

IMPORTS Therefrom.


EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indian Proddce and Manufactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YEARSENDED S18TMARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881.' | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparel (inoludinf Haberdashery, Mulli- nary, \&o, but not Hosery) | - | - | - | - | - | 888 | 1,094 | 359 | 602 | 1,048 |
| Cabinet-ware and Furniture - - . | - | - | - | - | - | 1,400 | 186 | 28 | 30 | - |
| Cotton: <br> Twist and Yarn . . . - Lbs. | 248,415 | 107,605 | 350,800 | 380,800 | 693,420 | 12,969 | 5,380 | 14,301 | 14,599 | 27,203 |
| Grain and Pulse : <br> Rice, not in the huak . . . Cwt. | 1,138 | 72,212 | 144,878 | 1,946 | 8 | 327 | 21,537 | 41,907 | 639 | 2 |
| Jute: <br> Manufactures of: Gunny Bags (Power-loym) | 0,900 | 84,900 | 40,800 | 69,100 | 38,000 | 223 | 8,137 | 990 | 1,758 | 842 |
| Provisions - - . Cwt. | 58 | 24 | 41 | 69 | 170 | 147 | 107 | 170 | 261 | 659 |
| Seeds - - - . - | 81 | 16 | 21 | 120 | 148 | 140 | 70 | 140 | 1,227 | 1,679 |
| Wax (exoluding Candles) - - " | 18 | - | - | 53 | 48 | 94 | - | - | 420 | 354 |
| All other Articlos not enumerated - Valne | - | - | - |  |  | 460 | 233 | 326 | 488 | 809 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Total Indian Produck and Manupac- } \\ \text { tubs Expobted }\end{array}\right\}$ | - | - |  | - | - | 16,628 | 30,744 | 58,221 | 19,934 | 32,576 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.

No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS THERETO-continued.

| Foreign Mrrghandisk. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| articles. | YEARSENDEDAISEMARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | value in tenb of rupers. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1895. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 188. |
| Silk: <br> Manufactures - . . . . Value <br> Wool: <br> Manufactures of - - - . <br> All other Articles not enumerated . . n <br> Total Foreign Merchandise Exported <br> $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { ToTAL Exporis, Indian and Foreign } \\ \text { MERCHANDIBA }\end{array}\right\}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 294 | 36 | 20 | - | - |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |  | - | 829 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 185 | 102 | 270 | 68 | 238 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 2,080 | 377 | 405 | 040 | 1.460 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 17,908 | 81,291 | 68,628 | 20,583 | 84,045 |

SIAM (including Salang or Junk Ceylon.)

IMPORTS Therefrom.

| Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTIOLES. | YEARS NNDED S1ax MAECH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUR IN TENS OP RUPERS. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1882. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Canes and Rattans . - - Cwt. | '1,254 |  | 567 | 915 |  | 814 |  | 517 | 734 | 1,239 |
| Dyeing and Colouring Materials - - " |  | - | 427 | 1,800 | - | - | - | 220 | 806 | , |
| Metals: <br> Tn: <br> Unwrought (block) | 92 | - | 16 | - | 9 | 459 |  | 00 |  | 18 |
| Unenumerated * - . " |  |  | 1 | 2 |  |  | 1 | 4 | 26 | - |
| Railway Plant and Rolling Stock: <br> Materials for Coustruction ; Wooden Sloepers | 18,198 | 30,260 | 44,977 | 81,010 | 7,800 | 8,89\% | 10,350 | 18,862 | 9,188 | 1,944 |
| Silk, Raw - - - - Lbs. | 2,210 | - | - | - | - | 442 | $\cdots$ |  |  | - |
| Manufactures: <br> Pieco Goods | - | 2,845 | - | - | - | - | 478 |  | - | - |
| Spices . - . . - Llbs. | 2,490 | - | 24,487 | - | 9,020 |  | -* |  | - | . $3^{25}$ |
| Wood: <br> Teak - .-. - CubicTons | 1 | 10 | 775 | 1,836 | 1,25s |  | 78 | 8.486 | * ${ }^{2} 880$ | -30,359 |
| , Firewood - - - - Tons | 778 | 124 | 72 |  | - 79 | 224 | 43 |  | ${ }^{*} 17$ | 80 |
| All other Artreles not enumerated . . Value |  |  | - | - | - | 180 | 35 | 300 |  | -176 |
| Topal merchandier Imported $\therefore \quad \therefore \neq \ldots$ | - | - | - | - | - |  | ( 21,718 | 22.68 | 23915 | 2 23,835 |

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
SIAM (Ingluding Shaidg' of Jonk
CUMATRA).continued:
No. 27-continued. exports Thereto.

| Indian Produce and Manofactures. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| articles. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | quantities. |  |  |  |  | value in tens of rupbes. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Grain and Pulse: <br> Rice, in she hust - - . - Cwt. | - | 535 | 90 | - | - | - | 65 | 10 | $-$ | - |
| , not in the husk - - * | 83,162 | 97528 | 88,420 | 50,281 | 51,517 | 3s,248 | 33,921 | 24,40 | 18,200 | 17,882 |
| Other Sorts . - . - . | 2 | 37 | 5 | 15 | ${ }^{37}$ | 16 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 17 |
| Provisions - . - - - | 19 | 465 | 130 | 37 | 22 | 38 | 157 | 108 | 131 | 61 |
| Sugar, Unrefined, dc. - - n | 462 | 131 | 1,118 | 935 | 344 | 118 | 50 | 361 | 251 | 108 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 77 | 749 | 1,203 | 845 | 1,042 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 34,137 | 34,951 | 26,133 | 19,332 | 18,205 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continubd.

| Foreign Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20 | - | - | - |
| Metalis - - - Cwtr | 36 | 10 | - | - |  | 18 | 15 | - | - | 12 |
| Perfumery (other than Musk) - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38 | 471 | 207 | 28 |
| All othar Artieles not enumerated - s | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | 90 | 518 | 698 | 2 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Total Foreign (not Indıan) Merchandise } \\ \text { Exported }\end{array}\right\}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 62 | 163 | 989 | 805 | 42 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 84,199 | 35,114 | 27,122 | 20,237 | 19,247 |

SUMATRA.
IMPORTS Therefrom.

| Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | TEARSENDED SIST MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TRNS OR RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883., | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Canes and Rattans - . - Cwt. | - | 1,818 | 1,726 | 16 | 4,176 | - | 1,190 | 1,560 | 10 | 3,004 |
| $\text { Pieoe Goods } \quad-\quad \quad-\quad-\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Yands } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}\right.$ | - | 1,559 - | 5,407 | 44 |  | $\}-$ |  | 119 | II | 3 |
| Gưs tuâ Rosin * . . . . | - | 35 | 13 | 8 |  | - | 48 | 15 | - 12 | 78 |
| Provisens **. . . . . . |  | 6 | 36 | 14 |  | - | 9 |  | 10 | 6 |

No. 27-continued:
Imports Therefrom-continued.

| Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YRARS ENDED EIEE MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1889. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
|  | 1,388,441 | 2,398,885 | 8,924,769 | 3,650,809 | 8,798,547 | 18,188 | 26,900 | 24,801 | 00858 | 61,808 |
| Other Sorts . . . . . | 138 | 84 | 15,097 | 2881 | 1,274 | 3 | 1 | 283 | 68 | - 20 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - . Falue | - | - | - | - | - | 73 | 819 | 88 | 134 | 771 |
| Totax Mrechandibr Imporibd - | - | - | - | - | - | 18,518 | 17,705 | 87,740 | 00,507 | 65,488 |

EXPORTS Thereto.

| Indan Provuce and Mandracturesa' |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTIOLES. | YBARS ENDED S1ST MARCE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF EUPEES。 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1861. | 1888. | 1888. | 1884. | 2885. |
| Anmeft, Living - - No. | - | 200 | 14 | 4 | 12,891 | - | 1,482 | 4 | $\theta$ | 81,738 |
| Apparel (meluding Haberdoshery, Milli- nery, \&c., but not Hosiery) | - | - | - | - | - | 567 | 1 | 28 | 777 | 128 |
| Cotton: <br> Manufactures: <br> Piece Goods <br> - - - - Yards | 404 | 48,340 | 55,201 | 85,069 | \$4,404 | 87 | 1,750 | 1,461 | 2,917 | 1,278 |
| Grain and Pulse: <br> Rice, not in the husk - . Cwt. | 12,988 | 14,943 | - | 10,689 | - | 6,428 | 8,876 | - | 5,283 | - |
| Other Sorts - . . . | 3 | - | 38 | 42 | - | 1 | - | 9 | 13 | - |
| Jowellery, te.: <br> Precious Stones and Pearis, Unset - Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - |
| Metals - . . . Cwt. | 90 | 11 | 2 | 20 | $\sim$ | 604 | 65 | 10 | 118 | - |
| Provisions . . . . . " | 28 | 59 | 19 | 28 | 3 | 101 | 31 | 40 | 57 | 2 |
| Silk, Manufactures . . . . Yarda | 4,223 | 8,054 | 325 | 2,268 | - | 859 | 488 | 68 | 105 | - |
| Wood: Touk - - - Cubie Tons | \$52 | 1,179 | 850 | 297 | - | 5,814 | 10,208 | 20,500 | 1.781 | - |
| Manufactures of - . . . Value | - | - | $\rightarrow$ | - | $\cdots$ | 607 | 970 | 17 | 41 | - |
| All other Articies not enumerated . . | - | - | - |  | - | 387 | 010 | 41 | 1,298 | 84 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Totan ImDian Prodice and Manteac. } \\ \text { tures Exporisd }\end{array}\right\}$ | - | - | - | - | - | 14829 | 21,238 | 12.818 | 12,284 | 28,80 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued

| Forkign Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED SISTMARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPEES |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885, |
|  | - 136 | ${ }^{-}$ | $-$ | - | - | $* 204$ .$\quad 100$ - | 109 -23 | 48 .97 | 867 10 | - |

No 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| abticles. | Years ended sigimarch. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANtities. |  |  |  |  | VALUE in tens of rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1888. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Cotton:Manutactures : <br> Piece Goods <br> All other Articles dot enumerated | 6,939 <br> - | 4,020 - | 1,380 - | 2,011 | - | 109 293 | 97 226 | 40 68 | 93 148 | ${ }^{-}$ |
| Total Poreign Merchandise Exported - | - | - | - | - | - | 877 | 457 | 248 | 788 | 247 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 15,708 | ${ }^{22,395}$ | 12,866 | 13,072 | 23,456 |

TURKEY IN ASIA.
IMPORTS Therefrom.


No 27-continued.
IMPORTS Therefrom-continued.


EXPORTS Thereto.


No. 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| ARTICLES. | YEARSENDED 318T MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | QUANTITIRS. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Olla: <br> Veretable, not Earential <br> - Gala, | 6,749 | 299 | 911 | 96 | 150 | 718 | 29 | 120 | 19 | 20 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Fruith and Vegratables: Dried, Salted, } \\ \text { or Premerved }\end{array}\right\}$ Cwt. | 7,572 | 1,848 | 2,069 | 3,414 | 5,225 | 2,650 | 504 | 1,138 | 1,811 | 1,569 |
| Other Sorts - . . . " | 395 | 190 | 604 | 126 | 3,589 | 1,190 | 260 | 289 | 262 | 1,225 |
|  | 9,882 | 0,107 | 9,551 | 8,316 | 3,561 | 2,092 | 3,343 | 6,173 | 3,004 | 1,240 |
| Manufactures: Plece Goods Mixed Goods - - . . | 13,332 8,056 | 10,225 4,207 | 14,029 1,333 | 20,016 6,234 | 10,761 2,197 | 1,978 | 1,108 518 | 1,521 245 | 2,298 974 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,566 \\ 300 \end{array}$ |
| Spices: <br> Gunger <br> - - . . Lbs. | 148,008 | 66,893 | 91,812 | 75,208 | 235,447 | 1,387 | 664 | 1,138 | 1,327 | 4,104 |
| Pepper . . - . | 169,164 | 394,924 | 461,151 | 200,874 | 470,375 | 2,909 | 8,901 | 11,330 | 6,771 | 14,580 |
| Other Sorts - . - . | . 18,898 | 26,828 | 17,017 | 10,383 | 20,856 | 1,020 | 1,397 | 1,381 | 1,018 | 1,865 |
| Total . - . | 322,004 | 487,086 | 869,980 | 286,465 | 726,678 | 6,316 | 10,962 | 18,848 | 8,116 | 20,540 |
| Sugar: <br> Refined, \&c. - . - - Cwt. | 45 | 94 | 640 | 940 | 162 | 77 | 151 | 986 | 1,280 | 231 |
| Unrefined, \&c. - - - | 445 | 18 | 164 | 65 | 796 | 451 | 15 | 117 | 98 | 558 |
| Tea - . - . . Lbs. | 6,348 | 21,002 | 17,200 | 24,020 | 80,659 | 556 | 1,694 | 1,388 | 2,075 | 3,047 |
| Wood: <br> Teak - . . . Cubic Tons | 238 | 409 | 139 | - | 366 | 1,080 | 2,306 | 784 | - | 2,125 |
| Other Timber - . - Tons | 267 | 554 | 130 | 5 | 399 | 1,048 | 1,849 | 518 | - ' 46 | 1,592 |
| Ornamental - - - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 109 | 568 | 65 | 196 | 450 |
| Manufactures of - - . |  |  | - |  |  | 65 | 835 | 127 | 99 | 167 |
| Wool: <br> Manufactures of: <br> Ploce Goods <br> - . . Yards | - | 1,100 | - | - | 138 | - | 1,600 | - | - | 6 |
| hawls - - . No. | 11 | 687 | 48 | 116 | 28 | 105 | 2,535 | 705 | 1,058 | 231 |
| All other Articles not enumerated - Value | - | - | - | - | $\rightarrow$ | 3,181 | 2,955 | 3,152 | 2,895 | 3,024 |
|  | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | 250,494 | 203,018 | 221,740 | 109,888 | 296,942 |

EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

| Foreign Merchandise. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLRS. | YEARSENDED SIETMARCE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OF RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Apparel (including Haberdashery, Milli- Falue nery, de., but not Hosiery) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Candles . - . - . Lbs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 27-continued:
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.

(comprisina Cochin China, the Phluppines, \& \& c.).
No. 27-coatinued.
OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA
(comprislag Cochin China, tie Philuppines, \&c.). .
imports therefrom.


EXPORTS Thereto.


EXPORTS THERETO-continued.


No. 27-continued.
AUSTRALIA.
IMPORTS Therefrom.

| Merchandist |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARTICLES. | TEARSENDED SIET MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | QUANTITIES. |  |  |  |  | FALUE IN TENS Of RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1861. | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Animals, Living: <br> Horses$\quad . \quad$. No. | 1,920 | 3,040 | 8,216 | 8,278 | 8,268 | 08,445 | 128,405 | 106,680 | 187,876 | 138,760 |
| Apparal (including Haberdashery, Milli- $\}$ Value linery, \&c., but not Hosiery) | - | - | - | - | - | 38 | 467 | 481 | 1,371 | 616 |
| Art, Works of - . - " | $\rightarrow$ | - | - | - | - | 18 | 74 | 88 | 887 | 178 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Books and Printed Matter (including } \\ \text { Maps and Charts) }\end{array}\right\}$ Owt. | 1 | 45 | 31 | 4 | 17 | 28 | 880 | 247 | 889 | 284 |
|  | 400 | - | - | 91 | - | 140 | - | - | 70 | - |
| Building and Engineering Materiais * No. | - | - | - | 48 | - | 140 | - | - | 7 | - |
| Oabinetrware and Furniture - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | 661 | 8 | \$00 | 70 |
| Carriages and Carts, and parts thereof $\}$ (excluding such for Railways) | - | -1 | - | - | - | 145 | 151 | 225 | 870 | 180 |
| Cosk - - . . Tons | 2,948 | 2,385 | 18,707 | 34,923 | 23,409 | 5,224 | 4,298 | 28,883 | 49,078 | 38,138 |
| Drugs and Medicines (excluding Chemicals) Yalue | - | - | - | - | - | - 671 | 429 | 249 | 875 | 438 |
| Flax: <br> Manufatures of | - | - | - | - | - | - | 848 | - | - | - |
| Fruits and Vegetables . . - " | - | - | - | - | - | 161 | 884 | 768 | 688 | 80 |
| Class and Glassware . . . . | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | 80 | 822 | 0 |
| Grain and Pulse - . . . : Cwt. | 254 | 826 | 202 | 887 | b79 | 120 | 488 | 178 | 87.5 | 418 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Hardware and Cutlery (malnding Plated. } \\ \text { Fare) }\end{array}\right\}$ Value | - | - | - | - | - | 2,051 | 2,405 | 8,769 | 4,107 | 2,180 |
| Hopa . . . . . - Owt. | - | 51 | - | 2 | - | - | 177 | - | 82 | - |
| Jewellery, \&c.: <br> Precious Stones and Pebrls, Unset . Value | - | F | - | $\cdots$ | $\pm$ | 500 | - | - | - | - |
| Jewellery - - . - " |  | - | - | $\rightarrow$ | $\rightarrow$ | 29 | 642 | 1,106 | 778 | 40 |
| $\text { Leather: } \begin{aligned} & \text { Unwrought - } \quad-\quad-\quad \text { Cwt. } \end{aligned}$ | - | $\cdots$ | 29 | 21 | 24 | - | - | 186 | 288 | 160 |
| Manufactures of . . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 60 | 141 | 68 | 1,358 | 100 |
| Liquors: <br> Ale, Boer, and Porter . . . Gals. | 8 | - | 94 | 362 | 16 | 2 | - | 28 | ${ }^{67}$ | B |
| Spirits - . . - " | 1,649 | 638 | 508 | 980 | 1,735 | 1,298 | 431 | 780 | 038 | 1,951 |
| Wines and Liqueurs - . . " | 2,850 | 1,429 | 1,697 | 3,864 | 8,736 | 2,652 | 1,047 | 1,010 | 3,077 | 88627 |
| Machinery and Millwork . . Value | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 8,308 | 1,719 | 845 | 160 |
| Metals: <br> Copper (Wrought and Unwrought) - Cwt. | 6,848 | 15,645 | 76,307 | 80,297 | 70,994 | 50,174 | 68,734 | 828,215 | 840,645 | 208,742 |
| Iron, Wrought | 19 | 58 | 400 | - | 1,400 | 5 | 84 | 100 | - | 140 |
| Unenumerated - . . \% | 346 | - 808 | 823 | 854 | 248 | 355 | 223 | 684 | 1,708 | 219 |
| Natural Curiosities - . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 7 | 15 | 1,545 | - |
| Oils: <br> Muneral (Kerosine) - . . Gals. | - | 48 | - | - | 152,530 | - | 3 | - | - | 4,576 |
| Provisions . . . - Owt. | 2,589 | -1,850 | 1,138 | 2,045 | 3,772 | 4,748 | 6,681 | 2.689 | 4,680 | 6,247 |
| Railway Plant and Rolling Stock - . Value | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,206 | - | 2234 | 9081 |
| Tallow - - . - . Cwt | 429 | 99 | 40 | 122 | 42 | 904 | 238 | 9 | 288 | 91 |
| Tobacco: <br> Mapulactured - - - Tibs. | 185 | - | 2 | 319 | - | 63 | - | 1 | 24 | - |
| Toys and Requisites for Games . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 85 | 152 | 255 | 508 | 6 |
| Wood : <br> Tumber (other than Teak) - . Tons | 7 | - | 4 | 228 | 20 | 8 | 5 | 12 | 2887 | 80 |
| Ornamental: Sandal : | - | - | $\sim$ | - | ـ | - | 2,116 | - | 4458 | - |
| Manufactures of - . . - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - |  | 864 | 1850 | 200 | 805 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wool: } \\ & \text { Raw } \end{aligned} \quad-\quad . \quad \text { Lbs. }$ | $\cdots$ | - | 13,989 | 13,842 | 14,657 | - | - | 63 | 65 | 681 |
| Manufactures of - . . Faine | - | - | - | - | - | - | 105 | 85 | 658 | 01 |
| All other Articler not enumerated abeve | - |  | - | - | - | 947 | 888 | 3,070 | 8,206 | 1888 |
| Total Mbrchandigr importzd | - | - | - | - | - | 112,056 | 225,098 | 47869 | 567,299 | 465,374 |

YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
AUSTRALIA-continued.
No. 27-continued. EXPORTS Thereto.

| ARTICLES. | YEARSENDED 318T MARCH. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | QUANTITIPS. |  |  |  |  | VALUE IN TENS OP RUPEES. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1881. | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. |
| Animals Living: <br> Other than Horses | - | - | 806 | 339 | 760 | - | - | 47 | 1,161 | 7,525 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | 8,342 | 1,098 | 1,217 | 2,434 | 5,187 |
| Cabinet-ware and Furniture - . . | - | - | - | - | - | 1,859 | 110 | 490 | 41 | 581 |
| Coffee - . . . - Lbs. | 209,552 | 29,120 | 103,440 | - | 281,816 | 8,457 | 1,273 | 3,799 | - | 7,883 |
| Coir: <br> Unmanufactured . . . - Cwt. | 1,638 | 185 | 346 | 1,024 | 1,176 | 672 | 211 | 260 | 681 | 797 |
| Manufactures of (excluding Rope) - " | 2,127 | 44 | 446 | 506 | 322 | 1,842 | 65 | 333 | 911 | 481 |
| Cordaze and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (excluding Jute) | 1,245 | 1,003 | 1,380 | 1,083 | 1,571 | 1,850 | 1,697? | 8,374 | 1,908 | 2,387 |
| Cotton, Raw - - . . . Lbs, | 24,304 | 37,744 | 193,424 | 282,128 | 200,928 | 402 | 430 | 1,989 | 2,963 | 2,923 |
| Manufactures : <br> Plece Goods . . . . Yards | 600 | - | 3,644 | 18,050 | $\delta$ | 19 | - | 115 | 184 | 1 |
| Other Sorts . . . . Value | - | - . | - | - | - | 42 | 345 | 1,320 | 560 | 2,134 |
| Dyeng and Colouning Materials: <br> Indigo | 6 | - | 3 | 15 | 12 | 224 | - | 83 | 440 | 850 |
| Other Sorts . . . . - " | 390 | 1,971 | 4.852 | 5,280 | 3,384 | 108 | 766 | 1,673 | 2,425 | 1,562 |
| Grain and Pulse : Gram | 1,784 | 6,747 | 26,890 | 2,408 | 2,048 | 564 | 2,403 | 6,603 | 657 | 580 |
| Rice, not in the husk . . - " | 102,501 | 66,777 | 70,256 | 48,075 | 61,559 | 68,182 | 38,232 | 34,906 | 26,403 | 31,985 |
| Wheat - . - . . a | 17 | 23 | 60 |  | 6 | 8 | 15 | \$0 | 7 | 5 |
| Other Sorts - . . . . . | 15 | - | 2,384 | 1,177 | 1,853 | 10 | - | 1,023 | 377 | 603 |
| Total . - . | 104,267 | 72,547 | 98,690 | 51,067 | 65,460 | 53,764 | 34,649 | '42,572 | 27,444 | 38,121 |
| Gums and Resins - . . - - Cwt. | - | 200 | 100 | 50 | 1,052 | - | 245 | 232 | 91 | 3,243 |
| Hides and Skins: Hides, Raw | - | 163 | - | - | 15 | - | 805 | - | - | 56 |
| Jewellery - . - . . Value | - | - | - | - |  | 369 | 848 | 624 | 557 | 1,012 |
| Jute, Raw - . . . - Cwt. | 18,319 | 18,978 | 25,321 | -16,707 | 11,822 | 8,472 | 18,626 | 15,908 | 11,958 | 6.877 |
| Manufacturas of: <br> Power-loom - . No. | 9,008,746 | 15,917,959 | 20,071,442 | 11,077,948 | 18,074.450 | 801,355 | 587,169 | 714,747 | 392,175 | 71,828 |
| Hund-loom | 628,700 | 620,175 | 1,786,460 | 865,250 | 229,250 | 11,984 | 24,437 | 27,978 | 15,716 | 4,285 |
| - Cloths - . - Yards | 5,000 | 11,050 | 22,500 | 24,979 | 24,040 | 66 | 129 | 829 | 308 | 196 |
| Rope and Twine - . . Owt. | 57 | 158 | 98 | 31 | 105 | 96 |  |  | 45 | 111 |
| Total - . - Value | - | - | - | - | - | 313,491 | 6i1,076 | 745,225 | 408,239 | 476,420 |
| Lac, Shell - . . - - Cwt. | 150 | 440 | 751 |  | 794 | 987 | 2,569 | 4,422 | 1,928 | 3,354 |
| Other Sorts - . - . - | - | 36 | 34 |  | 38 | - | 189 | 135 | 88 | 187 |
| Metals of all Sorts - - . | 30 | 15 | 3 | 14 | 17 | 766 | 301 | 51 | 168 | 851 |
| Oils, Vepetable, not Essential: <br> Castor | 679,391 | 642,995 | 454,684 | 825,851 | 930,380 | 66,103 | 50,900 | 43,064 | 81,556 | 85,638 |
| Other Sarts . . . . | - | 706 | - | - 89 | 619 | - | 105 | - | 14 | 82 |
| Oilcake - . . . . . Cwt. | 1,202 | - | 3,489 | -1,200 | 2,715 | 518 | - | $\dot{911}$ | 881 | 688 |
| Provsions - . . . . . | 574 | 838 | 951 | 1,060 | ${ }^{2} 1,804$ | 2,686 | 3,458 | 3,945 | 4,235 | 6,481 |
| Saltpetre - . . - . - | 1,081 | 1,841 | 876 | 1,478 | 888 | 1,098 | 1.858 | 870 | 1,367 | 696 |
| Seeds : ${ }_{\text {Linseed }}$ - . . - . | 10,366 | 4530 | 7,569 | 5,060 | 7,400 | 6,292 | 8,779 | 4,286 | 8,788 | 4.241 |
| Other Sorts - - . * | 68 | 7 | 51 | 528 | 124 | 37 | 57 | 83 | 200 | 79 |
| Spices: <br> Ginger - . . - . Lbg. | 26,095 | 10,837 | 13,402 | 44,671 | 88,960 | $\begin{gathered} 608 \\ \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 188 | 240 | 874 | 1,317 |
| Other Sorts - . . - | 289 | 450 | 6,107 | 11, 417 | 3,836 | 10 | 16 | 128 | 481 | 24 |
| Sugar, Rellned and Unrefined - : Cwt. | 3 | 200 | 8,017 | 5,344 | 14,460 | 6 | 360 | 1,925 | 7,203 | 22,600 |
| Toas - - - - . Lbs. | 807,608 | 906,762 | 8,772,461 | 379,204 | 1,545,044 | 51,591 | 67,570 | 181,779 | 24,338 | 91,498 |

YEARS 1880-81 то 188t-85.
No, 27-continued.
EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


EXPORTS Thereto-continued.


YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
SHIPPING AN̦D TONNAGE. FOREIGN TRADE.

## SIIPPING AND TONNAGE.

No. 28.
Total Number and Tonvage of all Vessels (including their repeated Voyages) Entered and Cleared at Ports in British India, distinguishing Saluing from Steam, ingaged in the Foreign Trade.

| DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS. | ENTERED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEARS ENDED 318T MARCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. |  | 1882. |  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  | 1885. |  |
|  | Vebsels. | Tons. | Vebsele. | Tons. | Versele. | Tons. | Verselas. | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. |
| Steam: <br> Viâ Suez Canal - <br> Vis other Roates | 686 782 | $1,018,103$ 724,152 | 929 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,370,242 \\ 893,362 \end{array}$ | 711 839 | $1,152,440$ 898,075 | 839 781 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,405,007 \\ 889,303 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 726 \\ 769 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,264,105 \\ 893,396 \end{array}$ |
| $\text { S.ailing }{ }^{\text {Total }}=$ | 1,468 4,632 | $1,742,255$ $1,426,718$ | 1,829 4,631 | 2,263,674 | 1,550 | 2,050,515 | 1,620 | $2,294,310$ $1,337,995$ | 1,495 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 , 1 5 7 , 5 0 1} \\ & 1,133,508 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand Total | 6,100 | 3,168,973 | 6,460 | 3,632,248 | 5,864 | 3,538,878 | 5,812 | 3,632,305 | 5,150 | 3,291,009 |
|  | CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam: <br> Viâ Sucz Canal - <br> Via other Routes | 773 698 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,115,769 \\ 670,773 \end{array}$ | 1,060 799 | $1,517,746$ 792,626 | 934 610 | $1,433,480$ <br> 617,069 | 1,091 512 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,746,785 \\ 530,447 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 923 \\ & 566 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r\|} 1,553,446 \\ 621,234 \end{array}$ |
| Sailing <br> Grand Total | 1,471 4,734 | $1,786,542$ $1,513,521$ | 1,859 4,423 | $2,310,372$ $1,426,266$ | 1,544 4,307 | $2,050,549$ <br> $1,482,457$ | 1,603 4,247 | $2,277,232$ $1,341,066$ | 1,489 3,699 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{r} 2,174,680 \\ 1,184,081 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | 6,205 | 3,300,063 | 6,282 | 3,736,638 | 5,851 | 3,533,006 | 5,850 | 3,618,298 | 5,188 | 3,358,761 |
|  | TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam: <br> ViA Suez Canal - <br> Vis other Routes | 1,459 1,480 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,133,872 \\ & 1,394,925 \end{aligned}$ | 1,989 1,699 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,887,988 \\ & 1,685,988 \end{aligned}$ | 1,645 1,449 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,585,920 \\ & 1,515,144 \end{aligned}$ | 1,930 1,293 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,151,792 \\ & 1,419,750 \end{aligned}$ | 1,649 1,335 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,817,551 \\ & 1,514,630 \end{aligned}$ |
| Sailina Total - | $\begin{aligned} & 2,939 \\ & 9,366 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,528,797 \\ & 2,940,239 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 3,688 $\mathbf{9 , 0 5 4}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4,573,976 \\ & 2,794,910 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\mathbf{3 , 0 9 4}$ 8,621 | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 4,101,064 \\ 2,970,820 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 2 2 3} \\ & \mathbf{8 , 4 3 9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,571,542 \\ & 2,679,061 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,984 \\ & 7,354 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,332,181 \\ 2,317,589 \end{array}$ |
| Grand Toral | 12,305 | 6,469,036 | 12,742 | 7,368,886 | 11,715 | 7,071,884 | 11,662 | 7,250,603 | 10,338 | 6,649,770 |

No. 29.
Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Saiting and Steam, with Cargoes and in Ballast (including their repeated Vojages), Entered and Cleared at Ports in British India engaged in the Foreign Trade.

| DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS. | ENTERED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEARS ENDED 3IST MARCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 1881. |  | 1882. |  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  | 1885. |  |
|  | Vessrls. | Tons. | Vesbers. | Tons | Vessels. | Tons. | Vessele. | T Tons. | Vesmels. | Toxs. |
| With Cargoes In Ballast - - | 4,006 <br> $\mathbf{2 , 0 0 4}$ | $2,513,993$ $\mathbf{6 5 4 , 9 8 0}$ | 4,129 2,331 | 2,580,534 | 3,83? $\mathbf{2 , 0 2 7}$ | $2,398,448$ $1,140,430$ | 3,846 1,966 | $2,549,360$ $1,082,945$ | 3,676 1,474 | $\mathbf{2 , 5 8 4 , 1 7 4}$ <br> 706,835 |
| Total - | 6,100 | 3,168,973 | 6,460 | 3,633,248 | 5,86 ${ }^{4}$ | 3,538,838 | 5,812 | 3,632,305 | 5,150 | 3,291,009 |
|  | CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With Cargoes In Ballast - | 5,116 $\mathbf{1 , 0 8 9}$ | $3,153,919$ <br> 146,144 | 5,474 608 | $\mathbf{3}, 619,009$ <br> 117,629 | 5,029 822 | $\left\|\begin{array}{r}3,412,787 \\ 120,219\end{array}\right\|$ | 5,132 718 | $3,515,577$ <br> 102,721 | 4,549 639 | $13,223,333$ 125,428 |
| Total | 6,205 | 3,300,06S | 6,882 | 3,736,638 | 5,851 | 3,533,006 | 5,850 | 3,618,298 | 5,188 | $\begin{array}{r}3,358,761 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With Cargoes <br> In Ballast | 9,122 <br> 3,183 | $5,667,912$ <br> 801,124 | 9,603 3,139 | $6,199,543$ <br> $1,169,343$ | 8,866 5 <br> 2,849  | 5,811,235 $1,260,649$ | 8,978 2,684 | $6,064,937$ <br> $1,185,666$ | 8,225 2,113 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,817,507 \\ 832,263 \end{array}$ |
| Grand Total | 12,305 6 | 6,469,036 | 12,749 | 7,368,886 | 11,715 7 | 7,071,884 | 11,662 | 7,250,603 | 10,338 | 6,649,770 |

No. 30.
Tatal Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Saming and Steam (including their repeated Yoyages), Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in British India, from and to Foreign Countries.

| COUNTRIES <br> WIIENCE ARRIVED. | ENTEEED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEARS ENDED A18T MARCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. |  | 1888. |  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  | 1885. |  |
|  | Thsemls | Tons. | Vegsics. | Tons. | Versmbs. | Tons. | Vesbele. | Tons. | Vesskls. | Tons. |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { UNITEN KINGDOM } \\ \text { BRITISH } \\ \text { SIONS } \\ \text { POSSES- } \\ \text { FOREIGN } \\ \text { TRIES } \\ \text { COUN- }\end{array}\right\}$ | 1,078 | 1,491,841 | 1,044 | 1,510,047 | 907 | 1,364,852 | 946 | 1,498,587 | 925 | 1,522,354 |
|  | 3,781 | 1,105,657 | 3,930 | 1,293,368 | 3,520 | 1,405,735 | 8,522 | 1,351,565 | 8,071 | 1,161,335 |
|  | 1,241 | 571,475 | 1,486 | 828,833 | 1,437 | 768,591 | 1,344 | 787,158 | 1,154 | 607,125 |
| Toral -UNITED KINGDOM | 6,100 | 3,168,973 | 6,460 | 3,632,248 | 5,864 | 3,538,878 | 5,812 | 3,632,305 | 5,150 | 3,291,009 |
|  | 1,078 | 1,491,841 | 1,044 | 1,510,047 | 907 | 1,364,552 | 946 | 1,493,587 | 925 | 1,522,539 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aden - - | 59 | 63,886 | 78 | 76,781 65,968 | 78 123 | 98,667 153,748 | 83 | 108,619 164,617 | 64 | 91,744 88,941 |
| Australia - - | 41 | 58,998 | 44 | 65,968 | 123 | 153,748 2,065 | 125 | 164,617 1,098 | 54 | 82,94 |
| British West jes | 1 89 | 1,049 70,309 | 1 120 | 1,137 88,591 | 2 166 | 2,065 150,354 | 1 | 1,098 89,454 | 1 8 | 1,399 30,743 |
| Cape of GoodE. pe | 89 2.347 | 403,251 | 2,920 | 413,546 | 2,485 | 150,354 | 2,624 | -427,020 | 2,818 | 866,861 |
| China, Hong Kong | 43 | 58,153 | 57 | 75,306 | 67 | 02,051 | 61 | 92,616 | 68 | 102,801 |
| Malta - | 1 | 1,299 | 12 | 12,807 | 1 | 1,028 | 1 | 1,122 | - | - |
| Mauritius - - | 124 | 96,036 | 138 | 109,276 | 106 | 94,453 | 107 | 92,932 | 136 | 148,196 |
| Natal - - | 36 | 16,140 | 47 | 27,902 | 67 | 43,613 | 57 | 45,005 | 35 | 19,195 |
| Strats Settlements | 436 | 332,086 | 513 | 422,104 | 423 | 361,409 | 365 | 382,860 | 363 | 836,447 |
| Other Possessious | 4 | 4,451 | - | - | 2 | 1,758 | 1 | 1,222 | , | 998 |
| Total | 3,781 | 1,105,657 | 3,930 | 1,293,368 | 8,520 | 1,405,735 | 3,522 | 1,351,565 | 3,071 | 1,161,325 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria - Belgium - | 24 | 31,89 | 43 | 63,302 | 2 | 2,4, 2,149 | 6 | 10,030 | 1 | 809 |
| Denmark - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,062 | - | - | - | - |
| Fiance - - | 15 | 13,281 | 46 | 54,628 | 81 | 50,265 | 36 | 77,501 | 10 | 26,905 |
| Germany - - | 11 | 10,311 | 17 | 16,056 | 16 | 14,405 | 16 | 15,611 | 10 | 10,133 |
| Holland - - | 1 | 613 | 2 | 2,207 | 5 | 4,142 | - | - | 1 | 1,062 |
| Italy - - | 49 | 76,697 | 54 | 73,437 | 32 | 33,954 | 32 | 68,102 | 18 | 41,515 |
| Norway - - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1,737 | - | - | , | - |
| Portugal - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 439 |
| Russia - - | 1 | - | , | -10 | , | - | - | - | , - | - |
| Spain - - | 1 | 444 | 3 | 3,161 | 1 | 454 | - | - | - | - |
| Turkey in Europe | - | - | 1 | 1,189 | 3 | 3,779 | - | - | 2 | 8,886 |
| Atrica, Mozambique | 28 | 8,557 | 21 | 11,055 | 18 | 10,928 | 19 | 10,389 | 17 | 11,569 |
| Eastern $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Zanzibar - }\end{array}\right.$ | 40 | 13,456 | 50 | 24,267 | 43 | 17,919 | 49 | 27,361 | 48 | 25,028 |
| Coast Other poits | 1 | 428 | 8 | 2,223 | 9 | 2,285 | 12 | 5,499 | 10 | 5,044 |
| Egopt (local trade) | 32 | 36,725 | 178 | 218,499 | 70 | 99,460 | 82 | 110,507 | 22 | 30,962 |
| Rémion - - | 27 | 13,684 | 40 | 23,672 | 20 | 10,620 | 26 | 12,705 | 28 | 14,837 |
| , ${ }_{\text {den }}$ United States | 31 | 36,517 | 27 | 31,040 | 56 | 68,455 | 87 | 45,454 | 72 | 96,750 |
| Amelica $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { South and } \\ \text { Central. }\end{array}\right\}$ | 33 | 32,298 | 56 | 51,137 | 103 | 102,003 | 91 | 98,277 | 41 | 43,188 |
| Arablan Gulf - | 264 | 89,004 | 262 | 72,553 | 287 | 70,076 | $2 \overline{2}$ | 56,917 | 242 | 60,130 |
| 1'ersian Gulf - | 156 | 67,581 | 169 | 49,661 | 150 | 47,887 | 155 | 55,321 | 132 | 56,876 |
| Mckran and Sonmiani | 152 | 6,844 | 164 | 7,681 | 175 | 8,169 | 165 | 7,901 | 165 | 7,803 |
| Maldives - - | 41 | 4,087 | 39 | 4,095 | 28 | 2,923 | 38 | 8,686 | 24 | 8,870 |
| Chana (Treaty Ports) | 17 | 29,985 | 18 | 31,393 | 21 | 38,343 | 12 | 24,363 | 18 | 27,394 |
| Java - - | 13 | 14,493 | 3 | 2,750 | 21 | 20,088 | 18 | 23,259 | 11 | 15,682 |
| Slam - - | 32 | 3,541 | 31 | 3,768 | 38 | 5,445 | 35 | 3,381 | 80 | 8,784 |
| Sumatra - 1 | 11 | 6,626 | 15 | 7,789 | 14 | 4,844 | 10 | 4,543 | 9 | 5,655 |
| Other Countries - | 262 | - 74,410 | 239 | 66,730 | 241 | 45,237 | 202 | 48,063 | 212 | 54,660 |
| Total | 1,241 | 571,475 | 1,486 | 828,833 | 1,437 | 768,591 | 1,344 | 787,153 | 1,154 | 607,125 |
| Girani Tutal - | 6,100 | 3,168,973 | 6,460 | 3,632,248 | 5,864 | 3,538,878 | 5,812 | 3,632,305 | 5,150 | 3,291,009 |

No. 30-continued.
Total Number and Tonvage of all Vessels, Saluing and Steam (including their repeated Voyages), Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in British India, from and to Foreign Countries-continued.

| COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED. | CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1881. |  | 1882. |  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  | 1885. |  |
|  | Vebsels. | Tons. | Vebselb. | Tons. | $\dot{\text { Vessels }}$ | Tons. | Vessels. | Tons. | Verreles | Tons |
| $\left.\begin{array}{cc} \text { UNITED KINGDOM } \\ \text { BRITISH } & \text { POSSES- } \\ \text { SIONS } & - \\ \text { FOREIGN } & \text { COUN- } \\ \text { TRIES } & - \end{array}\right\}$ | 1,134 | 1,484,094 | 1,187 | 1,561,691 | 1,175 | 1,558,246 | 1,056 | 1,499,067 | 879 | 1,386,428 |
|  | 3,545 | 900,870 | 3,394 | 1,002,471 | 3,069 | 863,918 | 3,188 | 813,457 | 2,840 | - 801,339 |
|  | 1,526 | 915,099 | 1,701 | 1,172,476 | 1,607 | 1,110,842 | 1,606 | 1,305,774 | 1,469 | 1,170,794 |
|  | 6,205 | 3,300,063 | 6,282 | 3,736,638 | 5,851 | 3,533,006 | 5,850 | 3,618,298 | 5,188 | 3,358,761 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 1,134 | 1,484,094 | 1,187 | 1,561,691 | 1,175 | 1,558,246 | 1,056 | 1,499,067 | 879 | 1,386,428 |
| BRITISE POSSESSIONS: <br> Aden Australia British West Indies Cape of Good Hope Ceylon China, Hong Kong Malta Mauritius Natal Straits Settlements Other Posseasions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 22 | 5,087 | 34 | 6,473 | 14 | 4,843 | 10 | 2,383 | 22 | 3,419 |
|  | 39 | 56,404 | 48 | 68,021 | 42 | 47,476 | 22 | 23,422 | 24 | 26,405 |
|  | 11 | 10,856 | 16 | 11,985 | 19 | 14,515 | 11 | 9,417 | 11 | 8,506 |
|  | 19 | 8,377 | 17 | 5,822 | 13 | 5,669 | 23 | 9,386 | 12 | - 5,542 |
|  | 2,874 | 355,227 | 2,593 | 348,782 | 2,408 | 297,068 | 2,585 | 287,770 | 2,276 | 310,736 |
|  | 43 | 61,489 | 42 | 58,405 | 51 | 76,834 | 64 | 94,117 | G60 | 100,673 |
|  | 39 | 46,112 | 58 | 66,870 | 69 | 82,034 | 65 | 84,154 | 41 | 51,264 |
|  | 99 | 75,124 | 117 | 81,099 | 92 | 68,711 | 105 | 84,286 | 93 | 73,482 |
|  | 18 | 7,405 | 19 | 7,959 | 22 | 7,887 | 24 | 8,479 | 30 | 12,306 |
|  | 366 | 257,759 | 432 | 328,215 | 307 | 228,244 | 255 | 187,009 | 246 | 185,750 |
|  | 15 | 17,030 | 18 | 18,840 | 32 | 30,657 | 24 | - 23,034 | 17 | 19,484 |
| Total - | 3,545 | 900,870 | 3,394 | 1,002,471 | 3,069 | 863,918 | 3,188 | 813,457 | 2,830 | 801,539 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { FOREIGN COUN- } \\ & \text { TRIES: } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria | 26 | 34,573 | 46 | 69,085 | 42 | 67,896 | 48 | 77,644 | 43 | 70,483 |
| Belgium | 11 | 12,589 | 74 | 92,761 | 61 | 81,542 | 91 | 141,097 | 61 | 100,225 |
| Denmark - | - | - | 1 | 963 | 2 | 2,213 | - | 1,194 | - | - |
| France - | 212 | 221,839 | 283 | 329,349 | 224 | 306,722 | 236 | 368,003 | 195 | 288,364 |
| Germany - | 19 | 17,086 | 19 | 21,605 | 18 | 19,437 | 15 | 17,764 | 15 | 18,739 |
| Holland | 26 | 34,985 | 25 | 30,364 | 17 | 23,037 | 13 | 15,558 | 15 | 20,4.56 |
| Italy - | 41 | 64,102 | 46 | 64,984 | 36 | 59,979 | 22 | 29,918 | 34 | 54,599 |
| Norway - |  | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | 1 | 1,977 |  | - |
| Portugal - | 1 | 430 | 2 | 827 | - | - | 1 | 474 | 1 | 474 |
| Russia - | 2 | 1,835 | - | - | -- | - | 1 | 1,081 | 1 | 1,014 |
| Spain - | 6 | 6,033 | 3 | 3,256 | 2 | 2,018 | 8 | 15,383 | 6 | 13,418 |
| Africe, [ Mozambique | 30 | 4,146 | 20 | 3,385 | 28 | 7,118 | 30 | 6,221 | 33 | 9,759 |
| Eastera \{ Zanzibar - | 72 | 21,268 | 74 | 26,078 | 65 | 24,188 | 66 | 30,657 | 76 | 35,652 |
| Coast Other ports | - | - | 11 | 936 | 7 | 1,215 | 8 | 1,989 | 12 | 1,263 |
| Egypt (local trade) | 82 | 99,530 | 112 | 131,713 | 105 | 130,400 | 168 | 217,445 | 117 | 162,178 |
| Ráunion - - | 51 | 24,096 | 42 | 21,085 | 45 | 22,846 | 39 | 18,831 | 33 | 17,614 |
| [ United States | 69 | 84,644 | 83 | 97,289 | 100 | 127,851 | 87 | 119,512 | 104 | 146,34U |
| America $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { South and } \\ \text { Central - }\end{array}\right\}$ | 22 | 11,668 | 22 | 10,890 | 30 | 16,330 | 31 | 23,730 | 18 | 13,274 |
| - Arabian Gulf - | 256 | 72,781 | 234 | 67,408 | 251 | 61,439 | 215 | 53,808 | 209 | - 53,525 |
| Persian Gulf - | 165 | 74,303 | 184 | 55,949 | 166 | 58,902 | 166 | 61,931 | 148 | 62,554 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{cc} \text { Mekran and Son- } \\ \text { miani - } \end{array}\right\}$ | 174 | 8,854 | 175 | 8,792 | 202 | 12,431 | 190 | 9,126 | 181 | 8,893 |
| Maldives - - | 57 | 6,023 | 44 | 4,968 | 45 | 4,356 | 53 | 6,304 | 34 | 3,956 |
| Chins (Treaty Ports) | 30 | 48,821 | 35 | 59,706 | 28 | 54,892 | 25 | 51,570 | 26 | 53,006 |
| Java - | 4 | 5,028 |  | 6,616 | 12 | 6,051 | 5 | 7,651 | 1 | 740 |
| Siam . | 19 | 1,221 ${ }^{\text { }}$ | 25 | 2,601 | 30 | 2,454 | 19 | 1,574 | 18 | 1,569 |
| Sumatra - | 5 | 1,451 | 13 | 5,231 | 3 | 91: | 6 | 2,249 | 2 | 469 |
| Other Countries - | 146 | 57,793 | 122 | 56,635 | 88 | 15,602 | 61 | 23,083 | 86 | 112,250 |
| Total | 1,526 | 915,099 | 1,701 | 1,172,476 | 1,607 | 1,110,842 | 1,606 | 1,305.774 | 1,469 | 1,170,794 |
| Grand Total - | 6,205 | 3,300,063 | 6,282 | 3,736,638 | 5,851 | 3,533,006 | 5,850 | 3,618,293 | 5,188 | 3,358,761 |

No. 31.
Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Sailing and Steam, distinguishing their Nationalities, and including their rereated Voyages, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in British India, from and to Foreign Countries.


YEARS 1880-81 то:1884-85.
SHIPPING AND TONNAGE.
No. 32.
Tótát Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Sailing and Steam, Entered and Cleared at Ports in British India, (distinguishing those with Cargoes from thoseg in Ballast,) and from and to British Possessions and Foreign Countries.


A 21275.

SHIPPING AND TONNAGE.
YEARS 1880-81 то 1884-85.
No. 33.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing Sailing and Steam, built at the different Ports in Beitisf India.


No. 34.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing Sailing and Steam, first registered at the different Ports in British India.


Statistics and Commerce
Department, India Office, 1st January 1886.

CHAS. C. PRINSEP,
Statistical Reporter.

## STATEMENT

OF THE

# Trade of Britísif India 

*ITH

## British Possessions and H'oreign Countries:

for the Five Years

1880-81 то 1884-85.


LONDON:
: PRINTED BY EXRA AND SPOTTISWOODE.
To be purchased, either directly or throug any Bookseller, from any of the following Agente, viz., Messř̀. Ḧañsard and Son, 13, Great Queen' Strect, W.C., and 32, Abinglon Street, Westminster:


Mesqris Adam and Charles Black, of Edinburgh;
Messis. Alexander Thox añ Co., Limited, or Messrs. Hodges, Figas, and Co., of Dublin...
1886.

## STATEMENT

OF THE

## Trade of Britisish India

wire

## British Possessions and Foreign Countries

FORTHE FUV\& YEARS

1881-82 то 1\$ְ85-86.


LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
by EYRE AND SPOTTLSWOODE,
printers to the queen's most ycellent majesty.
And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, e.C., and

32, Ablygdon Street, WestmNister, S.W.; or
adam and Charles black, North Budge, Edinblrgh; or Hoduest, figGls, \& Co., 104, Gbafton Stheet, Dublin.
1887.
[C.-4932.] Price 2s. $3 d$.

## STATEMENT

of the

## Trade of Brittish India

with

## British Possessions and Foreign Countries <br> FOR THE FIDE YEARS

1881-82 то 1885-86.


## CONTENTS.

Explanatory Note-Hitherto the Indian values shown in the Annual Statement of the Trade of British India have been given nominally in pounds $1 l$. being taken as the equivalent of 10 rupees; that is to say, the values which are returned $n$ rupees (the currency of the country) have been simply converted into pound sterling by the omssion of the unit figure.

When a rupee was approximately equivalent to one-ten h of a pound, this practice, though not strictly accurate, was convenient, as rendering the Annual Trade Statement more intelligible to the English public; but now that the rupee is really equivalen to less than one-thirteenth of a pound, the practice hitherto pursued is evidently misleading to a sprious extent.

In the present issue, therefore, all Indian values are shown in tens of rupees, and this course will be adopted for the future.

It will be observed that the change is merely nominal, a a d that the figures precisely correspond, and may be compared, with those of former series.




India Office,
28th January 1887.

## INDEX TO CONTENTS OF REVIEW.

General :-Trade of the year only fractionally better than thint of 1884-85; totals of imporis and exports for last seven years and rate of increase or dec ease each year; average yearly rate for these years ; imports of merchandise last year declined while imports of treasure increased; exports of merchandise increased while exports of treasule decreased -
Government Transactions :-Total value largely increased, ofving to imports of railway material, which forms 40 per cent. of the imports; about two-therds of the whole imports for Public Works Department and a great proportion of the remaining third for Military services; remarks on possibility of substituting Indian goods for imported stores; excess of exports generally, including Government transactions as we 1 as ordinary trade, over imports; drawings of Secretaty of S'tate
T'rade through the Suez .Canal :-Totals of the trade and percentage to the whole trade of India during last five years; imports and exports; proportion of the Canal trade with England, Franco, other European countries, and the United States
Shipping:-Total number and tonnage of all shipping, of qutries and clearances for all vessels and for steamers separately ; increase in steam as compared with sailing tonnage; steamers in ballast; Canal steamers; movement of shipping letween India and other countries; nationalities of vessels; native craft; provincial shure in movement of shipping
Customs Revenue:-Gross and net revenue on imports and eports for each of last four years
Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion:-Imports and exports of gold for each of last five years; same for silyer; silver imported last year in the proportion of 5 to 1 of gold
Trade of each Province:-Imports aud exports for last fiye years for each province, and rate of increase or decrease; trade and shipping of the ten largest ports of India; proportion of the whole trade of India for last three years at each of the fire chief ports, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and Karáchi
Trade with Countries:-TTable showing trade for each of the last four years with 33 foreign countries, and the proportion taken by each of the whole trade; increases or decreases in imports and exports last year for United Kingdom, China, France, Straits Setrlement, Italy, United States, Belgium, Egypt, Ceylon, Austria-Hungary, Persia, Mauritius, Arabia, Aden, Zanzibar, 'Turkey in Asia, Australia
Import Trade in Merchandise .-Total value; animals; coflee; fruits and vegetables; grain and pulse; hops; malt liquor, spirits, wines and liqueurs; provisions; salt; spices; sugar; tea; metals, hardware, machinery, and railway plant; cheqicals, drugs, anuline dyes; kerosine oil; coal; cotton; ivory; silk; wool; cotton good ${ }^{4}$ silk piece goods; woollen goods; consumption of clothing material and yarn; boots and shoes; glass and glassware; corals, and other articles of minor importance; classification of imported articles according to their importunce ; table of quantities and values compared wich 1884-85
Re-export Trade :-Total value; general description of the trade; share of each province in it -
Exports of Indian Produce and .Mantfacture:-Total riflue; general classification; animals; coffee; rice; wheat; other grain und pulse; total valuy and provincial distribution of the grain trade; provisions-flour and other kinds; spices; sugar; tea; opium; indigo; myrabolams; turmeric; cutch; tobacco ; chinchona bark; oils; cotton; seeds; wool; hides and skins; horns, bones, and rags; saltpetre; filk; feathers; borax; caoutchoue; yarns and textile fabrics - gunny bags, cotton yarn and piece goods, Indian cotton mills, silk goods, woollens; tanned or dressed hides and skins; lisc, shell and button; other minor articles; principal exports of the year arranged according to their importance, and table comparing quantities and values with 1884-85
Note on the Influence of a Low Rute of Exchange on the Trade of India - - - - $\quad$ -


# THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA 

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES

FOR THE OfFICIAL Y'EAR ENDED ON TTHE 31st MARCH 1886.


Simla, August 10, 1886.

## SECTION $1 .\left.\left.\right|_{\text {Sea-borne Foreign }}\right|_{\text {rade. }}$

The universal depression of trade and low level of prices for almost all commodities which marked the year 1884-85 continued in the year now under review, and the value of the trade of India exceeded by a minute fraction only ( 0.06 per cent.) the value of the transactions of the preceding yeat, the excess of the year being only 8.9 lakhs.*
2. The aggregate value of the trade under all heads for the last seven years was .as follows:-

| ${ }^{-}$ | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Percentage of Increase or Decrease each Year compared with preceding Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |  |
| 1879-80- | 51,39,75,610 | 69,10,19,860 | 1,20,49,95,470 | + 11.15 |
| 1880-81 - | 59,29,70,482 | 75,94,06,850 | 1,35,23,77,332 | + $12 \cdot 23$ |
| 1881-82 - | 58,31,48,65] | 82,99,93,464 | 1,41,31,42,115 | + 4.49 |
| 1882-83 - | 63,45,61,977 | 84,38,17,237 | 1,47,83,79,214 | $+4.62$ |
| 1883-84 - | 65,58,18,545 | 89,10,28,679 | 1,54,68,47,224 | + 4.63 |
| 1884-85 - | 67,02,81,588 | 85,08,78,583 | 1,52,11,60,171 | - 1.66 |
| 1885-86 - | 67,28,93,813 | 84,91,56,777 | 1,52,20,50,590 | + 0.06 |

The average yearly rate of increase in the trade during the last seven years has been about $3 \cdot 7$ per cent., and during the five jaars $1881-82$ to $1885-86$ only 1.55 per cent.
3. The trifling increase in the trade of the ydar was due, it will be seen, to an increase of about 26 lakhs in the value of the imports, the value of the export trade having fallen away. The increase in the imports was due to a large increase in the quantity of the precious metals imported, merchandise values exhibiting a material decline. Under exports, on the other hand, there wepuld have been an increase to record instead of a decrease if it were not for a falling off in the treasure exported, for merchandise, Indian as well as re-exports, increased slightly in value.

* N.B-A lakh $=100,000$ pupees.

4. It was explained in the review for 1884-85 that the large augmentation of trade in the first two out of these seven years marked the recovery of the country from the effects of the intense famine which had preceded them, and that thereafter trade progressed normally for three years. During the last two years of the period, howerer, trade has fallen off.

## GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS.

5. The foregoing figures include all the general trade of the country, apart from the imports and exports on account of the State. The imports by Government have greatly increased in recent years, owing chiefly to (1) the transfer to Government from the Companies which owned them of the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, and Sindh, Pumjab, and Delhi lines of railway, and the consequent transfer in the trade statistics. of imports for those lines from general to Government imports, and (2) the continued active construction by Government of lines of railway. The total value of all imports for the State was-


Of this last sum as much as Rs. $2,29,94,994$ (say 230 out of $384 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) represents railway material, which thus formed 60 per cent. of the imports on account of the State. They were thus divided :-


More than half of this sum ( 125 out of 230 lakhs) represented imports into Karáchi, the activity in railway construction during the year being very largely on the frontier lines west of the Indus.

The remainder of $154 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs consisted of-

| Arms and ammunition | - | - |  | $\underset{22: 51}{\text { Rs. }}$ | akhs. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Telegraph material | - |  |  | 16.75 |  |
| Iron and steel - | - | - |  | 13.98 |  |
| Hardware and cutlery | - |  |  | $10 \cdot 43$ |  |
| Paper and pasteboard | - | - |  | $10 \cdot 01$ |  |
| Beer, spirits, and wine | - |  |  | $8 \cdot 86$ |  |
| Woollen goods - | - | - |  | $7 \cdot 11$ |  |
| Machinery and millwork | - |  |  | $6 \cdot 62$ |  |
| Boots and shoes | - | - | - | $5 \cdot 42$ |  |
| Books |  |  | - | $5 \cdot 24$ |  |
| Brass and copper | - | - |  | $4 \cdot 16$ | " |
| Apparel | - |  |  | $3 \cdot 49$ |  |
| Cement | - | - |  | $3 \cdot 36$ |  |
| Lead |  |  | - | 3-10 | , |

and a number of other items, each representing a comparatively small value. At least two-thirds of the whole imports are for the Public Works Department (railways, telegraphs, and buildings), and of the other third a very large proportion is for the Military Department.
6. The importation of beer has fallen to a low point, only $3 \mathbf{7 5 , 3 9 6}$ gallons having been imported last year. The time is probably now approaching when Government will cease almost altogether to import beer, liquor brewed in India being substituted for it. Cement, on the other hand, for the manufacture of which in India equal facilities exist, is imported in large quantities, the company which started the manufacture in Calcutta having failed. A great deal of the cement, however, was imported for the breakwaters of Madras, where local manufacture does not exist. The importation of quinine has fallen to 20 lbs. This, like beer, must eventually cease altogether
to be imported. There is clearly abundant room for the extended manufacture of boots and shoes, of which about 65,000 pairs 'were imported last year, but local enterprise in this direction is still confined to one firm of contractors at Cawnpore. The imports of printing paper have fallen low, and should in time cease almost entirely with the extension of manufacture in India. Writing paper, however, is not yet made in this country. It is remarkable that none of the Indian mills have as yet set themselves to make the cardboard from which railway tickets are made. Already about a hundred million tickets are issued annually on the Indian railways, and this quantity will soon be doubled and go on increasing. It is evident that a mill making these tickets can always rely on a large and steady demand, but the endeavonrs to obtain them have failed. Woollen piece goods also should be obtained much more largely from Indian mills, for much of the stuff imported by Government is of a quality that can be made locally quite as efficiently as in England, and more cheaply:

It is difficult to see, however, in what other items any material reduction in the imports of Government stores can be made.
, The exports of Government stores and treasure are trifling and need no remark.
7. The excess of exports over imports, including Government transactions as well as general trade, and treasure as well as merchandise, for each of the last seven years was-


The avorage annual excess comes to $1,749 \cdot 6$ lakhs. In the same period the drawings of the Secretary of State in Council Bills have been-.

|  |  | , |  | Pënce. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1879-80 | - | 15,261,810 | G | $19.961=$ | $=18,34,99,544$ |
| 1880-81 |  | 15,239,677 | G | $19.956=$ | $=18,32,79,339$ |
| 1881-82 | - | - 18,412,429 | c | $19 \cdot 895=$ | $=22,19,14,197$ |
| 1882-83 |  | - 15,120,521 | ( | $19 \cdot 522=$ | $=18,58,88,999$ |
| 1883-84 | - | - 17,599,805 | c | $19 \cdot 536$ | $=21,62,13,821$ |
| 1884-85 |  | 13,758,909 |  | $19 \cdot 308$ | $=17,10,23,827$ |
| 1885-86 |  | 10,292,692 | a | $18 \cdot 254$ | $=13,53,25,000$ |

the average being $15,097,978 l$., or 1,853 lakhs annually.

## TRADE THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

8. The value of the trade to and from India carried through the Canal was, in-

9. The proportign of the Indian trade which takes this route has increaed during the last five years at an average rate of about 1 per cent. yearly, the increase in the 10 years from 1876-77 to 1885-86 amounting to $13-32$ per cent., or an average rate of $1 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. yearly, an indication both that a larger actual proportion of the trade with countries westrard of India passes through the Canal, and that the trade with the West increases in greater ratio than trade with countries lying to the eastward. Last year, in fact, the trade with countries the route to which does not lie through the Canal fell off materially.
10. The proportion of $\ddagger m p o r t s$ mno india carried through the Canal is much larger than that of the exports-


## Exports-


11. Out of the total of 10,328 lakhs, 7,870 lakhs represented the value of trade with England, being over three-fourths of the whole, or about the same proportion as .in 1884-85. With France the trade was under 686 lakhs, or only about $6 \frac{1}{1}$ per cent. of the whole, a reduction on the trade of 1883-84, when it was 812 lakhs pr. 8 per ceps. The trade with Italy was nearly $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole, with Belgium nearly 4 jet cent., with Egypt under 3 per cent., and with Austria about 2 $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. The trade with Egypt, however, is largely nominal, vessels taking cargo through the Canal to Port Said, for orders as to their ultimate destination. With other countries in Europe the trade which passes through the Suez Canal is very small, and the trade by this route with the United States represented only 154 lakhs or about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole value of the trade which took that route in the year.

## SHIPPING.

12. The total number and tonnage of the shipping which entered and cleared at Indian ports from and to foreign countries, during each of the last six years, are given , below:-


There was an increase of 2 per cent. in the year in the number of vessels, and of nearly 10 per cent. in the aggregate tonnage; but the tonnage was hardly in excess of that of 1883-84 and was smaller than in 1881-82. The average capacity of each vessel still keeps increasing. In 1879-80 it was only 469 tons; last year it was 691 tons.
13. Vessels entered and cleared.-The figures for vessels entered and cleared, which are given together in the foregoing paragraph, are shown separately in the following table:-

14. These tables include sailing vessels as well as steamers. The following table of steamers shows the progress. made during the past six years in the substitution
of steamers for sailing vessels in the carrying trace petween India and other countries. The percentage of steam to total tonnage was 49 in 1879-80, 55 in 1880-81, 62 in 1881-82, 58 in 1882-83, 63 in 1883-84, and 65 in the last two years:-

15. The following table contrasts the number of steamers and sailing vessels which entered in 1877-78 with the number entered in 1885-86:-


These figures show a large increase in the number and tonnage of steamers entered with cargoes, as well as an increase in the number and tonnage of those that entered in ballast, mostly steamers that discharged coals at Aden or some other place out of India, and then came hither seeking cargo. The entries of sailing vessels show a material reduction in both number and tonnage tunder both heads.
16. Steamers in ballast.-Number and tonnage of steamers entering and leaving India without cargoes in the last six years :-


In Bombay, 53 steamers entered in ballast as against 61 in the previous year, and 36 cleared in the same condition as compared with 32 in 1884-85. In Bengal, 37 steamers entered in ballast as against 29 in the previous year, while 5 left without a cargo in the past year, 1 having done so in! 1884-85. In Burma, 132 steamers entered, and 1 left in ballast as compared with 90 and 5 in the previous year. In Madras, the numbers were 44 and 5 against 49 and 4 in 1884-85; and in Sindh, 35 steamers enterç without cargoes, while none left in that condition, the entries in the previous year being 43 and the clearances 2 .

The proportion of clearances of steamers without cargoes to the whole number of steamers cleared was-

| $1879-80$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1880-81$ |  | - |
| $1881-82$ | - | - |
| $1882-83$ | - | - |
| $1883-84$ | $\vdots$ | - |
| $1884-85$ | - | - |
| $1885-86$ | - | - |


|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 2.5 | per cent. |
| $\vdots$ | 3.47 | $"$ |
| $\vdots$ | 1.78 | $"$ |
| $\vdots$ | 3.63 | $"$ |
| $\vdots$ | 2.06 | $"$ |
| $"$ | 2.88 | $"$ |
|  |  |  |

17. Canal Steamers.-The following table shows the number and tonnage of steamers adopting the Suez Canal route, which ontered at and cleared from Indian ports, with the percentage of the steam tonnage passing through the Canal to the total steam tonnage engaged in the Indian trade with foreign countries:-


The proportion corresponds pretty closely with the proportion of the trade value carried by, the Canal route.
18. Movement of Shipping.-The movement of shipping during the past three years between India and the principal countries with which trade is carried on is shown in the following table, the figures representing entries and clearances combined :-


The tonnage employed in the trade with the United Kingdom was 46 per cent. of the whole in 1880-81, 42 per cent. in 1881-82, 41 per cent. in 1882-83 and 1883-84, and in the last two years 44 per cent ${ }_{*}$
19. Nationalities of Vessels,-The figures for vessels under British and BritishIndian registry are given below:-


The proportion of British tonnage to the total tonnage of the year was 79.14 per cent. in 1880-81, 79.48 per cent. in 1881-82, 75.89 per cent. in 1882-83, 76.8 in 1883-84, 78.3 in 1884-85, and $79 \cdot 1$ last year; and of British-Indian tonnage for the same period $6 \cdot 32,5 \cdot 58,5 \cdot 11,4 \cdot 8,4 \cdot 3$, and $4 \cdot 17$ per cent. respectively.

Foreign shipping represented of the aggregate tonnage:-

| in 1879-80 | - | - | - 12.06 per cent. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1880-81 | - | - | - 11.5. |  |
| 1881-82 | - | - | - 12.49 |  |
| 1882-83 | - | - | - 16.52 |  |
| 1883-84 | - | - | - 16.00 | " |
| 1884-85 | - | - | - $15 \cdot 15$ | " |
| 1885-86 | - | - | - 11469 |  |

The number and tonnage of the foreign vessels employed in the trade in each of the last seven years are given below :-


The proportion of steamers to sailing, vessels in the shipping of foreign nationalities as showi below gives a percentage of steam tonnage to total tonnage of 33 in 1879-80, 54 in 1883-84, 56 in 1884-85, and 58 in 1885-86:-


The total number and tonnage of the shipping of the principal nationalities, other than British, engaged in the trade in the past year as compared with the four preceding years are shown in the following table:-


The great increase in the number of Dutch steamers is due to the establishment of a line of mail steamers calling regularly between Madras ports and the Straits and carrying native passengers as well as goods. These steamers have thrown native sailing vessels out of this business.
20. Native Craft.-The number and tonnage of native craft entered and cleared in each of the last seven years are given below; the proportion to the total tonnage being-

| $3 \cdot 70$ in $1879-80$. | $2 \cdot 37$ in $1883-84$. |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3 \cdot 00$ in $1880-81$. | $2 \cdot 19$ in $1884-85$. |
| $2 \cdot 45$ in $1881-82$. | $2 \cdot 03$ in $1885-86$. |
| $2 \cdot 48$ in $1882-83$. |  |


21. Share of each Province in movement of Shipping.-The following table shows the share of each of the maritime provinces of India in the movement of shipping with cargoes for the last seven years :-


## CUSTOMS REVENUE.

22. The gross sum received, on imports since ${ }^{\circ} 1882-83$, in the beginning of which jear the import duties were abolished on all articles but salt and those shown below, was as follows:-

| , |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1882-83. } \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1883-84 . \\ R_{s} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1884-85. } \\ & \text { Rs. } \end{aligned}$ | 1885-86. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arms and ammunition |  | 1,08,738 | 1,47,004 | 1,49,940 | 1,68,740 |
| Malt liquor |  | 72,933 | 78,575 | 66,090 | 81,283 |
| Spirits - | - | 35,36,239 | 35,52,100 | 34,49,926 | 36,30,746 |
| Wines, liqueurs, \&c. |  | 5,66,314 | 5,70,913 | 4,96,580 | 4,69,613 |
| Opium - |  | 2,805 | 2,093 | 2,863 | 2,797 |
| Imports by post, \&c. | - | 23,430 | 16,914 | 562 | 1,322 |
| Total gross revenue | - | 43,11,059 | 43,67,599 | 41,65,961 | 43,54,501 |
| Total net revenue' | - | 40,95,915 | 43,12,143 | 40,95,618 | 42,65,513 |
| ( (N.B.-Salt is excluded from these figures.) |  |  |  |  |  |

The increase, it will big seen, was almost all due to the revenue from spirits.

The export revenue for the same year was-


This revenue is practically all derived from rice, the trade in which revived after two very unfortunate years.

## GOLD AND SILVER COIN AND BULLION.

23. The imports and exports of gold during the last five years were-


While gold has been leaving the country, or at least coming to it in greatly reduced quantity, silver, on the other hand, was imported in larger and exported in smaller quantity than at any time since the famine period-


It was said, in the Review of Trade for 1884-85, taking the average of that year and the five previous years, that the consumption of gold in India was as 3 to 5 of silver. Last year the proportion was only a little over 1 of gold to 5 of silver.

## TRADE OF EACH PROVINCE.

". 24. In Bengal there is a further decrease to record in imported merchandise following on the decrease in the previous year. There was a small recovery in exports, but the sum is still very much below the level of six years ago.

In Bombay on the other hand, while imports increased substantially, exports fell off.

In Sindh both imports and exports increased largely, the trade of the provincethat is, of Karáchi, being now double what it was five years ago.

In Madras both imports and exports decreased, and
In Burma, while imports fell off owing to the interruption to business with Mandalay caused by the milhtary occupation of Upper Burma, exports increased as a result of the recovery of the rice trade from its depression of two years.
25. The figures of the trade of each province stand thus :-

Imported Merchandise.

26. The following table shows the trade of the ten largest ports of India last year, and the proportion of the trade of shipping of each to the whole trade and shipping of India:-

xviii


27. The trade and shipping of India have been divided during the last three years in the following proportions between the five chief ports :-


The ports of Bombay and Karáchi have now between them over 48 per cent. of the whole value of the foreign trade of India, and nearly 41 per cent. of the tonnage engaged in that trade. Calcutta possessed 42 per cent. of the whole trade in 1880-81 and about 28 per cent. of the tonnage, while its share now is only 36 per cent. of the trade and $23 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the tonnage.

## TRADE WITH COUNTRIES.

28. The following table exhibits the value of the trade between India and most of the countries with which India has commercial connections, and the proportion of the trade with each country to the total trade of India with all countries, for each of the last four years. The countries are enumerated according to the importance of the trade with them in 1885-86:-


Table-continued.

29. United Kingdom.-There was a small increase in the trade with England, the exports from this country giving a larger total value than in 1884-85. The trade continued to represent between 55 and 56 per cent. of the whole trade of India. The value of merchandise imported was reduced by 53.88 lakhs, or about $1 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Cotton goods, which constitute about half of the whole imports, declined very slightly in value, the quantity both of yarn and cloth being at the same time substantially larger than in 1884-85. Some other articles of importance in this trade also give reduced values; for instance, hardware and cutlery, machinery and millwork, several descriptions of iron, printing paper, locomotive engines, salt, silk piece goods, umbrellas. On the other hand, woollen goods, apparel, coal, beer, brandy and whisky, copper, and materials for railway construction give increased values, the net result on the whole record being as stated above. The reeorded value of articles imported through the post does not increase; it is still less than in 1882-83. The reason probably is that the low rate of exchange adds largely to the cost of goods bought retail, and as the fall in wholesale prices of commodities has not reached the retail trade, the public find it on the whole more advantageous to buy in this country of the retail trader, who imports his goods at a much cheaper cost, than by the parcel post, and who, having obtained a trade discount for his goods, is. able to sell as cheaply as the consumer in India can buy direct from a retail trader in England, and still obtain a good 'profit.

Exports of Indian merchandise increased by about 63 lakhs, or nearly 2 per cent., but the total sum is still much below the level of previous years. The decrease in the exports of cotton has now been continuous for four years, and the trade last year fell to an extremely low point. Only $1,433,392$ cwt. were exported, the quantity in the previous year having been 2,134,762 cwt. The value of the exports, which in 1884-85 was $558 \cdot 86$ lakhs, was last year only $361 \frac{1}{9}$ lakhs, a decline of 35 per cent., the quantity exported having declined by a third. Jute also declined largely, and there was a smaller fall in indigo and hides, as well as in some articles of smaller importance. But these reductions were balanced by increases in coffee, rice, wheat (very large), skins, linseed, tea, teakwood, and wool, with the result of an increase of a little under 2 per cent. on the whole value of Indian goods exported.

Under re-exports of foreign goods also there was an increased trade in ivory and wool, the general result being a value of $71-84$ lakhs, or nearly 8 per cent. in ex́cess of the value of the previous year.
30. China.-China follows the United Kingdom in the extent of its trade with India, 12 per cent. of our whole trade having been with China last year, the bulk of it with Hong-Kong. The trade with the Treaty Ports is, however, increasing in much larger ratio than the trade with Hong-Kong.

Most of the imports come to India via Hong-Kong. Last year the imports from the Treaty Ports represented a value of less than 30 lakhs, while from Hong-Kong they were more than five times that sum ( 155 lakhs), and the 30 lakhs were confined almost entirely to tea and raw silk. These two articles are amongst the principal imports from China. . Of tea last year no less than $3,226,854$ lbs., worth about $26 \frac{1}{5}$ lakhs, was received. Much of this tea is re-exported from Bombay by way of the Persian Gulf, and much is also sent across the frontiers into Kabul and Kandahar, but some is also consumed in India itself; and it is certainly remarkable that tea planters in India' will not or cannot compete for a trade of such dimensions when the tea is brought to India, either for consumption in the country or in its neighbourhood. The imports have already reached nearly $3 \frac{1}{4}$ million pounds, and they are increasing. Raw silk is also imported in large quantities, the imports last year being $1,426,163$ lbs., value 57.19 lakhs. It seems tolerably clear that India cannot compete with China in the production of silk, and that she must resort regularly to that country for supplies which the country is not able itself to produce. Manufactured silk is also largely supplied to India from China. Last year India received over three million yards of piece goods, value about $33 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Of other imports from China the most important are refined sugar, unwrought copper, glassware (bangles mainly), fireworks (for the preparation of which much saltpetre is exported from India to China), camphor, and cassia lignea. The import of sugar slackened somewhat during the year, but still continues on an extensive scale, India having become almost the only large market left for Chinese, Java, and Mauritius sugar during the last two years, after the practical closure of the European markets to cane sugar in consequence of the extension of the Continental beet-sugar industry, fostered by the system of State bounties.

Opium is still much the most important of the exports ţo China, but Indian yarns and piece goods, especially the former, have in recent years risen to a level, which makes the trade one of very real importance. Last year India exported $68 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds of yarn, value $239 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and piece goods to the value of $3 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs more, making an aggregate value of 243 lakhs in manufactures of the Indian cotton mills taken by China. The export of raw cotton, on the other hand, has fallen off as yarns have increased. Last year it was under 54 lakhs in value; five years ago it was little short of double that sum. Of other articles shipped from India to China the most noticeable are gunny bags and cloth, saltpetre, fishmaws and sharkfins, ornamental wood for cabinet making, certain drugs, castor oil, and rice. This country formerly had a large trade in the shipment of rice to China, but for many years past it has been next to extinct, Saigon rice having superseded it. Last year there was a temporary revival in consequence of failure of crops from inundations in China, and the inability of Cochin-China to supply the deficiency.
!
31. France.-The imports of merchandise were rather larger than in the preceding year ( $62 \cdot 4$ lakhs, being an increase of 2 lakhs), but there does not seem to be any real tendency to increase. The imports from France consist mainly of millinery, watches, -precious stones and jewellery, saffron, spirits and wines, and silk. piece goods. These are not boulky articles which would fill a ship with freight to India, and consequently a considerable proportion of the French merchandise which comes to India is shipped from France to London, and thence reshipped to India.

In exports to France of Indian merchandise there was a serious decline last year, the total value being only 668.38 lakhs, a fall of 148.46 lakhs, or more than 18 per cent. Oilseeds represent nearly balf the whole value of the exports to France, and in these there was a decline in value of 68 lakhs, owing to a much diminished export of til or jinjili seed, extensively used in France for seap making. Of linseed also the exports were much smaller than in 1884-85. Cotton too fell off greatly, the value declining from 152.80 lakhs to 124.81 lakhs, with a greatly diminished quantity. Wheat decreased even more greatly, the value falling from 134 to $81 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, the decline in the quantity exported being probably due in great measure to the protective duty imposed on wheat by the French Government: In coffee and indigo there was also a much smaller trade. Some comparatively less important articles did better, such as jute, hides and skins, pepper, and shell-lac, but on the whole the exports to France last year were on a much more restricted scals than has been seen for many years.
32. Straits Settlements.-The imports from the Straits last year were $161 \frac{1}{5}$ lakhs in value; in the preceding year the value was nearly 171 lakhs. Betelnuts are conspicuous on the returns as having increased very largely. Tin remained at the same figure as in the previous year, but with a smaller quantity, prices having advanced. Raw silk and silk piece goods fell to a low level, and in cutch there was a smaller decline.

Exports of Indian goods increased from 316.56 to $341 \cdot 15$ lakhs, in consequence of a largely increased export of rice for China though the dimensions of the trade are still below the level of former years. Raw cotton and cotton piece goods also fell off, as well as gunny bags.

The Straits are in large measure, for both jmports and exports, a half-way house between India and Eastern Asia. Hence the comparatively large extent of our trade with this small Colony.
33. Italy.-'There is no-apparent tendency to an increase in the imports from Italy, rather the reverse, and the whole value is small; it was under $41 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs last year, corals standing for rather more than a fourth of this ( $12 \cdot 29$ lakhs) and beads and false pearls for 5.65 lakhs. The importations of Italian silks are small. The only noticeable features of the trade are that there has been a great development of the imports of coloured cottons, which have increased nearly three-fold in five years, and those of salt, which has increased in even larger proportion. Vessels bring Italian and Sicilian salt to India and carry back wheat and rice. Not much rice goes to Italy direct, but it is taken largely to Malta and thence sent on to Genoa and other Mediterranean ports.

The exports to Italy are increasing steadily. They amounted last year to 364 lakhs, of which $206 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs represent the value of raw cotton. The export of wheat has largely.increased, the trade of the year being $1,218,269 \mathrm{cwt}$., value 44.67 lakhs. During the first quarter of the current year our exports of 'wheat to Italy have already exceeded two million hundredweights, owing to the failure of South Russian wheat, which has hitherto so largely supplied the demand for the Mediterranean littoral. Rice was very little taken by Italy last year, the Italian rice having been good and large stocks of Indian rice remaining over from previous imports. The progress of the leather trade in Italy has resulted in a well established demand for Indian hides and this trade is now of some importance, the value being last year about 38 lakhs.

Seeds did not do well, the exports of til or jinjili having fallen off as they did in the trade with France; raw silk has been doing badly for some years, and last year was worse than ever, the Italian silk-crop being well up to the mark, with a small demand in Europe; there was a material increase in jute and a smaller one in indigo.
34. Dnited States.-It may be said that almost the only direct import now from the United States is mineral oil, this article representing last year a value of 80 lakhs out of a total import value of 83.30 lakhs. About 20 million gallons of this oil were imported last year, following on an import of 26 million gallons in the preceding year. The price has never been so low as in these two years, and the oil is used everywhere in the towns of India.

There was a heavy fall in export values, from 345 to 304 lakhs, largely due to the linseed trade which has fallen off by 48 lakhs. The Americans threaten to grow their own linseed instead of importing it from India, because, as they say, India has made wheat cultivation unprofitable for them. This impression is erroneons, but if the Americans find it more profitable to grow linseed than to import it they will certainly grow it without reference to wheat or anything else. Saltpetre, jute, guany bags, cutch, and indigo, also fell away in smaller degree, and though hides and skins and shell-lac, with some articles of minor importance, did well, the export trade as a whole exhibits great depression. The endeavours which have been made during the last three or four years to create a large tea trade with the States seem to have failed. The Americans prefer Japanese tea, and, large coffee drinkers, seem to take the coffee of all countries except India.
35. Belgium.-In five years our direct imports from Belgium have already -increased from the nominal sum of Rs. 22,503 to Rs. $26,67,416$, the totals increasing every year. If the trade continues to progress as it has done hitherto the totals will . make a very respectablo figure in a few years more.

The principal lines in which the trade runs are: candles, sheet glass and other glassware, hardware and cutlery, iron of sorts (bar, angle, bolt and rod, nails, screws, rivets, girders), steel, writing paper, and railway material-all of these articles competing for sale with similar goods of British manufacture.

The export trade has also increased very largely, from 197 lakhs five years ago to 373 lakhs. The bulk of the trade is in cotton and wheat, the steady increase in the former in five years' trade being remarkable. Belgium, like France and Italy, takes Indian oilseeds in large quantities, especially rapeseed, linseed, and til or jinjili. In poppyseed and earthnuts there is also an extensive trade.
36. Egypt.-This country figures ninth in the list of countries with which India traded last year. But, as has been explained in former reviews, much of the trade consists of rice and wheat nominally exported to Port Saïd where the vessels containing the grain call for orders as to their ultimate destination. The value of the rice and wheat exported in this way was last year 235 lakhs, the whole value of the export trade (Indian produce) being 322 lakhs. The other merchandise sent to Egypt from India consists of indigo, coffee, oilseeds, sugar, gunny bags, teakwood, and cotton. It is certain that a good proportion of these things is not for Egypt at all, but no returns of imports and exports are received here from that country which would assist in estimating the actual extent of its consumption of Indian goods.

The import of salt from Egypt ceased entirely last year, and the only other imports worth attention are some apparel and cigars and cigarettes.
37. Ceylon.-Value of imports last year 50.99 lakhs, of which betelnuts represented 20 lakhs, and cocoanuts and cocoanut oil about $10 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Of Ceylon tea 11,925 lbs. were imported, a sufficiently noticeable fact from the Indian planter's point of view ; of Ceylon coffee also $8,726 \mathrm{cwt}$. were imported, but it is recorded that $7,035 \mathrm{cwt}$. of Indian coffee were exported to the island.

Value of exports of Indian produce and manufactures 185.77 lakhs, of which 128 lakhs represent the value of rice, husked and unhusked. The export of rice was rather larger than it had been for some two or three years past. Ceylon is recovering from the depression in the coflee industry, and is now growing tea with great success. The island is therefore resuming its employment of Indian labour, and with Indian labour there is always a demand for rice with which to feed it.

The only other articles of any importance exported to Ceylon are coloured cotton cloths, the value of these last year being $11 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. There is a tolerably large and steady cattle trade also.

The bulk of the trade to Ceylon consists of the export of rice, gram, pulse, and grains of sorts, with flour, salted fish, and other provisions, for the Madras coolies who keep up a constant stream of migration to the Colony from the ports of Southern India. And the rest is to a great extent what is really coasting traffic, though it must be recorded as foreign trade, Ceylon not being a part of British India.
¿38. Austria-Hungary.-The value of the imports from this country last year was $45 \cdot 18$ lakhs, a smaller sum than in 1884-85, but the trade has increased very largely during the last five years, mainly because of the regular communication between the two countries carried on by the subsidised mail steamers of the Austrian Lloyd Company. Some of the imports are of Italian origin, as, for instance, glass beads which are made in Venice, others are German; but perhaps the bulk of the imports is of Austro-Hungarian origin. The principal items are apparel, cotton twist, white and coloured cotton cloth, aniline dyes, the glass beads already mentioned, other glassware (largely what is known as Bohemian giass-cheap and flarirg, but attractive to natives), hardware and cutlery, jewellery (cheap things set with garnets), machinery, copper, paper, the commoner kinds of which for writing purposes are being imported to a largely increasing extent, stationery, toys, (from .South Germany), and woollen goods.

The total value of these imports is not large yet, but a trade which has increased by 50 per cent. in five years is interesting in its development.

The value of the exports (Indian goods) was last year 200 lakhs, a much smaller sum than the returns have shown for some time. In 1884-85 the total was 234 lakhs. The principal article of trade is raw cotton in which there has been a great decline since 1882-83. The value of the cotton exported last year was only 132 lakhs, and the quantity only $503,000 \mathrm{cwt}$., a reduction of $72,000 \mathrm{cwt}$, in the year. There
was also a considerable fall in the exports of hides and skins, of jute, of shell-lac, of oil and oilseeds, and only indigo, coffee, and spices show expanded values in the year.
39. Persia.-Imports 64.61 lakhs, a trifling increase in the year, Raw cotton continued to be imported in increasing quantities for the Bombay mills. The Indian crops have been short for the last two or three years, and there has been an increasing resort to Persia for supplies, the quantities imported thence having doubled in five years. Horses were also imported last year in larger numbers than usual, and the recorded value of pearls is larger. There was also a larger trade in wool. The imports of madder and asafoetida declined.

The export trade to Persia is small so far as regards Indian merchandise, the value of which last year was only 30 lakhs, but large in the re-export trade which in the same period was $98 \frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, Bombay being a very convenient depôt for the supply of European goods to Persia through the Gulf. Two-thirds of this trade (about 62 lakhs last year) consist of coloured, white, and grey cottons, and of the other third Mauritius sugar, China tea, and Australian copper represent the bulk. There were 702,677 lbs. of China and Java tea sent forward last year from Bombay to Persia, and of Indian tea only $31,404 \mathrm{lbs}$. Indian cotton goods and twist also seem to have but a faint grasp of this market as yet, but the trade in piece goods is increasing. The principal (Indian) exports are coffee, indigo, rice, pepper, and woollen shawls. Indigo figures again for a smaller quantity, and it is, perhaps, the case that the peasantry have cast off their coarse blue shirts and taken to Manchester prints.
40. Mauritius.-The import of sugar, the only thing imported from the island worth mentioning, fell away very much during the year, as might have been expected after the abnormally large imports of 1884-85. It was explained in the review for that year that the collapse of the sugar trade had led to excessive imports into this country for want of a market in Europe for cane sugar from Mauritius and Java. Last year's imports amounted to $890,545 \mathrm{cwt}$., which, though small in comparison with the $1,265,362 \mathrm{cwt}$. imported the year before, was still greatly in excess of the importations of recent years.

The value of all imports from Mauritius was 110.57 lakhs, sugar representing 109.70 lakhs.

The value of all exports was 90.92 lakhs, of which Indian goods represented 85.06 lakhs, the bulk of this being rice, wheat, gram, oats, and other grain and pulse. The value of this grain trade was close on 72 lakhs. There was a great increase in the rice trade in the year. It is taken, with the other grains and provisions of sorts, to Mauritius for the Indian coolies there.
41. Arabia.-Imports 29.66 lakhs, chiefly dates, gums, and pearls,-the dates and the pearls from Muscat and the Persian Gulf.

Exports last year were $69 \cdot 05$ lakhs in Indian goods and 21 lakhs of foreign goods, about half the latter being English cottons. Rice is the principal Indian product exported, and there was a greatly increased trade done in rice, wheat, and millets. There is a considerable export of Indian coffee, of which $17,413 \mathrm{cwt}$. were taken by Arabia last year, and a trade which ought to be larger in cotton twist and piece goods.
42. Aden.-Imports are small, ivory and gums, both chiefly brought to Aden from the East Coast of Africa through Zanzibar, being the only characteristic articles or possessing any importance. Most of the ivory imported now comes direct from Zanzibar.

Exports of Indian merchandise, about 53 lakhs last year, of which $22 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs are twist and piece goods ; rice, wheat, millets, flour, spices, and tobacco are the largest exports, in addition to the trade in cottons. These things are exported mainly for the garrison and population of Aden.
43. Zanzibar.-Imports 33.32 lakhs, nearly half of which was the value of ivory, the trade in which doubled during the year. The trade in cloves, the only other article of importance, also increased to a small extent. The value of the ivory imported was nearly 16 lakhs, of cloves 11.61 lakhs, and cowries and shells a little under $1 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

The exports of twist and cotton goods from Bombay to Zanzibar, whether English or Indian made, do not show a tendency to increase, and it is probable that direct intercourse between Zanzibar and Europe is interfering with the development of this trade. Rice is the only other article largely exported. Total value of exports and re-exports $35 \cdot 17$ lakhs.
44. Turkey in Asia.-Value of imports $22 \cdot 22$ lakhs, of which dates 12 lakhs, ghi $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, horses $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and wheat $1 \frac{1}{5}$ lakhs. The import of wheat has greatly declined owing to the prohibition of exports from time to time by the Turkish authorities. It does not signify, however, as India does not want wheat from these places and is able to supply it instead.

Re-exports $20 \cdot 14$ lakhs, and exports 20.68 lakhs. The bulk of the re-export trade is in English piece goods (over 12 lakhs), Mauritius sugar being the only other item worth attention. Of Indian goods the most important are indigo, coffee, gunny bags, pepper (in all of which the trade fell off much), and cotton piece goods, in which trade there has been a continuous increase year by year, though it is still by no -means large.
45. Australia.-The value of the imports, which are chiefly copper, horses, and coal, does not increase. Last year it was only $42 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, the year before it was $46 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The decline was due to a heavy falling off in the imports of copper. The number of horses increases as does the quantity of coal. In flour also there is an increasing trade, and there are indications of a growing trade, still quite trifling, however, in Australian wool and hops. There seems, however, ta be but a limited demand in India as yet for Colonial wines.

The value of exports also is far below the level of any of the last five years, reaching only $58 \frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. In $1884-85$ it was $77 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. This fall is due to a greatly restricted export of gunny bags which are the largest item of our trade with Australia. The value of these exports last year was only 31. lakhs, a fall of more than 16 lakhs in the year. In tea there was some increase of trade, but it is of slow growth, considering the quality of the tea, the low prices at which it is now sold, the comfortable condition of the Colonists generally, and the fact that they drink much more tea per head than any other people in the world. The exports of Indian tea to Australia show the following figures-


The fact is that we ought to be exporting ten million pounds annually now to Australia. The Colonies, however, suffered last year and are still suffering under an extremely depressed condition of trade in all branches.
46. Of the trade with other comntries it is unnecessary to write. The only points of which note may be taken are that there was a tolerably large export of wheat to Spain last year, that the direct shipments of Indian yarn to Japan amounted to $26 \cdot 71$ lakhs, the trade having risen to this point from $12 \cdot 73$ lakhs five years ago, and that about $21,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of tea was received from Java, the first import of the kind. The import of sugar from that island, which commenced with 1,000 tons in 1884-85, fell last year to 434 tons.

## IMPORT TRADE.

47. The whole value of the merchandise imported into India last year was $5,181 \cdot 15$ lakhs. This value tas less than that of $1884-85$ by $133 \cdot 77$ lakhs, or $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and less than the value in 1883-84 by $89 \cdot 23$ lakhs or $1 \cdot 7$ per cent. But though the value was smaller than in either of the two preceding years, it was larger by 10 per cent. than the trade of 1881-82 (five years previously), and it may be said that the average annual rate of increase in the quinquennial period has been 2 per cent.

The total value may be classified thus-

48. The first head-animals, living-comprises horses almost exclusively. The horse trade increases every year, under arrangements which have been made for a steady trade with Australia. It is said that the quality of the animals has improved, the Government Remount Agency offering good prices for good horses, and certainly prices have risen.
49. The second head gives a total value of about. $11 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the whole import value of the year.

This head comprises.-


In Coffee, which comes from Ceylon' and the Straits, 'there was a very large decrease in both the quantity imported and its value.

Fruits and Vegetables increased as compared with the trade of the preceding year, but are much below the level reached in 1883-84. The bulk of the imports consists of cocoanuts and cocoanut kernel, used for the expression of oil.

Grain and Pulse are imported in trifling quantities except when there is scarcity in the land.

Hops have been more largely imported than ever before-5,216 cwt. last yearthe result of reduced prices and the extension of brewing operations in India. At the same time, however, the returns show a largely increased import of Beer and Porter, nearly $1,300,000$ gallons having been imported, and the increased trade has continued through, the first quarter of the present year.

In Spirits also there was a large increase of trade, though the quantity is still less than in 1882-83; in these also the trade has continued on an increased scale during this year.

In Wines and Liqueurs on the other hand the trade is manifestly declining.
It is to be hoped that the wines now being made in Kashmir may before long be placed well within the reach of consumers in India. Both the red and white wines are of excellent quality, and if the business of cultivating the vine and making the wine were allowed by the State authorities in Kashmir to be carried on upon business principles, nothing would be wanting to secure the complete and permanent success of the enterprise.

Provisions steadily increase, almost all the enumerated items giving larger returns. Last jear $2 \frac{1}{3}$ million pounds of flour were imported from the Straits, Hong-Kong, Australia, and even from England, Austria, and Italy. It is not easy to understand why India should continue to import this article in such quantities.

The importations of Salt were much smaller than in either of the two preceding years.

Spices increased greatly, the quantity of Betelnuts imported being nearly half as much again as in 1884-85. The trade in Cloves from Zanzibar has also steadily and largely increased-nearly doubled in five years-while Pepper has fallen to a very low point, the importations of foreign pepper being, it seems, gradually superseded by the Indian product.

In 1884-85 there was an excessively large import of Sugar due to the cause stated at length in the review of the trade for that year. The cause was the heavy fall in prices of sugar in the European market which followed on the extension given to the beet-sugar industry on the Continent by the system of bounties. The fall of prices occasioned a contraction of the industry, the decline in the product being estimated at about half a million tons, and prices rose a little, though they are still very low and likely to remain so. India was overstocked with imported sugar, and last year the imports were smaller, though still on a scale far exceeding the ordinary rate of import. This year there is again a very large import, mainly from Mauritius. The imports of the last six years compare thus-

| 1880-81. | - | - | - | - | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cwt. } \\ 986,321 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1881-82 |  |  |  | - | 775,982 |
| 1882-83 | - | - | - | - | 672,672 |
| 1883-84 |  |  |  | - | 736,909 |
| 1884-85 | - | - | - |  | 1,616,874 |
| 1885-86 |  |  |  | - | 1,171,185 |

In the first quarter of this year (1886-87) India has already imported 382,000 cwt., and, if the trade continues at the same rate, the quantity at the end of the year will not be much short of that of 1884-85.

The imports of Tea exceeded four million pounds, much the largest quantity ever imported as yet. In five years the importations have increased about 41 per cent. About $3 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds were brought to Bombay. It really seems that the more tea India produces the more she imports. Such a trade as this, at the very doors of India, seems to be worth competing for at least as much as the competition with China tea as far away as Australia.
50. Class III. (Metals and Manufactures of Metals) shows a total value rather smaller than in 1884-85 (about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.). There was a decline in Hardware and Cutlery, in Brass, Iron, Lead, Steel, Tin, and Machinery and Millwork, to set against which there is an increase in Oopper, Quicksilver, Spelter, and Railway Plant and rolling stock. Under this last head the increase is considerable, the imports of the year reaching the value of nearly 202 lakhs. The decline in machinery and millwork is correspondingly as great, the value being less than 100 lakhs, a much smaller sum than has been recorded for years.
51. In Class IV. there is an entry this year for the first time of "Dynamite and other explosives" (under' Chemicals), the recorded value of the imports being 4.61 lakhs for $3,406 \mathrm{cwt}$. The total value of Chemicals gives an increased sum in consequence of this entry, without which there would have been a considerable decrease, as there is under Drugs and under Dyeing and Tanning Materials. Aniline dyes continue to increase with most unsatisfactory rapidity. Five years ago only 3 million ounces were imported; last year nearly $11 \frac{1}{2}$ million ounces, and in the first quarter of the present year the imports have already reached about $4 \frac{1}{4}$ million ounces. The general use of these dyes is disastrous alike to the indigenous vegetable dyes and to the reputation of Indian fabrics.
52. In Class V. (Oils) Kerosine represents 70.14 lakhs and other mineral oils 15 lakhs, being $85 \cdot 18$ out of a total of $96 \cdot 11$ lakhs. There was a diminution in the quantity of kerosine imported during the year, but imports are going on largely again this year. The natives are now quite familiar with this oil, the cheapness of which has caused its use to become quite general in the towns. The attempts to find oil in the Borongo island near Akyab have quite ceased, and the oil brought: down from

## xxix

Upper Burma is used more for lubricating machinery than for illumination. It is not quite certain yet whether the oil-bearing region of Baluchistan will produce oil in large quantities. If it does the oil will be valuable as fuel on the railway, but for illumiuating purposes American kerosine practically holds the field.

## 53. Class VI.-Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

Coal has increased, the imports, including coke and patent fuel, amounting to 790,000 tons, of which 533,000 tons were landed in Bombay. Western India is not yet in communication with coalfields, and the steam shipping, railways, and cotton mills of that presidency must still depend on imported coal. Bengal imported only 100,000 tons, the Raniganj coalfields supplying the greater part of the fuel required in Eastern India. In Burma, coal in the rice mills has given way to the husk of the rice which is now generally used for fuel. The value of the coal imported was nearly 131 lakhs.

The importation of Cotton continues to increase, the supplies being brought from Persia chiefly for the cotton mills in Bombay. The short crops in India for the last two or three years have influenced this trade. Ivory very largely increased in the year.

The importation of raw Sill has fallen away a good deal during the last three years, but there was a larger import of raw Wool for re-export.

## 54. Class VII.-Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.

This class, much the most important of the seven groups into which imported merchandise is divided and representing three-fifths of all the imports, contains the head of Cotton Goods which form the backbone of the Indian import trade. The value represented by these goods, including twist and yarn, does not increase sensibly, the value of the year's trade being but little more than 1 per cent. in excess of the trade of five years ago-


There has been a fairly large augmentation of trade in twist and yarn, the imports of the last five years comparing thus-

| $1881-82$ |  | - | - | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $188-83$ | $40,761,751$ |  |  |  |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | - |
| $44,859,175$ |  |  |  |  |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | $45,78,956$ |
| $1885-86$ |  | - | - | - |
| $45,799,637$ |  |  |  |  |

The growth in quantity has been accompanied by a fall in the value, which was smaller last year than at any time during the last five years.

In grey piece goods there has been an equally great fall in value, the total last year being 100 lakhs smaller than in 1881-82, but the increase in quantity has not been so great as in twist. Last year's trade was in fact smaller than in 1884-85, and but little larger than it was five years ago. White piece goods also increase but slowly; but in coloured piece goods there has been a very considerable development.

In Sill piece goods also there has been a great decline in quantities as well as values, while woollen goods on the other hand have developed materially.

It is stated that the importations of cottons and silks, as well as of some other articles, was interfered with because the 13 months which ended last November were reckoned by Hindu astrologers as a particularly inauspicious period for
marriages. It may be hoped that as the people are marrying and giving in marriage this year, the trade returns may exhibit better results by the end of the year.

The aggregate value of the imports of yarns and textile fabrics of all kinds for the five years stand thus-

|  |  |  |  |  | Lakhs of Rupees. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | - | $2649 \cdot 26$ |
| $1882-83$ |  | - | - | - | - |
| $2695 \cdot 59$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | - | - |
| $2768 \cdot 29$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | - | $2721 \cdot 05$ |
| $1885-86$ | - | - | - | - | 2693.84 |

Adding to this sum 93.17 lakhs for apparel, and deducting, say, 27 lakhs for sewing thread, jute bags, and canvas, and deducting also the quantities re-exported by sea and across the frontiers, a result is obtained of less than one rupee a head of the population annually paid for their imported clothing and yarn for conversion into clothing.

The importation of Boots and Shoes increases; last year nearly 311,000 pairs were imported, and they are no longer exclusively used by Europeans in this country.

The imports of Glass and Glassware increased very slightly during the year, sheet glass and "other ware" (that is, lamps, table ware, and such like goods) being imported in larger quantities, but there was a considerable decline in Beads and False Pearls. Corals have also again declined, and the trade is in a very depressed and unfortunate condition. Earthenware and Porcelain, Jewellery and Plate, Fireworks, Matches, (for the manufacture of which a mill has been started in Bombay and another is proposed in the Punjab), Candles, Carriages, Cabinetware, Works of Art, Musical Instruments, Perfumery, Paper, and Umbrellas have all fallen away, umbrellas to a quite remarkable extent. Though Soap. Clocks, and Watches, and one or two other articles give slightly increased returns, it seems clear from this list, and from the decline in the value of articles imported by post, that the power of the people for the purchase of luxuries has on the whole not increased or even been maintained.
55. Classing the various descriptions of merchandise imported according to their importance during the year, they stand thus-

## Rs.

1. Cotton goods (including twist and yarn) - - $\quad 24,28,26,285=46.8$ per cent. of the whole.
2. Metals (including hardware and cutlery) - - - $5,54,36,014=10 \cdot 7$
3. Railway plant and rolling stock
4. Silk, raw and manufactured $2,01,80,654=3 \cdot 9$
" "
. Silk, raw and manufactured
$1,83,09,596=3 \cdot 5$
$9 \rightarrow$
5. Sugar -

- $1,45,80,972=2 \cdot 8$
$9 \quad 9$

6. Woollen goods

- $1,39,18,616=2 \cdot 7_{\text {f }}$

39 ."
7. Coal - - - $1,30,84,148=2.5$

3
",
8. Liquors (wines, beer, and spirits)
) $1,29,84,973=2 \cdot 5$
"
10. Appion - - $1,19,18,815=23$
" . $\quad$ "
10. Apparel - - $\quad$ - $1,03,72,599=2.0 \quad$, \%
11. Machinery and millwork. $\quad-\quad 99,15,532=1.9 \quad " \quad$ Oils (mainly kerosine)
12.
12. Oils (mainly kerosine) - ' - $96,11,298=18$. "

The first three of these heads comprise over 61 per cent. of the whole trade, and the whole of the 12 heads are 83 per cent. of it. None of the other heads even nearly approach in importance those specified above.
56. The following table includes all the larger imports, in the classification adopted in the trade returns, and specifies the quantities as well as values. These are also compared with the quantities and values of the same articles in 1884-85, and
in the last two colums it is shown how far the increase or decrease of trade in each item was due to an increase or decrease in quantity or in prices:-

| Articleb. | 1885-86. |  | More (+) or less ( - ) than in 1884-85. |  | Difference of Valuedue to. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Prices. |
| Goode fully Manufacturel- |  | 2 |  | $\pm$ | $\pm$ | £ |
| Cotton piece goods, grey - yds. | 1,105,844,908 | 11,896,684 | - 32,498,818 | - 379,817 | 350,484 | 29,333 |
| Ditto ditto, white | 270,123,208 | 3,566,733 | + 1,247,758 | - 131,737 | - 16,607 | 148,344 |
| Ditto ditto, coloured | 355,845,715 | 5,133,264 | + 40,499,886 | $+413,080$ | 606,213 | -193,133 |
| Metals, eopper, wrought - ewt. | 484,472 | 1,561,507 | + 98,541 | + 112,615 | 369,950 | $-257,335$ |
| " Iron, " | 3,398,922 | 3,914,964 | - 112,278 | - 80,093 | 63,796 | 16,297 |
| " other sorts , | 325,763 | 328,547 | - 47,284 | - . 64,003 | 49,756 | 14,247 |
| Silk piece goods (including mixed |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| piece goods) - . - yds. | 11,173,788 | 1,101,574 | - 906,389 | - 163,074 | 94,888 | 68,186 |
| Woollen piece goods' - - " | 11,223,258 | 1,125,626 | + 523,130 | + * 123,314 | 49,003 | 74,311 |
| Goods partly Manyfuetured- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton twist and yarn - - lbs. | 45,915,123 | 3,172,083 | + 115,486 | - 188,337 | - 8,473 | 196,810 |
| Metals, copper, unwrought - ewt. | 168,461 | 532,151 | + 1,972 | - 88,975 | - 7,357 | 96,332 |
| " tin, $\quad$, (block)- $n$ | 36,728 | 221,404 | 4,363 | - 423 | 23,553 | - 23,130 |
| " other sorts " - - | 288,834 | 206,461 | + 48,143 | + 48,665 | 31,562 | 17,103 |
| Oils, mineral, kerosine - - gals. | 17,595,563 | 701,443 | - 8,703,428 | - 408,608 | 367,361 | 41,247 |
| " $n$ other kinds - " | 3,716,279 | 150,385 | + 2,708,371 | + 102,214 | 129,441 | - 27,227 |
| Silk, raw - . - lbs. | 1,732,559 | 721,917 | - 99,143 | - 25,646 | 40,463 | - 14,817 |
| Raw materials- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coul (including cohe) - - tons. | 770,443 | 1,264,271 | + 61,883 | + 59,930 | 105,183 | - 45,253 |
| Ivory, unmanufactured - - lbs. | 635,390 | 312,486 | + 248,538 | + 122,360 | 122,149 | 211 |
| Druys, Liquors, and Narcotics- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Liquors, malt - - - guls. | 1,299,408 | 800,610 | + 232,495 | + 50,683 | 54,463 | - 3,780 |
| " spirits, brandy - - " | 372,175 | 280,463 | + 10,880 | + 8,367 | 8,194 | 173 |
| " " whisky ' " | 299,066 | 2̀59,111 | + 32,211 | + 24,813 | 28,281 | - 3,468 |
| " " other sorts | 265,743 | 128,119 | + 35,923 | + 4,881 | 19,263 | - 14,382 |
| " wines - - | 357,290 | 328,022 | 24,051 | - 8,048 | 21,196 | - 13,148 |
| Tobacco - - - - lbs. | 1,298,543 | 82,194 | - 85,812 | - 2,014 | 5,220 | - 3,206 |
| Food Stuffs- |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yrovisions, salted fish - - lbs. | 11,249,600 | 105,973 | - 904,360 | + 9,072 | $-7.210$ | 16,282 |
| " dates - - cwt | 621,739 | 287,102 | + 1,958 | + 6,247 | 887 | 5,360 |
| Salt - - - - tons | 363,088 | 596,048 | 49,751 | - 53,185 | 78,239 | - 25,054 |
| Spices - - - - lbs. | 52,727,670 | 718,678 | + 12,977,957 | + 116,513 | 196,602 | - 80,089 |
| Sugar (refined and unrefined) - cwt. | 1,171,186 | 1,458,097 | - 445,688 | - 682,741 | 590,118 | 92,623 |
| Tea - - - lbs. | 4,005,637 | 304,258 | + 131,225 | - 21,290 | - 11,026 | 32,316 |

N.B.-In this table rupees have been converted into sterling at the conventional rate of 10 rupees $=£ 1$.

## RE-EXPORT TRADE.

57. The total value of this trade was 309.31 lakhs, a larger sum than had been recorded in any of the previous four years, and an increase of about $20 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs on the trade of 1884-85. Something less than one-half of this value ( $143 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) represents the value of cotton piece goods and twist, the only other noticeable items being ivory, gums, provisions, sugar, tea, raw wool, and metals.

The piece goods and twist are English, as are the metals, reshipped mainly from Bombay to Arabia, Persia, and the East Coast of Africa. The ivory and gums are brought from that coast to Bombay for re-export to England. The tea comes from China and Java, and the sugar from Mauritius, to be sent up the Persian Gulf. The provisions are largely fishmaws and sharkfins brought from the Meloran coast to Bombay for shipment to China, and the wool is imported from the same littoral for,
xxxii
shipment to England. Bombay, in fact, is the great depôt for such re-export trade as India carries on, as the division of the 309 lakhs which represent last year's trade shows-

| Bombay | - | - |  | - | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lakhe. } \\ 263 \cdot 88 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sindh | - | - | - | - | 28.86 |
| Bengal - | - | - |  | - | 11.56 |
| Madras | - | - | - | - | 2.92 |
| Burma - |  | - |  |  | $2 \cdot 08$ |

Rengal, Madras, and Burma do most of their re-export trade with Ceylon and the Straits, while Bombay and Karáchi trade with all the Asiatic and African littoral westward of those ports, and Bombay imports from that littoral for re-export to the United Kingdom and China.

## EXPORTS OF INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURE.

58. The whole value of the trade was $8075 \cdot 47$ lakhs, which was only about onehalf per cent. in excess of the trade of the preceding year. During the last five years, 1881-82 to 1885-86, the value has increased from 7925.52 lakhs to the sum mentioned above, the increase being less than 2 per cent., or say an average rate of progress of 0.4 per cent. yearly, a very slow rate of progress compared with that of previous periods. The general progress of the trade is dealt with, however, further on in a separate section, in which the effects of exchange on the export trade are discussed, and the details of the trade need only be considered here.
59. Adopting for exports the same classification as for imports, the figures of the jear stand as follows-

| I.-Animals, living - - - | Rs. ,06,788 |
| :---: | :---: |
| II.-Articles of food and drink | 24,71,27,607 |
| III.-Metals and manufactures of metals, including hardware and cutlery | 4,59,249 |
| IV.-Chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials | 15,51,55,727 |
| V.-Oils - - | 39,55,629 |
| VI.-Raw materials and unmanufactured articles | 31,24,03,756 |
| VII.-Articles manufactured and partly manufactured | 8,72,38,555 |

60. The trade under the first of these heads is never likely to be of any particular importance, though it appears to be gradually increasing. To the extent of nearly four-fifths it consists of the export of cattle from ports in Madras to the Straits, Sumatra, and Ceylon.
61. The value of the second class was $30 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the whole value of exported merchandise during the year. This class comprises-


## xyxiii

62. There was quite a noticeable increase in the export of Coffee, considering the persistent decline in the trade in recent years; the quantity shipped was $43,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. in excess of 1884-85. It was expected by the exporters that prices would rise in consequence of the failure of the coffee crop in Java, but the expectation was not realised.
63. The rice trade also increased very much, exports rising from 22 million hundredweights to $28 \cdot 2$ million. They were still, however, a good deal less than in 1881-82 (five years ago), and still further behind those of 1882-83, when the great quantity of 31 million hundredweight (more than $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million tons) was exported. The trade declined after that, owing to causes explained in the last two reviews of trade, but has now recovered, the exports in the first quarter of the present year being in excess of those in the corresponding period of last year.

Comparatively little unhusked rice is exported; of this the exports last year were 408,000 cwt. only, taken to Ceylon $(397,000)$ and the Straits, from Madras and Burma chiefly.

Of the husked rice 19 million cwt. were exported from Burma, where it is husked before shipment in the mills which form such a prominent feature in the industrial life of the Burman ports. These mills now use the husk of the rice for fuel, and one no longer sees the surface of the rivers and creeks covered with floating masses of husk thrown there to rot, offending the laws of utility and of sanitation. The substitution of lrusk for coal as fuel has made an important economy in the working of the mills.

Though Bengal takes second place as a rice exporter, the exports from that province are but little more than a third of those in Burma- $6,878,674 \mathrm{cwt}$. last year. Madras, Bombay, and Sindh exported between them only about $1 \frac{3}{4}$ million hundredweight.
64. The exports of Wheat exceeded one million tons ( $21,060,519 \mathrm{cwt}$ ), a larger quantity than had been exported in any previous year. It may be useful to record here the exports of wheat for the last 19 years, and appended to this paragraph is a statement showing these exports, and side by side with them the outturn of the crops in the United States and the exports thence to the United Kingdom.

Down to 1870-71 the trade may be said not to have existed, for until then wheat had to be carried round the Cape, and the high freight as well as the damage done by weevils in a voyage of three or four months made export unprofitable. In 1870-71 the opening of the Suez Canal shortened the voyage to five weeks and made a trade possible, but business in an article which gave but a small margin of profit at best was impeded by an export duty of three annas on every maund exported, and development was slow until the duty was repealed in January 1873. During the year following that repeal the exports increased more than fourfold. They fell off in 1874-75, when priees rose in India, owing to the famine in Behar, and at the same time fell in England. but thereafter the trade rose in three years from $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million hundredweight in 1875-76 to $6 \frac{1}{3}$ million in 1877-78. In the two succeeding years of famine and high prices in India exports declined to a very low point, bui, with a return of good harvests and a fall of prices in 1880-81, the shipments of that year reached about $7 \frac{1}{2}$ million hundredweight. In the following year, $1881-82$, they reached nearly 20 million hundredweight, the sudden expansion being due to very bad crops in the United States and the action of a ring of speculators in that country who "cornered" wheat, hoping to make immense profits from the rise in price. The deficiency in the supply was, however, made up by the exports from India and elsewhere, the ring collapsed, and with the collapse and larger supplies our exports fell to 14 million hundredweight in 1882-83. In the following ;ear they rose again to nearly 21 million hundredweight, then fell again to less than 16 million, the cultivators preferring to store their wheat rather than accept the low prices offered, and last year shows a recovery to 21 million hundredweight, or about 0.5 per cent. in excess of the trade of two years ago. The trade may be said to have commenced in 1873-74, and to have gone on increasing after the cessation of the famine period in 1879-80, with increased railway mileage, increased irrigation, reduced rates of railway and sea freight, reduced cost of handling at the

## XXXIV

Indian ports, and good seasons during the last six years. . It has been helped by the action of speculators who had an imperfect knowledge of the capacity of India to fill the vacuum they created, and also by bad harvests and a yearly diminishing acreage under wheat in the United Kingdom. The trade has been maintained under these favouring conditions in spite of the persistent fall in prices in the European markets, 3 fall only partially covered by the fall in exchange.

The figures show that it is difficult to maintain that the fall of prices in wheat has resulted from the market in England being flooded, as often alleged, with an averabundant supply of cheap wheat from India. It will be seen from the statements that between 1871 and 1885-in the space of 15 years-the imports of wheat into England have increased from $43,367,000 \mathrm{cwc}$. to $77,289,000 \mathrm{cwt}$., the increase being 78 per cent.4, or an average annual increase of about 5 per cent. But as the population of the United Kingdom may be taken to increase at the average rate of about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent yearly, and as on the other hand the acreage under wheat in the United Kingdom has diminished by $28 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. up to 1885 , it can hardly be said that there has been any real ircrease in the supply of wheat beyond the needs of the population. If.we allow for the improvement which has cartainly been effected during the last 20 years in the condition of the people generally, the general elevation of the standard of comfort, and the greater consumption of food by them, it seems impossible to say that the supply of wheat has done more than keep pace with the demand.

| Total Exports of Wheat from India. |  | Total Outturn of Wheat in the United States. | Imporis of Whrat amd Flove into the Umitmd Kimadom |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | From <br> Russia. | $\dot{\text { From }}$ United States. |  | From <br> Egypt. | Yrom India. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prom } \\ \text { other } \\ \text { Countries. } \end{gathered}$ | Total. |
|  |  | Atlantic Ports. | Paciflo Ports. |  |  |  |  |
| 1867-68 | Cumt. 299,385 |  | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | $\ddot{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{wt}$ |
| 1868-69 | - - 275,481 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1869-70 | - 78.208 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1870-71 | - - 248,522 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1871-72 | - - 637,099 | 1871 - - 230,722,400 | 15,682,755 | 12,706,608 | 2,470,881 | 903,501 | 220,287 | 11,380,750 | 43,367,748 |
| 1872-73 | - 3 394,010 | 1872 - - 249,997,100 | 17,922,313 | 8,016,891 | 1,434,876 | 2,358,879 | 161,865 | 16,823,838 | 40,815,869 |
| 1878-74 | - 1,755,954 | 1873 - - - 281,254,700 | 9,674,331 | 14,249,742 | 7,129,629 | 1,289,881 | 741,207 | 17012,927 | 80,077,577 |
| 1874-75 | - - 1,069,076 | 1874 - - 309,102,700 | 5,784,313 | 20481,078 | 5,901,782 | 297,118 | 1,074,500 | 14,208081 | 47,763,689 |
| 1875-76 | - 2,998,185 | 1875 - - 292,136,000 | 10,127,848 | 16,752,188 | 9,050,289 | 2,111,482 | 1,834,379 | 18,637,821 | 88,012,000 |
| 1876-77 | - - 5,583,336 | 1876 - - 280,356,500 | 8,985,656 | 14,8382,157 | 7,011,176 | 2,244,040 | 8,294,707 | 14,748,848 | 50,414, 78 |
| 1877-78 | - 6,340,150 | 1877 - - - 364,194,146 | 10,968,781 | 13,883,138 | 9,469,462 | 2,400,778 | 6,105,800 | 18,950,089 | 61,047,103 |
| 1878-79 | - - 1,044,709 | 1878 - - 420,122 100 | 9,124,456 | 27,828,215 | 4855,475 | 217,981 | 1,820,881 | 18,888,545 | 67,384,568 |
| 1879-80 | - 2,195,850 | $1879-\quad-\quad 448,756,630$ | 8,094,907 | 36,438,578 | 7,470,496 | 2,062,114 | 889,028 | 16,908,828 | 70,320,047 |
| 1880-81 | - 7,444,975 | 1880 - - 498549,868 | 2,947,071 | 86,079,194 | 6,985,444 | 1,804,006 | 3,220,925 | 14,878,991 | 85,820,236 |
| 1881-82 | - 19,883,520 | 1881 - - . 380,280,090 | 4,089,508 | 31,498,568 | 12,278,094 | 1,072,182 | 78977,924 | 12,223,238 | 68,505,314 |
| 1882-83 | - - 14,144,407 | 1883 - - 504,180,000 | 9,609,079 | 28,635,687 | 16,302,322 | 177,118 | 8,508,174 | 16,060,803 | 77,298,162 |
| 1883-84 | - - 20,956,495 | 1883 - - - 421,080000 | 18,398,047 | 23,982,160 | 13,617,090 | 1,173,019 | 21,248,988 | 17,248669 | . $00,467,048$ |
| 1884-85 | - - 15,830,703 | $2884=-512,760,000$ | $\cdots 5406,839$ | 23,808,579 | 10,168,962 | 1,000,764 | 7,980,051 | 14,946,372 | 62,401,457 |
| 1885-86 | - - -21,080,519 | $1885 \sim \sim-357,110,000$ | 11,986,359 | 21,899,674 | 14107,513 | 109,985 | 12,101,963 | 17,083,501 | 77,288,058 |
| - | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

If the exports of wheat during the present year should continue on the scale on which they have been effected in the first quarter of the year, there will be little short of $1 \frac{3}{4}$ millions tons exported. As the American crops are much below the average and the surplus for export is comparatively small (it being estimated that only 9 million quarters are available as against 16 millions last year), as moreover the Continental crops are estimated to be below the average, and there is practically hardly any surplus for export from Southern Russia, while Egypt is not to be reckoned on at all as an exporter, as also the yield and the acreage in the United Kingdom are both below the average, it is likely enough that prices may harden and opportunity be given for a considerable export from India. The increased exports in the first quarter of this year have been almost entirely to the ports of the Mediterranean to supply a demand which cannot be met from Southern Russia.
65. The exports of grains other tinan rice and, wheat are comparatively very sinall. For the last year they stood thus:-


The oats went, as usual, almost entirely to Mauritius from Bengal, the only province which exports this grain. The pulse also went very largely to Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits, South America (Demerara and other Colonies) and Natal, to be eaten by Indian coolies with their rice. Only 72,000 cwt. were shipped to England, but the trade in this article to Europe is capable of being greatly enlarged and attention might well be given to the matter. Of the millets (jawári and bájra) about 46,000 cwt. were exported to England, France, and Belgium, most of the remainder being exported to Aden and other ports in Arabia. The gram went to Mauritius, Réunion, Ceylon, and the Straits: "Other sorts," meaning, I think, chiefly maize, were exported to the extent of $47,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. to England and Belgium, the rest being for Mauritius, Ceylon, Arabia, and Eastern Africa. In maize, as well as in pulse, India should do a very much enlarged business with Europe. The imports of maize into England have averaged for the last three years about $29 \frac{1}{2}$ million hundredweight, and last year they amounted to $31 \frac{1}{2}$ million hundredweight. If it is the case, as many continue to contend, that India has displaced American wheat in the English market to a material extent (a contention however which is quite unsustainable) why cannot Inđia also displace American corn? There are as large areas in India suitable for the growth of corn as there are for wheat; corn is now in India a most important crop, and all the conditions of cheap production, cheap transit, and "cheap silver," which apply to Indian wheat, apply in an equal degree to Indian corn.

The exports of all kinds of grains from India for the last five years have been-


The quantity exported gives an increase in the five years of a little less than 1 per cent., while the declared value has increased by a little over 2 per cent. This is very slow progress in what must be considered the most important section of the export trade of India, the value of the trade of last year being nearly 22 per cent. of the whole value of Indian merchandise exported. No other section of the trade nearly approaches this sum, cotton and opium, which rank next in importance, giving a valne of less than 1,100 lakhs compared with the 1,760 lakhs of the grain trade.

In these exports the different provinces were thus' represented in each of the last three years-


It will not be overlooked that Burma exports the bulk of the rice sent away from India, and that practically all the exports of grain from that province consist of rice. Nearly all the exports from Madras also consisted of rice, while of the exports from Bengal nearly seven millions hundredweight were rice. . The exports of wheat from Calcutta have fallen away as those from Bombay and Karáchi have increased.

## xxxvi

66. Provisions.-This trade has increased largely in the last five years, the value of the exports rising each successive year, until from $26: 98$ lakbs it has now reached $38 \cdot 12$ lakhs. This enlargement is due almost entirely to the creation of an export trade in Flour, the quantity shipped having increased nearly four-fold in this period, the increase being from 5 million pounds to nearly 19 million pounds. This is to be attributed to a special cause, however, namely, the existence of an Indian garrison on the Egyptian coast, and it cannot be said yet that there is any real indication of the commencement of such an export trade in flour to Europe as India should be capable of doing. The exports to Europe last year (England, Belgium, and Holland) were under 900,000 lbs., or about 400 tons. If that quantity were multiplied by a thousand, the result would be a closer approximation to the trade which might be carried on in this article. While India esported last year only 850 tons of flour altogether, of which a considerable portion was for garrison supplies, it continues to import flour largely, as stated elsewhese in this paper.

The other kinds of provisions exported have no special importance. They are mainly sea slugs and fishmaws and sounds for the Chinese, ghi, lard, salted fish, and dried fruits.
67. Spices.-These also give a largely increased export, the value having risen in five years from $24 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $48 \cdot 6$ lakhs. There has been a considerable enlargement of trade in Ginger during this period. The export of Pepper is not nearly as large as it was in 1882-83, when exports were quite remarkably large, and the recovery from the decline after that year continues to be very slow. Cardamoms have fallen greatly in value. About seven million pounds out of the $10 \frac{1}{3}$ millions of ginger exported were sent to Europe, where a tine appetite for Indian ginger seems to have been developed.
68. Sugar.-Of refined sugar the exports amounted to less than $25,000 \mathrm{cwt}$., not half the quantity of the previous year and about a ninth of the exports in 1883-84. In unrefined sugar there was a fair increase in the year of about 12 per cent., but the trade is still in need of augmentation before it can reach the level of 1883-84. The value of the exports last year was $52 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, which was about 2 lakhs less than in 1884-85. The condition of the sugar trade generally was fully discussed in the review of the trade of 1884-85, and it is only necessary to say as a supplement to those remarks that, though the area under beet in Europe has been restricted, prices are still very low, though not quite so low as a year ago, and the markets are dull and unhopeful.
69. Tea.-Each year sees a larger export from India. Last year's exports amounted to $68,784,249$ lbs., of which as much as $66,640,947 \mathrm{lbs}$. were sent to England, London continuing to be almost the sole market for Indian tea. Prices have been depressed as with all other articles, but things were better than in 1884-85, and on the whole the industry during the year cannot be said to have been unprosperous in spite of the low level to which prices have fallen. It has been necessary, however, to practise the strictest economy and to relieve the gardens of all but indispensable charges. The assumption that too much tea has been sent to Europe is quite unfounded. Europe may be taken to mean the United Kingdom where tea is concerned, for on the Continent tea is little known except in Russia. Now the imports of tea into England for the last ten years have been as follow-


## xxxvii

That is to say, in these ten years the imports of tea have increased by only $14 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or less than $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. annually, an increase which is just abont equal to the increase in population, and, during the last two years, instead of an increase there has been a continuous decline in the imports. If low prices stimulated consumption there. should in fact have been a very much larger demand for tea in England; as it was. the reports of tea-brokers state that last year the consumption exceeded the supply. In any case it is quite impossible to say that for an article of such universal consumption as tea is in the United Kingdom, an average increase of imports of less than 11 per cent. yearly means an over-supply to a population which increases at quite the same rate. It may be said that smaller quantities are re-exported to the other countries which draw supplies from England, and that larger stocks remain in England. But this is not the case. Within the same period of ten years the increase in. re-exports from England has amounted to 44.3 per cent., as will be seen from the figures attached, that is to say, the increase in re exports has been three times as large as the increase in imports-


- The theory of over-production, or of over-supply to the largest tea consuming market in the world, must therefore be dismissed as quite opposed to the facts, and the cause of the persistently low course of prices, which have fallen by $17 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent. since 1876, must be sought elsewhere.

The relative extent of production of tea provincially in India may be approximately estimated from the following statement of the quantities sold in Calcutta at the tea sales held in 1885-86-

| Cachar and Sylhet | - | - | - |  | Chests. 122,083 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assam - | - |  |  |  | 104,843 |
| Terai and Duars | - | - | - |  | 52,515 |
| Darjeeling and Kurseong |  |  |  |  | 39,710 |
| Chittagong | - | - | - |  | 7,625 |
| Kumaon and Kangra | - |  |  |  | 6,180 |
| Dehra Dun | - | - | - |  | 3,549 |
| Chota Nagpur |  |  |  |  | 3,033 |
| Other districts | - | - | - |  | 1,594 |

70. Class IV.-Chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, dyeing and tanning materials.

This class comprises opium, indigo, cutch, myrabolams, turmeric, chinchona bark, tobacco, and other articles of smaller importance, the aggregate value of the trade amounting last year to $1,551 \frac{1}{a}$ lakhs, a considerable decrease in a trade which five years ago totalled 1,761 lakhs.
71. Opium.-The decrease in the aggregate value of the items in the class is mainly due to a fall in the value of exports of Opium. These have been as follow-


## xxxviii

72. There has also been a fall in Indigo-

|  |  |  |  |  | - | Cwt. | Lakbs of Rupees. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | - | 150,363 | $450 \cdot 91$ |  |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | - | 141,041 | $391 \cdot 30$ |  |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | - | 168,590 | $464 \cdot 10$ |  |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | - | 154,629 | $406 \cdot 89$ |  |
| $1885-86$ | - | - | - | - | 132,495 | $378 \cdot 31$ |  |

The crop was small, but the quality good, and prices were well maintained, for while the quantity exported fell off by 14 per cent., the values give a diminution of only half that proportion. It has been pointed out elsewhere that indigo is practically in the position of a monopoly; the supplies required must be obtained from India, the production in other countries being quite insufficient, and, moreover, not of the quality required; no suitable artificial substitute has jet been discovered; and prices therefore turn almost exclusively upon supply and demand, the latter being regulated very much by fashion in colours. However, indigo blue is a good wearing colour and pleasing to the taste, and the demand is generally quite as large as the supply, often in excess of it.

Of the whole quantity, $76,109 \mathrm{cwt}$. were shipped from Bengal, and $45,828 \mathrm{cwt}$. from Madras, the quality of this latter being much inferior to Bengal indigo.
73. The trade in Myrabolams has doubled in five years, and there is no reason to suppose that it will not further expand very materially in the future. The value of the trade last year was almost 30 lakhs. This fruit gives an excellent brown dye, and makes a good supplement of or substitute for valonia.
74. Turmeric has more than doubled in quantity and nearly quadrupled in value in five years-

|  |  |  |  | Cwt. | Rs. (lakhs). |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | - | 70,783 | 3.66 |
| $1885-86$ | - | - | - | $-156,287$ | $13 \cdot 94$ |  |

75. Cutch, on the other hand, has hardly increased at all in the five years, and in fact last year the exports were much smaller than in any of the four preceding years; the value was only 25.28 lakhs, a smaller sum than has been known for some time. The military operations in Burma interfered with this trade, but the article is subject to great variations from time to time.
76. Tobacco also has fallen very greatly, the result of reductions in the garrisons on the Egyptian coasts, which took large quantities of our tobacco.
77. Chinchona barle has again increased largely, the exports amounting to 857,040 lbs. last year. The great fall in the price of quinine has rudely disturbed the golden visions of coffee planters in Ceylon and Southern India, who replaced coffee with chinchona, and thought they saw in it the " potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." Nearly all the bark 'was sent from Madras, the product in Bengal (on private plantations) being for the present exhausted. The Government plantations continue to increase in productiveness, but most of the bark is manufactured locally into the febrifuge which has now so largely displaced quinine in the medical stores and hospitals.
78. Class V.-Oils. The oils exported are chiefly castor and cocoannt, the former from Bengal to England, Australia, Mauritius, China, the Straits, and Ceylon; the latter from Madras to England, France, Austria, and the United States. The former is used for lubricating, and to a small extent, when refined, medicinally; the latter is used in soap making,

Jinjili, earthnut, essential, and other oils are also exported, but in trifling quantities.

## Xxxix

There was a large decrease in the oils exported last year, the quantity being smaller than at any time in five years. The value of the exports fell also in greater proportion; the total of the year was only $39 \cdot 55$ lakhs compared with $53 \cdot 4$ lakhs in 1884-85. The depression of trade in Australia restricted the exports of castor oil to that country, and the Indian crop was also small.
79. Class VI.-Raw Materials and unmanufactured Avticles.-This class, which contains the important items of cotton, jute, wool, seeds, teakwood, hides and skins, besides such relatively less important items as silk, saltpetre, horns, and animal bones, gave an aggregate value of 3,124 lakhs last year. Comparing this with 3,100 lakhs five years ago the increase is but fractional. Cotton and jute give a heavy decline, while seeds and hides have increased largely. Wool gives a fair increase.
80. Cotton-

|  |  |  | Cwt. | Lakhs of Rupees. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | $5,627,453$ | $1,493 \cdot 59$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | $6,168,278$ | $1,604 \cdot 90$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | $5,979,494$ | $1,438 \cdot 37$ |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | $5,066,057$ | $1,328 \cdot 63$ |
| $1885-86$ | - | - | - | $4,189,718$ | $1,077 \cdot 72$ |

This is the smallest export India has seen since 1862-63, when the export of cotton first took a considerable extension in consequence of the War of Secession in the United States, with the exception of 1866-67 (a year in which only 11 months trade was recorded) and the three famine years of 1877-78, 1878-79, and 1879-80, when drought prevailed over Madras and Bombay and cotton was as dismal a failure as were food-grains. There is promise, however, of a larger export in the present year, over two million hundredweight having been exported in the first quarter.
81. Jute-

|  |  |  |  | . | Cwt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | $7,510,314$ | $503 \cdot 03$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | $10,348,909$ | $584 \cdot 69$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | $7,017,985$ | $459 \cdot 26$ |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | $8,368,686$ | $466 \cdot 13$ |
| $1885-86$ | - | - | - | $7,782,435$ | $435 \cdot 53$ |

The increase in the quantity exported during these five years is little more than $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but this slow rate of increase has not prevented a heavy fall in price any more than the considerable decline in the quantity of cotton exported has prevented a great fall in the value of that fibre also.
82. Seeds.-The trade in Seeds last year was smaller than in either of the two years immediately preceding, but there has been a great expansion in this trade during the last five years, an expansion which has coincided with that of the wheat trade, and is due to pretty much the same causes.

|  |  |  |  | Cwt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | $-10,466,098$ | Lakhs of Rupees. |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | $-13,139,206$ | $720 \cdot 41$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | $-17,355,588$ | $1,008 \cdot 37$ |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | $-18,250,688$ | $1,074 \cdot 52$ |
| $1885-86$ | .- | - | $-17,280,147$ | $994 \cdot 83$ |

In rapeseed and til or jinjili seed there was a much smaller trade than in the preceding year, while linseed gave a much larger figure, and castor and poppy seed also give larger results. The linseed trade was very active in the beginning of the year in consequence of the apprehensions of war with Russia, but the activity did not continue, and with the end of the year there was a reaction. The oilseed crushing trade in England has been greatly dopressed. In carthnuts. there has been some falling off in the last two years, but this trade has quite doubled in volume in the quinquennial period.
83. Wool-


The trade of the jear gives an increase of more than 22 per cent., the increase in the five years being 7 per cent. The Commissioner of Customs at Bombay does not consider that the increase indicates a flourishing trade. He says that prices were so low in the European market in 1884-85 that traders restricted their shipments in the hope of better times. The better times did not come, but stocks accumulated so greatly that shipments became a necessity to clear them. Prices this year have risen somewhat from the very low level to which they had fallen.
84. Hides and Skins.-There has been a great enlargement in the trade during the last few years. The exports last year were-

|  |  |  |  | Cwt. | Lakhs of Rupees. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Hides |  | - | - | 783,639 | $263 \cdot 83$ |
| Skins | - | - | - | 48,380 | $35 \cdot 40$ |

The number of hides representing this weight was not less than $8,607,724$, and of skins $4,947,579$. They were sent mainly to England, the United States, Italy, and other Continental countries, and the Straits. Now that Upper Burma has passed from under the rule of its Buddhistic monarch, it is probable that there will be a considerable increase in the export thence of hides. In Horns there was some decline in last year's trade, but this trade has also in recent years taken considerable proportions with the extension of the hide trade. So have Bones and Rags, of which large quantities are now exported.
85. The export of Saltpetre was small, comparatively, but this trade is subject to great fluctuation, war or rumours of war causing lively excitement in holders of the article, which subsides when the demand is again for the preservation of meat, its chief use in peace.
86. The Silk trade languishes, as usual. Last year the value of the exports was not more than 33-22 lakhs, of which about 9 lakhs was the value of waste silk (chasam) and cocoons. The only hope for the revival of this trade seems to lie in the ostablishment of an industry in the wild silks of India, but it is not clear that there is any present prospect at any rate of its development on a large scale, if indend it has any real capacity for taking root.
87. Feathers continue to be exported on a considerable and increasing scale. This reprehensible trade might be suppressed by making the shooting, snaring, and trapping of small birds an offence against the law.

The trade in Borax and Caoutchouc continues to decline, and so does that in Jadestone, while in Gums and Resins there has béen a remarkable increase, the reason of which has not yet been ascertained.
88. Class VII.-Articles manufactured and partly manufuctured.-The aggregate value of the items in this class continues to increase from year to year-

| 1881-82 | - | - | - | - | Lakhe of rupses. $660 \cdot 13$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1882-83 |  |  |  |  | $783 \cdot 30$ |
| 1883-84 | - | - | - | - | $785 \cdot 44$ |
| 1884-85 |  |  |  |  | $858 \cdot 95$ |
| 1884-86 | - |  |  | - | 872.38 |

and of these totals the value of Yarns and Textile Fabrics are represented by-

|  |  |  |  | Lakhs of rupees |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1881-82$ | - | - | - | - | - | $352 \cdot 75$ |
| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | - | - | $450 \cdot 22$ |
| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | - | - | $459 \cdot 48$ |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | - | - | $532 \cdot 94$ |
| $1885-86$ | - | - | - | - | - | $517 \cdot 75$ |

The only other items of importance are tanned hides and skins, and lac (button and shell).
89. The decıne under yarns and textile fabrics is due to a very great falling off in the export of gunny bags, resulting in a diminution of export values to the extent of $42 \frac{1}{3}$ lakhs of rupees. The number of bags exported was 19 millions less than in 1884-85. The exports in that year were excessively and unnecessarily large no doubt. The mills in and about Calcutta have added only one to their number, there being now 21 in Lower Bengal, but their working power in the last two years has been increased by numerous additional spindles, and they have been able to produce more bags than the state of trade warranted or required, with the result that they have large stocks, pay no dividends, and have now by agreement amongst themselves gone on short time until February next, while one of them has shut up altogether and gone into liquidation.
90. Although the exports of cotton yarn and cotton piece goods have increased very largely, and the industry has expanded in a quite remarkable way during the last ten years, it is hardly possible to give a much more favourable account of its condition during the year than of the jute manufacturing industry. It has, however, been doing much better during the present year.

The statement below gives a view of the progress of the cotton industry since 1876:-

Cotton Mills in India and exports of yarn and piece goods.*


- The figures for spindles and looms for 1885-86 are imperfect, in consequence of the absence of some local returns, and represent less than the actual number at work.

Between 1876 and the end of 1885-86 the number of mills increased 83 per cent., the number of spindles increased 92 per cent., the number of looms increased 77 per cent.

The exports of the year 1885-86 amounted to more than 78 million pounds of yarn and $51 \frac{1}{2}$ million yards of piece goods, and the aggregate value of the export trade to over 363 lakhs, being a large increase on the trade of 1884-85.

It also gives an increase over that of 1876-77 of 887 per cent. in the quantity of yarn exported, of 232 per cent. in the quantity of piece goods, and of 348 per cent. in the aggregate value of the trade.

Of the yarn $68 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds were sent to China. The piece goods trade is largely with the countries on the shores of the Persian Gulf, Red and Arabian Seas, and the Indian Ocean.

The following table compares the exports of yarn to China from India and the United Kingdom:-

Exports to China (including Hong-Kong).


In 1876 the exports of yarn from England to China were double those of India. In 1885-86 the exports from India to China were considerably more than three times larger than those from England. India exports now to China above 50 per cent. more yarn than England sends to India. In fact the exports of yarn from England to China and to India put together are smaller than the exports of yarn from India to China.

On page 55 of the review of the trade of $1884-85$, treating of the cotton industry, it was calculated that for every pound of Bombay made twist used up in India two pounds were exported to foreign countries. This would give for the last year, with an export of 78 million pounds, a local consumption of about 39 million pounds. The calculation is only an inference, but it is believed to be approximately correct. If the other Indian mills are also taken into account, it may be said that about 42 million pounds of Indian yarn are used in the country (or nearly as much as is imported from England), and that close on double that quantity is exported, mainly to China. The figures may be stated thus:-

India, it will be seen, under this calculation uses a little less yarn than China- 87 millions as against 88 million pounds; and China gets all its supply from foreign countries, while of India's total requirements nearly half is supplied from its own mills. In both cases the quantities spun by hand are left out of account, because they are rolatively insignificant.

Although the production of the Indian mills has largely increased, and the exports also largely increase from year to year, while the number of mills also increases (it appears that mills are to be started at Delhi and Agra), it cannot be said that the condition of the mills during the year was satisfactory. On this head reference is suggested to the remarks on page 57 of the review of trade for 1884-85. To supplement those remarks, a statement is annexed, prepared from a list of shares published last April. It will be seen that 35 out of 53 Bombay mills gave no dividend for that half-year (some of them are in liquidation), and that the average dividend on the whole paid-up capital of those mills was but-little more than 1 per cent., while the share value was 3.75 per cent. below par. In the Bengal mills the dividend was
under $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the average value of the shares was only 70 per cent. of their par value. The North-West mills only did well. The mill industry, however, is doing very well this year, as far as it has gone.

Dividends of Cotton Mills.

| Name of Mill. | Paid-dr Capital and Half-Yeaily Divioends. |  |  | Valut of Slarres. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Paid-up Capital. | Rate of Dividend. | Amount of Dividends. | Value of Share. | Present Value of Share. | Average Share per ceut. |
| (Compiled from the Bombay (Gazette of 22nd April 1886.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ahmedabad - | 13,08,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 1,375 | - |
| Alfred Manufacture - - | 5,00,000 | - | - | 500 | 325 | - |
| Alliance - - - | 18,00,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 740 | - |
| Alvert Edward Mills | 5,00,000 | - | - | 500 | 435 | - |
| Anglo-Indian - | 9,34,500 | - | - | 100 | . 110 | - |
| Bellary S.W. Co., Limited | 4,35,500 | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ frar ceut. | 19,597 ${ }^{2}$ | 500 | . 490 | - |
| Bhownaggar Mill - - | 9,00,000 | - | - | - 1,000 | - | - |
| Bombay United - - | 9,00,000 | 4 per cent. | 36,000 | 1,000 | 975 | - |
| Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. | 3,00,000 | - | - | 500 | 465 | - |
| Berar Manufarturing Co., Limited. | 5,50,000 | - | - | 200 | 175 | -- |
| Central India - - | 15,00,000 | 5 per cent. | 75,000 | 500 | 795 | - |
| Colaba Land and Mill | 28,00,000 | 1212 per 700 | 50,000 | 700 | 695 | - |
| Coorla Mills - | 13,00,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 645 | - |
| Dhun Mills - | 10,00,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 1,075 | - |
| Dhurrumsey | 60,00,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Empress - | 7,50,000 | 5 per cent. | 37,500 | 500 | 695 | - |
| Framjee Petit | 12,50,000 | - | 37, | 1,000 | 650 | - |
| Gordon Mills - | 10,00,000 | - | - | -1,000 |  | - |
| Hindustan - | 10,32,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 875 | - |
| Hingunghat Mill | 12,00,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 700 |  |
| Hyderabad * | $3,50,000$ | 4.6 per cent | $\overline{18}$ | 1,000 | 960 | - |
| Imperial Cotton - | 4,00,000 | 4.6 per cent. | 18,400 | 500 | 450 | - |
| Indian Manufacturing | 2,84,000 | $7 \cdot 2$ per eent. | 20,448 | 1,000 | 1,165 | - |
| James Greaves | 1,00,000 | 3 per cent. | 3,000 | 500 | 585 | - |
| Jaffer Ali - | 6,70,000 | 14-5-7 for 500 | 19,227 | 500 | 400 | - |
| Jewraz Baloo | 6,50,000 | 5 per cent. | 32,500 | 1,000 | 1,115 | - |
| Khandeish - | 7,50,000 | - | - | 1,000 | -980 | - |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 10,00,000 | 3 per cent. | 30,000 | 1,000 | 915 | - |
| Leopold - - | 3,50,000 | 5 per cent. | 17,500 | 1,000 | 151 | - |
| Luchmidas Khimji - | 7,70,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 790 | - |
| Madras United - | 5,00,000 | 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | 62,500 | 1,000 | 2,690 | - |
| Mahalakshmi - - | 6,50,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 660 | - |
| Manuckjee Petit - | 40,50,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 1,215 | - |
| Mazagon - - | 12,50,000 | 5 per cent | 5 | 250 | 1871 | - |
| Morarjee Goculdas | 11,50,000 | 5 per cent. | 57,500 | 1,000 | 1,500 | - |
| Naigam - | 1,00,000 |  | - | 100 | 100 | - |
| National - | 6,00,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 575 | - |
| New Great Eastern | 15,00,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 915 | - |
| Oriental - | 35,78,125 | - | - | 625 | $567 \frac{1}{2}$ | - |
| People of India | -00,000 | - | - | 250 | $210{ }^{2}$ | - |
| Prince of Wales | 5,00,000 | - | - | 500 | 1021 | - |
| Sassoon- -- | 15,00,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 1,500 ${ }^{-1}$ |  |
| Sholapore Mills | 6,78,000 | $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | 23,730 | 1,000 | 1,390 | - |
| Soondardas - - | 6,50,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 750 | - |
| Southern India - | 5,00,000 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | 12,500 | 500 | 430 | - |
| Southern Mahratia - | 3,03,000 | 2 p | - | 250 | 255 | - |
| Victoria Mills | 6,00,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 575 | - |
| Western India | 12,00,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 780 |  |
| Naryan Milla | 6,00,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 600 |  |
| Queen Mills - - | 8,00,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 840 |  |
| City of Bombay Mills | 5,95,000 | $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | 14,875 | 1,000 | 915 | - |
| Ripon Mills - | 6,41,000 | 2 per cent. | 12,820 | 1,000 | 870 | - |
| Connaught Mills | 4,20,000 | P | $\rightarrow$ | 500 | 675 | - |
| Total - | ,5,36,49,125 | - | 5,43,097 ${ }_{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 38,475 | 37,033 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96-25 |
| Average dividend per | cont. paid on | id-up capital | - 1.01 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |


| Name of Mill | Patd-up Capital and Rhlf-Yearit Divimends. |  |  | Value or Shares. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Paid-up Capital. | - Rate of Dividend. | Amount of Dividends. | Value of Share. | Present Value of Share. | Average <br> Value of Share per cent. |
| (Compiled from the Statesman of 23rd April 1886.) | Rs. | Rs. | Ra. | Rs. | 18, | Rs. |
| Branalat: <br> Baureah Cotton - <br> Dunbar Cotton <br> Empress of India Cotton Mills. <br> Ghoosery Cotton Mills | 18,00,000 | - | - | 100 | 39 | - |
|  | 13,28,500 | - | - | 100 | 30 | - |
|  | 8,75,000 | $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. | 4,375 | 500 | 350 to 400 | - |
|  | 15,00,000 | 5 per cent. | 75,000 | 200 | 185 to 190 | - |
| Total - - | 55,03,500 | - | 79,375 | 900 | $631 \frac{1}{3}$ | 70•17 |
| Average dividend per cent. paid on paid-up capitai - 1.44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nórth-Western Provinces Cawnpore Cotton Muir Cotton | $\begin{array}{r} 2,12,000 \\ 10,00,000 \end{array}$ | 8 per cent. <br> 7 per cent. | $\begin{array}{r} 16,960 \\ 70,000 \end{array}$ | 100 200 | 100 285 | 二 |
| Total - - - | 12,12,000 | - | 86,960 | 300 | 385 | 128.333 |
| Average dividend per cent. paid on paid-up capital - 7.17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

91. Silk manufactures.-This trade has been increasing as the exports of raw silk have been falling off. Exports of piece goods-

Lakhs of Rupees.


Of the exports of last year about $3,400,000$ yards were sent to England and France, all exported from Bengal.
92. In Woollens the trade has been persistently declining for years, owing no doubt to the fall in the demand for shawls as well as a reduction in their value, for these used to form the bulk of the exports. It is stated that the illness of the late Maharaja of Kashmir interfered with the trade in Kashmir shawls. He dealt in them largely himself, and while he was ill the business was neglected. Last year the total exports of woollens were valued at only 8 lakhs-five years ago the value was 19.66 lakhs. However, the wool weaving industry in India has not only not fallen off but has much expanded. It has taken a different direction, however. As in cotton weaving, so in wool weaving, the handloom is giving way to machinery, and the woollen mills, though few in number yet, are developing what promises to be eventually a considerable industry in the manufacture of goods suited for use by the people of India. An export market may follow in due course.
93. Dressed or tanned hides and skins.-These, like raw hides and skins, pake an increasing trade, the value of which last year was $234 \cdot 22$ lakhs. The industry has become a large one in Madras whence the skins and hides are sent to England.
94. Lac (shell and button). - A heavy fall in prices in this as in other goods. The exports of the year were $151,441 \mathrm{cwt}$., a substantially larger quantity than in 1884-85, but the value ( 58.45 lakhs) was smaller. This trade varies much in extent within certain limits; it seems to have no capacity for continuous expansion.
95. Of other articles it is unnecessary to write anything beyond stating the value of the exports of the year for those which have any dimensions. These are-

96. Placing the principal exports of the year in order according to their value, they stand thus-

|  |  | Lakhs of Rupees. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Grain and pulse | - | $1760 \cdot 81$ |
| 2. Cotton, raw | - | 1077•72 |
| 3. Opium | - | $1073 \cdot 55$ |
| 4. Seeds | - | $994 \cdot 83$ |
| 5. Hides and skins | - | $533 \cdot 46$ |
| 6. Jute, raw | - | $435 \cdot 53$ |
| 7. Tea | - | 430.61 |
| 8. Indigo - | - | $378 \cdot 31$ |
| 9. Cotton twist and m | actures | $363 \cdot 55$ |
| 10. Coffee - - | - | 134.84 |
| 11. Jute manufactures | - | 113.08 |
| 12. Wool, raw |  | $87 \cdot 23$ |

97. In the subjoined table is a comparison of the figures of quantity and value for the two years, the variations being shown in each case as the result of a change either in quantity or in price:-

|  | 1885-86. |  | More or less than in 1884-85. |  | Difference in value due to |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. |  | Value. |
| Drugs and Narcotics- | * | £ |  | $\pm$ | $\pm$ |  | 2 |
| Chinchona bark - . lbs. | 857,040 | 99,700 | $+111,310$ | + 1,089 | 14,719 | - | 13,630 |
| Opium - - - cwt. | 120,995 | 10,735,518 | + 2,396 | - 147,088 | - 219,856 |  | 366,944 |
| Tobacco (including cigars) - lbs. | 11,188,777 | 124,846 | - 4,836,524 | - 25,144 | 45,268 | - | 20,124 |
| Food Stuffs- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coffee - - - cwt. | 371,027 | 1,348,395 | + 42,710 | + 102,889 | 162,025 | $\rightarrow$ | 59,136 |
| Rice (not in the husk) - - | 27,813,844 | 9,167,189 | + 6,111,708 | + 2,044,402 | 2,005,904 |  | 38,498 |
| Wheat - - | 21,060,519 | 8,002,350 | + 5,229,765 | +1,693,210 | 2,084,254 | - | 391,044 |
| Spices - - - - lbs. | 23,831,355 | 486,274 | + 2,851,135 | + 12,556 | 64,377 | 二 | 51,821 |
| Sugar (refined and unrefined) - cwt. | 1,167,540 | -525,412 | + 96,621 | - 20,657 | - 49,268 |  | 69,925 |
| Tea - - - lbs. | 68,784,249 | 4,306,133 | $+4,622,194$ | + 261,374 | 291,388 | - | 30,008 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton piece goods, coloured, | 33,323,365 |  | + 182,683 | + 7,810 |  |  | 5,81a |
| \&c. - - . | 17,827,464 | 417,515 | + 3,218,969 | - 22,182 | - 96,887 |  | 119,069 |
| Jute bags - - No. | 63,760,546 | 984,695 | - 19,018,661 | - 425,628 | 324,024 |  | 101,604 |
| Lac, shell and button - . - cwt. | 150,746 | 582,965 | + 8,899 | - 14,497 | - 37,483 |  | 51,980 |
| Sllk prece goods (including mixed piece goods) - - yds. | 3,874,939 | 327,666 | + 287,228 | + 2,990 | 25,993 | $\sim$ | 23,003 |
| Woollen shawls - No. | 8,885 | 30,873 | 10,874 | - 35,433 | 36,490 | - | 1,057 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cotton twist and yaru - $=$ lbs. | 78,241,771 | 2,755,252 | + 12,344,588 | $+314,151$ | 457,294 | - | 143,143 |
| Indigo - - - cwt. | 132,495 | 3,783,160 | 22,134 | - 285,740 | 582,433 | - | 296,693 |
| Hides and skins, dressed or tanned | 274,566 | 2,342,205 | + 42,982 | + 266,445 | 385,261 | - | 118,816 |
| Olls, castor - - - galls. | 2,190,888 | 218,623 | 1,016,157 | - 89,837 | 97,736 | - | 7,899 |
| " cocoanut - - " | 1,170,177 | 122,167 | 383,710 | - 39,846 | 40,007 | $\sim$ | 161 |
| Saltpetre - - ewt. | 402,174 | 370,200 | 49,743 | 54,800 | 46,780 |  | 8,020 |
| Silk, raw (including waste) - lbs. | 1,438,767 | 332,251 | 128,334 | - 131,540 | 37,981 |  | $\mathbf{9 3 , 5 5 9}$ |
| Raw Material- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Caoutchouc, raw - - ewt. | 6,553 | 65,620 | 1,564 | - 11,709 | 14,900 | - | 3,191 |
| Cotton, raw - - " | 4,189,718 | 10,777,204 | - 876,339 | -2,509,163 | 2,298,308 |  | 210,855 |
| Mytabolams - - . ", | 705,931 | 299,365 | + 152,201 | + 60,352 | 65,696 | - | 5,344 |
| Catch and gambier - - " | 205,355 | 252,839 | 40,804 | - 29,269 | 46,763 | - | 17,494 |
| Hides and skins, raw - - " | 832,019 | 2,999,397 | + 53,025 | + 133,817 | 194,579 | - | 60,762 |
| Jute, raw - - " | 77,82,435 | 4,355,362 | 586,251 | - 306,006 | 326,543 | - | . 20,537 |
| Oilseeds- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Linseed - - - " | 9,510,139 | 5,532,608 | + 763,543 | + 619,674 | 428,880 |  | 190,794 |
| Rape - | 3,721,840 | 2,047,448 | - 800,093 | - 636,143 | 474,824 |  | 161,319 |
| Til or jinjili - - " | 1,759,343 | 1,194,183 | 887,141 | -. 728,830 | 644,623 |  | 84,207 |
| Other sorts - - , | 2,241,546 | 1,144,656 | 4,513 | 51,282 | 23,287 |  | 27,995 |
| Stone, jade | 3,842 | 50,005 | + 104 | 6,000 | 1,558 |  | 7,558 |
| Teak timber - - cubic tons | 50,076 | 550,515 | + 2,520 | + 18,386 | 28,198 | - | 9,812 |
| Wool, raw - . - lbs. | 23,148,763 | 872,321 | + 4,220,590 | + 158,745 | 159,113 | - | 369 |

Appended to this section is a paper discussing the effects of a low rate of exchange on the trade of India. This paper was published in July, and is now reprinted here, with a few unimportant changes in the figures for 1885-86 rendered necessary by corrections in the returns from which they were taken. These changes do not in any way affect the calculations and inferences based on the figures.

## COASTING TRADE.

98. In 1884-85 the coasting trade was smaller than that of 1883-84 by nearly 5 per cent. Last year there was a further decline but of smaller extent, the trade being less than that of $1884-85$ by 1.4 per cent.

Burma and Sindh are alone exceptions to the decline, the trade having fallen off in all the other provinces.

The general features of the trade were stated in the review for 1884-85, and as there has been no special feature to record in the year, it is sufficient to attach here the figures giving the totals of the trade for each of the last five years:-

99. Appended is also a statement giving the imports and exports of merchandise into and from each province for the last three years:-

|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1883-84 . \\ \mathrm{Rs} . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1884-85. } \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1885-86 . \\ \text { Rs. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bengal- Rs. Rs. |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | - | - 5,05,88,195 | 5,33,26,785 | 4,84,87,362 |
| Exports | - | - 6,32,40,578 | 6,14,54,993 | 6,07,16,194 |
| Bombay- |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | - - | - 12,89,66,203 | 12,24,55,987 | 11,06,03,519 |
| Exports | - | - 12,21,34,544 | 11,87,75,133 | 11,42,28,865 |
| Sindh- |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | - - | - 2,25,09,743 | 2,44,21,332 | 2,51,10,998 |
| Exports | - | - 1,39,89,435 | 1,03,89,271 | 1,13,99,669 |
| Madras- |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | - - | - 4,36,45,013 | 4,31,73,582 | 4,59,41,867 |
| Exports | - | - 4,11,42,752 | 4,60,10,375 | 4,24,34,812 |
| Burma- |  |  |  |  |
| Imports | - - | - 3,50,59,531 | 3,12,69,845 | 3,29,63,384 |
| Exports | - | - 2,14,68,173 | 2,07,74,122 | 2,27,26,416 |

## COASTING SHIPPING.

100. The following table gives the number and tonnage of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade during the last six years:-

Enterrd.


## TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE.

101. The imports from foreign territory last year were valued at 519.34 lakhs, this total being less than that of 1884-85 by $32 \cdot 12$ lakhs, or nearly 6 per cent.

The exports were valued at 721.01 lakhs, a sum larger than the value of 1884-85 by 108.78 lakhs, or close on 18 per cent.

The whole trade, imports and exports, amounted to $1240 \cdot 35$ lakhs, which sum exceeded the trade value of $1884-85$ by 76.66 lakhs, or a little over 6 per cent.

This increase was due entirely to exports across the frontier over the Sindh-Peshin Railway of railway material for the construction of that line. These exports give an increase in the year of 102.37 lakhs, so that if they are left out of the account, as they may be so far as a record of actual trade is concerned, the results of the year are a good deal worse than those of 1884-85.

There was a large diminution, as might have been expected, in the trade with Upper Burma and the Karen country, and the trade with Kashmir also declined materially.
102. Khelat.-In imports a small increase arising out of a larger import of raw wool.

In exports a considerable decrease of trade in manufactured eottons.
103. Kabul.-A decline in imports, the larger articles of trade with India, horses, madder, and fruits and nuts, all giving smaller returns. There was some little improvement in raw silk, though the imports still continue on a much smaller scale than formerly, and in asafootida, charas, and ghi.

The whole value of the imports was less than 23 lakhs, the total having declined by about a lakh in each of the last two years.

The export trade has increased from 46.91 lakhs to $53 \cdot 67$, the trade of 1883-84 being $52 \cdot 11$ lakhs, a small increase in the three years following on a larger trade in Indian cottons. We find also a larger trade in wheat, leather, salt, with a decline in indigo and sugar.

The returns show that while the export of China tea has fallen off a little, that of Indian tea has increased, but much doubt attaches to the accuracy of the distinction made at the posts of registration in regard to the origin of the tea that passes through. Taking all tea together, the exports are a good deal smaller than they were two years ago.
xlviii
104. Kashmir.-Imports fell from 53.05 lakhs to 49.06 lakhs, the decrease being the result of the depression in the shawl trade, which fell in value by nearly 7 lakhs. There was also some restriction in the timber trade, raw silk, fruits,' dyeing materials, and charas. Woollen goods (not shawls) increased considerably, and it may be inferred that as the weaving of shawls declines the manufacture of other fabric takes its place to some extent. Ghi, hides, and drugs also give larger returns.

Exports have fallen off, though not much. The piece goods trade does not seem to increase and was smaller than in the preceding year, as was the, trade in metals. The exports of sugar and salt were larger.
105. Thibet.-The value of the import trade did not reach 7 lakhs. Borax, the most important of the imports, can hardly be profitably brought across the Himálayas for export to Europe now that Tuscany and California supply unlimited quantities at very cheap rates, and the use of Thibetan borax will probably in a short time be entirely limited to India, so that the trade can hardly be expected to rise much higher than the present level. The import of salt was a little smaller than in the preceding year; it is now able to compete with Indian salt only in the inner ranges of the Himálayas. The imports of wool have also slightly fallen off in quantity.
.The exports also have fallen off, the total value of last year being less than $2 \frac{8}{4}$ lakhs. The bulk of this trade is grain of sorts, mainly rice and wheat.
106. Nipal.-Imports increased from 138.71 lakhs to 153.62 lakhs. A large proportion of the trade consists of rice, which was imported last year to the value of over 50 lakhs. Wheat and other grains represented about 10 lakhs more. Oilseeds are also an important item; these stand for about 18 lakhs last year. Next to the grain trade, that in timber is the most important however; the value of this was 30.3 lakhs, a smaller sum than in the preceding year. Ghi is imported in fairly large. quantity, with opium, hides, saltpetre, drugs, and spices, and there is a fairly large cattle trade.

Exports have fallen from 98.14 lakhs to 85.55 lakhs this year. Close on 40 lakhs out of this total are the value of cotton twist and piece goods exported. There was a slight decline in this trade last year, as there was in the trade in brass, copper, and iron. Spices, sugar, tobacco, and fruits, also give smaller returns; but these things are not of any real importance. The trade in woollen goods improved.
107. Upper Burma.-The record of this trade will not appear in the returns after the present year, the country having become British territory. China will be substituted for it, the registering posts being transferred to Bamaw. The trade of last year was materially reduced in consequence of the military operations and the employment of the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla, which convey practically the whole trade on the transport of troops and munitions of war.

It seems unnecessary, under the altered political condition of this country, to give space to an examination of the details of trade with it.
108. Karennee.-The import trade is really limited to teak, in which there was a material decline last year. The export trade is very small, and hardly existed last year.

From Zimmé there was a larger import of teak.
109. Sindh-Peshin Railway.-Value of imports-

| $1883-84$ | - | - | - | $20 \cdot 16$ lakhs. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | $17 \cdot 23$ |
| $1885-86$ | - | - | - | $20.18 \quad$, |

The principal importation was raw wool, $40,141 \mathrm{cwt}$. having been imported, value $5 \cdot 46$ lakhs. Fruits and nuts, value 3.40 lakhs, grain. and pulse over. 2 lakhs, railway materials about 2 lakhs, madder $1 \cdot 10$ lakhs. The railway does not carry much trade inwards as yet, but it may show good results after its completion to Quetta.

The exports look large, but if from the 316.43 lakhs of last year are deducted railway materials' to the value of $172 \cdot 15$ lakhs, the balance of $144 \cdot 28$ lakhs is not very considerable, and a very large proportion of this value arises out of the needs of the British garrison and camp followers located in those parts. The trade, however, putting railway material aside altogether, has more than doubled between 1883-84 and 1885-86. Cotton piece goods ( $37 \cdot 7$ lakhs), woollen goods ( 5 lakhs), timber ( $4 \cdot 83$ lakhs), coal ( $2 \cdot 7$ lakhs), fruits and vegetables ( 6 lakhs), grain and pulse (about $20 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), liquors ( 8 lakhs), metalware ( 5 lakhs), ghi and provisions ( $4 \frac{1}{2}$ lakhs), and sugar ( 5 lakhs), make the bulk of the trade.

## Note by J. E. O'Conor, Esq., on the Effect of a Low Rate of Exchange on the Indian Export Trade, dated Simla, 13th July 1886.

It has been so often stated recently that a low exchange is a benefit to India by stimulating trade, that it is desirable to examine the statement closely, and to ascertain how far it is in accordance with the facts. The argument briefly stated is this: A low exchange gives the exporter a larger number of rupees in exchange for the sterling price of his merchandise; he is therefore able to sell more cheaply in the consuming market, and thus stimulates consumption there; he is also able to give a better price to the cultivator in India, and thus stimulates production here. It has also been argued by some that while exports are stimulated and increased by a fall in exchange, imports are correspondingly restricted because a low rate of exchange requires that a larger number of rupees must be given for the sterling value of the goods imported.
2. It is proposed to prove in this paper that these arguments leave out of sight important factors affecting trade in a greater degree than exchange; that the arguments are not sound in principle, and are also opposed to the facts; that, though the exporter is certainly able to sell his goods more cheaply in the consuming markets, this cheapness has not actually had the effect of specially stimulating exports; that the exporter does not actually receive a larger rupee return now for his goods than he did when exchange was higher; that consequently he cannot and does not give a better return to the cultivator; and, therefore, has not specially stimulated production; that the import trade could not be restricted while the export trade was stimulated, for that both must increase or decrease in the same ratio, unless the country is increasing its debt to other countries; that the fall of prices in imported goods having much exceeded the fall in exchange there has been no such increase in their cost as to restrict consumption, and that in fact there has been no restriction; that the low exchange has really operated merely to counteract partially the loss to Indian trade resulting from low prices; that the export trade has not made such progress since exchange began to fall quickly and heavily (that is, during the last five years) as in previous years when exchange was higher and more stable; that if the trade has not actually fallen off and has even made some though relatively slow progress, the fact is to be attributed to the extension of railways, to the completion on the main lines of through communication with the ports, to the reduction of railway rates and sea freights, and to good seasons in India.
3. The conclusion which is indicated from a consideration of all the facts is that, as the heavy fall in prices, or at any rate great part of the fall, and the low exchange, are both of them the outcome of the one cause, namely, the appreciation of gold, an increase in the rate of exchange would be accompanied by a corresponding rise in gold prices, and that no restriction of the Indian export trade would result from a recovery in the rate of exchange.
4. It must be clear that, assuming all other factors in the regulation of prices and profits to remain unaffected, a low rate of exchange between India and England would' work thus:

On the one hand a larger number of rupees would be obtained for the sterling price of goods exported.

On the other hand a larger number of rupees would be required for the sterling price of goods imported.

That is, while the return from the exports increases, say, 10 per cent., the imports for the purchase of which the exports were shipped also increases in price by the same amount.

There is no special profit to the exporter in such a state of things, and there cannot possibly be such profit as to give a great stimulus to exports unless the price of the goods imported is diminished or not increased while the value of the exports increases.
5. The gold prices of imports into India have certainly fallen, and the consumer obtains them more cheaply. If then the gold prices of exports had not fallen, or if they had increased, the decline in exchange would undoubtedly have stimulated trade by making it extremely profitable, the country buying cheaply and selling dearly. But, in fact, the gold prices in other countries of the goods, which we export in payment for what we receive have not only not increased but have fallen in quite as great
proportion as the goods imported, if not in greater proportion. There has been a general fall of gold prices both in imports and in exports, and the fall in the London markets of the values of Indian produce has been- so great that, notwithstanding the fall in exchange, it has certainly not been possible for the exporter to give a higher price to the producer.

## Prices of Wheat.

6. As so much attention has been given to the wheat trade, we may consider first the prices of wheat. The average price of wheat in the London market in 1885 was $31 \cdot 67$ per cent. less than the average price of 1870 ; the average of the last three years ( 1883 to 1885) being 27 per cent. less than the average of the 13 years from 1870 to 1882 (see table of prices on page lxx.) In Calcutta the average price for the last three years has been Rs. 2-7-4, and the average of the previous 12 years was Rs. 3-2-7. As the exporter has actually been paying 22 per cent. less for his wheat, it is clear that he cannot have given the cultivator better prices than formerly, as is alleged.

* In Bombay the average price of the last three periods given was Rs. 26 the kandi, while in the previous 14 , jears the average was Rs. $32-15-10$, so that the exporter on that side of India also has been giving 21 per cent. less for his wheat, and cannot have given better prices to the cultivator than formerly.

At no time since 1871 was wheat so cheap in Calcutta as in 1884 and 1885, and in Bombay wheat was never so cheap as in 1885. The price there has slightly risen since, but it is still lower than in any year since 1870 , with three exceptions, as will be seen from the prices quoted below :-


If prices had not fallen so heavily in England, the rupee return for wheat would, with a falling rate of exchange, certainly have been larger than before, and it could have been said with perfect accuracy that the low rate of exchange had stimulated trade. The rupee outturn for wheat has however not increased, it has actually diminished. Thus in January 1882, with exchange at over 1s. 8d., and the price of wheat at $45 \cdot 5$ s. a quarter, 1,000 tons of Indian wheat which in Calutta the previous month cost Rs. 85,070 at Rs. $3-2$ the maund, returned $£ 10,616=$ Rs. $1,27,272$. In January 1886, 1,000 tons of wheat, which had cost in Calcutta the previous month, at Rs. 2-7-6 per maund, Rs. 67,205 , returned $£ 7,175=$ Rs. 95,826 , the price being $30 \cdot 75 s$. the quarter, and exchange at under $1 s$. $6 d$. In the first case the difference between cost and selling price of 1,000 tons was Rs. 42,202 ; in the second case the difference was only Rs. 28,621.* The rupee return in the first case was at the rate of $49 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on cost, in the last case at the rate of only $42 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If the price in Calcutta had not fallen from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 2-7-6, the return for Rs. 85,070 would have been only Rs. 95,826, which makes a return of not more than $12 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of course, if prices in India and exchange had not fallen with prices in London, the results would have been disastrous to trade. The table appended, page lxxi, shows the position each year, since the end of 1881. It is, briefly, that in the period between

[^10]December 1881 and December 1885 the price of wheat in Calcutta fell 21 per cent., in London it fell 32 per cent., while the fall in exchange was only $11 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Whatever profit therefore might have been made by reason of the fall in exchange was cancelled by a fall in prices in London far exceeding the fall in exchange; and ruinous loss to the exporter, and cessation of trade have only been prevented by a fall of prices in Calcutta.
7. If then, there have in fact been increased profits and a consequent stimulus to trade as alleged, the causes of such stimulus and profits must, it is evident, be sought for elsewhere than in the condition of exchange. These causes will be considered separately further on. At present, it is sufficient to draw attention to the fact indicated by the figures given, that the wheat trade has not been stimulated by exchange; that the rupee return is smaller, because sterling prices have fallen greatly in excess of the fall in exchange; and that certainly the cultivator has not only not received a higher price for his produce, but has actually obtaned less, because it was necessary for the exporter to give him less if trade was to be continued at all.

## Prices of other Exports.

8. The argument about the stimulus to the export trade has been used in such close and frequent connection with the wheat trade, though it is meant to apply to all trade, that the facts about wheat have been employed first in order to test the validity of the argument. Let us now see whether the other staples of the export trade give any greater support to the argument than wheat has done.
9. The tables of prices and exchange appended (pages lxix, lxx, and lxxii) show that the average rate of exchange in $1872-73$ was $22 \cdot 81 d$., and in $1885-86,18 \cdot 25 d$, the difference being almost exactly 20 per cent. Bar silver in London was quoted at $59 \cdot 75 d$. , the ounce in March 1873, and at $46 \cdot 93 d$. in December 1885, the difference being $21 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Prices in London of produce of the kind exported from India in the same period show a fall in price as under-

| Wheat | - | - $33 \cdot 7$ per cent. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wool | - | - $53 \cdot 3$ | " |  |
| Sugar | - | - $51 \cdot 6$ | , |  |
| Coffee | - | - $42 \cdot 2$ | " |  |
| Saltpetre | - | - $7 \cdot 5$ | " |  |
| Tea | - | - 34 | " |  |
| Jute - | - | - $17 \cdot 4$ | " |  |
| Linseed | - | - $29 \cdot 3$ | " |  |
| Rapeseed | - | - $43 \cdot 2$ | ", |  |
| Rice (Bengal) | - | - 18.4 | , |  |
| Silk (Surdah) | - | - $40 \cdot 6$ | " |  |
| Shell lac (orange) | - | - $62 \cdot 6$ | " |  |
| Indigo - | - | - $26 \cdot 2$ |  | (rise, not fall). |
| Cotton | - | - $38 \cdot 6$ | " |  |

These are the goods that comprise the bulk of our export trade. Except in the case of indigo (and saltpetre, which is an unimportant trade) the list proves that the fall of exchange has been neutralised by a heavier fall in prices. As regards indigo it is important to note that it is an exceptional article, substantially almost a monopoly; "that the price is regulated entirely by the crop in India; and that the high prices of -1885 coincided with an extremely small export, the trade having in fact fallen greatly in the last three jears. It is always subject to great fluctuations dependent on the crops, and prices in the consuming market are regulated by the abundance or deficiency of the supply from India.. As the trade has actually fallen off, this article will probably not be taken by anybody as an illustration of the prosperity to trade caused by low exchange. Nor can anybody who knows the conditions of the trade contend that the exports of jute have been unusually stimulated during the last few years, or that the trade has been unusually profitable. The rice' trade recovered last year after the two most depressed export seasons known for years, and the quantity exported did not equal the quantity exported in 1881-82.

The tables on pages lxvii and lxviii further show that prices of most of the great export staples have fallen in Calcutta and Bombay also, though not to such .an extent
as in London. We find prices in Calcutta to be as follows in January 1886 compared with March 1873*-


It will be noted that only rice and the two very exceptional articles already referred to-indigo and jute-have increased materially in price, an increase dependent on special circumstances. The price of rice has temporarily risen to a high point owing to failure of crops in Bengal. The price of Burma rice, which constitutes the bulk of our exports of that grain, has risen in the same period in only half that proportion, namely, 15 per cent. It is well known that for the last two or three years the exporters of rice have lost heavily.
10. The facts so far afford little support to the argument that the low rate of exchange has stimulated production and trade by enabling the exporter to get a larger return for his exported produce and therefore to pay higher prices to the cultivator. The exporter does not receive a larger return, for prices have fallen in the English markets in a greater ratio than exchange; on the other hand, the corresponding fall in prices at the ports in this country has not. been so great as in the English markets. The case may be stated roughly somewhat in this style-

> Price in India, say 10 per cent. less.
> Price in London, say 30 per cent. less.
> Loss by fall of price, 20 per cent.
> Gain by exchange, 20 per cent.

The merchant therefore practically stands where he did, the cultivator being apparently slightly worse off. (He is not really worse off, but this will be treated of further on.) If, then, the rate of exchange were the only factor in the situation, it is clear that it has had no appreciable effect on the alleged stimulus to trade.

## Progress of trade.-There has been no stimulus as alleged.


#### Abstract

11. Let us now see whether there has in fact been a stimulus to trade, and, if so, to what cause or causes it is to be attributed.

The tables appended (pages lx to lxvi) give the trade year by year in the principal imports and exports for the last 10 years, and show the percentage of increase and decrease in quantity and value, year by year. The table on page lix gives the aggregate imports and exports of India for the last 27 years, which years I have divided into nine periods of three years each, giving the average trade in each period. On examination of the figures of the exports it will be found that trade developed at an enormous rate of progress in the three years following 1861-62, the annual rate of increase being more than 28 per cent. This marked progress resulted from the phenomenal increase in the price of Indian cotton caused by the War of Secession in the United States. With the end of that war the prices of cotton were gradually reduced, and in the three years following, 1864-65, the export trade shows a decline in consequence of the fall of price in cotton, and of the great famine of 1866. The export trade after'this period increased irregularly but constantly, and we find the


[^11]rate of increase since 1873 (when exchange began the fall which has since continued) to be as follows:-

| $\left.\begin{array}{c} 1874-75 \\ \text { to } \\ 1876-77 \end{array}\right\}$ |  | - $2 \cdot 91$ per cent. <br> (Exchange 21•45d.) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} 1877-78 \\ \text { to } \end{array}\right\}$ |  | 9.97 per cent. . |
| 1879-80 |  | (Exchange 20 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 18d.) |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} 1880-81 \\ \text { to } \end{array}\right\}$ | - | - 20.84 per cent. |
| 1882-83 |  | (Exchange 19•78d.) |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} 1883-84 \\ \text { to } \end{array}\right\}$ |  | $6 \cdot 48$ per cent. |
| 1885-86 $\}$ |  | (Exchange 19:03d.) |

Now, let us look at the aggregate value from year to year of the exports of Indian goods, and see whether our exports have increased, as the Lords of the Treasury in their recent letter to the India Office on the silver question affirm, by leaps and bounds. The figures for the last 10 years are as follows:-


It will be seen at a glance that there is no basis in fact for the statement. The export trade increased largely after the cessation of the famine of $1877-79$, the progress continuing for three years, but since '1881-82 it has remained almost stationary. But, according to the statement that a low rate of exchange stimulates the Indian export trade, the rate of increase in the exports for the last four years should have been larger than it has ever been before, putting aside the period of the war in the United States, which produced phenomenal conditions. The rate of exchange was never so low, as will be seen by reference to the table on page lxxii, and the seasons have been very good. Yet the increase of trade was very much smaller than in the preceding years when exchange ruled much higher, the years 1877-78 to 1879-80 being moreover years of widespread famine as well as of war (with Afghanistan). The export trade of the last two years, when exchange was lower than it had ever been, haa actually fallen off in amount instead of increasing. The increase in the import trade has also been smaller in this same period than at any period since 1873-74. There has been a slackening of progress in both.
12. Let us now look at the principal staples of the export trade. The table on pages lxiv-lxvi states these and the fluctuations of trade in them from year to year from 1876-77 to 1885-86 (ten years). In the exports of cotton, the most important of them all, there has been a serious decline during the last three years, shipments having fallen thus:-

| $1882-83$ | - | - | - | Cwt. | $6,168,278$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1883-84$ |  | - | - | $"$ | $5,979,494$ | $=-3 \cdot 1 \%$ |
| $1884-85$ | - | - | - | ,$~$ | $5,066,057$ | $=-15 \cdot 3 \%$ |
| $1885-86$ | - | - | - | $"$ | $4,189,718$ | $=-17 \cdot 3 \%$ |

The exports of this last year are 8 per cent. less than they were ten years previously. The next most important article, opium, was also 9 per cent. short of the quantity exported ten years ago, saltpetre $13 \cdot 74$ per cent., wool $3 \cdot 77$ per cent., cutch $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Some other articles have increased so slowly that they may almost be said to have remained stationary; these are coffee, sugar, silk, teakwood, tobacco. Indigo, lac, coir, silk goods, spices, and rice have increased moderately. Certain articles on the other hand have increased very largely, such as wheat, tea, cotton yarn, and cotton piece goods.
13. Now, let us see the progress or retrogression from year to year of theso articles. The figures in the following table indicate the percentage of increase or decrease in the quantities exported each year as compared with the year preceding it-


Amid all the fluctuations due to various causes to which these figures testify, the fact stands out prominently that during the last three years when, according to the theory that a low exchange stimulates trade, the exports should have increased more largely than in former years when exchange was at a much higher level, all those articles which have continued to increase have done so in a smaller ratio than in previous years, while the exports of many articles have absolutely diminished.

The theory, it is evident, cannot be maintained; and it must be admitted that if there has been a general increase of trade in tho face of a fall in prices which is greater in proportion than the fall in exchange, or if trade has not actually fallen off, the fact is to be attributed to other causes than any special stimulus given by the rate of exchange.

## Alleged restriction of imports.

14. The answer to the argument that while exports are stimulated and increased by a fall in exchange imports are correspondingly restricted, by reason of higher prices, is, firstly, that it ignores the fundamental principle which regulates the export trade of a country, namely, that exports pay for imports. If, then, the imports are for any reason restricted, exports must also be restricted, and if exports are augmented so must imports be augmented. If exports increase while imports diminish, the fact can only signify, either that the country is borrowing capital in foreign countries, or that it is givjng away its produce for nothing. If the value of imports increases in greater proportion than the value of exports, the fact can only signify that the country has been lending money to other countries and is receiving back interest on its capital.

Imports and exports must progress or recede pari passu, except in so far as the rate of relative progress is affected by increased indebtedness to other countries. If, in India, exports increase in greater ratio than imports (meaning by imports all imports for Government as well as those of ordinary trade, merchandise and treasure), then the increasing excess is due to increased borrowings in the London market and increased drawings by the Secretary of State, as well as the increased transfer to England of private savings.

Secondly, the argument also ignores the facts; for, though exchange has fallen, prices have fallen still more heavily, and the imports into this country are sold now at a lower price in Calcutta and Bombay than when exchange ruled high. This is evident from the tables of prices on page lxvii. Grey cottons are 16 per cent. cheaper than in 1873 , mule twist is 33 per cent. cheaper, Turkey red is 43 per cent. cheaper, copper is also 43 per cent. cheaper, and iron 50 per cent. cheaper. Cotton goods and metals form the bulk of our import trade. To the consumer in the interior of the country prices havo been still further reduced and opportunities for consumption facilitated by the extension of railway communication. As has been said before, speaking broadly, whereas exchange has fallen 20 per cent, prices all round have fallen quite 30 per cent., and imported goods can therefore be sold at
least 10 per cent. more cheaply at the ports than when the rates of exchange were more favourable to the importation of merchandise, and more cheaply still to the consumer far in the interior of the country.

Thirdly, the figures of the trade show that, while exports have not been specially stimulated, imports have not been specially restricted.

## True causes why Indian trade has not been greatly depressed.

15. It has been shown in the preceding paragraphs that the argument that a low rate of exchange stimulates the export trade is not sustainable, if the argument is to be taken by itself. Qualified with the proviso that prices do not fall in the consuming market in proportion to exchange, the argument may be admitted to be sound; but it is inadmissible when prices fall, as they have done, in the same or a greater ratio. It is perfectly true that a falling exchange will give a temporary stimulus to exports, but this stimulus only lasts while prices and freights remain unaltered. They remain unaltered a very short time, for prices and freights in India rise immediately after a fall in exchange creates a demand for wheat or other merchandise and for ship space, and a fall in prices in the Finglish market is not long in coming. Trade then again shrinks and an examination of the exports for a year or more than a year shows no trace of the brief stimulus.

Now, we have before us the following facts-
(1.) Prices in Calcutta and Bombay of exported produce have not increased; if anything they have fallen. The cultivator therefore has not received from the exporter the increased return which is a stimulus to larger production;
(2.) Exchange has fallen 20 per cent., which means a gain of 20 per cent. to the exporter; but
(3.) Prices in England have fallen at least 30 per cent. all round, and this means a loss of more than 20 per cent. to the exporter, allowing for the slight fall in prices in Calcutta and Bombay.
The exporter therefore has not gained directly by the fall in exchange; he has simply been saved from a certain proportion of loss.
16. If the exporter has gained anything, if the cultivator has received a stimulus to increased production, other causes for these facts must be looked for. These causes are to be found in the reduction of cost of transport from the field to the port of shipment, and from the port of shipment to the consuming market, by the extension of railways, by reductions in railway rates of freight, and by reductions of sea freight.

The table on page lxxii shows that the rate of sea freight for rice and wheat has fallen by as much as 52 per cent.-more than one-half-since 1870. Now, at present prices the freight represents an addition of 20 per cent. to the cost on rice in Calcutta, and of 24 per cent. to that of wheat. Therefore, it is possible, in consequence of the reduction of freight, to lay down these grains in London 20 and 24 per cent. more cheaply than in 1872. The addition caused by freight to linseed is now 14 per cent., to jute 13 per cent., to cotton $4 \frac{1}{3}$ per cent., so that for all these bulky articles, forming some of the most important items of our trade, we have a material reduction in cost of laying down effected by the reduction of rates of sea freight in recent years.*

We have further to consider the material reductions in transport by rail of the same artioles effected during the last six years. Thus the charge for grain on the East

[It is sometimes contended that it is erroneous to attribute any of the increased trade in wheat to the reduction in sea-freights becsuse a similar reduction must have occurred in the freight of wheat from the United States. That this is not so will, howerer, be apparent from the following figares:

Freight per guarter of wheat from New York to Lowdon.


Freight per ton of Wheat from Calcutta to London.

[The fall in freight from New York was 90 per cent., while from Calcuttu it was 52 per cent.]

## 1vi

Indian Railway has fallen between Delhi and Howrah, 964 miles, from- 161 pies per maund per mile in December 1879 to 107 pies, a reduction of $33 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; between Cawnpore and Howrah, 684 miles, from• 177 pies to $\cdot 149$ pies, being nearly 16 per cent., and from Jabalpur to Howrah, 783 miles, from• 169 pies to $\cdot 147$ pies, or 13 per cent. Grain transported to Calcutta from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway costs for freight 150 pies instead of 167 pies, a reduction of 10 per cent. From Cawnpore to Bombay, 960 miles, the freight has fallen from $\cdot 208$ pies to $\cdot 162$ pies, 'a reduction of $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and from Delhi to Bombay, 890 miles, the rate has been reduced since May 1883 by 2 per cent. for wheat and by $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for other grain and seeds, the present rates being $\cdot 145$ pies and 148 pies respectively. From Delhi to Karachi, 1,160 miles, the charge has fallen from • 172 pies in July 1882 to -146 pies, a reduction of 15 per cent. From Jabalpur to Bombay, 616 miles, the charge has fallen from - 203 pies to -185 pies, a reduction of about 9 per cent.

At the present prices of wheat in Bombay the present charge for railway transport to that port from Delhi represents $16 \cdot 3$ per cent. of the price; from Cawnpore $19 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and from Jabalpur $14 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

For linseed, at the present price, the present charge for transport to Bombay is from Delhi $10 \cdot 2$ per cent., from Cawnpore $12 \cdot 1$ per cent., from Jabalpur $8 \cdot 8$ per cent., of the price, and for rapeseed from Delhi to Karáchi the present charge is $25: 4$ per cent. of the price.

The large reductions in freight must have made an appreciable difference to the producer who is able to sell so much more cheaply to the exporter without receiving a smaller return.

Besides these reductions of railway freight, the increase of conveniences at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karáchi, have so reduced the cost of handling goods there, that the exporter is able to pay less for his goods than he did some years ago, and yet not give the cultivator a smaller return.
17. Further, let us consider the development of railway communication in India. A reference to the table on page lxxiii will show that whereas in 1873 there were only 5,880 miles of railway open for traffic, at the end of $1884-85$ there were 12,005 miles. This mileage has since been increased materially. Assuming that a railway brings within reach of a port only ten miles of country on each side of the line, there were betweer 1873 and 1885 about 123,000 square miles of country brought within reach of the consuming markets outside India. Allowing for railways constructed on the frontier, it is well within the mark to say that cultivated and cultivable land stretching over 100,000 square miles of country has been brought within reach of a market, and that the cultivators over this area have been given the stimulus to production which is afforded by the knowledge that, the produce can be conveyed easily, cheaply, and safely to the consumer in or out of India.
18. The actual increase of railway mileage would not have been of so much consequence to trade if the ports had not been linked by through communication with the heart of India. On the Rajputana-Malwa line through communication was completed in January 1881; on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in June 1883; and Karáchi was linked through with Lahore in October 1878. These completions, which brought places 1,500 miles away into uninterrupted railway communication with the sea, have had a most important effect on the development of trade.

19*: Further, the great increase in the imports of the Government (mainly railway material) has led of necessity to a corresponding augmentation of the export trade. The imports on account of Government have increased from 112 lakhs, in 1870-71 to 384 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs $_{\text {in }}$ 1885-86.
20. Lastly, the seasons in India since 1879 have on the whole been very good.

These are some of the factors which have done whatever has been done, during the long period of general depression of trade all over the world, to prevent a serious diminution in the volume of Indian trade.

## True effect of exchange on trade.

21. If then it is asked what effect exchange has had on trade, the answer is that it has saved the trade of India, in the face of the low prices ruling in the European markets, from disaster. But it is admitted now by all authorities that some part, at any rate, of these low prices is certainly due to the appreciation of gold. The fall in exchange is also the result of the appreciation of gold. We have therefore the

## 1vii

one cause, namely, the appreciation of gold, operating on the trade of India in two different directions. On the one hand it has dealt it a heavy blow by reducing the price of Indian produce; on the other hand, it has lessened the force and impact of the: blow by lowering the rate of exchange. It has inflicted an injury and simultaneously has prevented that injury from having its full injurious effect. It is not unreasonable to argue that it would be better if no injury at all were inflicted. If gold were not appreciated in value, prices would be regulated by the factors common to all countries and all periods, namely, cost of production, cost of transport, extent of supply and demand. If gold is appreciated in value because, by the withdrawal ${ }^{-}$ of silver from currency in all the great commercial countries, more work is thrown upon gold than can be efficiently done by the available stocks of the metal, it is obvious that the re-monetisation of silver will stop its further appreciation, so far as it is due to this cause, and that the injury of low prices, with its attendant partial redress in a low exchange, caused to Indian trade by the appreciation of gold will cease.

## SUMMARY.

22. To summarise now the foregoing paragraphs, it has been shown-
(1.) That exports could not be increased from any cause, increased indebtednèss excepted, without pro tanto increasing the imports. The admission, therefore, by some of the advocates of a low rate of exchange that such , low rate of exchange may restrict imports while stimulating exports refutes their argument, for such restriction of imports and expansion of exports could not co-exist except as a consequence of the country increasing its indebtedness to other countries.
(2.) That, in fact, exchange cannot have had the effect of restricting imports; for the prices of our principal imports have been much lower in India during the last five years than they were in 1873.
(3.) That, in fact, exchange cannot have had the effect of stimulating the export trade, because the prices of almost all Indian produce in the European markets have fallen in much greater ratio than the rate of exchange, and the whole advantage resulting from a low exchange has been neutralised; a balance of disadvantage being left against the exporter, prices pdid at ports of shipment in India for produce not having fallen in the same proportion as in Europe.
(4.) That, in fact, looking at the returns of trade, the export trade has not thriven so well during the last four years, with an unprecedented fall in exchange. as in former periods, although in this period there have been good seasons and generally abundant harvests in India, while in former periods trade has had to struggle under the difficulties caused by bad seasons and by war. It is true that from time to time a falling exchange does give a temporary stimulus to exports, but this stimulus is very short-lived, and there is no trace of it when the returns of a year or more than a year are examined.
(5.) That the causes why the trade of India has not been attended by depression quite equal to that experienced in most other countries are these-
(a.) That prices of Indian exports at the ports of shipment haye not' fallen in anything like the ratio of the fall in the consuming markets;
(b.) That rates of transport by rail and sea have been materially lowered during the last few years
(c.) That railway extensions in the last 12 years, and the complete linking of the main lines with the ports, have assured cutltivators over at least 100,000 square miles of India (one-tenthof the area of the Indian continent) of an external market for their produce, ${ }^{1}$. and have thus stimulated production;
(d.) That the low rate of exchange has counterbalanced to the extent of about two-thirds (roughly), the disadvantage of low prices in the consuming markets;
(e.) That the fall of prices for imported goods being also greater than the fall in the rate of exchange has prevented that restriction of the import trade, which would inevitably have been followed by a corresponding restriction of the export trade;

## 1viii

(f.) That, speaking generally, the country has had good seasons and abundant harvests for the last five years; and that, without an exception worth consideration, the disturbing elements of war or famine have not interfered with the progress of trade.
(6.) That although it is admitted that the fall of exchange has been one of the factors in preventing great depression of trade, it must be recognised that the low exchange, which is a partial remedy for low prices, has proceeded from the same cause from which those low prices have, to a material extent, proceeded, namely, the appreciation of gold.
(7.) That it is therefore not a good argument to say that a low exchange benefits trade, seeing that it is at best only a palliative; in other words, that it insufficiently counteracts the injury to trade occasioned by the appreciation of gold, of which a low exchange is itself a consequence.

## lix

## APPENDIOES.

PAGE
Table 1.-Aggregate value of all imports and exports, from 1859-60 to 1885-86, showing increases and decreases for nine periods of three years each
Table 2.-Imports of principal articles, quantities and values; showing increases and decreases in each, for each year from 1876-77 to 1885-86 (ten years), and in 1885-86 compared with 1876-77 - - - - - $\quad-\quad-\quad-$

> Ix-lxiii

Table 3.-Similar table for principal exports of Indian merchandise -
Table 4.—Variations in prices at Calcutta of certain principal articles of import and export, each year from March 1873 to January

1886, the prices of March 1873 being taken to represent 100
Table 5.-Prices in Bombay of principal articles of export-cotton, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, wheat, and linseed, each year from February 1873 to January 1886
lxvii
f.
lxviii
lxix
Table 6.-Prices in London of certain staple articles, from April 1873 to
February 1886
Table 7.-Comparison of average prices in Calcutta and London of certain staple articles-wheat, cotton, linseed, silk, and tea, and price in London of bar silver, from 1870 to 1885
lxx

Table 8.-Return in rupees for 1,000 tons wheat, at the prices in Cal-

- cutta and London, and exchange current at the beginning of each of the last five years-January 1882 to January 1886 -
Table 9.--Rates of freight for rice and wheat from Calcutta to London by Canal steamer from December 1870 to December 1885 -
Table 10.-Average rate of exchange (Secretary of State's drawings), from 1870-71 to 1885-86 - - - -
Table 11.-Railway extension in India each year from 1853 to 1884-85 - lx́xiii -
1.- Aggregate Value of Imports and Exports from 1859-60 to 1885-86. (Average of periods of three years).


Table: 2.-Principal Imports.

|  | ; 187 |  |  | ** 1877-78. |  |  | 1878-79. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantits. | Value. | Quantity. | talue. | Perceniage of Increase or Decrease on 1876-77. <br> $(+)$ Increase ( - ) Deorease |  | Quantity. | Value. | Pe rcentage of Incrense or <br> Decrease on 1877-78. <br> (4) Increase ( - ) Decrense. |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | In Quantity. | In Valus. |  |  | In Quantity. | In Value. |
|  |  | Rs. |  | Rs. |  |  |  | Rs. |  |  |
| Horses - - - . - No. | 2,862 | 8,45,250 | 2,425 | 8,31,820 | $-15 \cdot 3$ | - 1.6 | 3,350 | 12,57,825 | + 38.1 | + 51.8 |
| Ale, beer, and porter - - - - galls. | 1,176,922 | 27,06,644 | 1,328,077 | 31,30,700 | + 12.8 | + $15 \cdot 7$ | 1,089,211 | 24,45,685 | - 18. | - 21.9 |
| Sprits - - - - - | 654,527 | 62,21,840 | 737,714 | 64,76,614 | + $12 \cdot 7$ | + $4 \cdot 1$ | 692,384 | 54,07,848 | - 6.1 | - 16.5 |
| Wines and liqueurs - ${ }^{\text {- }}$, - - - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 464,242 | 40,09,755 | 496,733 | 43,60,198 | +7. $+\quad 59.3$ | + + +41.2 | 487,787 | 41,41,744 | - 18 | - 5. |
| Provisions, fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, \&c. - - owt. | 535,355 | 27,30,080 | 815,336 | 38,55,403 | $+52 \cdot 3$ | + $41 \cdot 2$ | 654,805 | 40,39,315 | - 19.7 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { ( } \\ +888 \\ +\quad 20.8 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Salt" all other kinds - - . $\quad$ - value | 298,776 | $38,80,511$ 43,08901 |  | $47,32,563$ 40,13655 |  | + 22. |  | 57,19,032 |  | + 20.8 <br> $+\quad 4.9$ |
| Spijes - . . . - . - lbs. | 29,368,456 | 43,29,893 | 33,123,137 | 48,88,837 | + 12.8 | + 12.9 | 36,815,063 | 50,90,423 | + 11.1 | +47.9 $+\quad 4.1$ |
| Sugar (refined) - - - - - ${ }^{\text {cwt. }}$ | 256,304 | 40,22,105 | 473,332 | 79,67,329 | + 84.7 | + 98.1 | -918,202 | 1,47,5,653 | +9.8. + +94. | +85.5 +85 |
| Tea - - - - - Ibs. | 1,755,300 | 14,01,096 | 2,323,033 | 19,06,107 | + $32 \cdot 3$ | + 36. | 1,822,345 | 13,05,185 | - 81.6 | -31.5 |
| Coal, coke, and patent fuel - - - - tons | 519,749 | 98,17,105 | 601,257 | 1,00,81,547 | + $15 \cdot 7$ | + 8.2 | 475,960 | 88,94,770 | - 20.8 | - 11.8 |
| Ivory, unmanufactured - - - - lbs. | 546,997 | 24,15,514 | 456,663 | 19,39,549 | - 16.5 | - $19 \cdot 7$ | 405,988 | 16,73,742 | - 11.1 | - 18.7 |
| Silk, raw - - - - - , | 1,461,069 | 45,18,954 | 2,102,930 | 67,80,692 | +43.9 $+\quad 39.5$ | + 50. | 1,813,993 | 56,72,364 | $\begin{array}{r}113.7 \\ \hline+8.8\end{array}$ | $-16.3$ |
| CM prece goods - - - - - yds. | 5,075,749 | 56,24,627 | 7,080,711 | 70,97,877 | +39.5 $+\quad 5$ | + 26.2 | 7,350,804 | 82,28,406 | + 3.8 | + $10^{\circ}$ |
| Cotton, twist and yarn - - - - - libs. | $\begin{array}{r} 33,270,208 \\ 1,186,994,856 \end{array}$ | 9.73, 3,18136 $15,72,26,133$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,194,125 \\ 1,358,710,852 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 , 8 5 , 0 4 , 0 3 4} \\ \mathbf{1 6 , 9 5 , 3 0 , 6 4 9} \end{array}$ | $+\quad 8.8$ $+\quad 14.5$ | + $+\quad 4.3$ $+\quad 7.8$ | $3,145,651$ $1,12 \div$, 596,262 | 2,77,97,723 <br> $13,79,70,843$ | - ${ }_{17}^{8 \cdot 4}$ | ( 2.5 -18.6 |
| Woolleu piece goods . - - - - | 1, 6,694,322 | 66,48,059 | -7,n69,693 | 69,88,600 | +14.8 $+\quad 5$ | $+\quad 3.8$ $-\quad 54$ | 1,12, $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7,611,549 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | -70,31,993 | - 7.7 | -18.8 +118 |
| " ${ }^{\text {shawls - - - - - No. }}$ | 255,262 | 7,55,823 | 2i1,460 | 7,09,037 | + 6.3 | - 6.8 | 427,412 | 9,85,341 | + 57.4 | + 39. |
| Hardware and cutlery - - - - value |  | 44,01,896 |  | 44,82,278 | - | + 1.8 |  | 42,54,533 | - | - 5.1 |
| Copper - . - . - - cwt. | 272,353 | 1,99,81,017 | 320,103 | 1,49,81,749 | + 17.5 | + 7.2 | 389,853 | 1,28,41,688 | - 9.4 | - 14.8 |
| Iron - - - - - - , | 2,251,193 | 1,52,84,057 | 2,437,721 | 1,43,55,611 | + 8.3 | -6.1 | 2,365,306 | 1,44,60,151 | - 3. | + 0.7 |
| Steol | 108,642 | 11,22,445 | 87,441 | 8,10,631 | - 19.5 | - $27 \cdot 8$ | 71,475 | 6,56,711 | - 18.3 | - 19. |
| Tin | 37,296 | 18,07,943 | 48,671 | 22,21,571 | + $30 \cdot 5$ | + 22.9 | 34,989 | 15,17,401 | - 29.1 | - 31.7 |
| Metals (total) - - - - - | 2,818,281 | 8,56,14,078 | 3,090,470 | 3,60,54,637 | + 9.7 | + 1.2 | 2,971,639 | 3,81,88,901 : | - 3.9 | $\begin{array}{r}7.9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Mnehinery and millwork - - - - value | - | 88,23,734 | - | 85,09,969 | - | - $3 \cdot 6$ | - | 86,34,553 | , | + 1.5 |
| Railway plant and rolling stock - |  | 69,19,076 |  | 90,70,024 |  | + 31.1 |  | 1,04,68,321 |  | $t+15 \cdot 4$ |
| Apparel $\quad$ - - - - | - | 53,81,298 | - | 57,11,646 | - | + 6.1 | - | 52,19,088 | - | - 8.6 |
| Leather and leather goods (including boots and shoes) |  | 8,34,405 |  | 8,84,410 |  | $+6$. |  | 8,65,426 |  | - $2 \cdot 1$ |
| Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, \&c. - - - \# |  | 52,95,046 |  | 62,06,479 | - | + 17.2 ${ }^{-}$ |  | 57,73,439 |  | $\begin{array}{r}6.9 \\ -\quad 70 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Rooks - - - ewt. | 7,644 | 10,74,520 | 8,164 | 11,34,270 | + 6.8 | +1.6 $+\quad 5.6$ | 9,276 | 12,24,268 | $+13.6$ | P $+\quad 78$ +88.6 |
| Bualding and engineering materials - - - value | , | 6,75,847 | - 176 | 6,93,747 | - 9.4 | $+\quad 8.7$ $+\quad 77$ | . | 8,91,980 |  | ( 28.6 $+\quad 8.5$ |
| Candles - - - - - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 2,402,387 | 8,92,918 | 2,176,421 | $8,23,728$ | $-\quad 9.4$ $+\quad 20.4$ | - 77.7 | 1,929,579 | 7,61,674 |  | + 7.5 |
| Clocks and watches - - . - - Corala (real) $-\quad$ - No. | 23,308 48,489 | 3,56,566 $\mathbf{7 2 4 4 5 8}$ | 28,056 65,527 | $4,19,481$ 699885 | +20.4 +35.1 | $+\quad 17.6$ $+\quad 3.4$ | 89,634 $\mathbf{7 9 , 6 4 3}$ | ${ }_{8}^{4,83,478}$ | + 30.6 $+\quad 21.5$ | $+15 \cdot 8$ +17. |
| Class and glassware - ". . - . - - - ralue |  | $\begin{array}{r}7,24,458 \\ \hline 28,03,905\end{array}$ | 65,527 | - ${ }^{\mathbf{6 9 , 9 9 , 1 3 , 7 6 5}}$ |  | - 3.4 |  | 31,87,044 | +215 | +178 <br> $+\quad 9.4$ |
| Matches - |  | 7,66,483 |  | 9,97,609 |  | + 80.2 |  | - 8,64,077 |  | - 18.4 |
| Paints and colours - - - . - cwe | 93,600 | 14,05,482 | 101,608 | 17,61,322 | 8.6 | + 25.4 | 98,534 | 15,83,039 | - 3 . | - 10.1 |
| Paper (excluding pasteboard)- | $\div$ | 28,09,338 | - | 36,58,422 | 二 | +30.5 +34.9 | - |  |  | [ $\quad 15.8$ $-\quad 3.7$ |
| Cimbrellas - - . - . . - - No. | 1,798,334 | 13,66,698 <br> 1,938 | 8,439,855 | $8,37,581$ <br> 18.85 .083 | + $35 \cdot 7$ | +14.9 $+\quad 37.9$ | 3,214,429 |  | $+81.7$ | - 86.7 +26.2 |
| Mineral oils - - - - - - | 439,123 | 4,91,173 | 8,405,405 | 29,67,588 | +447.8 | $+361 \cdot 7$ | 3,775,674 | , 27,17,114 | + 37. | +19.8 |

Table 2.-Principal Imports-continued.


Table 2．－Principal Imports－continued．

| rincipal Articles． | 7882－88． |  |  |  | $\cdot 1883-94$. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity． | Value． | Percentage Decrease + ＋）Incress | crease or D1－82． Degrease | Quantity． | Value． | Percentage of Increase or <br> Decrease on 1882－88． <br> （＋）Increase（ - ）Decrease． |  |
|  |  |  | In Quantity． | In Value． |  |  | In Quantity． | In Value． |
|  |  | Rs． |  | $\cdots$ |  | Rs． |  | － |
| Herses－－－－－．No． | 5，473 | 18，68，150 | ＋ 4.9 | － 8.4 | 5，667 | 20，18，950 | +3.5 +7.8 | 8.1 +8.1 +118 |
| Ale，beer，and porter－－－－galls． | 1，170，554 | 27，23，226 | － 2.4 | -4.3 +10.5 | 1，261，444 | 30，32，236 | a +7.8 +5.8 | ＋11．8 |
|  | 949,169 418,169 | 67，49，693 $\mathbf{3 8 , 4 5 , 7 0 5}$ | ＋12．6 | +10.5 -6.2 | 894，420 $\mathbf{4 2 1 , 9 2 5}$ | $68,20,983$ $40,12,778$ | ［ 5.8 +0.9 | +1.1 +4.3 |
| Provisions，fruits and regetables，dried，salted，\＆cc．－－owt． | 771，964 | 38，37，664 | ＋8．3 | －1．8 | 645，178 | 33，96，856 | －16．4 | －11．5 |
| Salt＂－all other kinds ．－．－－－value | 338，065 | $70,34,198$ $51,51,838$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +\quad 6.2 \\ \hline 9.5\end{array}$ | 383，090 | $\mathbf{6 9 , 4 2 , 4 6 8}$ $\mathbf{6 2 , 3 0 , 1 1 0}$ |  | -1.3 +20.9 |
| Spices－－－－－－lbs． | 33，463，969 | 51，08，537 | $-3.7$ | ＋0．7 | 37，405，271 | 55，71，094 | ＋11．8 | ＋9．1 |
| Sugar（refined）－－－－－－cwt． | 660，348 | 1，08，56，003 | $-13.4$ | －12．6 | 729，321 | 1，14，61，689 | ＋9． | ＋ $5 \cdot 6$ |
| Tea－－－－－－lbs． | 2，751，085 | 19，30，515 | －3．3 | －3．3 | 3，065，170 | 23，76，141 | ＋11．4 | ＋23．1 |
| Coal，coke，and patent fuel－－－－－tons | 638，824 | 1，01，98，835 | ＋ $0 \cdot 3$ | － 0.2 | 708,358 | 1，16，37，904 | ＋10．9 | ＋14．1 |
| Ivory，unmanufthetured－－－－lbs． | 418，397 | 20，59，477 | －11．3 | －5．8 | 463，403 | 22，37，213 | ＋ 8.8 | ＋8．6 |
| Silk，raw－－－－－．－．－ | $2,386,150$ $8,518,119$ | $1,07,41,556$ $89,02,240$ | +35.5 -20.7 | +43.4 +19.5 | 9，627，673 | $\mathbf{9 6 , 9 5 , 7 4 9}$ $1,04,04,154$ | $-7 \cdot 3$ +13. | +9.7 +16.9 |
| Cotton，twist and yarn－－－－lbs． | －44，859，175 | 3，37，81，904 | ＋10．1 | ＋+4.8 | $9,627,673$ $45,38,956$ | 3，46，59，429 | +1192 | +16.9 +2.6 |
| ，＂，piece goods－－－－yds． | 1，640，595，021 | 20，95，68，396 | ＋ 1.1 | ＋ $2 \cdot 6$ | 1，721，852，195 | 21，16，54，638 | ＋5． | ＋1． |
| Woollen piece goods－－－－－， | 1，6，932，779 | 77，52，049 | $-21.7$ | $-15.9$ | 1，9，316，192 | 25，70，474 | ＋84．4 | ＋28．5 |
| ＂shawls－－－－No． | 349，764 | 8，09，545 | －11．6 | ＋ 5.8 | 591，425 | 18，21，649 | ＋69：1 | ＋63．3 |
| Hardware and cutlery－－－－value | － | 79，17，912 | － | +26.4 +32.1 | －530，226 | 81，38，871 |  | ＋ 9.8 |
| Copper－－－－－－cwt． | 450，098 | 1，99，88，758 | $+33 \cdot 1$ +28.5 | ＋32．1 | 530，226 | 2，20，78，413 | ＋17．8 | +18.9 +14.4 |
|  | $3,151,935$ $\mathbf{2 1 2 , 9 0 0}$ | 1，87，04，937 | +28.5 +21.8 | $+32 \cdot 2$ +23.7 | 3，543，662 | 2，14，04，911 | +12.4 +19. | ＋+14.4. |
| Steel－－－ Tin － | 212,900 <br> 42,718 | 16，34，147 | +218 +58.3 | +23.7 +63.4 | 258，4888 | － $23,53,167$ | $\pm 8.7$ | $\pm 15 \cdot 1$ |
| Metaly（total）－－．－．－－－＂ | 4，079，085 | 4，61，59，858 | $+27 \cdot 1$ | ＋ 31.3 | 4，608，721 | 5，17，55，426 | ＋13． | ＋12．1 |
| Machinery and millwork－．－－－value | －1， | 1，34，23，985 | － | ＋9．9 | － | 1，78，90，662 | － | ＋33．8 |
| Railway plant and rolling stock－－．－＂ | － | 1，11，64，342 | 二 | ＋ +3.4 +19.5 | － | 1，63，32，830 | － | +46.3 +11.9 |
| Apparel Leather and leather goods（including boots and shoss）－＂ | － | 78，32，954 | － | +19.5 +15.5 | 二 | －87，67，189 ${ }^{22,78675}$ |  | +11.9 +16.8 |
| Chemicals，drugs，narcotics，\＆c．－－＂ | － | 83，78，253 | － | ＋8．4 | 二 | 87，69，884 |  | ＋ 4.7 |
| Books－－－－－－－ | ．11，134 | 14，35，510 | － 7.8 | ＋ 7.4 | 14，527 | 15，68，757 | ＋ $30 \cdot 5$ | ＋ 9.8 |
| Building and engineering materials－．－value | $\square^{11,194}$ | 10，71，658 | － | ＋2．4 | － 1 ， 527 | 13，97，355 |  | ＋80．4 |
| Candles－－－－－lbs． | 2，704，397 | 8，89，749 | ＋18．5 | ＋17．3 | 2，639，234 | 9，92，374 |  | +11.5 +19. |
| Clocks and watches－．－．－－No． | 75，300 | 9，23，937 19,5937 | ＋ $\begin{array}{r}\text { P．} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +11.1 +5.7 +6.4 | 2080,953 183,514 | $10,34,395$ $23,11,665$ | -6.1 +19.8 | +18 +18. |
|  | $\underbrace{152,372}$ | $19,59,367$ $48,37,427$ | －${ }^{\text {a }}$ | +5.7 +6.4 | 183，514 | $23,11,665$ $56,00,615$ | $+19 \cdot 8$ | +18. $+15 \cdot 8$ |
| Matohes－－－－－value |  | 17，44，901 |  | ＋+20.8 |  | 13，56，960 |  | －89．9 |
| Paints and coloars－－－－cwt． | 113，045 | 18，15，329 | ＋ 0.4 | $+8.7$ | 144，228 | 18，94，439 | ＋27•6 | ＋ 6.4 |
| Paper（excluding pasteboard）－－$\quad$ yalue | 二 | 33，04，784． | 二 | －89．5 | － | $36,79,994$ $16,50,785$ | 二 | +11.4 +11.9 |
|  | 8，953，0：5 | $14,75,814$ $93,28,992$ | ＋14． | +10.9 +11.1 | $\overline{3,862,510}$ | 16，50，785 $\mathbf{8 7 , 5 9 , 9 0 2}$ | ＋15．2 | +118 +18.5 +89.6 |
| Mineral oils－－－－－－galls | 21，059，668 | 92，93，123 | ＋ 41311 | ＋84．4 | 13，283，838 | 56，17，163 | －34．1 | －39．6 |

Table 2.-Principal Inports-concluded.


Table 3.-Principal Exports.

| Principal Articles. | 1876-77. |  | 1877-78. |  |  |  | 1878-79. |  |  |  | 1879-80. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity, | Value. | Quantits. | Value. | Percentage of Increase or Decrease on $1876-77$. $(+)$ Increase $(-)$ De- <br> $+\begin{gathered}\text { ( }+ \text { Increase } \\ \text { crease. }\end{gathered}$ |  | Quantity. | Value, | Percentage of Incresse <br> or Decrease on $1877-78$. $(+)$ Increase $(-)$ De- <br> $\stackrel{(+)}{\substack{\text { nncrease } \\ \text { crese. }}}$ |  | Quantity. | Value. | Percentage of Increase <br> O-Dacrease on 1878-79. <br> (+) Increase ( - -) De |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mathrm{In}_{\mathrm{in}} \\ \text { anantity } \end{array}$ | In Value. |  |  | $\frac{\text { In }}{\text { Quantity. }}$ | In Value. |  |  | Quantity. | In Value. |
|  |  | Rs. |  | Rs. |  |  |  | Rs. |  |  |  | Rs. |  |  |
| Coffee - | 302,489 | 1,34,58,217 | 297,327 | 1,33,84,992 | - 1.7 | - 0.5 | 341,186 | 1,54,36,427 |  | +15.3 |  | 1,62,67,465 |  |  |
| Rice (not in the husk) - - " | $\underset{\substack{19,548,741 \\ 5,583,836}}{1}$ | 5,74,25,397 $\mathbf{1 , 9 5 , 6 3 , 3 2 5}$ | 18,211,388 | $\underset{\text { 2,85,69,899 }}{ }$ |  | +20. +46. | $20,621,712$ $1,044,709$ | 8,81,01,214 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { a } \\ +13.2 \\ \hline 83.5\end{array}$ | + 87.9 | 21,908,045 | 8,3,16,859 | 6 $+\quad 6.2$ +110.2 | 5.8 <br> +118.4 |
| Wheat --- ${ }_{\text {Sugr, }}$ refind and unrefintd - - " | 5,583,336 | $1,95,63,325$ $92,51,961$ | $\underset{844,125}{ }$ | 2,85,69,899 | +13.6 <br> -22.8 | $+46^{\circ}$ +19.4 | $1,044,709$ 279756 | $51,37,785$ <br> $20,43,600$ | - 83.5 $-\quad 66.9$ | - 82. -72.6 | $\underset{\text { 2,195,550 }}{\mathbf{3 2 4 , 5 7 9}}$ | -1,12,10,148 $20,58,713$ | $+110 \cdot 2$ +16. | +118.9 $+\quad 0.7$ |
| Spices - - lbs | 17,198,466 | 26,57,800 | 13,805,035 | 22,65,150 | - $19 \cdot 7$ | - 14.8 | 22,247,517 | 35,28,337 | +61.2 | + 72.8 | 17,971,063 | 29,55,317 | $\pm 19.2$ | $\pm 16.2$ |
| Tea - | 27,784,124 | 2,60,74,251 | 33,459,075 | 3,04,45,713 | + $20 \cdot 4$ | + 16.8 | 34,432,573 | 3,13,84,235 | + 2.9 | + $3 \cdot 1$ | 38,173,521 | 3,05,10,200 | +10.9 | + 2.8 |
| Cotton, raw - - - ewt. | 4,557,914 | 11,74,61,836 | -3,459,077 | 9,38,35,340 | - 24.1 | + 20.1 | 2,966,060 | 7,91,30,458 | + 14.3 | - $15 \cdot 7$ | 3,948,476 | 11,14,54,523 | + 38.1 | + 40.8 |
|  | $7,926,710$ $15,544,168$ | $36,73,028$ $\mathbf{3 7 , 3 6 , 5 6 5}$ | $15,600,291$ $17,545,464$ | $68,20,585$ $37,23,044$ | + 96.8 $+\quad 12.9$ | + +8.7 $-\quad 0.4$ | $21,332,508$ $22,517,799$ | $88,64,812$ $41,77,465$ | +36.7 $+\quad 28.3$ |  | $25,868,474$ $25,800,501$ | $1,10,92,336$ <br> $44,43,094$ | +21.2 $+\quad 14.6$ | + 25.1 $+\quad .6 .4$ +6.8 |
| Hides and skins (all kinds) - owt. | 654,115 | 2,99,86,835 | 905,835 | 3,75,68,878 | + 38.5 | + $25 \cdot 3$ | 809,233 | 3,09,68,471 | - 10.7 | + | 25,958,679 | 3,73,80,052 | +14.6 +18.3 | +66.4 +80.7 |
| Jute - <br> gunny bags (power-loom and | 4,533,255 | 2,63,66,466 | 5,450,276 | 3,51,81,137 | $+20.2$ | + $33 \cdot 4$ | 6,021,382 | 3,80,04,263 | $+10 \cdot 5$ | $+8$. | 6,680,670 | 4,37,00,325 | $+10.9$ | +15. |
| " hand-loom) - . No. | 32,859,545 | 64,64,808 | 26,406,539 | 72,96,686 | - 19.6 | + 12.9 | 45,354,044 | 1,04,26,891 | + $71 \cdot 8$ | + 42.9 | 55,908,781 | 1,18,21,779 | + 23.3 | + 8.6 |
| Saltpetre - - - cwt. | - ${ }^{466,218}$ | - $38,17,060$ | 389,002 7 7 | $37,90,017$ $4,22,44,293$ | - 16.6 | - 0.7 | 382,405 | ${ }^{36,17,660}$ | - 1.7 | - 4.5 | 509,372 | 46,97,968 | + 88.2 | + 80.0 |
| Seeds-linseed - - - " | 5,614,617 | 3,01,54,374 | $\begin{array}{r}7,198,918 \\ 3,193,488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,22,44,293 | + 28.2 +52.2 | + $40 \cdot 1$ | 3,503,795 | 2,18,92,113 | - 51.3 | $\pm 48.2$ | 3,105,058 | 2,03,06,028 |  |  |
| ", $\begin{gathered}\text { rapeseed } \\ \text { til seed }\end{gathered} \quad-\quad$ - " | $2,088,760$ $\mathbf{1 , 3 0 7 , 8 1 5}$ | $1,14,29,244$ $86,82,937$ | 3,193,488 $\mathbf{1 , 1 5 8 , 8 0 2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,91,84,378 \\ 84,82,262 \end{array}$ | + 52.2 +11.4 | +67.9 $+\quad 2.3$ | 2,165,475 $1,039,687$ | $1,36,67,869$ $79,96,210$ | 32.2 $-\quad 10.3$ | [ 28.8 | $1,880,572$ $1,670,185$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,37,717 \\ \mathbf{1 , 1 9 , 7 9 , 0 4 2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8 6 \cdot 2} \\ +60.6 \end{array}$ | -87.5 <br> +49.8 |
| Silk (iucluding chasam and cocoons). lbs. | 1,417,893 | 77,69,036 | 1,512,819 | 70,35,493 | + 67 $+\quad 3.7$ | - 9.4 | 1,329,599 | 57,02,291 | - 12.1 | - 18.9 | 1,401,506 | 51,61,570 | + 8.4 | +8.5 <br> $+\quad 9.8$ |
| " piece goods - - - yds. | 2,976,126 | 22,26,985 | 1,481,256 | 14,71,697 | - $37 \cdot 7$ | - $33 \cdot 9$ | 1,740,003 | 16,90,098 | + 17.5 | + 14.8 | 2,203,971 | 21,78,937 | + 26.7 | + 28.9 |
| Teak mood - - -cub.ton | 45,108 | 33,27,644 | 56,939 | 40,66,524 | + 26.2 | + $22 \cdot 2$ | 37,413 | 26,89,586 | - 34.3 | - 33.9 | 38,620 | 28,19,590 | + 8.8 | + 4.8 |
| Wool - - - lbs. | 24,056,767 | 1,07,73,720 | 23,075,323 | 94,36,448 1508,535 | $\begin{array}{r}4.8 \\ \hline+\quad 16.2\end{array}$ | = 12. | 26,568,518 | 1,05,84,574 | +15.1 +20.8 | + 12.2 +17.8 | 26,368,794 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,09,59,723 \\ & 8.88 .382 \end{aligned}$ | - 0.8 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { P } \\ +\quad .5 \\ \hline 98.4\end{array}$ |
| Woollen goods (shawls) - . - No. | 28,385 | $16,69,132$ $12,40,47483$ | 32,970 | 12, 15,08,535 | + 16.2 | - 9.6 | 26,113 | $12,40,116$ 13,9939787 | - 20.8 | - 17.8 | 91,978 105,507 | 14,82,38,382 | -18.1 +15.7 | + 28.4 +10.2 |
|  | 96,870 10,508,720 | 12,40,47,483 | 10,594,604 | $\begin{array}{r}12,37,43,554 \\ 7,47,675 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4.2 $+\quad 0.8$ |  | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 91,200 } \\ 13,279,158\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,99,39,787 \\ 11,11,260 \end{array}$ | + ${ }^{1 \cdot 7}$ | +5. +48.6 | (10,874,507 | $14,32,33,148$ $11,67,025$ | + 15.7 +18.1 |  |
| Cutch and gambier - - ewt. | 264,939 | 25,07,515 | 195,320 | 18,27,569 | - 26.3 | - $37 \cdot 1$ | 217,194 | 18,79,265 | + 11.2 | +8.8 | 222,123 | 28,13,994 | + 2.8 | + 49.7 |
| Indigo - - | 100,384 | 2,96,27,855 | 120,605 | 3,49,43,840 | +20.1 | + 17.9 | 105,051 | 2,96,04,625 | - 12.9 | - 15.3 | 100,923 | 2,94,72,265 | -8.9 | - 0.4 |
| Myrobolam ** ${ }^{\text {Coir }}$ - | 361,217 | 13,58,225 | 537,055 | 23,05,265 | + 48.7 | + 69.7 | 541,346 | 23,45,740 | + 0.8 | + 1.8 | 354,977 | 15,80,818 | - 34.4 | - 32.6 |
| Coir, manufatured (excluding cordage) - | 150,350 | 16,67,511 | 114,212 | 12,37,880 |  | - 25.8 | 175,755 | 17,76,571 | + 53.9 | + 43.5 | 122,328 | 10,86,738 | - 30.4 | -88.8 |
| Lao, shell and button | 109,206 | 49,78,410 | 87,982 | 31,28,923 | - 19.4 | - 37.9 | 81,612 | 27,70,904 | + 7.2 | - 11.4 | 56,009 | 34,67,641 | - 81.4 | + 25.1 $+\quad 10.2$ |
| Oils, vegetable $\quad \cdot \quad$ \{ galls. | $\begin{array}{r} 194,518 \\ 2,590,756 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,70,935 \\ 28,54,997 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 181,950 \\ \mathbf{2 , 0 2 9 , 5 8 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{8 , 7 , 7 7 , 0 2 6} \\ \mathbf{2 6 , 9 0 , 1 5 3} \end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}6.5 \\ -21.7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} +\quad 3.8 \\ +\quad 5.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62,685 \\ 3,291,028 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,69,678 \\ 49,72,501 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -65 \cdot 5 \\ & +62 \cdot 2 \end{aligned}$ | + $\begin{aligned} & \text { - } 67 \cdot 4 \\ & +84 \cdot 8\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85,526 \\ 4,178,058 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 , 9 7 , 1 7 5} \\ \mathbf{5 1 , 5 2 , 5 4 9} \end{array}$ | a +36.4 +26.8 | + 10.2 $+\quad 3.6$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table ${ }^{3}$.-Principal Exports-continued.

| Principal Artacles. | 1880-81. |  |  |  | 1881-82. |  |  |  | 1882-88. |  |  |  | 1885-94 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Yercentage of Increase or Decrease <br> $\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { on 1879-80. } \\ + \\ \text { Increse }\end{array}\right.$ <br> (+) Increase |  | Quautity. | Value. | Percentage of Increase or Decreaso <br> ( + ) Increase <br> $\underset{(+) \text { Dearease. }}{(+)}$ |  | Quantity. | , Value. | Percentage of Inoresee or Becrease <br> on 1881-88. <br> ( + ) Increase Decrease. |  | Quantits. 4 | Value., | Percentage of lnorease or Decrease on 1882-89.$(+)$ Inorean $(+)$ Inoresace |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { In } \\ \text { Quantity. } \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {Value. }}^{\text {In }}$ |  |  | Quantity. | Value. |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{In}_{\mathrm{n}} \\ \text { Quantity. } \end{gathered}$ | value. |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { In } \\ \text { Quantits. } \end{array}\right\|$ | Value. |
|  |  | Rs. |  |  |  | Rs. |  |  |  | Rs. |  |  |  | Rs. |  |  |
| Coffee - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - $\mathrm{cwr}^{\text {d }}$ | 369,357 | 1,59,96,688 | + $2 \cdot 8$ | - 1.7 | 346,364 | 1,44,74,650 |  | - 9.5 | ${ }^{853,324}$ | 1,39,92,040 |  |  | 340,025 | 1,43,88,634 |  |  |
| Rice (not in the husk) \#" | $\underset{7,444,975}{\mathbf{7 6 , 7 6 9 , 3 4 4}}$ | 8,97,16,609 $3,27,79,416$ | + $+22 \cdot 2$ | + + $+192 \cdot 4$ +1 | 28,519,422 | 8, $8,24,95,769$ | +65. $+166 \cdot 8$ | 8. <br> -162.5 <br> + | 31,029,721 | 8,44,00,909 $6,06,89,341$ | + $\begin{array}{r}88 \\ +28.8 \\ \hline 28\end{array}$ | ( $+\begin{array}{r}9.3 \\ + \\ \hline 29.8\end{array}$ | 26,8311,715 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,32,88,786 \\ & 8,87,75,610 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1 } \\ -13.5 \\ +48.2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1.3 \\ & +46.3 \\ & +\quad 4 \end{aligned}$ |
| Sugar, refined and unrefined | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 7,444, } \\ \text { 534, } 174 \\ \hline 104\end{array}$ |  | $+239 \cdot 1$ +64.6 | $+192 \cdot 4$ <br> $+51 \cdot 4$ | $19,863,520$ <br> 917,493 | $8,60,40,815$ $\mathbf{5 9 , 8 2 , 3 1 7}$ | $+166 \cdot 8$ <br> +71.8 | +162.5 +91.9 | $14,144,407$ $1,318,698$ | 6,06,89,341 80,87,759 | -28.8 <br> +43.7 | - 29.8 <br> +35.8 | -80,956,495 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,87,75,610 \\ 94,32,185 \end{array}$ | +48.2 +88.6 | +46.8 +-16.6 |
| Spices - - - lbj . | 16,444,766 | 30,38,813 | +8.5 | + 2.8 | 14,167,472 | 24,58,900 | + 18.8 | - 19.1 | 19,615,627 | 87,69,109 | + 38.5 | + 38.8 | 17,827, 202 | 36,54,367 | - 12.2 | $\pm 8$. |
| Tea - - - | 46,413,510 | 8,05,42,400 | + 21.6 | + $0 \cdot 1$ | 48,691,725 | 8,60,91,363 | + 4.9 | + 18.2 | 57,766,225 | 3,69,94,965 | + 18.6 | + 2.5 | 59,911,703 | 4,08,38,805 | + 8.7 | +10.4 |
| Cotton, raw - - ewt. | 4,541,539 | 13,24,17,841 | + 15. | + 18.8 | 5,627,453 | 14,93,59,595 | + 23.9 | + 12.8 | 6,168,278 | 16,04,90,174 | + 9.6 | + 7.5 | 5,979,494 | 14,38,87,278 | - 3.1 | - 10.4 |
|  | 26,901,846 | 1,28,25,764 | + ${ }^{4}$ | + $15 \cdot 6$ | 30,786,304 | 1,36,86,362 | + 14.4 | + 6.7 | 45,378,040 | 1,81,68,185 | + 47.4 | + 32.7 | 49,876,606 | 1,99,61,625 | + 9.9 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { piece goods } \\ \text { Hides and Bking (all } \\ \text { tids. } \end{gathered}$ | 80,424,032 | 54,07,111 | +17.9 | + $21 \cdot 7$ | 29,911,016 | 55,63,949 | - 1.7 | + 2.9 | 41,588,408 | 68,63,190 | + 39. | + 23.4 | 55,618,76s | 86,19,352 | + 38.7 | + $25 \cdot 6$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { kinds }) \\ & \text { Jute } \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 1 , 9 8 9}$ | 3,78,35,653 | $-15 \cdot 3$ | - 0.1 | 815,210 $\mathbf{7}, 510,314$ | 3,94,87,924 | + 0.4 | $+5.8$ | 866,164 | 4,44,37,703 | $+\begin{array}{r} 6.8 \\ 050 \end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}12.5 \\ +16.2\end{array}$ | 915,450 |  |  |  |
| " gunny baga (power- " | 5,809,815 | 8,93,40,296 | $-13$ | - 10. | 7,510,314 | 5,03,03,023 | $+29 \cdot 3$ | $+\quad 27 \cdot 9$ | 10,848,909 | 5,84,69,259 | $+37 \cdot 8$ | + 16.2 | 7,017,985 | 4,59,26,953 | $\text { - } 32 \cdot 2$ | $-91.5$ |
| loom) - . No. | 52,886,227 | 1,07,66,189 | -6.3 | - 4.9 | 42,072,819 |  | - 19.7 | + 0.7 | 60,737,651 | 1,43,15,841 | + $44 \cdot 4$ | + $32 \cdot 1$ | 63,645,984 | 1,25,62,589 | + $4 \cdot 8$ | - 12.2 |
| Saltpetre - - cwt. | 52,080,2995 | ${ }^{35,17,283}$ | - 80.7 | - 25.1 | 354,860 | 1,08,94,367 | + 0.5 | $+\quad 2.2$ $+\quad$ | 399,565 | 1,38,87,662 | + $12 \cdot 6$ | +8.2 | 491,668 | 46,44,099 | + 23.1 | + 19.5 |
| Seeds-linssed | 5,997,172 | 3,69,81,265 | +98.1 | +82.1 | 5,146,110 | 8,00,91,066 | - 14.2 | - 18.6 | 6,737,114 | 3,52,84,813 | + 80.9 | + 17.8 | 8,543,766 | 4,58,40,234 | +82.6 | + +23.9 |
| * rapeeeed | 1,255,580 | 67,10,338 | $-9.1$ | - 21.4 | 1,935,621 | 2,03,19,272 | +. $54 \cdot 2$ | + 53.8 | 2,321,420 | 1,57,05,293 | + 45.7 | + 52.2 | 3,945,927 | 2,44,14,831 | + 39.8 | + 55.5 |
| Siik (including chasam | 1,907,008 | 1,31,26,933 | $+14 \cdot 2$ | + 9.6 | 1,917,854 | 1,21,77,307 | + 0.6 | - 7.2 | 2,505,414 | 1,46,23,753 | + $20 \cdot 2$ | +20.1 | 2,853,382 | 1,97,97,586 | + $28 \cdot 8$ | +85.4 |
| and cocoons) - - lbs. | 1,302,576 | 34,82,018 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,359,4:3 |  | + $21 \cdot 7$ | + 40.1 | 1,602,814 | 62,76,117 |  |  |
| Silk piece gooda - yds. | 2,127,576 | 20,04,065 | - 3.5 | $\underline{8} 8$ | 2,126,635 | 20,57,722 | - 0.4 | + $2 \cdot 7$ | 2,589,217 | 25,19,997 | + $21 \cdot 7$ | + $22 \cdot 5$ | 2,781,182 | 26,46,187 | + 7.4 | + ${ }_{+}^{+15}$ |
| Teals mood - - cub, ton | 65,626 | 50,00,466 | + 69.9 | + 77.3 | 2, 56,377 | 50,67,917 | - 14.1 |  | 2, 59,187 | 61,12,597 | + ${ }^{+}$ | + +20.6 | 2, 46,471 | 52,54,475 | + 21.5 | $\pm{ }^{+}$ |
| Wool - - lbs. | 22,602,690 | 1,01,41,371 | -14.8 | -7.5 | 21,580,618 | 81,45,513 | - 4.5 | - 19.7 | 21,561,303 | 79,04,058 | - 0.1 | -8. | 20,086,196 | 75,58,409 | + 7.1 | - 4.4 |
| Woollen goods (shawls) ${ }_{\text {O }}^{\text {O }}$ ( No. Opium- | 26,601 92,190 | 15,01,786 | + $24 \cdot 4$ | +69. | 16,652 | 12,41,640 | - 37.4 | - 17.3 | 12,090 | 7,71,718 | - 27.4 | - 37.8 | 12,754 | 5,42,675 | + 5.5 | - $29 \cdot 7$ |
| Opium - Tobaceo, unmanu- | 92,190 | 18,60,01,477 | - $12 \cdot 6$ | - 5 . | 89,338 | 12,43,21,418 | - $3 \cdot 1$ | - 8.6 | 91,798 | 11,48,13,764 | + 2.8 | - 7.6 | 91,963 | 11,29,44,601 | + 0.9 | - 1.6 |
| factured -- lbs. | 18,267,325 | 12,21,853 | +22. | + 4.7 | 9,791,392 | 9,55,659 | - 26.2 | - 21.8 | 10,653,549 | 9,89,358 | + 8.8 | + 3.5 | 18,577,276 | 14,88,778 | + 74.4 | +50.5 |
| Cutch and gambier - cwt. | 820,756 | 42,66,415 | + 44.4 | + $51 \cdot 6$ | 198,897 | 95,30,840 | - 38. | - 40.7 | 246,506 | 30,50,434 | + 23.9 | + 20.6 | 302,302 | 85,32,000 | + 22.6 | +15.7 |
| Indigo | 116,870 | 8,57,15,814 | + $+15 \cdot 8$ | + 21.2 | ${ }^{150,363}$ | 4,50,90,802 | + $28 \cdot 7-$ | + 26.2 | 141,041 | 3,91,29,970 | - 6.2 | - 18.2 | 168,590 | 4,64,09,906 | + 19.5 | + 18.6 |
| Myrobolam <br> Coir manufactured | 815,628 | 12,37,087 | - 11.1 | - 21.7 | 391,566 | 14,44,925 | +24.1 | + 16.8 | 471,167 | 18,46,976 | + 20.8 | + 27.8 | 447,719 | 18,41,059 | - 5 | -. 0.8 |
| (excluding cordage)- | 119,586 | 9,82,644 |  |  | \$14,660 | 18,21,136 |  |  | 161,030 |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 3.8 |
| Lac, sbell and button - " | 80,602 | 56,24,839 | + 49.9 | + $62 \cdot 2$ | 111,827 | 70,84,358 | +79.5 +38.7 | +85.8 $+\quad 25.9$ | 133,620 | 69,17,854 | + | - 21.4 | 110,816 | 55,93,818 | - 17.1 | - $20^{-8}$ |
| Oils, regetable - -\{ gaili. | 51,612 $4,967,475$ | 1,19,883 | $+39 \cdot 7$ $-\quad 39$ | $\begin{array}{r} \\ \hline-59.7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 49,380 | 1,07,298 | $+\quad 4.3$ $-\quad 14$ | + 10.5 | 47,270 | 988,729 | - 4.8 | - 8. | 70,115 | 1,38,375 | + 48.8 | + 40.2 |
| Ois, vegetabe - $-\left\{g^{\text {galla. }}\right.$ | 4,967,475 | 54,28,236 | + 19. | + $5 \cdot 4$ | 4,269,279 | 42,86,969 | - $14 \cdot 1$ | -81. | 3,609,075 | 37, 11,154 | - 15.5 | - 18.4 | 4,291,629 | 45,57,586 | + +18.9 | + $22 \cdot 8$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3.-Principar Exports-concluded.


Table 4.-Vabiations in Prices of Stafle Imports and Exports at Calcuita, taking the Prices of March 1873 as $=100$.

*The figures against this line are for January, not March, of each year.
$\dagger$ 25th January 1886.
$\ddagger$ 28th December 1885.
§ 2nd March 1886.
|| 22nd February 1886.

Table 5.-Prices in Bombay.


Table: 6.-Prices in London during the last Week of the Month in each Year.

|  |  | 1878. <br> April. | 1874. | $1875 .$ <br> April, | ${ }^{1876 .}$ | (1877. | $\mathrm{c}^{1878 .}$ | 1879. | $\xrightarrow{1880 .}$ | 1881. | $\underbrace{1889 .}{ }^{\text {February }}$ | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | $\underline{1886 .}$ | Percentage of Increase $(+)$ or Deurease $(-)$ in 1886 on 1873. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Copper, Chili, bars - | Per ton - 2 | 90-5 | 74-6 | 81-6 | 78 | 71 | 65-10 | 55 | 71 | 61-5 | 63-15 | 65-5 | 55-5 | 47-8-6 | 39-17-6 | -55.8 |
| Straits tin ${ }^{\circ}$ - - | , - £ | 138 | 98 | 85-10 | 76 | 72 | 63-15 | 60-10 | 93-10 | 86-17-6 | 111-5 | 93-10 | 82-2-6 | 78-18-9 | 98 | -38.3 |
| Wheat, British * - | Per qr. s. | 49 | 60 | 42-6 | 43-3 | 51-1 | 51-3 | 37-7 | 43 | 40-9 | 45-7 | 41-9 | 36-11 | $\stackrel{3}{38}$ | 32-6 | $-38 \cdot 7$ |
| Cotton (No. 40 mule) - | " lb. - 8 . | 14, | 13 | 12t | $11 \frac{1}{4}$ | $10^{\frac{7}{8}}$ | 91 | 81 | 121 | 102 | 105 | $9{ }^{\frac{3}{4}}$ | 91 | 98 | $8{ }^{8}$ | -38.6 |
| Wool (S. D. Hogs) - | " $\quad$ " - d. | 224 | 163 | 163. | 161 | 17 | 151 | 124 | 151 | 141 | 1912 | 18 | 12 | 108 | 101 | -53.3 |
| Sugar (Mäilla) - - | " crit. s. | 23-3 | 20-3 | 19-3 | 13-6 | 20 | 15-3 | 14-3 | 16-9 | 14-6 | 13-9 | 12 | 12 | 8-9 | 11-8 | -51.6 |
| Coffee (Ceylon) - - | " $\quad$ - ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ | 97-9 | 99 | 106-6 | 89 | 85-3 | 80 | 64 | 68-6 | 59 | 64 | 74 | 69 | 54-6 | 56-6 | -43.2 |
| Saltpetre (British) - - | " $\quad$ - ${ }^{\text {s. }}$ | 23-8 | 27-6 | 23-6 | 22-9 | 24-6 | 27 | 23-9 | 29 | 28 | 29 | 24-9 | 23-9 | 22-6 | 21-6 | -7.5 |
| Tea, Congou - - | , lb. - d. | - | 121. | 1112 | $10 \ldots$ | 109 | 10, $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101 | $12 \frac{1}{4}$ | $8 \frac{3}{8}$ | 8 | 63 | 8 | 78 | $8{ }^{2}$ | -34: |
| Indigo (Bengal) - . | " " - s. | 5-3 | 6-8 | 5-7\% | 4-10흘 | 6-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6-4 | 6-3 | 8-1 | 7-12 | 7-21 | 6-8 ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | 7-8 | 6-5t | 6-7\% ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$ | +26.2 |
| Jute - - - | " ton- ${ }^{\text {e }}$ | 17-5 | 17-5 | 17-5 | 17-5 | 17-5 | 16-15 | - 13-15 | 18-10 | 16-15 | 15-15 | 15-15 | 18-15 | 14-5 | 14-5 | $-17.4$ |
| Linseed (Bombay) - - | \% qr. - 8. | 62-3 | 61-9 | 58-6 | 50 | 51-72 | 50 | 49 | 56 | 50 | 48-3 | 45 | 44-9 | 46 | 44 | -29.3 |
| Rapeseed (Calcutta) - | " " - s. | 59 | 48-6 | 49-9 | 53-3 | 56-9 | 52-9 | 43-6 | 44-9 | 43 | 48-4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 56-6 | 51-9 | 37-9 | 38-6 | -43'2 |
| Rice (Bengal) - - | " cwt. s. | 12-3 | 15 | 11-6 | 12 | 12-3 | 12-6 | 14-3 | 12 | 10-6 | 9 | 9-10난 | 10-3 | 10-4 | 10 | -18.4 |
| Silk (Surdah) - . | " lb. - 8. | 24 | 20 | . ${ }^{14}$ | 12-6 | 25-9 | 18-9 | 14-6 | 18-3 | 16-9 | 17-4ip | 16-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15-6 | 19 | 14-3 | -40.6 |
| Shell lac, orange (good to - fine). | \% ewt. s. | 190 | 196-3 | 150 | 110 | 95 | 79 | 84-3 | 155 | 158-9 | 139-6 | 117-6 | 116-6 | 75 | 71 | -62.6 |

Table 7．－Comparison of Average Prices in Calcutta and Lundon of certain staple Articles．

| A verage of 1870 － | Whrat． |  | Cotrcs． |  | Lixaezd． |  | Silus． |  | ＇Tra． |  | Silvir． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Calcutta Club， No． 2 （average of maximum prices）． | British（Gazette average prices）． | Dhollera Fair （average prices）． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Upland nid- } \\ \text { (ling } \\ \text { (average prices) } \end{gathered}$ | Calcutta（Fine， Bold Clean） （average of maximum prices）． | Black Sea． Russian，Azov （average prices） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Surdahs } \\ & \text { (average of } \\ & \text { maximum } \\ & \text { prices). } \end{aligned}$ | Italian＇Irames （average prices） | Indian Pekoe （average of maximum prices）． | Chins Souchong （average prices） | Bar（in London）． |
|  | Per B，maund． Rs．1．P． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per quarter, } \\ \text { s. } \\ \text { d. } \end{gathered}$ | Per candy． <br> Re．A．$P$ ． | Per lb. $d .$ | Per B．maund． <br> Rs．A． $\mathbf{P}$ ． | Per quarter． s．d． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per Factory sér. } \\ \text { Rs. 4. P. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per lb. } \\ \text { s. } \\ \text { d. } \end{gathered}$ | Yer lb． Rs．A．P． | Per lb． 8．d． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per ox., standard. } \\ \text { s. d. } d . \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 846 | 4610 | 284140 |  | 4910 | $5811 \frac{1}{4}$ | 2493 | 419 | （Not av ailable） | 19 | 60 \％ $8=60 \cdot 56$ |
| ＂ 1871 － | 259 | 568 | 210150 | 8 87 | 474 | 61 31 | 22880 | 350 | 113 | 188 | $60 \frac{1}{3}=60 \cdot 5$ |
| ＂ 1879 ．． | 2131 | 57 0 | 20710 | 103\％ | 41111 | $616 \frac{3}{3}$ | $\begin{array}{llll}22 & 8 & 8\end{array}$ | s9 8 | 1111 | 19 | $60 \frac{9}{14}-60.31$ |
| 》 t 1873－－ | 388 | 588 | 199100 | 9 | 4113 | 60 69 | 2178 | 364 | 120 | 1 107 | 59\％$=59.25$ |
| ＂ 1874 －． | 380 | 558 | 171140 | 8 | 41410 | 55 12 | 1744 | 3111 | 1210 | 21 | $58 \frac{8}{16}=58 \cdot 31$ |
| ＂ 1875 －． | 2110 | 452 | －174 30 | 78 | 417 | 5391 | 1322 | 280 | 140 | $20^{1}$ | $56 \mathrm{f}=56.87$ |
| » 1876－．－－ | 299 | 462 | 174108 | 61 | 431 | 5188 | $22 \quad 010$ | 300 | 167 | 1 9\％ | $52 \%=52.75$. |
| ＂ 1877 －－ | 3 S | 569 | 19320 | ${ }_{6} 8^{81}$ | 493 | 54 121 | 2275 | 305 | 144 | 17 | $54+18=54 \cdot 81$ |
| ＂ 1878 －． | 3 il 5 | 465 | 19351 | 68 | 4124 | 491 | 17115 | 265 | 151 | 148 | 52 㫨 $=52 \cdot 56$ |
| ＂ 1879 － | a 12 s | 4310 | 21296 | ${ }^{685}$ | 41511 | 4910 | 1776 | 249 | 144, |  | 51\％$=81 \cdot 25$ |
| \％1880－－ | 3 s 1 | 444 | 20301 | ${ }^{6}$ | 4103 | 530 | 17711 | 260 | 138 | 188 | 53f $=52 \cdot 25$ |
| ＂1881．$=$－ | 303 | 454 | 18970 | $6{ }^{18}$ | 447 | 487 | 18010 | 23 3 | 148 | 16 | $51+4.51 .69$ |
| ＂．1889－－ | 2158 | 451 | 192108 | $6{ }_{8}$ | s 132 | 4211 | 18125 | 240 | 1011 | $14 \frac{1}{3}$ | 51 暏 $=51.68$ |
| \％． 1888 － | 2126 | 417 | 17178 | 5 | s 146 | 41 6 | 16411 | 220 | 218 | 146 | $50 \%$ \％$=50.36$ |
| ．20 1884．－ | 272 | 858 | $\begin{array}{llll}185 & 8 & 9\end{array}$ | 6 | 445 | 431 | 14119 | 236 | 0158 | 15 | 50.8 |
| － 1885 －－ | 2610 | 32 of | 194245 | 53 | 446 | 4310 | 1369 | 226 | 107 | 1 14 | 48．$-48 \cdot 62$ |
| Deorease per cent．in prices in 1885，$\}$ conpqued y ith thase in 1870. | －26．03 | －31－67 | －31：59 | －42．93 | 7－i．e3． | －23．63 | －45－39 | －46．11 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}-3 \cdot 6 \mathrm{G} \\ \text { on } 1871\end{array}\right\}$ | －23．69 | －19：71 |

Table 8.-Ruper Return for 1,000 tons of What at Pbices and lixchangr current at the beginning of each of the last five years.


Table 9.-Rates of Freight of Rice and Wheat from Calcotta to London by Beamer viâ Canal.

| Year-date. |  | - | Rise or fall per cent. cach Year. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | £ s. d. to $\boldsymbol{£}$ s. ${ }^{\text {d }}$. |  |
| 1870 (Dec. 13th) | - - | $\begin{array}{lllllll}2 & 15 & 0 & \text { (3) } & 3 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
| 1871 ( ${ }^{\text {( }}$ ( 5th) | - - |  | + 18.75 |
| 1872 ( ", ") | - - | 3. 100 | - 1.75 |
| 1873( ", 11th) | - - | 3000 | 14.29 |
| 1874 ( „, 3rd) | - | 1150 | - 41.66 |
| 1875 ( ", 9th) | - . - | 2889 , 2113 | + 67.86 |
| 1876 ( ", 7th) | - - | $\begin{array}{lllllll}317 & 6 & & 4 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ | + 34.04 |
| 1877 ( " 13th) | - - |  | - 58.73 |
| 1878 ( ", 12th) | - - | $\begin{array}{lllllll}1 & 0 & 0 & & 1 & 5 & 0\end{array}$ | - 30.77 |
| 1879 ( ", 4th) | - - | 31000 „, 3150 | + 222.22 |
| 1880 ( ", 7th) | - . | $\begin{array}{llllll}216 & 3 & \prime \prime & 218 & 9\end{array}$ | - 20.69 |
| 1881 ( ", 10th) | - - | $\begin{array}{llllllll}3 & 0 & 0 & & 3 & 2 & 6\end{array}$ | + 6.52 |
| 1882 ( ", 4th) | - - | $\begin{array}{llllllll}1 & 13 & 9 & & 16 & 3\end{array}$ | - 42.85 |
| 1883 ( $\quad$, 3rd) | - - | $\begin{array}{lllllll}1 & 5 & 0 & & 1 & 7 & 6\end{array}$ | - 25. |
| 1884 ( $\quad$, 8th) | - - | 150 | - $4 \cdot 76$ |
| 1885 ( "14th) | - - |  | $\stackrel{+15^{\circ}}{\text { Fall since } 1870,52 \cdot 08}$ per cent. |

Table 10.-Rates of Exchange.


## 1xxiii

Table 11.-Progress of Rallway Extension in India.
Number of miles open for traffic in-


Average annual rate of extension for the last 30 years-
10 years, 1855 to 1864
10 years, 1865 to 1874
10 years, 1875 to $1884-85$
first five years the average annual rate has been 662 miles.

During the first five years the average annual rate has been 662 miles.

## Diagram No I.- Value of Imports of Merchandise only.

akhs of
Rupees


Diagram № 2. Value of Imports of Merchandise \& Treasure together.

Lakhs of Rupees


Diagram No3. Value of Exports \& Re-Exports of Merchandise \& Treasure.


## Diagram no 4.-Value of Exports of Indian Produce \& Manufactures only.



# TABLES 

BELATING TO

## THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

Note.-In all these Tables Merchandise does not include Treasure, the details of which will befound at pages 28-31.

No. 1.
Value of the Total Imports and Exports of Merchandise, distinguishing Indian Produce and Manufactures from Foreign Articles Exported, and of Government Stores.

| - . | YEARS ENDED 318T MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1888. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885: | 1886. |
|  | - Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| Imports: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Gorenrymert Sronzs (including Stores im- } \\ \text { ported for the East Indign Railway, which is } \\ \text { now a State line)* }\end{array}\right\}$ | 2,121,290 | 2,092,670 | 2,575,457 | 2,553,761 | 3,844,829 |
| Totax, | 49,113,374 | 52,095,711 | 55,279,348 | 55,703,072 | 55,655,909 |
| Exports : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indian Producz and Mandeactures | 79,255,243 | 80,598,155 | 85,085,721 | 80,313,208 | 80,734,731 |
| Foritgn Merchandise | 2,646,717 | 2,802,710 | 3,035,575 | 2,887,320 | 3,093,109 |
| Total Private Trade Gofbrnment Stores* | 81,901,960 | 83,400,865 | 88,121,296 | 83,200,528 | 83,827,840 |
|  | 66,491 | 84,258 | 54,794 | 54,764 | 53,424 |
| Total . . - | 81,968,451 | 83,485,123 | 88,176,090 | 83,255,292 | 83,881,264 |
| Total Imports and Exports . . . | 131,081,825 | 135,580,834 | 143,455,438 | 138,958,364 | 139,537,173 |

- Government Stores (of which a detail will be found at pages 35 to 39) are excladed from tables Nou. 2 to 6 and 9 to 18 , which relate only to private trade.

No. 2.
Value of the Total Imports of Merceandise from United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries respectively.


A 24861.

## YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.

No. 3.

Value of the Total Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures and of Foreign Merchandise together to United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries respectively.


No. 4.
Vְalue of the Total Imports of Private Trade into British India, from United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Proportion viâ Suez Canal from tbat by other Routes.

|  |  | YEARS ENDED 318T MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | - 1885. | 1886. |
|  |  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise: <br> Valde Impogted: <br> Viâ Suez Canal <br> " other Routes |  | $\begin{array}{r}37,682,990 \\ 9,309,094 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 39,962,662 } \\ 10,040,379 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}48,349,898 \\ \mathbf{9 , 3 5 3 , 9 9 3} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 42,729,764 $10,419,547$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,281,501 \\ 9,530,079 \end{array}$ |
| Total - " - |  | 46,992,084 | 50,003,041 | 52,703,891 | 53,149,311 | 51,811,580 |
| Percentage viâ Suez Canal <br> Do. Other Routes | - | $80 \cdot 19$ 19.81 | 79.92 20.08 | $82 \cdot 25$ $17 \cdot 75$ | $80 \cdot 39$ 19.61 | $81 \cdot 61$ 18.39 |
| Treaburt: <br> Value Imported: <br> Viâ Suez Canal <br> "Othise Routes <br> Total <br> Percentage viâ Suezi Canal <br> Do. <br> Other Routes |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,479,493 } \\ \mathbf{5 , 8 4 3 , 2 8 8} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $7,209,880$ $6,243,277$ | 7,643,954 $\mathbf{5 , 2 3 4 , 0 0 9}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{8 , 8 7 8 , 6 1 6} \\ & \mathbf{5 , 0 0 2 , 2 3 2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,095,440 \\ & 6,382,361 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 11,322,781 | 13,453,157 | 12,877,963 | 18,878,848 | 15,477,801 |
|  |  | $48 \cdot 39$ $51 \cdot 61$ | 53.59 46.41 | $59 \cdot 36$ $40 \cdot 64$ | 63.95 86.05 | $58 \cdot 78$ +41.22 |
| Merghandise and Treasure: <br> Value Importid: <br> Viâ Surz Canal. <br> "Other Rodtes <br> Total <br> Prrcentage viá Suez Canal <br> Do. <br> Other Routes |  | 43,162,483 <br> $15,152,382$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47,172,542 \\ & 16,283,656 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50,993,852 \\ & 14,588,002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,606,380 \\ & 15,421,779 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,376,941 \\ & 15,912,440 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 58,314,865 | 63,456,198 | 65,581,854 | 67,028,159 | 67,289,381 |
|  |  | $74 \cdot 01$ $25 \cdot 99$ | $74 \cdot 34$ $25 \cdot 66$ | $77 \cdot 75$ $22 \cdot 25$ | 76.99 23.01 | $\begin{aligned} & 76 \cdot 35 \\ & 23 \cdot 65 \end{aligned}$ |

YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 5.
Value of the Total Exports, Private Trade, from British India to United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Proportion sent viâ Suez Canal from that by other Routes.


No. 6.
Value of the Total Private Trade with United Kingdom and Fóreigit Cocntries Importec into and Exported from British India, distinguishing the Proportion conveyed by the Sue: . Canal from that by other Routes.

| Total Private Trade: <br> Imported and Exported <br> Value of Merchandise: <br> Viâ Suez Canal "Other Routes | Years ended 3lim March |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
|  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | 80,708,767 <br> 48,185,277 | $\begin{aligned} & 84,127,180 \\ & 49.27670 \end{aligned}$ $49,276,726$ | 93,642,719 <br> 47,182,468 | \$0,068,104 46,216,787 | $90,068,104$ 45,571,316 |
| Total | 128,894,044 | 133,403,906 | M0,825,187 | 136,349,839 | 135,639,420 |
| Prroentagl or Mercilandise: <br> Viâ Suez Canar <br> " Other Routes | 62.61 37.39 | $\xrightarrow{63 \cdot 06}$ | 66.48 38.58 | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \cdot 10 \\ & 33 \cdot 90 \end{aligned}$ | $66 \cdot 40$ $33 \cdot 60$ |
| Total Treasure: <br> ImPorted and Exportrd: <br> Value viâ Suez Canal <br> ". Other Routes <br> Total <br> Pergentag: <br> Viâ Suez Canal. <br> " Other Routes | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{5 , 5 7 5 , 0 8 0} \\ & \mathbf{6 , 8 4 5 , 0 8 8} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,483,650 \\ & 6,950,966 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,727,166 \\ & 6,132,369 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathbf{9 , 0 7 0 , 1 9 6}$ $\mathbf{6 , 6 9 5 , 9 8 2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,578,154 \\ \hline, 987,485 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 12,440,168 | 14,434,016 | 13,859,535 | 15,766,178 | 16,565,639. |
|  | ${ }^{44 \cdot 188}$ | 51.84 48.16 | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \cdot 75 \\ & 44 \cdot 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \cdot 52 \\ & 42 \cdot 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57.82 \\ & 49.18 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total Merchandise and Treasure: Imported and Exported: Valua vil Surz Canal " Other Routers | $86,289,847$ $\mathbf{3 5 , 0 3 0 , 3 6 5}$ | $\underset{\substack{91,610,830 \\ 56,227,092}}{ }$ | $101,369,885$ $53,314,837$ | $\mathbf{9 9 , 2 0 3 , 2 4 8}$ $52,912,769$ | $99,646,258$ $.52,558,801$ |
| Grand 'fot | 141,814,212 | 147,837,922 | 154,684,722 | 152,116,017 | 152,205,059 |
| bcentage: <br> vaî Suez Camal | $\underline{61.05}$ | 61.96 | $65 \cdot 53$ | $65 \cdot 21$ | $65 \cdot 47$ |

## YEARS 1883-8í to 1885-86.

No. 7.

Value of Merchandise and Treasure (Private and on account of Government), Imported into British India, viâ the Suez Canal, from each Foreign Country during each of the undermentioned official years ended 31st March.


YEARS 1883-84 ịo 1885-86.
No. 7-continued.
Valoe of Merchandise and Treasure (Private and on account of Government), Imported into British India, viâ the Suez Canal, from each Foreign Country during each of the undermentioned official years ended 31st March continued.


YEARS 1883-84 то 1885-86.
No. 8.
Value of Merchandise and Treasure (Private and on account of Government), Exported from British India, viâ the Suez Canal, to each Foreign Country during each of the undermentioned official years ended 31st March.


YEARS 1883-84 то 188e-86.
No. 8-continued.
Value of Merchandise and Treasure (Private and on account of Government), Exported frou British India, vid the Suez Canal, to each Foreign Country during each of the ondermentioned official years ended 31st March-continued.


YEARS 1881-82 T0 1885-86.
No: 9.
Valee of the Total Imports of Merchandise into British India from each British Possession and Foreign Country.


* British and Eoreign Possessions are not shown separately. "

No. 10.
Value of the Total Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures and Foreign (inctuding Bertish and Colonial) Merciandise together from British India to each British Possession and Foreign Country.


YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 11.
Value of the Total Exports of Indian Produce and Mantfactures from British India to each British Possession and Foreigu Country.

| countries. | YEARS ENDED 818t MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
|  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 84,342,468 \\ 52,891 \\ 704,161 \\ - \\ 415,116 \\ 695,516 \\ 73,777 \\ 72,012 \\ \ldots \\ 1,567,923 \\ 3,335,670 \\ 9,326,809 \\ 799,688 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 84,901,783 \\ 250,536 \\ 753,591 \\ 18,493 \\ 486,278 \\ 563,521 \\ 69,889 \\ 58,317 \\ 28,123 \\ 1,342,664 \\ 3,428,701 \\ 9,808,070 \\ 1,082,534 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 86,47,893 \\ 61,542 \\ 1,032,841 \\ 140 \\ 494,709 \\ 748,145 \\ 132,405 \\ 84,001 \\ 88,992 \\ 1,467,925 \\ 2,836,317 \\ 9,670,732 \\ 591,156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,944,581 \\ 51,779 \\ 441,191 \\ - \\ 534,876 \\ 709,302 \\ 49,063 \\ 88,531 \\ 13,054 \\ 1,783,448 \\ 3,165,666 \\ 9,431,264 \\ 773,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,574,012 \\ 120,265 \\ 529,981 \\ 1 \\ 529,515 \\ 850,598 \\ 92,481 \\ 90,456 \\ 51,619 \\ 1,857,755 \\ 3,411,518 \\ 9,441,556 \\ 582,658 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 51,386,031 | 52,787,430 | 53,631,798 | 50,005,649 | 51,132,405 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria | 2,434,726 | 2,600,654 | 2,249,867 | 2,342,663 | 2,005,357 |
| Belgium | 1,970,314 | 2,150,056 | 3,402,194 | 8,120,845 | 8,711,067 |
| Denmark | 20,650 | 6,297 | 19,277 | - | - |
| France | 8,005,872 | 7,192,872 | 8,816,819 | 8,168,508 | 6,683,889 |
| Germany | 757,996 | 516,212 | 607,177 | 565,292 | 396,619 |
| Greece | 13,929 | 43,704 | 11,976 | 21,908 | 8,994 |
| Holland | 515,671 | 385,901 | 302,926 | 419,852 | 336,847 |
| Italy | 3,102,381 | 8,373,107 | 3,508,836 | 3,485,144 | 8,638,197 |
| Norway - | - | - | 2,800 | 900 | - |
| Portugal | 7,325 | 17,097 | 6,975 | 11,528 | 2,425 |
| Russia | 51,423 | 123,706 | 149,601 | 120,061 | 104,021 |
| Spain (excluding Gibraltar) | 154,358 | 303,937 | 226,861 | 174,585 | 278,813 |
| Turkey in Europe - | 9,926 | 8,770 | 4,394 | 15,509 | 12,245 |
| Unerica $\{$ Uniten States | 2,681,827 | 3,316,445 | 3,082,885 | 3,453,278 | 8,044,898 |
| America - ${ }_{\text {South }}$ - | 209,382 | 274,727 | 437,577 | 303,821 | 438,606 |
| West Indies* - - | 141,407 | 128,705 | 119,834 | 135,902 | 155,940 |
| Abyssinia - | 3,844 | 3,605 | 2,524 | 19,877 | 32,339 |
| $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Madagascar }- \\ \text { Mozambique }\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{1 , 5 5 8} \\ \mathbf{5 0 , 3 5 7} \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,381 \\ 81,248 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| $\text { Africa, Eastern Coast }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Mozambique } \\ \text { Zanzibar - } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 50,357 \\ 181,185 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 66,565 \\ \mathbf{2 4 8 , 2 2 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,248 \\ \mathbf{2 6 5 , 5 0 8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71,075 \\ 296,015 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,446 \\ 210,801 \end{array}$ |
| Zanzibar - Other Ports | 18,947 | 24889 | 26,5, $\mathbf{3 , 1 7 0}$ | 296,015 | 21,6,694 |
| Egypt - | 1,684,283 | 2,071,963 | 3,560,096 | 2,734,943 | 3,223,532 |
| Réunion : | 179,345 | 213,065 | 199,821 | 197,489 | 189,593 |
| Arabia | 678,150 | 536,003 | 491,609 | 513,988 | 690,566 |
| Persia and Persian Gulf | 276,363 | -303,236 | 280,077 | 318,947 | 300,434 |
| Mekran and Sonmiani - | 32,302 | 37,990 | 27,370 | 25,143 | 28,449 |
| Maldive Islands - - | 27,807 | 24,441 | 37,939 | 27,756 | 35,640 |
| China (Treaty and other Ports) | 4,161,755 | 3,229,607 | 3,404,033 | 3,040,629 | 8,114,464 |
| Japan - - - | 134,185 | 229,824 | 287,548 | 278,448 | 278,504 |
| Java - - - | 30,744 | 58,221 | 19,934 | 32,576 | 20,782 |
| Sumatra - | 21,988 | 12,618 | 12,284 | ¢ 23,210 | 29,449 |
| Siam (including Salang or Junk Ceylon) | 34,951 | 26,133 | 19,432 | 19,205 | 30,352 |
| Turkey in Asia - - | 203,018 | 221,740 | 199,882 | 236,942 | 206,834 |
| Other countries - - | 86,293 | 82,927 | 111,068 | 121,623 | 129,606 |
| Total | 27,869,212 | 27,810,725 | 31,453,923 | 30,307,559 | 29,602,326 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l} \text { Total to Britiby Posgessions and } \\ \text { Forkign Comtrites } \end{array}\right\}$ | 79,255,243 | 80,598,155 | 85,085,721 | 80,313,208 | 80,734,731 |

No. 12.
Value of the Total Exports of Foreign (including British and Colonial) Merchandise from
British India to each British Possession and Foreign Country.

| COUNTRIES. | YEARS ENDED 318T MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
|  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| Bhitish Possresions : <br> United Kingdom <br> Gibraltar <br> Malta <br> Aden <br> Mauritius <br> Cape of Good Hope (including Port Elizabeth) <br> Natal <br> St. Helena <br> Ceylon <br> Straits Settlements <br> China, Hong Kong <br> Australia (including Tusmania and New Zealund) | $\begin{array}{r} 575,334 \\ 1,824 \\ 1,782 \\ 68,764 \\ 24,828 \\ 2,391 \\ 1,166 \\ - \\ 47,393 \\ 188,435 \\ 127,684 \\ 4,076 \end{array}$ | 528,089 <br> 1,617 <br> 89,394 <br> 29,148, <br> 1,611 <br> 6,846 <br> 50 <br> 49,952 <br> 210,034 <br> 119,601 <br> 6,384 | $\begin{array}{r} 568,405 \\ 31 \\ 1,115 \\ 108,157 \\ 49,907 \\ 1,283 \\ 5,029 \\ - \\ 67,089 \\ 228,985 \\ 98,403 \\ 5,709 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 665,497 \\ 399 \\ 1,031 \\ 94,530 \\ 40,090 \\ 245 \\ 5,991 \\ - \\ 65,775 \\ 259,938 \\ 91,370 \\ 10,870 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 718,431 \\ 304 \\ 1,392 \\ 97,478 \\ 58,619 \\ 1,370 \\ 5,486 \\ - \\ 61,020 \\ 272,525 \\ 100,363 \\ 5,123 \end{array}$ |
| Total | 1,043,677 | 1,042,775 | 1,134,106 | 1,235,736 | 1,322,111 |
| Fobeten Countrims : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Belgium - - - - | 265 | 1,672 | 1,137 | 1,134 | 18,944 |
| France - - | 8,145 | 15,590 | 26,657 | 17,797 | 11,639 |
| Germany - - - | 397 | 1,552 | 9,176 | 4,114 | 11,606 |
| Greece - - - | 245 | 295 | 37 | 60 | 540 |
| Holland - - - | 60 | 300 | 84 | 2,691 | 95 |
| Italy r - - - - | 5,020 | 10,401 | 11,905 | 15,858 | 20,323 |
| Portugal - - - - | 25 | -- | - | - | - |
| Russia - - | 70 | 36 | 34 | - | - |
| Turkey in Europe - - - | 645 | 2,413 | 3,184 | 2,842 | 5,606 |
| $\text { America }-\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { United States } \\ \text { South } \end{array},-\ldots=\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,606 \\ 15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26,773 \\ 1,803 \end{array}$ | 20,304 248 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,669 \\ 1,086 \end{array}$ | $\underset{532}{2,5+0}$ |
| West Indies* | - | 139 | 130 | $377$ | 10 |
| Abyssinia - - - , | 4,351 | 3,524 | 2,029 | 12,098 | 15,436 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 631 \\ 74,244 \\ 154,954 \\ \mathbf{3 4 1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,471 \\ 99,863 \\ 167,056 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 669 \\ 83,958 \\ 161,314 \\ 17 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,543 \\ \mathbf{5 8 , 2 1 1} \\ \mathbf{1 0 2 , 6 8 0} \\ \mathbf{2 5 6} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,563 \\ 63,703 \\ 141,394 \\ 167 \end{array}$ |
| Egypt - | 30,853 | 41,204 | 38,858 | $44,101$ | 27,276 |
| Réunion | $344$ | $578$ | 434 | $345$ | 268 |
| Arabia | $237,413$ | $240,266$ | $231,865$ | $188,065$ | $210,453$ |
| Persia and Persian Gulf | 894,380 | $920,642$ | $1,093,392$ | $954,296$ | $987,587$ |
| Mekran and Sonmiani | 17,515 | 17,053 | $15,793$ | 15,845 | $21,094$ |
| Maldive Islands | $3,004$ | $2,864$ | $4,372$ | $\mathbf{3 , 0 9 9}$ | $3,229$ |
| China (Treaty and other Ports) | 8,801 | $2,828$ | $2,438$ | $1,373$ | $1,070$ |
| Japan | $1,831$ | $2,170$ | $322$ | $1,718$ | 2,299 |
| Java | $377$ | 405 | $649$ | $1,468$ | $1,223$ |
| Sumatra | 456 | $248$ | $788$ | $246$ | $3,742$ |
| Siam (inoluding Salang or Junk Ceylon) | $163$ | $989$ | $805$ | 42 | 24 |
| Turkey in Asia | $142,950$ | $192,452$ | 186,754 | 184,402 | 201,455 |
| Other countries - |  | $446$ | 1,622 | $8,571$ | 7,406 |
| Total | 1,603,040 | 1,759,935 | 1,901,469 | 1,651,584 | 1,770,998 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Total to British Posskasions and } \\ \text { Foreigx Countries }\end{array}\right\}$ | 2,646,717 | 2,802,710 | 3,035,575 | 2,887,320 | 3,093,109 |

[^12]YEARS 1881-82 то. 1885-86.
No. 13.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principal articles Imported into British India.

| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED sist MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
| Animais, Living: <br> $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Horses } \\ \text { Other Kinds } & - & - & \text { - No. }\end{array}$ | 5,219 1,740 | 5,478 $\mathbf{1 , 2 2 6}$ | 5,667 <br> 1,745 | 5,401 $\mathbf{2 , 3 5 7}$ | 6,856 $\mathbf{2 , 2 9 1}$ |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Books and Printed Matter, including Maps } \\ \text { and Charts - }\end{array}\right\}$ Cwts. | 12,083 | 11,134 | 14,527 | 10,635 | 11,103 |
| Boots and Shoes - - - - Pairs | 238,381 | 269,267 | 304,495 | 292,881 | 310,884 |
| Building and Engineering Materials: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asphalte - - - Cwts. | 40,221 | 39,570 | 40,744 | 89,449 | 29,984 |
| Bricks - - - No. | 2,079,272 | 2,740,234 | 3,046,225 | 1,626,376 | 2,944,655 |
| Cement - - - - Cwts. | 341,906 | 268,378 | 436,480 | 602,131 | 498,038 |
| Chalk and Lime - . . | 33,311 | 54,934 | 76,234 | 41,531 | 14,839 |
| Clay | 12,102 | 26,432 | 26,080 | 21,52] | 17,818 |
| Earthenware piping | 11,407 | 27,833 | 10,323 | 32,849 | 87,745 |
| Other Sorts - . | 35,619 | 40,921 | 40,295 | 10,286 | 5,619 |
| Candles - . - . - Lbs. | 2,281,983 | 2,704,397 | 2,639,234 | 2,800,705 | 2,522,597 |
| Caues and Rattans - . - - Cwts. | 29,559 | 24,603 | 28,183 | 33,408 | 21,218 |
| Caoutchouc, Raw - - - ;, | 15 | - | 904 | 84 | 93 |
| Clocke and Watches - - - No. | 78,989 | 76,300 | 80,953 | 75,819 | 99,212 |
| Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel - - Tons | 637,124 | 628,824 | 708,858 | 741,129 | 790,930 |
| Coffee - - - - Lbs. | 3,789,408 | 3,348,352 | 2,489,872 | 4,237,520 | 1,788,824 |
| $\begin{array}{r} \text { Coir, Unmánufactured } \\ \# \text { Manufactures of } \end{array} \quad-\quad-\quad=\begin{gathered} \text { wts. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 8,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \\ 8,930 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 269 \\ 0,521 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 11,596 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 482 \\ 14,538 \end{array}$ |
| Corals, Real - - - - Ibs. | 155,396 | 152,372 | 182,514 | 172,504 | 145,721 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (ex- } \\ \text { cluding Jute) }\end{array}\right\} \quad$ Cwts. | 11,218 | 11,835 | 11,269 | 11,618 | 10,634 |
| Corks | 1,695 | 1,586 | 1,691 | 1,836 | 1,736 |
| Cotton, Raw - '- - - Lbs. | 4,656,288 | 4,533,200 | 5,384,400 | 7,623,728 | 8,487,024 |
| $\text { . do. Twist - - }-\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Free } \\ \text { Dutiable " } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,352,164 \\ 34,409,58 \% \end{array}$ | 44,859,175 | 45,378,956 | 44,799,687 | 45,915,183 |
| Total Twist | 40,761,751 | 44,859,175 | 45,378,956 | 44,799,637 | 45,915,128 |
| Cotton, Manufactures of : Piece Goods: |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Grey - } \quad-\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Free } \\ & \text { Dutiable } \end{aligned} \quad \begin{gathered} \text { Yards } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 856,963,146 \\ & 241,488,349 \end{aligned}$ | 1,056,285,672 | 1,079,938,865 | 1,138,349,726 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,105,844,908 \\ -1 \end{array}$ |
| Total - - - Yards | 1,098,461,495 | 1,086,285,672 | 1,079,938,865 | 1,138,843,726 | 1,105,844,908 |
| White - - - | 269,804,109 | 233,373,431 | 342,376,839 | 277,785,450 | 279,123,208 |
| Coloured and printed,including TurkeyRed, | 254,842,804 | 320,935,918 | 299,536,491 | 315,345,829 | 355,845,715 |
| Handkerchiefs and Shawls - - No. | 8,767,877 | 15,903,212 | 17,001,262 | 13,997,942 | 17,928,893 |
| Lace and Patent Net - - Yards | 1,193,647 | 1,954,179 | 2,004,807 | 2,286,297 | 2,253,368 |
| Canvas | 27,616 | 39,904 | 75,492 | 59,790 | 109,668 |
| Other Sorts - - - $\quad$ Lbs. | $\begin{aligned} & 122,375 \\ & 217,705 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 209,987 \\ & 210,069 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 162,138 \\ & 220,553 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 186,981 \\ & 424,166 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 810,583 \\ & 521,601 \end{aligned}$ |
| Thread | 613,003 | 854,471 | 689,883 | 941,125 | 882,148 |
| Drugs, Medicines, and Chemical Products : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alum - - - | 6,984,320 | 6,841,744 | 7,120,288 | 8,486,576 | 7,143,360 |
| Brimstone | 2,769,312 | 2,452,352 | 1,847,776 | 2,675,008 | 3,011,792 |
| Camphor - | 1,203,974 | 2,022,603 | 1,560,253 | 1,879,266 | 1,511,107 |
| Cassia Lignea | 1,086,960 | 1,482,880 | 2,230,704 | 1,654,128 | 1,708,672 |
| Copperas | 2,384,592 | 1,250,817 | 2,082,080 | 2,757,664 | 2,656,976 |
| Sulphuric acid | 10,615 | 7,585 | 9,936 | 12,264 | 11,859 |
| Other sorts | 994,760 | 1,551,152 | 1,211,728 | 1,651,216 | 1,643,264 |
| Other sorts | 1,540,336 | 1,696,576 | 1,907,248 | 2,142,896 | 2,354,016 |
| Total Drags, \&c. - - | 16,929,869 | 17,305,709 | 17,970,013 | 21,259,018 | 20,041,046 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{r}\text { Dyeing and Colowing Materials, except Lac, } \\ \text { Gambier, and Cotch }\end{array}\right\}$ " | 5,025,260 | 5,272,910 | 7,014,531 | 6,911,144 | 5,509,873 |

YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.

No. 13-continued.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principal Articles Impobted into British India-continued.

| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED 3sst MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
| Flax, Raw - - - Lbs: | 1,415 | 87,836 | - | 33,600 | 3,332 |
| Manufactures of: Twist and Yarn - | 12,899 | 20,684 | 4,875 | 40,518 | 5,069 |
| Piece Goods - - Yäds | 953,564 | 1,330,640 | 1,201,041 | 1,302,154 | 1,046,726 |
| Thread - - Lbs. | 86,177 | 93,246 | 72,342 | 93,587 | 73,033 |
| Canvas - - Yards | 1,527,005 | 1,752,573 | 1,162,112 | 1,180,477 | 1,494,254 |
| Other sorts - - . Lbs. | 246,633 | 219,595 | 196,111 | 177,042 | 131,156 |
| Fruits and Vegetables: <br> Cocoanuts | 19,383,476 | 14,198,709 | 18,354,978 | 16,080,140 | 12,458,585 |
| " Kernel or Copra - Cwts. | 58,348 | 108,804 | 116,355 | 39,653 | 105,296 |
| Glass and Manufactures of : Beads and False Pearls | 16,724 | 19,897 | 23,243 | 18,999 | 18,781 |
|  | 15,907 | 11,562 | 16,103 | 13,232 | 17,696 |
| Bottee - - $\mathcal{L}=$ Gross | $=11,727$ | $=10,691$ | $=14,461$ | $=11,290$ | = 15,746 |
| Sheet and Plate - - Supl. Ft. | 4,617,918 | 4,362,841 | 5,720,395 | 5,071,914 | 5,754,885 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Grains | 309,099 | 228,782 | 208,001 | 60,889 | 78,757 |
| Gums and Resins: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Resin - - | 25,074 | 19,060 | 28,772 | 15,950 | 29,786 |
| Other sorts | 64,203 | 51,229 | 4,001 | 30,516 | 30,739 |
| Total Gums | 107,039 | 87,976 | 90,355 | 63,658 | 75,500 |
| Hemp, Raw Manufactures of$-\quad-\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Yards } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}\right.$ | 7,218 | 7,533 | 7,279 | 9,902 | 8,818 |
|  | 24,011 | 76,567 | 67,360 | 108,973 | 116,418 |
|  | 27,651 | 26,070 | 12,791 | 26,959 | 13,473 |
| Hides and Skins: <br> Hides, Raw and Dressed <br> Skins, do. do. | 5,492 | 5,963 | 5,153 | 3,319 | 1,920 |
|  | 5,011 | 5,284 | 5,316 | 5,363 | 6,597 |
| Total Hides and Skins | 10,503 | 11,247 | 10,469 | 8,682 | 8,517 |
| Hops - . | 2,795 | 1,940 | 2,802 | 3,200 | 5,216 |
| Horns - '. - | 712 | 580 | 2,465 | 727 | 851 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jute: | 133 | 4,454 | 217 | 234 | 28 |
| Raw - - ${ }^{-}$- ${ }^{-}$ | 2,091,695 | 2,029,701 | 2,272,869 | 1,613,408 | 1,914,033 |
| Manufactures $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { \% Cloths Yards }\end{array}\right.$ | 133,708 | 268,485 | 191,769 | 385,501 | 487,487 |
| of $\quad$ Rope, Twine, \&c. Cwts. | 176 | 223 | 195 | 851 | 812 |
| Lac - - - - \# | 1,097 | 1,570 | 1.822 | 3,362 | 2,416 |
| Liquors: Ber and Porter . - Gallons - 1,199,395 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ale, Beer, and Porter * - Gallons | 1,199,395 | 1,170,55\% | 1,261,444 |  |  |
| Spirits - - - $\quad$ - | 842,739 430,900 | 949,169 418,169 | 894,420 421,925 | 881,971 | 936,984 |
|  | 7,346 | 618,732 | $\begin{array}{r}7,0208 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,752 | 4,238 |
| Total Liquors - $\quad$ | 2,480,380 | 2,544,624 | 2,584,997 | 2,310,976 | 2,597,920 |
| Manures - - - - $\quad$ - Tone Mats - Sq. Yards | 156 804,591 | $\begin{array}{r} 170 \\ 1,262,566 \end{array}$ | 197 $1,189,032$ | $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 1,156,703 \end{array}$ | 767,664 ${ }^{98}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brass - - - Cwts. | 9,473 | 11,962 | 17,826 | 13,789 | 9,795 |
| Copper | 338,108 | 450,098 | 530,226 | 552,420 | 652,933 |
| Iron - - - ${ }^{\text {O }}$ | 2,452,507 | 3,151,935 | 3,543,662 | 3,602,276 | 3,493,219 |
| Lead - - - - | 67,381 | 73,583 | 82,564 | 104,324 | 76,555 |
| Quicksilver - - Lbs. | 141,796 | 354,689 | 419,800 | 114,979 | 218,844 |
| Spelter or Zinc - - - Cwts. | 185,880 | 127,383 | 132,647 | 113,248 | 149,131 |
| Steel - - - , | 174,789 | 212,900 | 253,426 | 289,928 | 278,788 |
| Tin - - - - | 26,977 | 42,718 | 38,988 | 41,177 | 36,826 |
| Unenumerated - - . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4,164 | 5,839 | 5,634 | 5,824 | 5,805 |
| Cetale ere Cwts | 3,209,279 | 4,075,918 | 4,604,973 | 4,722,986 | 4,703,052 |
| Total Metals, \&c. $=$ - Lbs. | 141,796 | 354,689 | 419,800 | 114,979 | 218,844 |

YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 13-continued.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principal articles Imported into British India-continued.


[^13]YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 14.
Total Value of the Princtpat, and Other Articles Imported into British India.

| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED 31ET MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
|  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| Agricultural Implements | 39,918 | 40,891 | 23,125 | 41,922 | 41,408 |
| Animals, Living: Horses | 203,987 | 186,815 | 201,895 | 201,689 | 252,087 |
| Horses Other Kinds | -4,557 | 18,8,567 | 201,607 | 20,619 | 25,742 |
| Apparel - - - | 655,503 | 783,295 | 876,719 | 850,135 | 931,732 |
| " Boots aud Shoep | 80,350 | 92,849 | 104,124 | 98,795 | 105,528 |
| Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores | 75,248 | 79,577 | 95,650 | 79,504 | 89,652 |
| Art, Works of Books and Printed Matter, including Maps and Charts | $\mathbf{2 6 , 5 6 7}$ $\mathbf{1 3 3 , 6 7 5}$ | 35,854 143,551 | 48,454 156,876 | 31,555 $\mathbf{1 4 0 , 1 2 1}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,026 \\ 163,974 \end{array}$ |
| Sooks and Printed Matter, including Maps and Charts | 133,675 | 143,551 | 156,876 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Building Materials | 109,846 | 107,167 | 139,736 | 171,799 | 142,289 |
| Cabinet Warc and Furniture - - . - | 34,397 | 50,776 | 97,985 | 68,931 | 61,739 |
| Candles - - - - | 75,830 | 88,975 | 99,237 | 105,023 | 94,272 |
| Canes and Rattans | 29,275 | 24,648 | 25,120 | 31,067 | 17,754 |
| Cuoutchouc-Raw | 126 18,498 | - | 9,034 | - 705 | 925 |
| Manufactures of | 18,498 | 21,101 | 24,741 | 17,163 | 21,798 |
| Carriages and Conveyances, other than Railway | 55,924 | 51,213 | 56,504 49,569 | 58,277 $\mathbf{2 7 , 0 7 9}$ | 57,970 $\mathbf{2 9 , 8 8 7}$ |
| China and Japan Ware, including Lacquered Ware | 38,766 | $\mathbf{3 8 , 8 9 5}$ $\mathbf{9 2 , 3 9 4}$ | 49,569 103,440 | 27,079 94,465 | 29,887 109,857 |
| Clocks and Watches - | 83,190 | 92,394 | 103,440 | 94,465 $1,267,213$ | 109,857 $1,308,415$ |
| Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel | 1,020,044 | 1,019,883 | 1,163,790 | 1,267,213 | 1,308,415 |
| Coffee - - - | 103,808 | 75,255 | 57,218 | 105,560 | 47,123 |
| Coir, Unmanufactured, and Manufactured (exclud- ing Rope) | 7,783 | 8,614 | 10,663 | 11,356 | 15,239 |
| Corals, Real, or Unwrought - - | 185,354 | 195,937 | 231,166 | 182,490 | 134,312 |
| Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibrt (excluding Jute) | 32,248 | 43,169 | 39,058 | 35,241 | 32,452 |
| Corks - - - - | 25,272 | 23,580 | 23,178 | 20,419 | 23,662 |
| Cotton, Raw | 104,277 | 98,120 | 99,582 | 162,598 | 178,126 |
| Townt | 3,222,065 | 3,378,190 | 3,465,943 | 3,360,420 | 3,172,083 |
| Cotton, Manufactures of: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece Goods: <br> Grey : Value under denomination of Yards - | 12,894,877 | 12,650,397 | 11,979,091 | 12,276,501 | 11,896,684 |
| White : Ditto - $\quad$ - | 3,563,332 | 8,307,199 | 4,530,303 | 3,698,470 | 3,566,733 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Coloured and Printed, } \\ \text { including }\end{array}\right\}$ Ditto | 3,964,051 | 4,999,243 | 4,656,065 | 4,720,184 | 5,133,264 |
| Turkey Red: <br> Handkerchiefs and Shawls Ditto - No. | 142,782 | 213,568 | 222,689 | 203,278 | 221,978 |
| Lace and Patent Net ${ }_{\text {Handr }}$ Ditto - Yards - | 142,453 | 65,032 | 55,067 | 65,134 | 56,562 |
| Canvas. Ditto - Value - | 1,421 | 2,070 | 3,324 | 2,240 | 4,192 |
| [ Yards | 5,682 | 11,358 | 8,754 | 9,618 | 16,058 |
| Other Sorty: Ditto $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Lbs. - } \\ \text { Sal }\end{array}\right.$ | 18,025 | 17,314 | 19,284 | 31,228 | 34,914 |
| ( Ditto $\begin{aligned} & \text { Value only }\end{aligned}$ | 55,798 | 56,852 | 73,735 | 80,427 | 69,369 |
| Thread: Ditto - Lbs. | 84,678 | 108,839 | 94,071 | 110,734 | 111,491 |
| Total Cotton Manufactures | 20,772,099 | 21,431,872 | 21,642,388 | 21,197,414 | 21,110,545 |
| Drugs, Medicines, and Chemical products: <br> Alunt <br> Brimstone <br> Camphor- <br> Cassia Lignea <br> Copperas - <br> Quinine <br> Sulphuric Acid <br> Other Sorts |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 28,214 15,814 | $\mathbf{2 6 , 3 9 4}$ 13,216 | 26,182 $\mathbf{9 , 2 9 0}$ | 29,978 $\mathbf{1 3 , 0 6 0}$ | 24,808 14,396 |
|  | 15,814 59,091 | 13,216 | 66,569 | 71,883 | 71,950 |
|  | 19,089 | 26,154 | 38,449 | 24,834 | 24,565 |
|  | 6,541 | 3,407 | 5,364 | 8,935 58,665 | 6,981 |
|  | 99,863 | 64,891 | 72,523 | 58,665 | 44,454 |
|  | 11,475 | 11,599 | 13,467 | 18,387 | 18,207 |
|  | 274,529 | 281,116 | 276,337 | 322,313 | 338,046 |
| Total Drugs, \& c. | 514,616 | 518,018 | 508,198 | 548,155 | 553,407 |
| Dyeing and Colonring Materials, except Las - <br> Earthen and Porcelain Ware |  | 206,640 | 251,422 | - 214,957 | 204,151 |
|  | 160,564 | 170,002 | 234,070 | 172,794 | 168,001 |
|  | 44,823 | +56,418 | 51,605 | 53,965 | 52,264 |
| Flux Paw * |  |  |  |  |  |
| Flax, Raw ${ }_{\text {Twist and Yarn - - - - }}$ | 50 | 2,765 |  | 894 | 102 |
|  | 460 | - 677 | 234 | 947 | 232 |
| Manufactures of : |  |  | 36,347 | 37,020 | 30,366 |
| Piece Goods - | 38,758 7,117 | 6,842 | 5,052 | 6,098 | 5,836 |
| Canvas - $\quad$ - | 68,933 | 77,708 | 56,028 | 51,253 | 67,951 |
| Other Sorts, including Bags and Sacks | 16,492 | 14,245 | 13,888 | 9,362 | 6,362 |
| Fruits and Vegetables - | 38,996 | 43,088 | 38,477 | 30,251 | 21,087 |
| Cocoanuts | 71,876 | 62,431 | 69,072 | 62,383 | 50,302 |
| Kernel or Copra - . . - | 48,244 | 105,956 | 116,206 | 39,568 | 102,084 |

YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 14-continued.
Total Value of the Principal and other Articles Imported into British India-continued.


Y ЕАК 1881 -82 то 1885-86.

No. 14-continued.
Total Value of the Principal and other Articles Imported into British India-continued.


- Excluding materials (now included under Government Stores) imported for the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways,

YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.

No. 14-continued.
Total Valde of the Principal and other Articles Imported into British India-continued.

| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED 818T MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882. | 1888. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
|  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| Silk, Manufuctures of |  |  |  |  |  |
| Thread - - - - - - - - | 1,106,048 | 2,922 890,224 | 1,040,415 | 1,120,600 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,614 \\ 944,241 \end{array}$ |
| Goods mixed with other Materials | 108,218 | 83,848 | 152,369 | 144,048 | 137,832 |
| Other Sorts - - - | - 805 | 774 | 4,797 | 3,931 | 1,856 |
| Soap - | 55,814 | 60,412 | 62,546 | 69,435 | 83,204 |
| Spices: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nutmegs | 24,650 | 27,659 | 27,973 | 32,189 | 27,696 |
| Betelnuts | 201,992 | 216,806 | 340,646 | 834,455 | 495,303 |
| Pepper | 136,115 | 123,671 | 64,881 | 100,589 | 52,330 |
| Other Sorts | 17,956 | 11,766 | 17,488 | 23,948 | 24,724 |
| Total Spices | 507,138 | 510,854 | 557,109 | 602,165 | 718,678 |
| Stationery, other than Paper | ]33,127 | 147,581 | 165,074 | 171,177 | 187,792 |
| Stone and Marble - | 18,714 | 23,763 | 22,019 | 18,107 | 30,114 |
| Sugar, Refined | 1,242,189 | 1,085,600 | 1,146,169 | 2,188,994 | 1,455,806 |
| Unrefined | 1,567 | 1,361 | 2,201 | 1,844 | 2,291 |
| Tallow and Grease - | 1,762 | 3,655 | 5,066 | 5,601 | 4,967 |
| Tea -- | 199,691 | 198,052 | 237,614 | 325,548 | 304,259 |
| Telegraphic Materials - - | 2,726 | 3,445 | 6,151 | 7,716 | 2,597 |
| Timber and Wood, and Manufactures of | 64,690 | 99,384 | -125,541 | 99,608 | 113,167 |
| Tobacco, Manufactured - - | 54,609 | 78,415 | 68,779 | 75,615 | 74,411 |
| Unmanufactured - | 8,568 | 5,193 | 7,278 | 8,593 | 7,782 |
| Toys and Requisites for Games | 102,545 | 106,817 | 117,948 | 122,437 | 118,558 |
| Umbrellas - - - | 209,572 | 232,829 | 275,990 | 335,285 | 184,888 |
| Wax - - - | 7,367 | 3,308 | 3,267 | 8,175 | 3,224 |
| Wool, Raw - - - | 75,435 | 68,931 | 65,137 | 61,821 | 77,722 |
| Wool, Manufactures of : $\quad 0080$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece Goods - | 922,230 | 775,205 |  |  | 1,125,626 |
| Shawls - | 76,528 | 80,955 | 132,164 | 95,620 | 121,805 |
| Braids - - - | 46,541 | 46,738 | 30,485 | 88,806 | 47,073 |
| Mixed Goods and other sorts | 75,933 | 81,975 | 97,357 | 97,602 | 97,357 |
| Total Woollen Manufactares | 1,121,232 | 984,873 | 1,217,058 | - 1,284,340 | 1,391,861 |
| Other Articles not enumerated above | 266,716 | 330,223 | 322,381 | 415,161 | 368,27\% |
| Prodece and Manueactures Imported $\}$ | 46,992,084 | 50,003,041 | 52,703,891 | 53,149,311 | 51,811,580 |
| Abstract : <br> General Classification of Merchandise Imported: |  |  |  |  |  |
| I. Animals, Living - | 208,544 | 190,383 | 207,502 | 207,309 | 256,829 |
| II. Articles of Food and Drink | , 5,274,022 | 5,145,067 | 5,382,162 | 6,327,266 | 5,851,866 |
| III. Metals and Manufactures of IV. Chemicals, Drags, Medicines, and Nar- | '6,444,041 | 7,866,610 | 9,411,779 | 8,765,029 | 8,553,220 |
| IV. Chemicals, Drags, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{-}$Materials <br> V. Gils of all kinds |  |  | 876,988 | 873,947 | 861,660 |
| V. Oils of all kinds - <br> VI. Raw Materials and Unmannfactured | $560,585$ | $1,050,897$ | 654,228 | 1,229,497 | 961,130 |
|  | 2,784,009 | 3,038,738 | 3,088,727 | 3,052,206 | 3,251,923 |
| factured. | 30,947,741 | 31,873,521 | 33,082,505 | 32,694,057 | 32,074,952 |
| Grand, Total | 46,992,084 | 50,003,041 | 52,703,891 | 53,149,311 | 51,811,580. |
| Abstract: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Value of Articles Imported: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subject to Duty | 27,142,502 | 1,923,844 | 2,105,560 | 1,944,489 |  |
| Free from Duty | 19,849,582 | 48,079,197 | 50,598,331 | 51,204,822 | $49,829,114$ |
| Total | 46,992,084 | 50,003,041 | 52,703,891 | 53,149,311 | 51,811,580 |

YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 15.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Princtpal Articles of Indian Produce and Manuracture Exported from British India.


YEARS 1881-82 тo 1885-86.
No. 15-continued.
Total Quantities, so far as can be ascertained, of the Principal Articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture Exported from British India-continued.


YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 15-continued.
Total Quantities, so far as cain be ascertained, of the Principal articles of Indian Prodoce and Manufacture Exported from British India-continued.


YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 16.
Total Value of the Principal and other Articles of Indian Produce and Manupactere Exported from British India.

| ARTICLES. | YEARS ENDED SIBY MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
|  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| Animals, Living - - | 77,804 | 89,983 | 127,864 | 117.983 | 100,679 |
| Apparel - - - - | 54,712 | 57,924 | 60.758 | 67,920 | 84,589 |
| Art, Works of | 5,594 | 8,894 | 8,397 | 14,116 | 16,404 |
| Books and Printed Matter - - - | 18,420 | 81,294 | 23,484 | 29,289 | 17,970 |
| Borax - - - - - | 51,576 | 56,933 | 85,858 | 20,449 | 18,146 |
| Building and Enginecring Materials | 146 19,489 | 120 | 843 | 1,150 | 1,007 |
| Cabinetware - - - | 19,439 | 20,270 | 20,937 | 20,308 | 34,627 |
| Candles of all Sorts - | 898 | 353 | 415 | 79 | 264 |
| Canes and Rattans | 2,637 | 1,552 | 8,304 | 2,213 | 1,546 |
| Caoutchouc, Raw - - - | 108,843 | 185,916 | 113,369 | 77,329 | 65,620 |
| Carriages and Convejances - - | 2,462 | 3,570 | 4,089 | 4,914 | 3,246 |
| Coal - - | - | 360 | 100 | 308 | 459 |
| Coffee - - | 1,447,465 | 1,392,204 | 1,438,863 | 1,245,506 | 1,348,395 |
| Coir, Unmanufactured and Manufactured (excluding Rope). | 192,248 | 150,133 | 153,063 | 214,324 | 184,167 |
| Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre (excluding Jute) | -32,518 | 28,411 | 49,207 | 35,839 | 38,832 |
| Cotton, Raw ${ }_{\text {Twist }}$ | $14,935,960$ $1,868,836$ | $16,049,017$ $1,816,819$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,383,728 \\ 1,986,162 \end{array}$ | $18,286,867$ $9,441,101$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,777,204 \\ 2,735,252 \end{array}$ |
| Cotton, Mqnufactures of : <br> Piece Goods Thread, Sewing Other Sorts <br> Total Cotton Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 599,860 | 729,387 | 895,660 | 869,289 | 852,375 |
|  | 1,405 | 968 | 1,666 | 1,664 | 2,221 |
|  | 40,415 | 81,209 | 29,689 | 25,976 | 25,668 |
|  | 641,680 | 761,564 | 987,008 | 896,929 | 880,258 |
| Drugs, Medicines, and Chemical Products :- Chemial Products Drugs and Medicines | $\begin{array}{r} 5,198 \\ 86,617 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,211 \\ 125,136 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,829 \\ 82,897 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,421 \\ 163,173 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,870 \\ 152,665 \end{array}$ |
| Dyeing and Colouring Materials: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Jndigo - | 4,509,080 | 3,918,997 | 4,640,991 | 4,068,900 | 8,788,160 |
| Myrabolams | 144,498 | 184,698 | 184,106 | 239,018 | 299,365 |
| Lac-dye - - | 9,196 | 4,610 | 1,408 | 127 | 8,163 |
| Safflower - | 9,475 | 9,204 | 6,449 | 8,808 | 6,899 |
| Turmeric | 36,605 | 37,208 | 62,243 | 78,696 | 139,467 |
| Other Sorts | 10,841 | 17,321 | 12,867 | 18,060 | 13,780 |
| Total Dyeing and Colouring Materials | 4,719,690 | 4,166,088 | 4,907,564 | 4,408,104 | 4,243,834 |
| Earthen and Porcelain Ware | 3,606 | 4,356 | 8,087 | 8,438 | 4,501 |
| Feathert - - | 28,966 | 30,425 | 47,639 | 68,302 | 49,759 |
| Flax, Raw - - | 29 | 48 | 68 | 78 | - |
| Manufactures of | 956 | 755 | 481 | 362 | 523 |
| Fruits and Vegetables | 37,693 | 31,196 | 27,765 | 78,654 | 31,370 |
| Glass, and Manufactures of | 2,512 | 3,170 | 4,021 | 2,991 | 2,475 |
| Grain and Pulse: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gram - - - | 99,934 | 82,865 | 119,980 | 92,885 | 107,477 |
| Rice in the Husk (Paddy) | 58,590 | 36,236 | 33,201 | 69,411 | 79,936 |
| Rice not in the Husk - | 8,249,577 | 8,440,091 | 8,328,879 | 7,122,787 | 9,167,189 |
| Rice Flour - | 170 | 820 | - | - | $\rightarrow$ |
| Wheat - | 8,604,089 | 6,068,984 | 8,877,561 | 6,809,140 | 8,002,350 |
| Pulse - | 88,402 | 64,347 | 127,114 | 170,011 | 113,618 |
| Other Sorts | 139,996 | 169,474 | 117,619 | 123,188 | 137,545 |
| Total Graia and Pulse | 17,240,751 | 14,862,267 | 17,604,354 | 13,887,422 | 17,608,113 |
| Gums and Resins: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cutch and Gambier Other Sorts - | 253,084. | 305,243 | 353,200 | 282,108 | 252,839 |
| Other Sorts - - Mardware and Cutlery - | 1,506 | 1,437 | 8,181 | 84,888 | 159,800 |
| Iardware and Cutlery - - Ifemp, Raw - | 5,642 $\mathbf{5 5 , 9 1 1}$ | 1,837 $\mathbf{4 3 , 0 3 2}$ | 3,908 6853 | 4,271 | 7,088 |
| Iemp, Manufactures of - - | 55,911 | 43,032 $\mathbf{8 1 8}$ | $\begin{array}{r}68,538 \\ \hline 651\end{array}$ | 58,268 813 | $\mathbf{9 8 , 8 8 2}$ $\mathbf{8 2 0}$ |
| Hides and Skins: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hidos $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Untanned - - - - } \\ \text { Tanned }\end{array}\right.$ | 1,810,350 | 1,946,108 | 2,185,498 | 2,523,070 | 2,688,314 |
| Hides $\{$ Tanned or Dressed - - | -452,943 | -543,659 | 514,328 | 2,571,052 | 2,631,741 |
| Skins $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Untanned - - - - } \\ \text { T }\end{array}\right.$ | 219,469 | 877,242 | 290,866 | 835,510 | 854,083 |
| \Tanned or Dressed - - - | 1,466,029 | 1,676,761 | 1,673,044 | 1,504,709 |  |
| Tutal Hides and Skins - - | 8,948,792 | 4,443,770 | 4,663,736 | 4,984,841 | 5,354,603 |
| Horns - - . | 128,577 | 174,555 | 151,999 |  | 152,926 |
| Instruments and Apparatus of all Kinds <br> Ivory : Manufactured | 1289 | 108 | 121,489 480 | 158,439 | 152,926 648 |
| Ivory : Manufactured - - - - | 19 |  | 14 | 55 | 97 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| set in Gold or Silver, Ilste, \&c. - |  |  |  |  |  |
| Precious Stones and Pearls unset - - Jute, Raw | 24,522 | 27,188 | 25,938 16,514 | '26,716 13,624 | 87.583 |
| Jure, maw - - | 5,090,302 | 5,846,926 | 4,592,635 | 4,561,868 | 4,355,362 |

YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 16-continued.
Totar Value of the Principal and other Articles of Indian Produce and Manufactitre Exported from British India-continued.


YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 16-continued:
Total Value of the Principal and other articles of Indian Producr and Manctacture Exported from British India-continued.


YEARS 1881-82 no 1889-86.
No. 17.
Total Quantities, bo far as can be ascertained, of the Principal Abticles of Forbign (including British and Colonial) Merchandise Exported from British India.


4 24861 .

YEARS 1881-82 qo 1885-86.
No. 18.
Tótal Vasue of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign (including Britisa and Colonial) Merchandise Exported from British India.


YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 18-continued.
Total Valpe of the Ppincipal and other Articles of Foreign (including Britisi and Colonial) Merchandise Exported from British India-continued.


YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 19.
Total. Value of Gow and Silfer Bullion and Specie Imported into British India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries.


YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 19-continued.
Total Value of Gold and Sllver Bulifon and Specie Imported into British India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries-continued.


YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 20.
Total Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Exported from British India to British Possessions and Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Treasure sent on account of Government.


YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 20-continued.
Total Value of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Exported from British India to British Possessions ahd Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Treasure sent on account of Govern-ment-continued.


* Including 4,645d to Perim.

No． 21.

Gross amount of Customs Duty Collected on the Princtpal and other Articles of Merchandise， subjeet to Dutx，Imported into British India from British Possessions and Foreign Coyntries．

| ARTICLES． | －YEARS ENDED slet＇MARCH |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882. | 1883. | 1884. | 1885. | 1886. |
| 1 ！ | Tens of Bupees． |  |  |  |  |
| Apparel－－－ | 29，622 | － | － | － | － |
| Arms and Ámmunition－－－ | 9，900 | 10，874 | 14，700 | 14，994 | 16，374 |
| Caontchouc，Raw，（a）and Manufactures of－－ | 1，884 | － | － | － |  |
| China and Japan Ware（including Laequered Ware）－ | 1,884 3,882 | － |  | － | － |
| Clocks and Watcher－－－ | 3，882 | － | － | － | － |
| Corals，Real or Unwrought－－－ | 8,571 1,321 | 二 | － | － | 二 |
| Corks－－－－－－－ | 1,321 478,888 | 二 | － | － |  |
|  | 478,888 95,510 | － | － | － | － |
| Drags and Medicines（inclading Chemical products）$d$ | 17，019 | － | － | － | － |
| Dyes－．．－－－ | 8，836 | － | － | － | － |
| Earthen and Porcelain Ware－－－ | 7，200 | － | － | － | － |
| Fireworks－－－is | 2，320 | － | － | － |  |
| Glass，Manufactures of ： <br> Beads and False Pearls | 5，516 | － | － | － | － |
| Other Sorts－－－ | 15，802 | － | － | － | － |
| Gums－－－－ | 2，077 | － | － | － | － |
| Hardware and Cutlery－－ | 28，523 | － | － | － | － |
| Instruments，Musical－－－ | 2，962 | － | － | － | － |
| Ivory and Ivory Ware－－ | 9，695 | － | － | － | － |
| Jewellery－－－ | 2，983 | － | － | － | － |
| Liquors： Malt＿ | 7，408 | 7，293 | 7，857 | －6，609 | 8，128 |
| Spirits－－－－． | ＊336，699 | －346，787 | ＊350，594 | ＊340，349 | ＊360，177 |
| Wines，\＆c．－－ | 59，590 | 56，691 | 57，091 | 49，658 | 46，981 |
| Matches and Lucifers－－－ | 6，430 | － | － | － | － |
| Metals，and Manufactures of ： <br> Copper，including Brase e | 70，379 | － | － | － | － |
| Ironf－－－ | 14，991 | － | － | －－ | － |
| Lead－－－－－ | 4，642 | － | － | － | － |
| Quicksilver－－－－ | 711 | － | － | － | － |
| Spelter or Zinc－，－，－ | 6，642 | － | － | $\cdots$ | － |
| Steel－－－－－ | 5，992 | － | － | $\cdots$ | － |
| Tin－－－－－－ | 7,764 1,497 | 二 | － | － | 二 |
| Paints and Colours－－－－ | 9，807 | － | －－ | 二 | － |
| Perfumery－．－－－ | 2，740 | － | － | － | － |
| Provisions g－－－－ | ＊23，901 | － | － | － | － |
| Salt $\boldsymbol{h}$－－－－ | ＊2，355，338 | ＊1，755，373 | 1，739，461 | ${ }^{\bullet} 1,926,553$ | －1，803，320 |
| Shells and Cowries－－－－ | 899 | － | － |  | －． |
| Silk，Raw，and Manufactures of－－ | 80，649 | $\rightarrow$ | － | － | － |
| Spices－－－－ | 24，306 | － | － | － | － |
| Stationery，other than Paper－－ | 6，290 | － | － | － | － |
| Sugar and other Saceharine Matter | 60，616 | － | － | － | －． |
| Tea－－－－－－－－－－－ | 10，96s | － | － | $\cdots$ | － |
| Tobacen，Manufactured and Unmanufactured－ | 2，802 | $\cdots$ | － | $\underline{\square}$ | － |
| Toys and Requisites for Games－－ | 4，888 | － | － | － | －－ |
| Umbrellas $\quad$－ | 8，892 | － | － | － | － |
| Woollen Goods－－－－ | 51，978 | － | － | － | － |
| Other Articles－－－－ | 9，721 | 2，843 | 1，693 | 56 | 113 |
| Total Customs Duty on Imports from Foreign Ports n \％＂$\quad$ Indian Ports | $\begin{array}{r} 3,909,772 \\ 37,943 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,179,811 \\ 16,648 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,171,396 \\ 16,011 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,338,219 \\ 20,890 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,235,593 \\ 20,606 \end{array}$ |
| Total Gross Import Customs Duty | 3，947，715 | 2，195，959 | 2，187，407 | 2，359，109 | 2，256，199 |

[^14]YEARS 1881-82 to 1885-86.
,
No. 22.
Gross Auount of Customs Duty Collected on the Princtpal and other Articles of Indian Produce and Manupacture, subject to Duty. Exported from British India to British Possessions and Foreign Countries.

*Including 158l. in 1882, 106l. in 1883, and 56l. in 1884, realized at Bilimora, a port in the Gaekwar's territory.

No. 23.
Gross Amount of Customs Duty collected on Imports and Exports from and to British Possessions and Foreign Countries, at the Principat. Ports of the several Presidencies and Provinces of British India.


A 24861 .

## No. 24.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF OF 1882.

All articles hitherto liable to Customs Duty when imported into or exported from British India have been declared free by the Indian Tariff Act, No. XI. of 1882 , which received the assent of the Governor Gencral of India in Council on 10th March 1882, with the exception of the articles enumerated in the following Schedule showing the rates of duty now chargeable on the same.
N.B.-For rates of duty levialle under previous tariffs see former volumes :-

Import 'Tariff Act XI. of 1882.
 or a pair of pistols accompanying a military officer - Free.
Proviso 1.-No duty in excess of ten 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. same.
Proviso 2.-When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under this number, are purchased retail trom 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 a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of ten per cent. ad valorem; and if such collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, ho shall grant the same accordingly.


Export Tariff Act XI. of 1882.

| Name of Article |  | Tarifi Valuation. | Rate of Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rice whether busked or unhusked | $\cdots-$ | Per Indian mannd of $82 \frac{{ }^{\circ}}{7}$ lbs. avoirdupois weight. | $\underset{0}{\text { Res }_{0}} \underset{\mathbf{3}}{ }$ |

YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
GOVERNMENT STORES.
No. 25.
Quantity and Value, so far as can be ascertained, of Government Stories Imported into Britisb India from United Kingdom and other Foreign Countries.


## GOVERNMENT STORES.

YEARS 1881-82 то.1885-86.
No. 25-continued.
Quantity and Valde, so far as can be ascertained, of Government Stores Imported into Britisu India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries-continued.

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { GOVERNMENT } \\ & \text { STORES. } \end{aligned}$ | YEARS ENDED 31st MARCE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882. |  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  | 1885. |  | 1886. |  |
|  | Qünntity. | Value in tens of Rupees. | Quantity. | Value in tens of Rupees. | Quantits. | Value in tens of Rupees. | Quantity. | Value in tens of Rupees. | Quantity | Value in tens of Rupees. |
| DRUGS AND MEDI. CINES: | Lbs. |  | Lbs. |  | Libs. |  | Lbs. |  | Lba. |  |
| Quinine: <br> United Kingdom - | 2,137 | 17,067 | 155 | 151 | 422 | 407 | 14 | 68 | 20 | 78 |
| Other Sorts: <br> Dnited Kingdom - <br> Other Countries - | - | 11,970 | - | 6,717 | - | 13,670 56 | - | 15,155 5 | - | 13,017 |
| Total - | - | 11,970 | - | 6,717 | 一 | 13,726 | - | 15,160 | - | 18,017 |
| Grand Total - | - | 29,037 | - | 6,868 | - | 14,133 | - | 15,228 | - | 18,095 |
| EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN: <br> United Kingdom - | - | 2,257 | - | 1,567 | - | 8,417 | - | 1,577 | - | 3,245 |
| FLAX, MANUFACTURES OF: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United $\quad\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Yards } \\ \text { Kingdom } \\ \text { Value }\end{array}\right.$ Other Countries Value | 178,973 4,844 - | 8,803 559 1,988 17 | $\begin{array}{r} 298,686 \\ 2,733 \\ - \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}18,235 \\ 284 \\ \hline 3,754\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 308,027 \\ \mathbf{9 2 4} \\ = \end{gathered}$ | 11,665 64 1,569 - | 417,498 - - | $\frac{15,109}{-839}$ | 205,741 | 11,212 <br> 266 <br> 10 |
| Total - | - | 11,367 | - | 17,273 | - | 13,298 | - | 15,448 | - | 11,488 |
| GLASS AND GLASSWARE : | - | 6,132 | - | 14,010 | - | 13,417 | - | 9,096 | - | $\cdots{ }^{\bullet} \cdot 6,691$ |
| HARDWARE AND CUTMERY : <br> United Kingdom - <br> Other Countries - | - | 69,947 15 | - | 69,056 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 80,444 \\ 5,644 \end{array}$ | - | 57,030 130 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 95,791 \\ 8,591 \end{array}$ |
| Total | , - | 69,962 | - | 69,056 | - | 86,088 | $\cdots$ | 57,160 | - | 104,382 |
| INSTRDMENTS AND APPARATUS : <br> Musical: <br> United Kingdom . <br> Other Countries | - | 2,515 30 | I | 1,822 |  | $\underline{1,499}$ |  | ${ }^{1,142}$ | - | 79 |
| Total | - | 2,545 | - | 1,822 | - | 1,409 | - | 1,142 | - | 79 |
| Scienvific, \&c.: <br> United Kingdom - <br> Other Countries - | - | 15,455 907 | 二 | 12,723 172 | - | $\begin{array}{r} 24,812 \\ 303 \end{array}$ | - | 19,668 139 | - | $\mathbf{2 4 , 8 0 3}$ $\mathbf{8 5 7}$ |
| Total | + | 16,362 | - | 12,895 | - | 25,115 | $\cdots$ | 19,807 | - | 25,660 |
| Grand Total - | - | 18,907 | - | 14,717 | - | 26,524 | - | 20,949 | - | 25,739 |

No. 25-continued.
Quantity and Value, bo far as can be ascertained, of Government Stores Imported into British India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries-continued.

| GOVERNMENT STORES. | YEARS ENDED 318T MARCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882. |  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  | 1885. |  | 1886. |  |
|  | Quantity. | Value in tens of Rupees. | Quantity. | Value in tens of Rupees. | Quantity. | Value in tens of Rupees. | Quantity. | Value in tens of Rupees. | Quantity. | Value in tens of Bupees. |
| I.EATHER MANUFACTURES: | Pairs. |  | Paira. |  | Pairs. |  | Pairs. |  | Pairs. | * |
| Boots and Shors : <br> United Kingdom Other Countries : | 100,039 | 58,432 | 55,002 | 30,738 | 105,720 1 | 61,745 | 107,002 | 62,233 | 64,773 5 | 54,174 |
| Total - | 100,039 | 58,432 | 55,002 | 30,738 | 105,721 | 61,746 | 107,002 | 62,233 | 64,778 | 54,242 |
| United Kingdoim - | - | 7,320 | - | 7950 | - | 7,563 | - | 9,152 | - | 3,893 |
| Total | - | 7,320 | - | 7,950 | - | 7,563 | - | 9,152 | - | 3,893 |
| Grand Total - | - | 65,752 | - | 38,688 | - | 69,309 | $\rightarrow$ | 71,385 | - | 58,135 |
| LIQUORS : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ale, Beer, had Porter: <br> United Kingdom Ceylon | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Gallons. } \\ 1,708,596 \end{gathered}\right.$ | 142,464 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gallons. } \\ 1,486,234 \\ - \end{gathered}$ | 91,493 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Gallons. } \\ 1,906,520 \\ - \end{gathered}\right.$ | 125,933 | Gallons. $1,505,062$ | 88,515 | Gallons. 371,400 3,996 | 27,555 $\mathbf{1 , 1 9 9}$ |
| Total - | 1,708,596 | 142,464 | 1,486,234 | 91,493 | 1,906,520 | 125,933 | 1,505,062 | 88,515 | 375,396 | 28,754 |
| Splitits: <br> United Kingdom - <br> Ceylon | $\begin{array}{r} 437 \\ 76,085 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 430 \\ 38,042 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,770 \\ 58,859 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,473 \\ & 29,450 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 582 \\ 78,128 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 39,064 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 429 \\ 107,180 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 171 \\ 53,591 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 517 \\ 118,843 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 341 \\ 59,421 \end{array}$ |
| Total $=$ | 76,522 | 38,272 | 91,629 | 45,923 | 78,710 | 39,163 | 107,609 | 53,7̇52 | 119,360 | 59,762 |
| Wings and LiQoedrs: <br> United Kingdom Other Countries - | 3,042 | 1,118 | 1,778 | 1,732 | 758 | 207 | 200 | 82 | 290 | 127 2 |
| Total | 3,042 | 1,118 | 1,778 | 1,732 | 758 | 207 | 200 | 82 | 292 | 129 |
| - Grand Total | 1,788,160 | 181,854 | 1,579,641 | 139,148 | 1,985,988 | 165,303 | 1,612,871 | 142,359 | 495,048 | 88,645 |
| MACHINERY AND MILLWORK : <br> United Kingdom - | - | 44,627 | - | 33,452 | I - | 50,750 | \|- | 86,700 | - | 66,280 |
| METALS KINDS (Cast, <br> Wrought, Unwrought, and Manufactured): <br> United Kingdom Other Countries - | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Cwts. } \\ 63,570 \\ \text { not stated } \end{gathered}\right.$ | 68,998 120 | Cwts. <br> 227,535 | 215,506 | Cwts. <br> 249,613 | 204,675 | Cwts. <br> 136,251 | 134,844 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Cwts. } \\ 217,578 \end{array}$ | 219,247 |
| Total - | 63,570 | 69,118 | 227,535 | 215,506 | 249,613 | 204,675 | 136,251 | 134,844 | 217,578 | 219,247 |
| PAPER AND PASTEBOARD (including Printing, Vriting, and other sorts of Paper): <br> United Kiogdum - |  | $65,854$ | $)^{-}$ | 110,786 | F- | 166,815 | - | 137,105 | $\underbrace{-}$ | 100,125 |
| PRINTING AND <br> LITHOGRAPHING <br> MATERIALS: <br> $a^{*}$ United Kingdom - <br> Other Countries - | 一 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,643 \\ 68 \end{array}$ | - | 7,829 127 | - | 8,760 50 |  | 9,062 | - | 8,752 60 |
| Total | - | 9,711 | - | 7,949 | - | 8,810 | - | 9,062 | - | 8,812 |

GOVERNMENT STORES.
YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
No. 25-continued.
Quantity and Value, so far as can be ascertained, of Government Stores Imported into Buitish India from British Possessions and Foreign Countries-continued.


* Ineluding such for East Indian Railway, now a State line.
$\dagger$ Also Eastern Bengal Railway, do.

No. 26.
Value of Government Stores, distinguishing Indian Proditce and Manufacture from Foreign Merchandisf, Exported from British India to Britisl Possessions and Foreign Countries.


## SHIPPING AND .TONNAGE.

No. 28.
Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels (including their repeated Voyages) Entered and Cleared at Ports in British India, distinguishing Sailing fram Steam, engaged in the Foreign Trade.

| DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS. | ENTERED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEARS ENDED 318T MAKCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1882. |  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  | 1885. |  | 1886. |  |
|  | Vessels. | Tons. | ssclcs. | Tons. | Vessercs. | Tons. | Vegshle. | Tons. | Vessrlis. | Tons. |
| Stram: <br> Viâ Suez Canal - <br> Viá other Routes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 929 900 | $1,370,242$ 893,362 | $\begin{aligned} & 711 \\ & 839 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,152,444 \\ 898,075 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 839 781 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,405,007 \\ £ 89,303 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 726 \\ 769 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,264,105 \\ 893,596 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 773 \\ 855 \end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 1,336, \mathrm{G3S} \\ 1,045,3 \cup 4 \end{array}\right.$ |
| $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Sailing } \\ \text { Grand Total } \end{array}$ | 1,829 4,681 | 2,263,674 $1,638,644$ | 1,550 4,314 | $2,050,515$ <br> $1,488,363$ | 1,620 | $2,294,310$ $1,337,995$ | 1,495 3,655 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,137,501 \\ & 1,133,508 \end{aligned}$ | 1,631 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,361,942 \\ & 1,278,745 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 6,460 | 3,632,248 | 5,864 | 3,538,878 | 5,812 | 3,632,305 | 5,150 | 8,291,009 | 5,253 | 3,640,687 |
|  | CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam: <br> Viâ Suez Canal - <br> Viâ other Routess | 1,060 749 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,517,746 \\ 792,626 \end{array}$ | 934 610 | $\binom{1,433,480}{617,069}$ | 1,091 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,746,785 \\ 530,447 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 923 \\ & 566 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,553,446 \\ 621,284 \end{array}$ | 1,039 598 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,722,003 \\ 675,825 \end{array}$ |
| Sailina <br> Grand Total. | 1,859 4,423 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,310,372 \\ & 1,426,266 \end{aligned}$ | 1,544 4,307 | $2,050,549$ $1,482,457$ | 1,603 4,247 | 2,277,232 | 1,489 3,699 | 2,174,680 | 1,632 8,677 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,397,828 \\ & 1,256,074 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 6,282 | 3,73f,638 | 5,851 | 3,533,006 | 5,850 | 3,618,298 | 5,188 | 3,358,761 | 5,809 | 3,653,902 |
|  | TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam: <br> Via Suez Canal - <br> Viâ other Routes | $\begin{aligned} & 1,989 \\ & 1,699 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,887,988 \\ & 1,685,988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,645 \\ & 1,449 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 2,585,920 \\ 1,515,144 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,930 \\ & 1,293 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 3,151,792 \\ 1,419,750 \end{array}\right.$ | 1,649 1,335 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,817,551 \\ & 1,514,630 \end{aligned}$ | 1,812 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 3,058,641 \\ & 1,701,129 \end{aligned}\right.$ |
| Saxiting Total - | 3,688 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,573,976 \\ & 2,794910 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,094 \\ & 8691 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 4,101,064 \\ \mathbf{2 , 9 7 0 , 8 2 0} \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 , 2 2 3} \\ & \mathbf{8 , 4 3 9} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 4,571,542 \\ 2,679,061 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,984 \\ & 7.954 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,332,181 \\ & 2.817 .589 \end{aligned}$ | 8,263 | 4,759,770 |
|  | 9,054 | 2,794,910 | 8,621 | $2,970,820$ | 8,439 | $\{2,679,061$ | 7,354 | 2,317,589 | 7,299 | 2,534,819 |
| Grand Totat | 12,742 | 7,368,886 | 11,715 | 7,071,884 | 11.662 | 7,250,603 | 10,338 | 6,649,770 | 10,562 | 7,294,589 |

No. 29.
Total Nomber and Tonnage of all Vessels, Sailing and Steam, with Cargoes and in Ballast (including their repeated Voyages), Entered and Cleared at Ports in British India engaged in the Foreign Trade.


No. 30.
Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Sailing and Steam (including their repeated Voyages), Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in British India, from and to Foreign Countries.


No. 30-continued.
Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Saifing and Steam (including their repeated Voyages), Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in British India, from and to Foreign Countries-continued.

| COUNTRIES TO WHICH DEPARTED. | Cleared: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | YEARS ENDED 81BT MARCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - 1882. |  | 1883. |  | 1884. |  | 1885. |  | 1888. |  |
|  | Vebsels. | Tons. | Vesbels. | Tons. | Vrseris. | Tons. | Vebsels. | Tors. | Vebsela. | Tons. |
| $\left.\begin{array}{ccc} \text { UNTTED KLINGDOM } \\ \text { BRITISH } & \text { POSSES- } \\ \text { SIONS } & - & - \\ \text { FOREIGN } & \text { COUN- } \\ \text { TRIES } & - \\ \text { Total - } \end{array}\right\}$ | 1,187 | 1,561,691 | 1,175 | 1,558,246 | 1,056 | 1,499,067 | 879 | 1,386,428 | 989 | 1,587,694 |
|  | 3,394 | 1,002,471 | 3,069 | 863,918 | 3,188 | 818,457 | 2,840 | 801,539 | 2,782 | 900,600 |
|  | 1,701 | 1,172,476 | 1,607 | 1,110,842 | 1,606 | 1,305,774 | 1,469 | 1,170,794 | 1,538 | 1,215,608 |
|  | 6,282 | 3,736,638 | 5,851 | 3,533,006 | 5,850 | 8,618,298 | 5,188 | 3,358,761 | 5.809 | 3,658.902 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 1,187 | 1,561,691 | 1,175 | 1,558,246 | 1,056 | 1,499,067 | 879 | 1,886,428 | 989 | 1,587,694 |
| BRITISH POSSESSIONS: <br> Aden <br> Australia Cape of Good Hope Ceylon <br> China, Hong Kong Malta <br> Mauritius Natal Straits Settlements Other Possessions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 34 48 | 6,473 68,021 | 14 | 4,843 47,476 | 10 22 | 2,388 $\mathbf{2 3 , 4 2 2}$ | 22 <br> 24 | 3,419 $\mathbf{2 6 , 4 0 5}$ | 18 20 | $\mathbf{3 , 5 4 5}$ $\mathbf{2 3 , 9 9 6}$ |
|  | 16 | 11,985 | 19 | 14,515 | 11 | 9,417 | 11 | 8,506 | 86 | 86,859 |
|  | 17 | 5,822 | 13 | 5,669 | 23 | 9,386 | 12 | 5,642 | 18 | 6,484 |
|  | 2,593 | 348,782 | 2,408 | 297,068 | 2,585 | 287,770 | 2,276 | 810,786 | 2,200 | 856,905 |
|  | 42 | 58,405 | 51 | 76,834 | 64 | 94,117 | 66 | 100,673 | 60 | 94,963 |
|  | 58 | 66,870 | 69 | 82,034 | 65 | 84,154 | 41 | 51,264 | 86 | 47,410 |
|  | 117 | 81,099 | 92 | 68,711 | 105 | 84,286 | 93 | 73,482 | 92 | 74,320 |
|  | 19 | 7,959 | 22 | 7,867 | 24 | 8,479 | 30 | 12,306 | 21 | 5,681 |
|  | 432 | 328,215 | 307 | 228,244 | 255 | 187,009 | 246 | 185,750 | 278 | 237,985 |
|  | 18 | 18,840 | 32 | 30,657 | 24 | 23,034 | 17 | 19,484 | 18 | 12,952 |
| Total | 3,394 | 1,002,471 | 3,069 | 863,918 | 3,188 | 813,457 | 2,830 | 801,589 | 2,782 | 900,600 |
| FOREIGN COUN- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria | 46 | 69,085 | 42 | 67,896 | 48 | 77,644 | 48 | 70,488 | 35 | 61,850 |
| Belgium | 74 | 92,761 | 61 | 81,542 | 91 | 141,097 | 61 | 100,225 | 83 | 184,086 |
| Denmark | 1 | 963 | 2 | 2,213 | - | 1,194 | - | - | - | - |
| France | 283 | 329,349 | 224 | 306,722 | 236 | 368,003 | 195 | 288,364 | 186 | 271,651 |
| Germany | 19 | 21,605 | 18 | 19,437 | 15 | 17,764 | 15 | 18,719 | 13 | 16,284 |
| Holland | 25 | 30,364 | 17 | 23,037 | 13 | 15,558 | 15 | 20,456 | 19 | 28,985 |
| - Italy | 46 | 64,984 | 36 | 52,979 | 22 | 29,918 | 34 | 54,599 | 39 | 65,857 |
| 'Norway | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1,977 | - | - | -- | - |
| Portugal | 2 | 827 | - | - | 1 | 474 | 1 | 474 |  | - |
| Russia | - | - | -- | - | 1 | 1,081 | 1 | 1,014 | 2 | 2,124 |
| Spain - - | 3 | 3,256 | 2 | 2,018 | 8 | 15,883 | 6 | 13,418 | g | 12,678 |
| Africa, Mozambique | 20 | 3,385 | 28 | 7,118 | 30 | 6,221 | 33 | 9,759 | 27 | 7,742 |
| Eastera $\{$ Zanzibar - | 74 | 26,078 | 65 | 24,188 | 66 | 30,657 | 76 | 35,652 | 69 | 24,677 |
| Coast Other ports | 11 | 936 | 7 | 1,215 | 8 | 1,989 | 12 | 1,263 | 12 | 1,241 |
| 1. Egypt (local trade) | 112 | 131,713 | 105 | 130,400 | 168 | 217,445 | 117 | 162,178 | 168 | 219,188 |
| Reunion - | 42 | 21,085 | 45 | 22,846 | 39 | 18,831 | 33 | 17,614 | 29 | 14,890 |
| * United States | 88 | 97,289 | 100 | 127,851 | 87 | 119,512 | 104 | 146,340 | 70 | 104,881 |
| $\text { America }\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { South and } \\ \text { Central }-\} \end{array}\right\}$ | 22 | 10,890 | 30 | 16,336 | 31 | 23,730 | 18 | 18,274 | 24 | 16,210 |
| Arabian Gulf. - | 234 | 67,408 | 251 | 61,439 | 215 | 53,808 | 209 | 53,525 | 230 | 62,988 |
| Persian Guifi - | 184 | 55,949 | 160 | 58,902 | 166 | 61,931 | 148 | 62,554 | 128 | 55,769 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Mekran and Son:it } \\ \text { miani } \end{gathered}$ | 175 | 8,792 | 202 | 12,481 | 190 | 9,126 | 181 | 8,893 | 212 | 11,364 |
| Maldiveg, -at | 44 | 4,968 | 45 | 4,356 | 53 | 6,304 | 34 | 8,956 | 43 | 4,808 |
| China (Treaty Ports) | 35 | 59,706 | 28 | 54,892 | 25 | 51,570 | 26 | 53,006 | 34 | 61,708 |
| Java | 6 | 6,616 | 12 | 6,051 | 5 | 7,651 | 1 | 740 |  | $\rightarrow$ |
| Siam | 25 | 2,601 | 30 | 2,454 | 19 | 1,574 | 18 | 1,569 | 21 | 1,142 |
| Sumatra | 13 | 5,231 | 3 | 91\% | 6 | 2,249 | 2 | 469 | 17 | 9,199 |
| Other Countries | 122 | 56,635 | 88 | 15,602 | 61 | 23,083 | 86 | 112,250 | 80 | 26,791 |
| Total | 1,701 | 1,172,476 | 1,607 | 1,110,842 | 1,606 | 1,305.774 | 1,469 | 1,170,794 | 1,538 | 1,215,608 |
| Gramd Total - | 6,282 | 3,736,638 | 5,851 | 3,533,006 | - 5,850 | 3,618,298 | 5,188 | 3,358,761 | 5,309 | 3,653,202 |

No. 31.
Number and Tonsige of all Vessels, Sailing and Steam, distinguishing their Nationalities, and including thcir repeaped Voyages, Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast, at Ports in British-India, from and to Foreign Countries. .


A 24861.

No. 32.
Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Sailing and Steam, Entered and Cleared at Ports in British India, (distinguishing those with Cargoes from those in Ballast,) and from and to British Possessions and Foreign Countries.


YEARS 1881-82 то 1885-86.
SHIPPING AND TONNAGE.
No. 33.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing Saiting and Steam, built at the different Ports in British India.


No. 34.
Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing Satling and Steam, first registered at the different Ports in British India.

| VESSELS Registered. | S ENDED 318T MARCH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  1882. <br>   <br> Vessels. Tons. |  | 1883. <br> Tons |  | 1884. |  | 1885. |  | 1886. |  |
|  |  |  | Vksberc. | Tons. | Vebsbls. | Tons. | Vebsels. | Toms. |
| Sailina Vegsers Stramers <br> Total | 93 | 4,164 2,305 |  |  | 112 | 7,617 <br> 161 | $\begin{array}{r}154 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,816 940 | 166 6 | 9,178 158 | 161 | 6,947 766 |
|  | 99 | 6,469 | 115 | 7,778 | 158 | 8,756 | 172 | 9,336 | 165 | 7,713 |
| REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO ACTS. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under the Engelse Merchant - Shipping Act: <br> Sailing Vessels Steamers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,105 | 4 | 1,984 |
|  | 3 1 | 2,197 | 1 | 3,545 <br> 109 | 5 2 | 899 | 5 | ${ }_{117}$ | 1 | 710 |
| Total <br> Under the Indian Merchant Shipping Aot: Sailing Vessels Steancers | 4 | 2,774 | 5 | 3,654 | 7 | 1,504 | 10 | 2,222 | 5 | 2,094 |
|  | 90 5 | 3,587 108 | 108 2 | 4,072 52 | 149 2 | 7,205 47 | 161 | $\begin{array}{r}7,073 \\ 41 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 157 3 | $\begin{array}{r}4,963 \\ \hline 56 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| $\begin{array}{cc} \text { Total } & - \\ \text { Grand Totas } \end{array}$ | 95 | 3,695 | 110 | 4,124 | 151 | 7,252 | 162 | 7,114 | 160 | 8,019 |
|  | 99 | 6,469 | 115 | 7,778 | 158 | 8,756 | 172 | 9,836 | 165 | 7,718 |
| ACCORDING TO CLASSIFICATION OF TONNAGE. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Sailing Vesmels: <br> 10 to 100 tons 100 to 300 , Above 300 " | 86 7 1 | 5,004 <br> 986 <br> $\mathbf{3 7 1}$ | 103 5 .4 | $\mathbf{3 , 1 7 5}$ <br> $\mathbf{8 4 2}$ <br> 3,600 | 132 21 1 | 4,415 $\mathbf{2 , 9 6 4}$ $\mathbf{4 3 7}$ | 159 9 4 | $\mathbf{5 , 2 5 9}$ $\mathbf{1 , 4 8 8}$ $\mathbf{2 , 4 3 1}$ | $\begin{array}{r}146 \\ \hline 8 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 4,113 1,227 1,607 |
|  | 94 | 6,361 | 112 | 7,617 | 154 | 7,816 | 166 | 9,178 | 161 | 8,947 |
|  | $-{ }^{5}$ | $\stackrel{108}{-}$ | 2 1 | $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 109 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2 1 1 | $\begin{array}{r}47 \\ \hline 207 \\ 686 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $-{ }^{6}$ | $\underline{158}$ | $-\quad 18$ | 86 -710 |
|  | 5 | 108 | 3 | 161 | 4 | 940 | 6 | 158 | 4 | 766 |
|  | 259 27 8 | 7,849 4,552 4.735 | 105 6 4 | $\mathbf{3 , 2 2 7}$ <br> 951 <br> 3,600 | 134 22 2 | 4,462 $\mathbf{3 , 1 7 1}$ 1,123 | 159 9 4 | 5,417 1,488 $\mathbf{2 , 4 3 1}$ | - $\begin{array}{r} \\ 149 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8\end{array}$ | 4,169 1,227 2,317 |
|  | 294 | 6,469 | 115 | 7,778 | 158 | 8,756 | 172 | 9,336 | 165 | 7,718 |
| IN EACH PRESIDENCY OR PROVINCE OF BRITISH INDIA. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15 7 21 42 48 | 903 589 $\mathbf{5 8 9}$ $\mathbf{1 , 0 9 1}$ $\mathbf{1 , 3 4 0}$ $\mathbf{2 4 1}$ | 5 8 28 68 68 9 | [ $\begin{array}{r}2,968 \\ 1,000 \\ 1,576 \\ 1,717 \\ 356\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}5 \\ 5 \\ 44 \\ 93 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2 207 541 3,118 3,471 467 | 12 4 18 129 3 | $\begin{array}{r}2,207 \\ 508 \\ 1,488 \\ 4,725 \\ \hline 250\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 6 \\ 87 \\ 107 \\ 4\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,607 \\ \begin{array}{r}755 \\ 1,361 \\ 3,094 \\ \mathbf{3}, 130\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Total <br> Steamers: <br> Bengal <br> British Burma Madras Bombay $\qquad$ Sindh - <br> Total <br> Grand Total | 93 | 4,164 | 112 | 7,617 | 154 | 7,816 | 166 | 9,178 | 161 | 6,947 |
|  | $\cdots{ }^{7} 1$ | $\underset{108}{2,197}$ | - | 二 | 1 -1 -2 | 686 207 -47 -4 | -4 -2 | ${ }_{-105}{ }_{-}$ | $)^{*} \square_{8}^{1}$ | $\underline{-}^{710}$ |
|  | 6 | 2,305 | 3 | 161 | 4 | 940 | 6 | 158 | 4 | 766 |
|  | 99 | 6,469 | 115 | 7,778 | 158 | 8,756 | 172 | 9,336 | 165 | 7,713 |

Statistics and Commerce
Department, India Office, Ist January 1887.

CHAS. C. PṚINSEP,
Statistical Reporter.

## STATEMENT

of the

# Trade of British India 

WITH

# British Possessions and Foreign Countries 

for the five fearg

1881-82 то 1885-86.



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, bY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, printers to the queen's most excerdent majesty.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, e.C., and

32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
adam and Charles black, North Bfidge, Edindugh; or HODGES, FigGis, \& Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dlblin.
1887.

# STATEMENT <br> Trade of British India <br> WITH <br> <br> British Possessions and Foreign <br> <br> British Possessions and Foreign Countries 

 Countries}

FORTHE FIVEYEARS

1882-83 то 1886-87.


LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, frinters to the queen's most excellent majesty,

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from eyre and Spotyiswoode, East Harding Street, Fleet Street, E.C., and

32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
adam and Charles black, 6, North Eridge, Edinburgh; or hodges, fiGGis, di Co., 104, Grafton Street, Dlblin.
1888.
[C.-5266.] Price 1s. $2 d$.

## STATEMENT

of the

## Trade of British India WITH

# British Possessions and forerign Countries 

FOR THE FIVE YEARS

## 1882-83 то 1886-87.




LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
printers to the queen's most excellent majesty.
And to be purchased. either directly or through any Bookseller, from EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding Strket, Flebt Stbret, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.; or
adam and CHARLES BLACK, 6, North Bridge, Edinburgi; or hodges, figgis, \& Co., 104, Grapton Strert, Dublin.

## CONTENTS.



[^15]
## STATEMENT

## 07 tig

## TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA

For 1886-87.

## INTRODUCTION.*

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

The following is a general statement of the total foreign sea-borne trade of British General India for a period of five years:-

|  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. |
| Yrivate Imports : Merchandise Treasure |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 50,003,041 | 52,703,891 | 53,149,311 | 51,811,536 | 58,661,462 |
|  | 13,453,157 | 12,877,963 | 13,878,848 | 15,477,801 | 11,053,319 |
|  | 63,456,198 | 65,581,854 | 67,028,159 | 67,289,337 | 69,714,781 |
| Private Exports : Merchandise Treasure |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 83,400,865 | 88,121,296 | 83,200,528 | 83,827,840 | 88,428,660 |
|  | 980,859 | 981,572 | 1,887,330 | 1,087,838 | 1,684,511 |
|  | 84,381,724 | 89,102,868 | 85,087,858 | 84,915,678 | 90,113,171 |
| Government Transactions: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,092,670 |  |  |  |  |
| Imports \{ Treasure - - | 0 | 0 | -9,350 | 0 | $0$ |
| Exports $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Stores } \\ \text { Treasure }\end{array}\right.$ | 84,258 | 54,794 | 54,764 | 53,424 | 41,457 |
|  | 61,200 | 28,735 | 83,300 | 20,400 | 36,005 |
|  | 2,238,128 | 2,658,986 | 2,701,175 | 3,918,153 | 3,193,351 |
| Total Tradé - | 150,076,050 | 157,343,708 | 154,817,192 | 156,123,168 | 163,021,303 |
| Excess Exports of Merchandise (including Government Stores) | 31,389,412 | 32,896,742 | 27,552,220 | 28,225,399 | 26,692,766 |
| Excess Imports of Treasure - | 12,411,098 | 11,867,656 | 11,917,568 | 14,369,563 | 9,339,803 |
| Net Excess Exports of Total Trade - | 18,978,314 | 21,029,086 | 15,63 4,652 | 13,855,836 | 17,359,963 |

Imports of merchandise were thus very greatly in excess of any preceding years; and the same was true of the exports except in regard to those of 1883-84, which rose nearly to the same level.

[^16]As compared with the year immediately preceding, the imports of private merchandise were higher by Rx. $6,849,926$, or $13 \cdot 2$ per cent. ; and the exports by Rx. 4,600,820, or $5 \cdot 48$ per cent.

Two-thirds of the increase in imported merchandise are due to a sudden and temporary activity in cotton manufactures; and in the export trade, raw cotton and cotton goods account for three-fourths of the whole increase.

Government Government stores were imported to a less extent than in 1885-86. The largest stores. part of this decline was in railway material, an item which forms more than one-third of the whole imports effected by the State. The import of beer has also fallen away to a: insignificant figure, the beer of the country having superseded it in most parts of the country where troops are stationed. It may now confidently be expected that in a few more years the Government will no longer import beer for the consumption of the soldier. Last year no quinine at all was imported by Government. Here also no doubt the manufacture of the country has superseded the imported article. But in respect of other stores it cannot be said that local manufacture has developed to any considerable degree.

Treasure. The net imports of the precious metals during the past five years are shown in tho following table:-


By bringing together the statistics for 28 years, the central period of the series being that in which the relative values of silver and gold became seriously disordered, Mr. O'Conor shows (1) that the average imports of gold are far less during the second than the first portion of the series, and (2) that the anticipations at one time so generally entertained that India had a practically unlimited capacity to absorb the redundant silver of other countries has not been verified by the facts. The following are the aggregate net imports:-

| - | Tens of Rapees. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 1859-60 \\ \text { to } \\ 1878-73 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1873-74 \\ \text { to } \\ 1886-87 . \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Gold } & - & - & - \\ \text { Silver - } & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72,606,223 \\ 117,224,224 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,830,613 \\ & 91,581,118 \end{aligned}$ |  |

It is evident, he says, that the increased supplies of money required for the increasing needs of the country have been met from internal sources of supply, and the only inference that can be drawn from the facts is that old hoards have diminished, metal having been' taken from them for circulation as coin, and that new hoards are neither quite so large nor quite so common as they used to be,-in fact, that the practice of hoarding is gradually though slowly falling into disuse, and that the silver imported into India goes every year more largely into circulation. India is no longer such an abyss as it was in former days for the absorption of silver and for its withdrawal from currency.

The table* given below compares, in the case of selected articles of importance, the results of the private trade of 1886-87 with those of 1885-86 (the exports being only those of Indian produce and manufacture) :-


[^17]|  | 1886-87. |  | More or less than in 1885-86. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Exports. |  |  |  |  |
| Food and Drink. | Cwt. | Rx. | Cwt. | Rx. |
| Rice (husked) - | 26,460,500 | 8,764,809 | - 1,353,344 | -402,380 |
| Wheat - . | 22,263,320 | 8,625,864 | + 1,202,801 | +623,514 |
|  | Lbs. |  |  |  |
| Tea | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 78,702,857 } \\ & \text { Cwt. } \end{aligned}$ | 4,727,992 | ${ }_{+}^{\text {9,918,608 }}$ | +421,858 |
| Coffee | 370.458 | 1,502,251 | - 569 | +153,856 |
|  | Lbs. ${ }_{\text {31,218,151 }}$ |  |  |  |
| Spices | 31,218,151 | 612,188 | + ${ }_{\text {7,386,796 }}^{\text {Cwt. }}$ | +125,914 |
| Sugar | 986,406 | 504,803 | - 181,134 | - 20,609 |
| Raw and Unmanufactured. | Cwt. |  | Cwt. |  |
| Cotton - | 5,432,648 | 13,468,429 | + 1,242,930 | +2,691,225 |
| Wool - - - | Lbs. | 899,552 | Lbs. $+\quad 59,880$ |  |
| Silk (including cocoons) | 1,583,924 | 484,339 | $+\quad 145,157$ | +152,089 |
| Sik (incluaing cocoons) | Cwt. |  | Cwt. |  |
| Seeds | 15,866,604 | 9,198,560 | - 1,413,543 | -749,790 |
| Jute - - | 8,306,708 | 4,869,815 | + 524,273 | +514,453 |
| Hides and skins (raw) | 752,834 | 2,811,291 | - 79,185 | -181,106 |
| Saltpetre - | 397,572 | 376,091 | - 4,602 | + 5,891 |
| Manufactured and partly Manufactured. | Lbs. |  | Lbs. |  |
| Cotton twist and yarn | 91,804,244 | 3,336,861 | +13,562,473 | +581,609 |
| „ piece goods, grey, white, and coloured | $\underset{\mathbf{Y 3 , 3 6 0 , 3 8 3}}{ }$ |  | Yds. $+\quad 1832,759$ |  |
| Jute manufactures grey, white, and coloured | 53,360,383 | 1,151,858 | + 1,832,759 | $+68,282$ $+21,050$ |
| Silk piece goods (including goods mixed with other materials). | 3,350,489 | 1314,686 | - 524,450 | + 12,980 |
| Wool manufactures - - | - | 85,932 | - | + 5,184 |
|  | Cwt. |  | Cwt. |  |
| Opium | 131,630 | 11,077,669 | + 10,635 | +342,151 |
| Indigo - - - | 138,396 | 3,691,677 | + 5,901 | - 91,483 |
| Hides and skins (dressed or tanned) | 238,955 | 2,337,926 | - 35,611 | - 4,279 |
| Oils (all sorts) - - | $-$ | 458,812 | $\cdots$ | + 63,249 |
| Tobacco - | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lbs. } \\ & \text { 10,336,039 } \end{aligned}$ | 119,558 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lbs. } \\ & -\quad 852,738 \end{aligned}$ | - 5,288 |

The increases and decreases will now be arranged in order of value, and compared with those of the previous year:-

Imports.


Exports. .


Sugar.-The great increase in the imports was due, not to any really increased Imports. demand in India, but to the absolute necessity to planters in Mauritius, Java, the Straits, and all other sugar-growing localities, of obtaining a market at any price for the produce. It is difficult for growers of cane sugar to find a market in Europe, where beet sugar has been increasing yearly under the stimulus of bounties. It is probable, however, that this system is now doomed in consequence of the recent unanimous vote of the delegates to the International Conference on Sugar Bounties.

Liquors.-The Indian breweries have been doing very well for some time past, and their operations have been extended to various places outside the Himalayan range, to which they were formerly confined. At the same time the importation of malt liquor does not seem to have been affected by the competition of Indian beer, as far as consumption by the non-military population is concerned, although there has been a great extension of brewing in India, as much as 4,318,000 gallons having been brewed in 1886. The trade which supplies the general population was much larger than in any previous year. The bulk of the beer comes from England, but it is not all English, Austrian and German beer being almost as commonly met with in India as English.

There was an increase also in spirits, but part of this is believed to have been due to anticipations of an increase in the import duty. Whisky continues to hold the field against brandy. Much of the brandy imported is a very cheap common spirit, much cheaper than any whisky brought to the country.

In imports of wine there is a decided tendency towards retrogression. AngloIndians generally cannot afford to pay a good price for wine, and are gradually giving it up aitogetiner, excepi so fiar as they are bound by customary obligations.

Provisions.-These include canned meats, fish, vegetables and fruits, jams, jellies, pickles and sauces, bacon, cheese, butter, flour, salted fish, ghee, dates, and a variety of other articles.

The value of dates would have been larger but that drought prevailed in the regions whence they are imported, and the importations were smaller than usual.

It is worth notice that the trade in ghee has expanded from less than half a million to nearly two million lbs. in five years. This article is imported into Bombay and Sind from the Mekran coast and the Persian Gulf, although there is enough in other parts of India to supply all the needs of the Western Presidency, As with sugar and ghee, so with various other articles, the wants of one part of India might be supplied from other parts, but foreign countries are resorted to, because railway taryfis arie still so high as to be practically prohibitory for certain classes of gooje which, ws railway authorities suppose, can well afford a high rate. The railways haye not done al, that paight be done when they reduce rates on wheat, oil seeds, or cotton For export.
_3: $52+98$.

Of salted fish 12 million lbs. were imported, of which 7 million lbs. were sent into Bombay and Sind, and most of the rest into Burma, being imported thence from the Straits. If ever there was an unnecessary. importation this is one, for India possesses every requisite for supplying , all the salted fish wanted by the country more cheaply than it can be imported from abroad.
Another such is flour, of which more than $2 \frac{1}{8}$ million lbs. were imported, This is brought in about equal quantities into Burma and Bengal,-into the former from the Straits, and into the latter from various countries, prominent among which are England, Austria, Australia, and China. That Bengal, which exports wheat largely to Europe, should import flour thence is remarkable. While Bengal continues to import flour in large quantities, Bombay has commenced the manufacture of this article, and has already developed an important export trade in it.

Salt.-This trade showed a considerable advance on that of previous years; about three-fourths of the quantity came from England. The only noticeable feature of the year was an import of 2,325 tons from $\Delta$ den, where an Italian company has commenced extensive salt works under agreement with the Government.
Tea.-Imports reached much the highest point yet attained, viz., 4,214,342 lbs. The trade has more than doubled during the last few years. Nearly the whole came from China, direct or via the Straits. Of the total quantity, $1,854,000$ lbs. were re-exported by sea, leaving 2,360,000 lbs. for consumption in India and for transit across the frontier into Afghanistan. The re-exports by sea were almost all up the Persian Gulf, the tea being distributed through Persia and Central Asia.

Silk.-Raw silk was imported to the extent of close on $1 \frac{8}{4}$ million Ibs., chiefly for use in weaving in Bombay.

Of silk manufactures a large proportion comes from China. The value of piece goods (including goods of silk mixed with other materials) imported from that country in 1886-87 was about Rx. 406,500; those from Ergland were valued at about Rx. 544,000; and those from France at Rx. 315,000. Most of the imports are landed in Bombay and Burma, the people in those provinces indulging in silk attire much more largely and commonly than in any other.

Cotton.-Under the head of cotton piece goods the trade increased by nearly 24 per cent.; the recorded value also increased by a little over 23 per cent., but as the prices of cotton goods had fallen very largely in India, the valuations rendered to the Customs must have been excessive. This great advance was due to abnormal causes. The Lancashire spinners were eager to reduce their accumulating stock, while in India stocks had run low and needed replenishment. And it was also a year that Hindu astrologers decided was an auspicious one for marriages. The markets were in consequence glutted, and during the current year the trade has returned to its former depression.
The following is quoted from the report for $1886-87$ of the Officiating Collector of Customs at Calcutta (Mr. Samuells):-
"One feature in connexion with the trade in cotton goods which is worthy of notice is the increase of direct importations by native houses of business. A number of years ago, with a few exceptions, the whole of the cotton piece-goods trade was in the hands of European firms only; but of recent years there has sprung up a direct trade between Manchester and Calcutta, and a large amount of business is now carried on in this way. There is no doubt that natives can work their business in Calcutta more cheaply than Europeans can, and from this it might be supposed that ultigfately a very large proportion of the trade would fall into native hands. But I do not think this will be the case, as there are disadvantages connected with this system. They are far away from their suppliers, and when disputes arise, as they generally do, especially in a bad and unprofitable market, there must be difficulties in settling them. Then they have not the same choice of selection of goods as a firm having a house in the place where the goods are produced; and agents, however trustworthy, cannot be expected to look after the interests of their constituents as a merchant will look after his own. The movement, however, is noticeable, and it will be interesting to see if it is capable of further development.'

[^18]the average of previous imports. The fall in price of copper-a fall amounting to between $40^{\circ}$ and 50 per cent. during the last four:or five years-must have operated as a stimulus to the trade, and the good harvests in India have enabled the people to indulge in the luxury of copper vessels to an unusual extent. Some of the copper has been put to the curious use of being cast in small lumps, sold to people at the rate of 80 to the rupee, and circulated widely as currency in place of the Government pice, of which 64 go to the rupee.
Iron has also fallen from 174,658 tons to 164,000 tons, the imports being but little larger than they were five years ago. The decrease is chiefly in bars, pipes, and tubes.

Lead increased a good deal, and must do so with the increase of the tea industry, more than half the imports being lead sheets for tea chests. The whole trade, however, is relatively unimportant, the imports of the year being only 4,764 tons.
In steel there was a large increase, the imports amounting to 17,465 tons, about half of which consists of hoops for bales of cotton, \&c. sent out of India.
Machinery and Mill-worl.-TThere was a considerable recovery from the low point to which imports fell in 1885-86, owing to increase of activity in extending cotton mills and starting new mills.

Oils.-Imports of mineral oil attained much the highest level ever reached. They included $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million gallons of kerosine from Batoum; this is possibly the first indication of an active competition with American oil.

Mr. Samuells makes in his report the following remarks under this head:-
"The cost of petroleum is now being lowered by a change in the method of conveying the oil. Instead of the costly method of shipment in barrels, involving much handling, the system of pumping the oil into tank steamers, and then pumping it out at the port of destination, has been largely introduced, and it is probable that at no very distant date this practice will be generally adopted. On the Continent. of Europe this system is still further developed, for the oil is pumped out of the tanks on board the steamers at the port of destination into railway tank waggons, and then sent by railway to any place where it may be required. This causes a great saving in handling, freight and other charges, besides being very much more expeditious than the old practice of shipment in barrels. If this tank system were introduced into India, a still further reduction in the price would probably result, but at present the facilities for this are not forthcoming. As all petroleum is now required to be discharged at Budge-Budge, an extension of the Akra Railway to that place would render the tank system capable of adoption in India at large centres, whence it would be distributed in tins as at present to places remote from the rail."

Dyes, fr.-Aniline dyes again show a very large augmentation. The use of these dyes on Indian fabrics is much to be regretted, but Indian weavers and dyers will not apparently find out their mistake until the reputation of their goods is utterly lost. In saffron also there was some increase. This article is imported of different qualities. True saffron of the purest quality is used by Hindus for offerings in worship, as well as for the flavouring and colouring of food. Inferior saffron and what is called false saffron are also used for the colouring of food and confectionery.

Rice.-The exports, after a considerable riss in 1885-86, again fell off, as will be seen from the following figures, which include only rice not in the husk :-

The rice trade has increased in 15 years (since 1872-73) by a. little over 15 per cent. only, or about 1 per cent. annually, and all this increase occurred ip to 1880-81. Since thet year there has been no increase whatever. The reasons for the stagnation of the trade are speculation and the fall of prices in Europe. The latter circumstance
has led to the use even of wheat in the manufacture of starch, while for distillation all the inferior grains and potatoes are able to compete with rice.

English rice millers Gave drawn attention to the effect on their business of the increase of the rice milling industry in Burma. The duty being the same on "cargo" and on" "white" rice, there is naturally a strong inducement to clean the rice before shipment.

Of the total quantity of husked rice exported, the portion which went from Burma was $18,215,871$ cwt., or 910,794 tons; and the latter quantity was thus divided among the different sorts:-

|  | Tons. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cargo | 606,715 |
| White | 263,998 |
| White (broken) | 37,119 |
| Other sorts - | 2,962 |

While the exports from Burma fell off in quantity by $868,358 \mathrm{cwt}$., the value was higher than in 1885-86 by Rx. 40,522 . Exports from Bengal declined in quantity by $424,369 \mathrm{cwt}$., and in value by Rx. 354,788.

Wheat.-The quantity, though not the value, of wheat exports surpassed that of any former year. The figures are given below for a series of years :-


This advance is not an indication that Indian is displacing American wheat in the English market. The quantity exported to England was nearly 20 per cent. less than in 1885-86, and there would have been an actual retrogression in the total exports had not an increased demand from Italy of about four million cwt. turned the scale.
This development of trade was not at the expense of the United States, but of Russia, from which Italy has hitherto drawn regular supplies which were not forthcoming last year, the exports of cereals from Russia in 1886 having fallen off by 21 per cent. in consequence of bad harvests. Whether the demand will continue on this scale is problematical, though undoubtedly the hard wheats of India are in favour in Italy for the manufacture of maccaroni and other pates alimentaires which are such a large industry in that country, and it is stated by British consular authorities in Italy that Indian wheats can be delivered at such a low price in Italian ports as to render wheat-growing in that country unprofitable.

4
1884,
The imports of wheat and wheatmeal and flour into the United Kingdom in 1884, 1885, and 1886, were as follows :-


And the proportions supplied by each of these countries is given in the following table, from which it"would seem that, though the proportion furnished by India has
increased by 5 per cent. in three years, this increase has been at the xpense of Russia, Egypt, and Australia, not of the United States and Canada :-

| United States and Canada |  | 56.9\% |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australasia - | - | $7.8 \%$ | 6.8\% | $1.2 \%$ |
| Russia |  | $8.6 \%$ | 15.5\% | $5.9 \%$ |
| Egypt | - | $1.6 \%$ | $0.1 \%$ | Nil. ${ }^{\circ}$ |
| India | - | 12.8\% | 15.7\% | $17.7 \%$ |

The trade in flour has thriven well. Starting from small, beginnings it has already risen in a few years to comparatively large dimensions, as the following figures show:-


A great development has been given to this industry by the successful working of steam flour mills in Bombay. Not only is there a considerable local demand, but largely increasing quantities are being exported, and it may be said that a new and what will prove an important export trade has been created. As yet none is sent to Europe; the bulk of the demand is from Aden and Arabia, Persia, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits, Zanzibar, and Natal.

Tea.-Exports amounted to $78,702,857$ lbs., an increase of nearly 10 million libs. on those of 1885-86. England still remains the great market for Indian tea; in 1886487 it took $76,600,514$ lbs., or over 97 per cent. of the whole. There is a consumption in the country of between eight and nine million lbs. by the troops, and perhaps two or three million lbs. by the civil population.

The imports into England during the last four calendar years from India and China respectively were :-


The Calcutta Customs report contains the following remarks :-
"The year 1885-86 was a fairly good one for tea proprietors. Prices were higher than in the previous year, although the production was larger. The past year has been almost the reverse of this. The enormous increase in the out-turn, nearly 10 millions of lbs., has been too much for the market to carry off at profitable rates to growers, and the results have been most unfortunate. Prices have been lower than ever known before, and losses in many cases must have been suffered. Dividends have certainly been paid by some gardens, but they were much smaller than in the previous year, and most companies have made no return to shareholders. Thév is no doubt that tea proprietors must be prepared to face the probability of a continued low range of prices. The production is rapidly increasing owing to the new gardens and extensions coming into bearing, and with the low prices of last year it appears hopeless to expect higher prices during the current year with an ostimated increase in out-turn of $6 \frac{1}{9}$ millions of lbs. The competition from Ceylon is also becoming very formidable, especially for gardens in the Darjeeling district.;

Coffee.-The quantity exported was slightly smaller than in the previous year, but a rise of prices raised the value. There was great excitement and speculation over coffee during the year in the European and American markets, and prices rose largely iñ consequence of short crops in Brazil, but they have fallen again since.

Sugar.-The causes which Hiave of late years stimulated the import of sugar into India have restricted its' exports, namely, low prices, glutted markets, and the Continental protective system.

Cotton.-The trad in raw cotton showed considerable recovery from the preceding year, but was. still much below the level of five jears before, as will be seen by the following figures:-

| - | Cwt. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}1882-83 & & - & - & - \\ 1883-84 & - & - & - \\ 1884-85 & & - & - & - \\ 1885-86 & - & - & - \\ 1886-87 & & - & - & -\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{6 , 1 6 8 , 2 7 8} \\ & \mathbf{5 , 9 7 9 , 4 9 4} \\ & 5,066,057 \\ & \mathbf{4 , 1 8 9 , 7 1 8} \\ & \mathbf{5 , 4 3 2 , 6 4 8} \end{aligned}$ |  |

The exports are being gradually diverted from England, which formerly re-exported to the Continent about half the quantity imported, and are in greater measure going direct to the Continental ports. The principal European consumers of cotton are Italy, Austria, Belgium, and France. In Asia the only countries taking any large quantity are China and the Straits. A small quantity goes to Australia, chiefly, it is understood, to be mixed with wool.
Exports of cotton yarn continued to expand, as shown below :-


Out of the quantity exported last year $79 \frac{1}{4}$ million lbs. were sent to China, and $9 \cdot 37$ million lbs. to Japan, these two countries thus taking between 88 and 89 million lbs. The Bombay Millowners' Association says that 1886 proved " one of " the most prosperous years for spinning and weaving ever experienced since the " industry fairly took root in Bombay. A brisk local demand at remunerative prices " has generally prevailed for the yarns and cloths produced by the mills, and our " leading foreign markets, China and Japan, have also proved better customers than " in any previous year."

Referring to the view frequently expressed that this rapid increase of trade is due to the conditions of exchange, Mr. O'Conor considers the true reasons to be as follows. The cotton which the Bombay mills spin is grown, so to speak, at their doors, while the same cotton has to pay freight on a transport of seven thousand miles to England and back again as twist on its way to China. Labour is cheaper in India, and some other circumstances combine to permit of the cheaper production of twist (of the coarser kinds required for China) in Bombay than in Lancashire. But apart from these, it is manifest that the saving of freight on the raw material from Bombay to England, and on the manufactured twist from England back again as far as Bombay on the road to China, must largely tend to encourage Bombay in its competition with Lancashire. Until recently the heavy freights between Bombay and China tended greatly if not wholly to counteract the advantage derived by Bombay from this difference of distance, but shippers in Bombay have been enabled within the last year or two to greatly reduce freights. Up to April 1885 the freight to China was kept by a combination of steamer companies at what is called by the Millowners' Association the "prohibitive" rate of Rs. 15 a ton, and repeated efforts failed to produce a reduction lower than Rs. 12, until the Italian line stepped in and accepted freight at Rs. 8, and since then the average has been reduced to Rs. 5, or about half what shippers were prepared to pay in the first instance; and, as the Association says, " the reduced prices at which "Bombay manufacturers have been able to offer their production have developed a "demand for them altogether beyond the most sanguine expectations." The Port Trust charges on cotton tyarn and cloth, as well as on the coal and machinery required for the mills, were also largely reduced during the year.

The following table will show how rapid has been the progress of this industry :-
Cotton Mills in India, and Exports of Yarn and Piece Goods.


There are several more mills in course of erection or projected at various places in India, and by the end of the year there will probably be 150,000 more spindles at work than last year.

In other directions than China and Japan the millowners of Bombay are also pushing their trade, and it is satisfactory to find that they are fully alive to the opportunity for extension given by the large and as yet comparatively untouched market on the Eastern African coasts, having at length made arrangements for the establishment of an agency at Aden to obtain samples of the goods wanted and to furnish information of demand, consumption, prices, and so forth. Already several consignments have been made through this agency.

In a report by the British Consul at Mozambique special attention was called to the successful way in which Bombay cotton fabrics are displacing not only the once popular American shirtings, but also the products of the Lancashire looms. "The smaller cost of labour," he writes, "the proximity of the field of production " of the raw material, and perhaps a closer study of the wants and tastes of the " natives through agents who reside upon this coast and know thoroughly their " requirements, have enabled Bombay millowners to compete successfully with " those of Manchester." As an instance of this, he mentions a description of cloth called kaniki, which used invariably to be of English manufacture, though sent out to Bombay to be made up and dyed before distribution, but which is now manufactured as well as dyed in India. So also with American shirtings, which have almost disappeared before the far cheaper, although inferior, shirtings introduced from Bombay. With reference to this report the Economist observed: "It is, of course, in such backward communities that the Indian products are " most likely to gain a footing; still, the competition is not of a kind that our " manufacturers can afford to ignore."

Sill.-The exports consisted of 449,515 lbs. of raw reeled silk, $1,020,595 \mathrm{lbs}$. of chasam or waste, and $113,814 \mathrm{lbs}$. of cocoons. This gives an increase on the trade of the previous year in an article in which a revival was greatly needed. The quantity of raw (reeled) silk exported increased by no less than $25 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. - and the value by $48 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but as the decline of the trade in recent years has been far in excess of this recovery, it is not yet possible to say that the trade is prospering, though good prices were obtained last year, and it is said that the fashion is again to wear silks, so that consumption should increase. The trade, in fact, is still far below the level of former years, and such recovery as the figures indicate is, perhaps, to be attributed to a revolution in the character of the trade. Wild silks were exported in the form of reeled silk (in small quantity), chasam, and cocoons, to the extent of $443,140 \mathrm{lbs}$., being nearly 30 per cent. of the whole exports of raw, silk from India in those forms. A demand has sprung up for them in Europe, where, by means of new inventions in manufacture, they have been found capable of utilisation in manufacture in ways before unknown. It is possible that the trade may develop, but it
has to struggle against the 'difificulty that the worms which spin these silks have hitherto proted rebellious in the hands of man, and that their products must be sought in the forests. Not subject to control and to efforts for their propagation and development, and always open to attacks from natural enemies such as birds, ants, and rats, the production must be uncertain, while the crop must be sought at a constantly increasing expense over an immense area. It is not at all certain therefore that the trade possesses elements of permanence, and if the cost should rise in proportion to the demand, or the supply be irregular and uncertain, the export trade of India in silk must be regarded as doomed to slow extinction, for as matters stand the silk produced by the mulberry worm of Bengal has but little chance of success in the competition with the silk of Europe, China, and Japan.
Silk goods showed a decline in both quantity and value.
Secds.-The following were the exports for five years:-


The trade in the two most important kinds, linseed and rapeseed, fell seriously in 1886-87, owing to short crops. In til seed there was an advance. Mr. O'Conor considers it curious than cotton seed, of which thousands of tons are crushed in Europe every year for its oil (which is used as a substitute for olive oil), is as yet almost entirely neglected in India. Attention has been directed more than once, though, as yet, without effect, to the possibility of a large trade in this seed.

Jute. - Although there was a marked improvement, the trade in raw jute can hardly be regarded as a progressive one. The figures for five years were:-


An increasing quantity of jute is required for the Bengal mills every year, for the manufacture of the sacking wanted for grain and other articles of export, as well as for packing in the increasing internal trade, coastwise and by land; but making allowance for these requirements, the export of jute should increase from year to year if the trade were in good condition, unless the trade in manufactured jute is taking the place of the raw material. The latter, however, also makes but slow progress. The jute mills contained 134,293 spindles at the close of the year, being 2,553"more than at the end of 1885-86.

Hides and Skins.-The large annual export trade in these articles is not a matter for unqualified satisfaction, for there is no doubt that the death of a considerable number of the cattle whose skins are exported is unnecessary and avoidable, and a loss to the agricultural classes, which is far from compensated by the price of the skin. This large-trade is almost conined to Bengal, whence six-sevenths of the exports are made, the hides of all Northern India being sent to Calcutta for export. What becomes of the hides of Western, Central, and Southern India is not clear, unless it is assumed that in those parts the agricultural population are mainly Hindus who will not traffic in hides, while Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab have a large Mohammadan agricultural population who have no prejudices on the subject and make their profit accordingly.

Saltpetre.-A slight decline in the quantity exported, compared with the previous year, brought the export to the lowest level reached in the past five years. Prices, chowever, improved, owing probably to the demand in England as well as in India *for Jubilee freworks and the comparatively limited quantity available.

Opium.-There was an advance in both quantity and value, but the prices were $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than they were five years before. As Indian opium has to a material extent lost its character of a monopoly, having to compete with Chinese opium and with that of Persia and other countries, it appears to have followed the course of all other commodities in their relation to gold.
Indigo.-A, slight recovery in quantity was accompanied with a further decline of
alue. value.
It is stated that Indian indigo is likely to find a rival and competitor in Tonquin. The indigo grown there has, it is claimed, a better colour than Bengal indigo, and the soil is said to be admirably adapted to its growth, while the methods of cultivation and manufacture have greatly improved since the French occupation. It is possible that a serious competition may arise in Tonquin, but the French must refrain from charging any duty on exports if they wish to make the competition effective, and their proceedings in the matter of rice-the duty levied on which has recently been increased by 20 per cent.-hardly encourage the idea that they will refrain from taking an export duty on indigo. However, with the possibility of competition from Tonquin, and of an artificial substitute being some day thrown on the market at a price which will enable it to compete with Indian indigo, there is a prospect that prices of indigo may fall permanently to a low level.
Oils.-A larger demand for castor oil from Australia, and a greater value for cocoanut oil; brought about an improvement in this trade.

Chinchona Bark.-This trade has not developed to the extent which was at one time hoped, and indeed it has been somewhat a disappointment to those who invested in the business with expectation of large fortunes in the not distant future. The fall in prices and the competition of other countries have restricted the trade; but though its dimensions are still relatively small, it has been increasing, and last year was one of active business.


The export trade is almost confined to Madras, the bark produced in the Government chinchona plantations in Bengal being mainly manufactured in the country into an alkaloid largely used in hospitals and dispensaries in place of the more costly imported quinine.

The gross amounts realised as duties on imports from 1882-83 (from which year Customs duties were abolished on all except the undermentioned articles), and as duties on duties. exports, are embraced in the following statement:-


Under the tariff of 1882 , the duty on spirit was Rs. 4 per Imperial gallon, or six quart bottles, of the strength of London proof, to be increased in proportion as the strength exceeds London proof. While therefore there was provision for an increased levy on spirit, above proof, there was none for abatement on that below proof, and of this various commercial bodies have complained as unfair. The grievance would . probably not have arisen but for an abuse which had sprung up in the trade, and wasa
gradually extending, threatening injury to the revenue as well as to some importers. Spirit for human consumption appears to be as a rule of the strength of $15^{\circ}$ below proof; the spirit imported above proof has, until latterly, been only that intended ${ }^{\text {f }}$ for industrial or medical purposes. But a native importer of Bombay discovered that a profit could be made by importing spirit above proof, and afterwards diluting it to the potable standard. This secret in time got abroad, and the practice extended. Importers of spirit below proof, suitable for immediate consumption, were therefore placed at a disadvantage.
The question then demanding attention was, how this inequality was to be remedied. The question seemed to lie between two alternatives:-(1.) Should the existing rate of Rs. 4 be retained, but the standard to which it should apply be lowered to (say) $15^{\circ}$ below proof? or (2.) Should the existing standard be retained, and a pro rata abatement be allowed for spirit under proof? Objections to the first plan were,-

1. That it would only partially remedy the abuse brought to notice, as a great deal of spirit was diluted to strengths muck below $85^{\circ}$.
2. That the assessment on spirits imported for industrial and medical purposes would be considerably enhanced, such branches of legitimate business being thus taxed for the sake of the spirit merchants.

The second alternative was that which commended itself to the Government of India; only to avoid the loss of revenue which would obviously follow if the rate of daty remaingd unchanged, it was determined to raise the rate from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per gallon of London proof. This was done by an Act passed on 14th January 1887; and by the same Act the duty on perfumed spirits was raised to Rs. 7-8 per gallon.

By a notification issued on 19th January 1888, the duty on salt was raised, in Burma from three annas to one rupee, and in all other parts of India from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8, per maund.

Trade of different ports.

In order to exhibit usefully the comparative trade of the prinoipal ports, it will be advisable to add the coasting trade, which is accordingly done in the following table :-


The bulk of the trade with foreign countries and of the shipping coming from and leaving for foreign ports is concentrated at the above five ports, about 94 per cent. of
the whole trade being recorded at them, and 82 per cent, of the shipping. The coasting trade and shipping are much more widely distributed amongst the ports of India, these. five principal ports having only 64 per cent. of the former and between 34 and 35 per cent. of the latter.
The next table compares the trade of each of the five ports for two years:-


Bombay has always stood ahead of Calcutta in regard to imports of treasure and in the coasting trade, but up to 1883-84 Calcutta stood first in respect of foreign merchandise. In 1884-85, how'ever, she was supplanted by the rival port under every head. In the following jear Bombay receded from that pre-eminence under the head of exports of merchandise, but in 1886-87 again nearly recovered the lost ground.

The trade of Burma, in both imports and exports, has been much disturbed by the events which succeeded the annexation of Upper Burma in 1885, and by the disastrous condition of the rice trade resulting from speculation and the fall of prices in Europe.

- In the subjoined statement, exhibiting in order of importance the principal countries Trade with with which India trades, re-exports are included, but not Government transactions:-


Comparing the imports and exports of merchandise of last year with those of 1882-83, it appears that in that period of five years the trade with England has increased 6.96 per cent., the average annual increase being 1.39 per cent.; Austria 17 per cent. ; Belgium 75 per cent.; Holland 21.36 per cent.; France 10.88 per cent.; Italy 49 per cent.; and the United States only 3.29 per cent. In the same period the trade with China gives an increased value of only 2.56 per cent. ; Persia 6.96 per cent.; the Straits 9.73 per cent.; Ceylon 23.48 per cent.; while that with the Australian Colonies has actually fallen off by 41 per cent.

United Kingdom.-The trade with the United Kingdom will now be showp in a comparative form and for a series of years:-

| -- | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. |
| Imports from United Kingdom: | - |  |  |  |  |
| Merchandise - . | 40,365,926 | 42,925,184 | 42,197,870 | 41,658,962 | 46,769,519 |
| Treasure - | 5,783,707 | 6,786,377 | 8,180,744 | 8,277,479 | 5,902,018 |
| Total Imports | 46,149,633 | 49,711,561 | 50,378,614 | 49,936,441 | 52,671,537 |
| Exports to United Kingdom : <br> Merchandise | 35,429,872 | 36,969,068 | 33,610,078 | 34,292,443 | 34,298,160 |
| Treasure - | 190,612 | 14,965 | 129,685 | 410,293 | 738,708 |
| Total Exports | 35,620,484 | 36,984,033 | 33,739,763 | 34,702,736 | 35,036,868 |
| Total Trade | 81,770,117 | 86,695,594 | 84,118,377 | 84,639,177 | 87,708,405 |

Although the United Kingdom now possesses only about 55 per cent. of the whole trade of India, and the proportion apparently is gradually diminishing, yet in imports of merchandise into India this country bas almost a practical monopoly, being alone able to supply the bulk of the needs of India, which are cotton goods, metals, machinery, railway material, coal, woollen goods, hardware and cutlery, beer and spirits.
It is in the export trade that the tendency to trade direct with other countries instead of through England manifests itself. One chief reason for this is that ships leaving India fill their holds with bulky cargo, such as cotton, jute, seeds, wheat, rice, and this can conveniently be dropped at a continental port, the ship then going on to England to obtain a return cargo which is not obtainable at continental ports. Another cause for the diminishing proportion of the export trade which goes to England lies in the large expansion which has occurred quite recently in the exports to China aind Japan of Tridian twist and cottons.
China.-A table in the above form relating to the trade with China is appended :-


The imports from China are of a very mixed character, the staples being raw silk, silk piece goods, sugar, tea, copper, glassware, fireworks, camphor, cassia lignea, umbrellas, apparel, and what is known in the returns as "Chinese and Japanese ware," and to the public generally as "curios." There is also some keramic ware. The trade in raw silk is very large. This is mostly "waste" silk (what is called chasam in India), and silk produced by wild worms, in fact much the same sort of silk that is now being exported from Bengal to Europe. Among exports, opium of course takes the first place, and next Bombay twist.

France.-There was a marked expansion in the value of the trade with France, - imports of merchandise having risen from Rx. 624,080 to Rx. 803,515, and exports from Rx. $6,695,528$ to Rx. $7,723,015$. The development in inports was mainly under the heads of apparel, coloured cottons, saffron, copper, and silks.
The trade in cotton increased; and so did that in wheat in spite of the efforts made by the protectionists to keep it out and the heavy duty (equal to 2 s . the cwt.) levied on it. There was also a substantial increase in the exports of castor seed, linseed, and sesame; and in mowa or mowra seed (Bassia latifolia) a new trade has been created. Two or three years ago what seemed a promising trade in the export of the flowers of this tree commenced, but the French authorities on sanitary grounds forbade their importation, and the inventor of the process for producing liguor from the flowers which would be capable of consumption (suitably flavoured) by Europeans has not made anything out of the business. The seeds are now being exported for a different purpose, the extraction of oil, and as sanitary objections do not apply to them it may be hoped that there will be no administrative interference with the trade.

Italy.-Imports do not give any indications of progress; the articles are mainly of small importance. The great feature of the export trade was the sudden and vast expansion in the article of wheat. The exports under this head, as compared with previous years, were:-

| - | Cwt. | Rx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1882-83 | 176,063 | 72,780 |
| 1883-84 - - | 445,522 | 178,808 |
| 1884-85 - | 700,875 | 252,597 |
| 1885-86 - - - | 1,218,269 | 446,784 |
| 1886-87 - - | 5,212,305 | 2,078,109 |

Austria.-The regular employment in the trade with Bombay and Calcutta of the subsidised line of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steaners has largely developed the trade with that country. The imports in 1886-87 valued Rx. 723,864, against Rx. 451,885 in 1885-86, and Rx. 2,270,395 in 1882-83. Exports also increased as compared with the immediately preceding year by Rx. 625,307.

Belgium.-Tmports from this country also continued to increase. In 1882-83 they amounted in value to Rx. 78,434 , in 1885-86 to Rx. 266,742 , and in $1886-87$ to Rx. 295,253.

United States.-This trade can hardly be said to show any development, though there was a moderate increase in 1886-87. The development of the export trade has however latterly been encouraged by increased facilities in the way of direct communication, the stэamers of the lines that ply regularly between Calcutta and Liverpool and Glasgow being engaged for carrying cargo through to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, making transhipments at Liverpool and Glasgow.
Imports are practically confined to kerosine oil, which reached in the above year a quantity unattained before. The oil is used throughout the country, and has no doubt added immensely to the comfort of the peopler.

Persia.-The exports are for the most part of foreign goods, as shown below :-

$$
\begin{array}{llllll} 
& & & & \mathrm{Rx} . \\
\text { Indian } & - & - & - & - & 341,583 \\
\text { Foreign } & - & - & - & - & 1,018,322
\end{array}
$$

Three articles make up the great bulk of the re-exports: Manchester cottons, Mauritius and China sugar, and China and Java tea. Of this foreign tea as much as $1 \frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. were exported last year, while of Indian tea less that $200,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. were exported. These $200,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ are a great advance on the exports of previous years, and it may be hoped that, as some enterprising people have seen the markets which have before been pointed out to them, others will do so too.
The only orther exports of importance are indigo, rice, coffee, pepper, and woollen shawls. It was stated about a year ago that the Persians were substituting Manchester prints for their indigo-dyed shirts, and that consequently the imports of indigo from India might be expected to fall off. There is no indication of this decline so far in the returns, the export of indigo last year having been nearly double that of the year before, and much larger than in any of the five years, and it is stated
in the report of Colonel Ross on the trade of Southern Persia for 1886 that there was a material decline in the imports of Manchester prints.

Australia.-Trade with the Australasian•Colonies has been very disappointing. Great hopes were entertained of its development as a result of the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880, to which the Government of India contributed at considerable expense in the expectation of seeing a large extension of the trade between India and the Colonies. In fact, however, the' trade has receded. This disappointing result is to be attribated largely to the fiscal policy of the Colonies. They have nothing to send to India except their manufactures, for their raw products are not required there. Their system of heavy duties raises the cost of these manufactures to a much higher level than the cost of similar (and on the whole better), manufactures obtained from England. India has mainly only raw products and foodstuffs to send to the Colonies, but the same fiscal system protects the grower there and prevents India from sending goods to the Colonies. It is not possible that under such a system trade can progress with any rapidity. Yet under a rational system it is clear that there ought to be a trade between Australia and India as vigorous and proportionately as large as between England and India.

Shipping. The total number and tonnage of the shipping which entered and cleared at Indian ports from and to foreign countries, during the two last years were as follows :-

|  |  | Number. | Tons. | Average tonnage. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1885-86$ | - | - | 10,562 | $7,294,589$ | 69 i |
| $1886-87$ | - | - | 10,581 | $7,171,863$ | 678 |

While the number of vessels very slightly increased, the total tonnage fell off as well as the average tonnage, a remarkable circumstance, looking at the constant increase hitherto in the average tonnage capacity of vessels year after year.
The following figures relate to steamers only :-


Dividing the total shipping according to nationalities, the following results appear:-


An increase during the last two years in the number of Dutch vessels was due to the establishment of a line of mail steamers calling regularly between Madras ports and
the Straits. 'In 1886-87 there was an increase in German and a decrease in French vessels.

The registration of the trade which crosses the land frontier of British India Trans-fronis defective, but constant efforts are made to render it more complete and accurate. tier trade.

For the year under report, and in future, the largest portion of this trade, viz., that with Upper Burma, must be omitted, this country having now become British territory. On the other hand, the value of trade across the new frontier into SonthWestern China and the adjoining territory ought to be added, but it is unknown at present, no organised attempt having as yet been made to register it.
The following are the totals of the trans-fiontier trade, as far as it is registered, the
figures for Upper Burma being entered by the side of them :-


The country with which the largest trade exiṣts is Nepaul, and this stood as follows in the last two years:-


The trade with Cabul is principally important because to a great.extent it is really a transit trade to and from Central Asia. The imports rose from Rx. 235,903 to Rx. 262,041 ; and the exports from Rx. 536,746 to Rx. 636,349 . The latter figures
are all merchandise, chiefly cotton piece goods and tea. It is not known how much of the exports was intended for Central Asia, nor whether the Russian restrictive measures have been effective or not. They have most probably not been effective, for it is hardly likely that there can have been so large an increase in the demand for goods in Afghanistan.

Trade of 1887-88.

Monthly accounts of the trade of the current financial year have been received up to November 1887. The figures are subject to correction hereafter, but the following summary (in which re-exports are not included) will give an idea how far the results shown in 1886-87 have since been perpetuated or varied :-

|  |  | Comparison of 1886-87 with previous year. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Totals in } \\ 1887-88 \\ (8 \text { months }) . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Comparison } \\ \text { mith } \\ \text { correaponding } \\ \text { pernod of } \\ \text { 1886-87. } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imports of private nierchandise - Exports of ditto - | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Rx} . \\ +6,849,926 \\ +4,600,820 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rx. } \\ \mathbf{3 8 , 9 9 9 , 0 2 2} \\ \mathbf{5 5 , 5 5 1 , 8 3 0} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Rx} . \\ +\quad 561,458 \\ +\quad 306,916 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Imports: |  |  |  |
|  | Sugar malt | ( $+\quad 622,442$ $+\quad 53,416$ | $1,145,724$ 244,584 | 236,260 $+\quad 15,773$ |
|  | Liquors $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { malt }{ }^{\text {spirits }}{ }^{\text {c }} \text {, }\end{array}\right.$ | $+\quad 53,416$ $+\quad 102,906$ | 483,631 | $\begin{array}{r}+ \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | , wines, \&c. | 5,099 | 229,082 | + 21,953 |
|  | Provisions | - 12,407 | 968,526 | + -235,802 |
|  | Nalt | + 172,939 | 469,887 | - 26,951 |
|  | Spices | - 54,833 | 552,658 | + 127,677 |
|  | Tea | + 20,002 | 155,987 | - 18,452 |
|  | Coffee | + 11,469 | 64,816 | + 25,863 |
|  | Silk, raw | + 71,459 | 875,350 | + 321,456 |
|  | Cotton, raw - | - 60,112 | 76,449 | - 5,409 |
|  | " twist and yarn - | + 146,294 | 2,098,332 | + 2,808 |
|  | " piece grods, grey | +2,705,417 | 8,713,043 | - 949,402 |
|  | " \# white | +1,184,806 | 2,767,433 | - 440,310 |
|  | " coloured | + 868,891 | 3,410,445 | - 914,151 |
|  | Wool manufactures | + 137,003 | 1,213,771 | + 2,842 |
|  | Silk piece goods | + 269,516 | 1,084,791 | + 112,172 |
|  | Metals | - 77,962 | 3,100,669 | + 355,601 |
|  | Railway materials | - 582,940 | 1,413,449 | +600,466 |
|  | Machinery, \&c. | + 379,906 | 1,073,548 | + 242,842 |
|  | Coal, \&c. - | + 8,200 | 1,002,275 | + 235,381 |
|  | Oils, mineral | + 408,130 | 805,086 | + 41,372 |
|  | Tobsacco | + 28,288 | 69,963 | $+891$ |
|  | Exports: |  |  |  |
|  | Rice (husked) | - 402,380 | 4,454,401 | + 136,203 |
|  | Wheat <br> Tea | + 623,514 | 4,918,013 | +2,085,990 |
|  | Tea <br> Coffee | $+\quad 421,858$ $+\quad 153,856$ | 3,851,096 |  |
|  | Coffee Spices Sugar | $+\quad 153,856$ $+\quad 125,914$ | $\mathbf{5 4 3 , 6 0 4}$ $\mathbf{2 9 4 , 4 5 6}$ | - 183,306 |
|  | Sugar - | $+\quad 20,609$ $-\quad 1$ | 368,406 | - 69,855 |
|  | Cotton, raw | +2,691,225 | 9,240,357 | +1,517,314 |
|  | " twist and yarn - <br> " piece goods, grey, white, | + 581,609 | 2,793,581 | + 488,442 |
|  | and coloured | + 68,282 | 727,363 | + 137,755 |
|  | Wool, raw | $+\quad 27,231$ | 646,927 | + 22,252 |
|  | Silk, ramutactures - | $+\quad 5,184$ $+\quad 152,088$ | 76,876 $\mathbf{2 5} 5$ | $+\quad 19,574$ $+\quad 59$ |
|  | Silk, raw | $+152,088$ $+\quad 12,980$ | 245,519 270,224 | $+\quad 19,5927$ $+\quad 49,423$ |
|  | Seeds | - 789,980 | 270,224 $6,456,809$ | $\begin{array}{r}+\quad 49,423 \\ \hline-791,251\end{array}$ |
|  | Jute, raw " manufactures | a $+\quad 514,453$ $+\quad 21,050$ | 3,066,093 | $+781,251$ <br> $+\quad 78598$ |
|  | Hïdes and skins, raw | $+\quad 21,050$ $+\quad 181,106$ | $1,166,613$ $1,239,449$ | $+\quad 385,251$ <br> $-394,396$ |
|  | Solp \#ressed, \&c. | - 4,279 | 1,595,369 | + $\begin{array}{r}-\quad 49,537\end{array}$ |
|  | Saltpetre Opium | 5,891 $+\quad 342151$ | 211,186 | - 2,494 |
|  | Opium | + 342,151 | 6,777,556 | - 828,852 |
|  | Oils | $+\quad 91,483$ $+\quad 63,249$ | 595,588 | + 7,847 |
|  | Tobacco | $+\quad 63,249$ $+\quad 5,288$ | 308,772 87,807 | $+\quad 17,561$ $+\quad \mathbf{7 , 9 5 2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

INDEX OF ARTICLES.


# TABLES 

## RELATING TO

THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.
Note.-The Values throughout the following Tables represent Tens of Rupeen.

No. 1.
Value of the Total Tbade.


* 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.


No: 3.
Valce of Imports of Merchandise from Principal Countries into British India.


[^19]D 2

No. 4.
Valde of Exports of Indian Prodjce and Mandfactures to Principal Countries from British India.


[^20]No. 5.
Value of Exports of Foreign (including Britise and Colonlar) Merchandise to Principal Countries from British India.


D 3

No. 6.
Quantity* of Imports of Principal Articles into British India.


* 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. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Value of Animals, Living | 190,382 | 207,501 | 207,309. | 256,829 | 261,223 |
| II.-Articles of Food and Drink: <br> Coffee <br> Fruits and Vegetables: <br> Fruits: <br> Cocoannts - <br> Oth" Kernal or Copra <br> Vegetubles, fresh | 75,255 | 57,219 | 105,560 | 47,123 | 58,592 |
|  | 62,430 105,996 41,699 1,309 | 69,072 116,206 $\mathbf{3 6 , 8 6 7}$ 1,610 | 62,383 39,568 29,513 738 | $\begin{array}{r} 50,302 \\ 102,084 \\ 19,753 \\ 1,334 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,824 \\ 117,680 \\ 22,416 \\ 1,783 \end{array}$ |
|  | 211,434 | 222,755 | 132,202 | 173,473 | 201,653 |
| Grain and Pulse: <br> Gram - <br> Pulse <br> Rice in the husk Wheat not in the husk - <br> Other sorts | $\begin{array}{r}2,464 \\ 1,866 \\ 11 \\ 223 \\ \mathbf{7 , 3 6 9} \\ 5,612 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,307 \\ 1,853 \\ 381 \\ 204 \\ 23,577 \\ 3,860 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 919 \\ 1,969 \\ \bullet 676 \\ \bullet 1,862 \\ 5,729 \\ 8,780 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 506 \\ 1,946 \\ 122 \\ \mathbf{6 2 7} \\ 13,087 \\ 9,104 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 830 \\ 1,493 \\ 7 \\ 811 \\ 11,116 \\ 5,459 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | 87,545 | 81,182 | 19,985 | 25,392 | 19,716 |
| Hops - - - - | 42,983 | 30,453 | 30,494 | 38,418 | 32,712 |
| Liquors: <br> Ale, Beer, and Porter | 272,323 | 303,224 | 249,927 | 300,610 | 354,026 |
| Spirits: <br> Brandy Gin <br> Rum - <br> Whisky <br> Other sorts - | 345,128 66,480 15,216 1911006 57,189 | 328,669 52,292 15,005 2288429 57,703 | $\begin{array}{r} 272,096 \\ 37,483 \\ 22,597 \\ 234,298 \\ 63,158 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 280,463 \\ 49,878 \\ 17,890 \\ 259, \ldots 11 \\ 60,351 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 290,507 \\ 56,991 \\ 20,389 \\ \mathbf{3 0 3 , 7 5 8} \\ \mathbf{9 8 , 9 5 4} . \end{array}$ |
|  | 674,969 | 682,098 | 629,632 | 667,693 | 770,599 |
| Wines and Liqueurs: <br> Champagne <br> Claret <br> Port - <br> Sherry <br> Other sorts - | 130,760 93,480 45,420 48,110 66,800 | 142,366 86,969 48,388 49,785 73,780 | $\begin{array}{r} 104,275 \\ 81,351 \\ 43,962 \\ 42,435 \\ 61,047 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 103,361 \\ 7,571 \\ 50,283 \\ 40,939 \\ \mathbf{6 0 , 8 6 8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,557 \\ 69,600 \\ 49,614 \\ 41,711 \\ 64,579 \end{array}$ |
|  | 384,570 | 401,278 | 336,070 | 328,022 | 333,121 |
| Other sorts - | 2,752 | 2,917 | 2,292 | 2,172 | 2,027 |
| Total Liquors | 1,334,614 | 1,389,517 | 1,217,921 | 1,298,497 | 1,459,773 |
| Provisions: <br> Bacon and Hams <br> Biche de mer <br> Butter <br> Cheese <br> Fishmaws and Sharkfins <br> Flour <br> Fruits and $\overline{\text { Vegetables-dried, salted, or pre- }}$ served: <br> Dates <br> Other sorts <br> Ghee <br> Salted Fish <br> Other sorts - | $\begin{array}{r} 41,535 \\ 142 \\ 17,743 \\ 36,164 \\ 37,621 \\ 19,662 \\ \\ \\ 281,873 \\ 101,894 \\ 17,410 \\ 99,061 \\ 434,081 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,831 \\ 531 \\ 14,329 \\ 35,178 \\ 38,469 \\ 24,969 \\ \\ \\ 243,029 \\ 96,657 \\ 10,480 \\ 104,939 \\ 416,527 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,302 \\ 1,256 \\ 18,160 \\ 34,286 \\ 36,320 \\ 21,743 \\ \\ \\ 280,855 \\ 86,008 \\ 48,540 \\ 96,901 \\ 437,950 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,910 \\ 1,982 \\ 16,533 \\ 39,535 \\ 37,582 \\ 22,639 \\ \\ \\ 287,102 \\ .107,062 \\ 68,173 \\ 105,973 \\ \mathbf{4 5 6 , 3 9 0} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 48,343 \\ 1,429 \\ 24,405 \\ 39,377 \\ 32,367 \\ 23,700 \\ \\ \\ 259,026 \\ 91,417 \\ 70,343 \\ 91,956 \\ 497,111 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1,087,186 | 1,033,932 | 1,103,321 | 1,191,881 | 1,179,474 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

D 4

No. 6-continued.
Quantity of Imports of Principar، Articles into British India-continued.


No. 7-continued.
Value of Imports of Principal Articles into British India-continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| II.-Articles of Food and Drink-cont. <br> Provisions-cont. <br> Salt <br> Spices: <br> Betelnuts <br> Cardamoms <br> Cassia <br> Cinnamon <br> Cloves <br> Ginger <br> Nutmegs <br> Pepper <br> Other sorts | 515,184 | 623,011 | 649,233 | 596,048 | 768,987 |
|  | 216,806 2,847 172 364 130,952 482 27,659 123,671 7,901 | 340,646 1,835 567 264 106,121 359 $\mathbf{2 7 , 9 7 3}$ 64,881 14,463 | $\begin{array}{r} 334,455 \\ 5,237 \\ 855 \\ 511 \\ 110,984 \\ 32,189 \\ 32,189 \\ 100,589 \\ 16,996 \end{array}$ | 495,393 9,221 591 $\mathbf{7 8 0}$ 118,535 1,790 27,696 52,330 12,342 | 345,943 20,105 441 1988 195,953 1,948 24,992 60,271 14,034 |
|  | 510,854 | 557,109 | 602,165 | 718,678 | 663,845 |
| Sugar : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor, and other saccharine produce | $\begin{array}{r}1,085,600 \\ 1,361 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,146,169 \\ 2,201 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $2,138,994$ $.1,844$ | $1,455,806$ 2,291 | $2,054,641$ $\mathbf{2 5 , 8 9 9}$ |
|  | 1,086,961 | 1,148,370 | 2,140,838 | 1,458,097 | 2,080,540 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c} \text { Total Value of Articles of Food } \\ \text { and Drink } \end{array}\right\}$ | 5,145,067 | 5,382,162 | 6,327,266 | 5,851,866 | 6,789,602 |
| III.-Metals and Mandfactures of: <br> Metals: <br> Brass: <br> Unwrought Wrought | $\begin{array}{r} 3,230 \\ 61,458 \end{array}$ | 1,478 85,082 | $\begin{array}{r} 192 \\ 67,846 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 323 \\ 46,090 \end{array}$ | 122 49,127 |
|  | 64,688 | 86,560 | 68,038 | 46,413 | 49,249 |
| Copper: <br> Ore <br> Old, for re-manufacture <br> Unwrought: <br> Tiles, Ingots, Cakes, and Bricks <br> Other sorts <br> Wrought: <br> Lametta <br> Mixed or Yellow Metal, for sheathing <br> Sheets and other manufactures - | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 3,762 \\ 539,168 \\ 62,563 \\ \\ 648,766 \\ 684,117 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 3,298 \\ \\ \hline 330,408 \\ 290,718 \\ 47,238 \\ \\ \hline 642,815 \\ 755,541 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 3,480 \\ 365,211 \\ \mathbf{1 6 6 , 9 3 9} \\ 39,837 \\ \\ 743,279 \\ 775,094 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8 \\ 2,741 \\ 206,785 \\ 254,631 \\ 112,744 \\ 747,762 \\ 669,338 \end{array}$ |
|  | 1,938,376 | 2,207,841 | 2,070,018 | 2,093,840 | 1,994,009 |
| Iron: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Old, for re-manufacture - - | 1,517 | 2,614 | 2,315 | 1,963 | 1,661 |
| Cast (pig) - <br> Wrought: | 40,510 | 43,9.4 | 19,852 | 19,741 | 26,021 |
| Anchors, Cables, and Kentledge - | 12,424 | 32,395 | 22,693 | 15,180 | 15,194 |
| Bar | 527,891 | 481,739 | 648,242 | 624,588 | 476,957 |
| Sheets and Plates (including tinned plates) | $\mathbf{2 5 3 , 6 8 7}$ $\mathbf{2 8 7 , 5 9 4}$ | 322,328 369.554 | 192,501 309,246 | 199,669 261,135 | 194,129 262,815 |
|  | 287,594 | 369,554 | 309,246 | 261,135 | 262,815 |
| Galvanised (other than wire) - - | 206,132 | 213.762 | 207,734 | 188,299 | 214,916 |
| Hoops - - - - | 93.316 | 92,031 | 82,074 | 62,029 | 55,622 |
| Nails, Screws, and Rivets - - - Wire | 78,957 | 105,215 | 89,157 | 105,526 | 96,876 |
| Wirre Beams, Pillars, , Girders, | 10,135 | 12969 $\mathbf{3 0 2 , 5 7 7}$ | $\mathbf{6 , 2 8 7}$ $\mathbf{2 1 4 , 2 6 9}$ | 9,642 242,405 | $9,93.5$ $\mathbf{2 4 4 , 3 2 4}$ |
| Pipes and Tabes - <br> Rice-bowls | * | 79,764 $\mathbf{4 5 , 9 3 5}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 149,537 \\ 45,549 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 135,555 \\ 47,330 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 111,870 \\ 33,840 \end{array}$ |
| iron, or of iron mixed with steel | 358,331 | 35,664 | 25,453 | 21,644 | 38,830 |
|  | 1,870,494 | 2,140,491 | 2,014,909 | 1,934,706 | 1,782,990 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Included with Iron; "Other manufactures, \&c." |  |  |  |  |  |
| A 52493 |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 6-continued.
quantity of Imports of Pbincipal articles into British India-continued.


No. 7-continued.
Valce of Imports of Princtpal Articles into British India-continued.


No. 6-continued.
Quantity of Imports of Principal Articies into British India-continued.


No. 7-continued.
Value of Imports of Principal articles inta British India-continued.


No. 6-continued:
Quantity of Imports of Principal Articles into British India-continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1882-88. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vi. - Raw Matrilals and Unmantfactubed <br> Articles-cont. Hides and Skins : <br> Hides, raw <br> Skins, raw <br> Horns <br> Ivory, unmanufactured - <br> Jewellery, \&c.: <br> Precious Stones and Pearls, unset <br> Jute, raw <br> - Cwt. <br> Lac, stick <br> Manures <br> - Tons. <br> Natural Curiosities <br> Pitch, Tar, and Dammer <br> - Cwt. <br> Plants, Living | $\begin{array}{r} 52,184 \\ 4,789 \\ 147,976 \\ 8,690 \\ 580 \\ 448,897 \\ \\ \hline \mathbf{4 , 4 5 4} \\ 1,570 \\ 170 \\ \hline \mathbf{9 2 , 4 9 4} \end{array}$ | 39,176 <br> 3,470 189,748 <br> 2,465 <br> 463,403 <br> - 217 1,822 -197 89,881 | $\begin{array}{r} 28,298 \\ 2,267 \\ 168,524 \\ 4,950 \\ 727 \\ \mathbf{3 8 6 , 8 5 9} \\ - \\ \hline 234 \\ \mathbf{3 , 3 6 9} \\ 400 \\ \hline \mathbf{1 0 4 , 4 0 1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,967 \\ 1,890 \\ 204,587 \\ 5,384 \\ 851 \\ \mathbf{6 5 5 , 9 9 0} \\ - \\ \hline 28 \\ 2,416 \\ 98 \\ 107,067 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,594 \\ 1,797 \\ 329,037 \\ 7,556 \\ 1,171 \\ 67,906 \\ - \\ 1,192 \\ 9,194 \\ 194 \\ \hline 110,903 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 775 \\ 1 \\ 748 \\ 27 \\ 1,201 \\ 1,351 \\ 27,261 \\ 6,583 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,908 \\ 236 \\ 2,41 \\ 854 \\ 109 \\ 1,090 \\ \mathbf{3 0 , 3 0 3} \\ 5,781 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,700 \\ 28 \\ 2,186 \\ 154 \\ 709 \\ 8 \\ 82,288 \\ 7,846 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,681 \\ 361 \\ 4,167 \\ 419 \\ 8020 \\ 90,992 \\ 52,812 \\ 20,539 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,020 \\ 1,817 \\ 4,960 \\ 82 \\ \mathbf{8 8 3} \\ 11,847 \\ 55,065 \\ 9,942 \end{array}$ |
| " | 37,947 | 42,417 | 75,889 | 108,285 | 85,866 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,228,994 \\ 506 \\ 21,125 \\ 2,386,150 \\ 45,302 \\ 8 \\ 1,556 \\ 790 \\ 2,571 \\ 12,013 \\ 1,415 \\ \hline- \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,807,961 \\ 22,287 \\ 2,210,893 \\ 67,495 \\ 15 \\ 2,047 \\ 789 \\ 3,867 \\ 13,399 \\ 1,299 \\ - \\ = \\ \mathbf{2 , 5 2 6 , 9 4 2} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,867,416 \\ 194 \\ 18,174 \\ 1,831,702 \\ 154,533 \\ 118 \\ 2,274 \\ 656 \\ 1,745 \\ 12,859 \\ 1,382 \\ -\quad \mathbf{0} \\ \hline \mathbf{2 , 5 9 1 , 4 2 1} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,761,478 \\ 170 \\ 49,844 \\ 1,782,559 \\ 302,371 \\ 0, \\ 2,302 \\ 818 \\ 505 \\ 18,698 \\ 1,271 \\ - \\ \hline \mathbf{0} \\ \hline \mathbf{3 , 0 9 5 , 0 2 6} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,182,989 \\ 75 \\ 25,061 \\ 1,787,891 \\ 282,991 \\ 0,7 \\ 2,706 \\ 1,280 \\ 1,059 \\ 10,165 \\ 2,682 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Vil --Abticles Manteactibid and partly Mandfactured: <br> Yarns and Testile Fabrics: <br> Cotton: <br> Twist and Yarn - - Lbs. | 44,859,175 | 45,378,956 | 45,799,637 | 45,915,123 | 49,013,979 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,086,285,672 \\ 233,373,431 \\ 320,935,918 \\ 15,903,219 \\ 209,987 \\ 1,954,179 \\ -854,471 \\ 39,904 \\ 210,069 \end{array}$ | $1,079,938,865$ <br> 342976,899 <br> $299,536,491$ <br> $17,001,262$ <br> 162,183 <br> $2,00,807$ <br> 689,883 <br> 75,492 <br> 220,553 | $1,138,343,726$ $277,875,450$ $315,345,829$ $13,997,942$ 186,981 $2,266,297$ 941,125 59,790 444,166 | $1,105,844,908$ $279,123,208$ $855,845,715$ $17,928,898$ 310,583 $2,253,368$ 882,148 109,668 521,601 | $1,356,278,808$ $887,104,415$ $412,036,168$ $16,449,480$ 293,994 $2,223,854$ 764,801 72,873 653,673 |

No. 7-continued. .
Value of Imports of Princtipal Abticles into British India-continued.


E 4

Ņo. 6-continued:
Quantity of Imports of Principal Articles ínto British India-continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1882-88. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ViI.-Articles Manufactured and partly Manu-FACTURED-cont. <br> Yarns and Textile Fabrick-cont. <br> Flax: <br> Twist and Yarn - - . Lbs. | 20,684 | 4,875 | 40,518 | 5,069 | 17,877 |
| Manufactures : <br> Piece goods - - - Yards <br> Thread, sewing - - - Lbe. <br> Canvas - - - Yards <br> Other sorts, including bage and sacks - <br> - Lbs. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,330,640 \\ 93,246 \\ 1,752,573 \\ 219,595 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,201,041 \\ 72,342 \\ 1,162,112 \\ 196,111 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,302,154 \\ 98,587 \\ 1,180,477 \\ 177,042 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,046,726 \\ 73,038 \\ 1,494,254 \\ 181,156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,077,641 \\ 88,380 \\ 1,126,963 \\ 119,847 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 76,567 \\ & 26,070 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67,360 \\ & 12,791 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,973 \\ 26,959 \end{array}$ | 116,418 13,478 | $\begin{array}{r} 116,013 \\ 10,281 \end{array}$ |
| Jute :   <br> Manutactures :   <br> Gunny Bags   <br> Cloths - - <br> Rope and 'Cwine  - <br> Other kinds - - <br> Yards   | $\begin{array}{r} 2,029,701 \\ 268,485 \\ 47 \\ 176 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,272,869 \\ 191,769 \\ 111 \\ 84 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,613,408 \\ 385,501 \\ 324 \\ 527 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,914,038 \\ 487,487 \\ 498 \\ 314 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,859,481 \\ 240.085 \\ 677 \\ 84 \end{array}$ |
| Silk : <br> Manufactures : <br> Thread for sewing, \&c. - - Lbs. <br> Piece goods <br> - Yards <br> Goods of silk mixed with other materials <br> Other sorts - | $\begin{array}{r} 2,989 \\ 8,518,119 \\ 1,153,142 \\ 1,686 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,636 \\ 9,627,673 \\ 1,923,288 \\ 11,738 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,943 \\ 10,221,778 \\ 1,858,399 \\ 7,995 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,954 \\ 8,999,859 \\ 2,174,429 \\ 2,788 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,318 \\ 10,541,868 \\ 2,626,011 \\ 8,616 \end{array}$ |
| Wool : <br> Manufactures : | $\begin{array}{r} 6,932,779 \\ 349,764 \\ 243,783 \\ 813,714 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,316,192 \\ 591,425 \\ 158,303 \\ 957,588 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,700,128 \\ 461,069 \\ 218,505 \\ 955,424 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,223,258 \\ 616,782 \\ 263,348 \\ 1,039,134 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,133,627 \\ 740,787 \\ 290,242 \\ 899,664 \end{array}$ |
| Agricultural Iriplements - - | - | - | - | - | - |
| ```Apparel: Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c., but excluding hosiery) Leather Boots and Shoes - - Pairs``` | $269,267$ | 304,495- | 292,881 | $3 \overline{10,824}$ | 326,305 |
| Arms, Ammunition, \&c. (excluding military accoutrements): <br> Fire-arms and parts thereof Gunpowder, common <br> Other" sorts | 44,970 <br> 198,972 | $\begin{array}{r} -\overline{69,950} \\ 155,578 \end{array}$ | 72,550 187,323 | 172,540 167,000 | $\begin{gathered} - \\ 206,485 \\ \mathbf{2 4 5 , 5 8 5} \end{gathered}$ |
| Art, works of Books and Printed Matter (including maps and charts) <br> Cwt. | $11,134$ | - 14,527 | - 10,635 | 11,103 | 10,651 |

No. 7-continued.
Value of Imports of Principal articles into British India-continued.


No. 6-continued.
Quantity of Imports of Principal articles inco British India-continued.


No. 7-continued.
Value of Imports of Princtpal Articles into British India-continued.


F

No. 6-concluded:

- Quantity of Imports of Principal Articles into British India-concluded.

| ARTICLES. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1888-87. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VII.-Articles Manufactured and partiy <br> Manupactered-concluded. <br> $\stackrel{\dot{c}}{\text { Perfumery }}$ Printing and Lithographing materials (other <br> than paper) <br> Ships, parts of <br> Soap (of all kinds) <br> Stationery (excluding paptr) <br> Telegraph, Materials for construction of - <br> Toys and Requisites for Games <br> Umbrellas <br> Wood, manufactures of All other Articles |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \overline{\text { B8,075 }} \\ = \\ 4,512,992 \\ = \\ = \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Z } \\ & \text { 49,804 } \\ & \text { ב } \\ & 2,499,117 \\ & \overline{=} \end{aligned}$ |  |

No. 7-concluded.
Value of Imports of Principal Articles into British India-concluded.

| ARTICLES. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VII.-Abticles Manuyactured and rabtly Manuyactubed-concluded. <br> Perfumery <br> Printing and Lithographing materials (othet than paper) <br> Ships, parts of <br> Soap (of all kinds) <br> Stationery (excluding paper) - <br> Telegraph, materials for construction of Toys and Requisites for Games Umbrellas - <br> Wood, manufactures of Articles (not specified) imported by Post All other Articles |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 63,336 | 61,012 | 66,270 | 55,711 | 55,874 |
|  | 34,606 | 40,986 | 48,073 | 35,121 | 32,572 |
|  | 98,507 | 106,285 | 259,958 | 118,932 | 144,6+0 |
|  | 60,412 | 62,546 | 69,435 | 83,204 | 94,315 |
|  | 147,581 | 165,074 | 171,177 | 187,792 | 194,533 |
|  | 3,445 | 6,151 | 7,716 | 2,597 | 3,317 |
|  | 106,817 | 117,948 | 122,437 | 113,558 | 126,455 |
|  | 232,829 | 275,990 | 335,285 | 184,388 | 274,461 |
|  | 30,755 | 28,294 | 28,010 | 26,295 | 29,829 |
|  | 225.211 | 210,168 | 302,443 | 229,955 | 216,367 |
|  | 91,910 | 91,269 | 95,732 | 118,892 | 116,609 |
| Total Value of Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured | 31,873,521 | 33,082,505 | 32,694,057 | 32,074,95̇ | 37,739,109 |
| Grand Total - - - | 50,003,340 | 52,703,891 | 53,149,311 | 51,811,536 | 58,661,462 |

No. 8.
Quantity of Exports of Principal articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture from British India.


No. 9.
Valet of Exports of Principal Articles of Indian Produce and Mangfacture frum British India.


No. 8-continued.
Quantity of Exports of Principal articles of Indian Produck and Manupacture frout British India-continued.


No. 9-continued.
Value of Exports of Priscipat, Articles of Indian Produce and Mandfacture from British India-continued.


No. 8-continued.
Quantity of Exports of Princtipal articles of Indian Produce and Manotacture from British India-continued.


* Included with "Other sorts."

No. 9-continued.
Value of Exports of Princtpal articles of Indian Produce and Maneracture from British India-continued.


No. 8-continued.
quantity of Exports of Principal articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture from British India-continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VI.-Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Artioleb-cont. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Silk : |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{lllll}\text { Raw - } \\ \text { Chasam - } & \text { - } & \text { - }\end{array}$ | 501,576 834,405 | 672,710 886,045 | 531,205 $\mathbf{9 5 3 , 1 8 3}$ | 838,071 $1,023,807$ | 449,515 $1,020,595$ |
| Cocoons . - - - | 23,452 | 44,059 | 82,713 | -56,889 | 113,814 |
| Stone and Marble - - - Cwt. | 34,747 | 10,461 | 10,038 | 6,732 | 4,860 |
| t Jade - - - " | 4,159 | 8,845 | 8,738 | 3,842 | 2,890 |
| Taliow - - - " | 10,011 | 13,802 | 6,572 | 2,795 | 8,644 |
| Wax (excluding candles) - - " | 5,106 | 6,595 | 5,457 | 9,463 | 8,822 |
| Wood. Teak - - - Cubic Tons | 59,187 | 46,471 | 47,556 | 50,076 | 23,946 |
| Other Timber - - - Tons | 1,054 | 1,274 | 1,436 | 1,136 | 938 |
| Firewood - - - | 7 |  | 1 | 3 | -. |
| Ornamental : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ebony - - - - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other kinds <br> Wool, raw <br> All other Articles | 21,561,303 | 20,036,196 | 18,928,173 | 23,148,763 | 23,208,643 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece goods : Grey (unbleached) - $\quad$ Ya | 30,956,385 | 42,039,360 | 33,140,782 | 33,323,865 |  |
| White (bleached) - ${ }^{-}$ | 123,707 | 105,970 | $35,140,782$ 159,236 | $30,32,065$ $\mathbf{3 7 6 , 7 9 5}$ | $38,011,281$ 281,046 |
| Coloured, Printed, or Dyed - " | 10,454,382 | 13,419,183 | 14,608,495 | 17,827,464 | 14,768,056 |
| Handkerchiefs and Shawls in | 1,040,107 | 734,852 | 968,135 | 802,056 | 816,042 |
| Other sorts - - - Yards | 1,48,934 | 49,250 | 59,504 | 50,103 | 45,634 |
| Lace and Patent Net - - " | 658 |  | 0 | 0 | 80 |
| Hosiery, pure and mixed - | - 7270 | - 22.039 | - ${ }^{5167}$ | -29,912 | 57,965 |
| Thread, sewing - - - Ybs. | 12,760 2,501 | 22,039 $\mathbf{2 , 2 9 2}$ | 25,467 1,335 | 29,912 3,700 | 57,965 1,115 |
| Other sorts - - Lbs. | 2,714,987 | 2,803,111 | 3,300,284 | 2,245,754 | 1,315,084 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Twist and Yarn - - Lbs. | 336 | 3,388 | 5,880 | 0 | 0 |
| Manufactures : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece grods - - - Yards | 5,899 | 454 | $0^{163}$ | $0^{523}$ | 5,400 |
| Thread, sewing - - - Yabs | ${ }^{0} 76$ | 112 | ${ }^{0} 180$ | $\stackrel{0}{4,470}$ | $\mathrm{O}_{\mathbf{7 , 4 2 4}}$ |
| Other sorts, including bags and sacks <br> - Lbs. | 9,296 | 8,719 | 6,096 | 6,984 | 8,046 |
| Hemp : <br> Manufactures (excluding cordage): |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cloth - - - Yards | 15,271 | 37,298 | 21,991 | 8,794 804 | 480 600 |
| Bags and Sacks - $\quad$ - No. | 550 | 50 | 354 | 304 | 600 |
| Jute: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures : $\quad$ Per |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gunny Bags - $\begin{aligned} & \text { Power-Ioom - } \\ & \text { Hand-loom }\end{aligned}$ | 2,255,859 | 61,785,206 1,860,778 | 7,841,76 $4,937,431$ | 63,237,923 522,623 | $64,153,064$ 417,093 |
| Gunny Cloths - $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Power-loom - Yards }\end{array}\right.$ | 4,591,557 | 6,917,253 | 15,267,612 | 20,042,030 | 12,779,225 |
|  | -9,690 | 131,912 | 76,667 | 112,221 | 20,000 |
| Rope and Twine - - - Cwt.Other sorts | 1,266 | 2,061 | 2,669 | 3,192 | 1,786 |
|  | 80 | 225 | 90 |  | 831 |
| Silk :Manufactures |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufactures : Thread for sewing, \&cc. - - Lbs. | 107 | 136 | 308 | 698 | 28 |
| Piece goods - - - Yards Goods of silk mixed with other | 2,589,217 | 2,781,182 | 3,467,308 | 3,728,213 | 3,161,179 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other sorts - - | 202,847 | 136,042 | 120,403 | 146,726 | 189,310 |
|  | 88 | 46,622 | 39,704 | 17,217 | 36,896 |
|  |  |  |  | $\bullet$ |  |

No. 9-continued.
Value of Exports of Principal Articles of Indian Produce and Mandfacture from British India-continued.


No. 8-concluded.
Quantity of Exports of Principal Articles of Indian Produce and Manufactore from
British India-concluded.


No. 9-concluded.
Value of Exports of Principal Articles of Indian Proddce and Manufacture from
British India-concluded.


No. 10.
Quantity of Exports of Principal articles of Foreign Merchandise from British India.


No. 11.
Value of Exports of Principal articles of Foreign Mebchandise from British India


A 52498 .
H

No. 10-continued.
Quantity of Exports of Principal Articles of Foreign Mrrchandise from British Indiacontinued.


* Included with " Other sorts."


## No. 11-continued.

Falde of Exports of Pbincipal Articles of Foreian Mrbcilandise from British Indiacontinued.


No. 10-continued.
Quantity of Exports of Princtpal abticles of Foreign Merchandise from British Indiacontinued.


No. 11-continued.
Value of Exports of Princlpal articles of Fobeign Merchandise from British Indiacontinued.


H 3

No. 10-continued.
Quantity of Exports of Principal Articles of Fọreign Merchandise from British India -continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ARTICLES. \& 1882-88. \& 1883-84. \& 1884-85. \& 1885-86. \& 1886-87. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& - 15 \& - \({ }_{6,514}\) \& \(\begin{array}{r}119 \\ \hline 5,484\end{array}\) \& 23
\(-9,230\) \& -7,628 \\
\hline \& 632 \& 899 \& 441 \& 656 \& 860 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Copper : \\
Ore \\
Old, for re-manufacture - \\
Unwrought : \\
Tiles, Ingots, Cakes, and Bricks \\
Wrought : \\
Lametta - Y
Mixed
or
Metal, sheathing - \\
Sheets and other manafactures
\end{tabular}} \& \(\begin{array}{rr}0 \& \\ 0 \& \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 483 \\ 8,002\end{array}\) \& \(\begin{array}{rrr}0 \& \\ 0 \& \\ 0 \& \\ 0 \& 4 \\ \& 4 \\ \& 856 \\ 12,010\end{array}\) \& -
-
0
18
18
425
8,307 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 0
11
1
12
829
9,248 \\
\hline \& 8,529 \& 12,870 \& 8,801 \& 18,040 \& 10,101 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Iron : \\
Ore \\
Old, for re-manufacture \\
Cast (pig) - \\
Wrought: \\
Bar \\
Angle, Bolt, and Rod \\
Sheets and Plates (including tinned plates) \\
Galvanized (other than wire) \\
Hoops \\
Anchors, Cables, and Kentledge \\
Nails, Screws, and Rivets \\
Wire \\
Pipes and Tubes \\
Rice Bowls \\
Other manufactures of wrought or cast iron, or of iron mixed with cast steel
\end{tabular}} \& 0
197,974
0
25,336
1,641

4,226
412
1,196
189
1,456
230
$*$ \& $\begin{array}{r}1 \\ 199,842 \\ 4 \\ 22,847 \\ 2,332 \\ 4,447 \\ 1,145 \\ 1,581 \\ 118 \\ 1,937 \\ 258 \\ 916 \\ \hline 17\end{array}$ \& 0
128,868
0
19,330
1,976

4,400
2,847
1,110
485
2,092
302
732
10 \& 0
89,919
1
20,160
1,828
5,088
1,872
778
511
4,127
209
409
0 \& 157
446,350
0
23,891
3,911
4,819
1,871
404
445
8,181
228
229
0 <br>
\hline \& 233,960 \& 238,094 \& 165,142 \& 124,272 \& 484,428 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& $\begin{array}{r}97 \\ 3,035 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 056 \\ \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 123
2,448

88
$0^{88}$ \& 231
2,013

31
0
0 \& 96
2,642
159
491
$0^{491}$ \& 8,535
0
0
084 <br>
\hline \& 3,389 \& 2,697 \& 2,309 \& 3,388 \& 8,877 <br>
\hline Quicksilver - - - Lbs. \& 4,299 \& 6,892 \& 7,308 \& 8,221 \& 24,157 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Steel:} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 0 \\
& \dagger \\
& 6,948
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 27

2

3,624 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
336 \\
5 \\
13,240
\end{array}
$$ \& 21

21
8,158 \& 4
2,195 <br>
\hline \& 6,948 \& 3,653 \& 13,581 \& 8,200 \& 2,208 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Tin: |
| :--- |
| Unwrought (block) Wrought (including plates or sheets, not tinned iron) |} \& 2,794

4 \& 2,970
8 \& 2,484
11 \& 1,437 \& 8,684
98 <br>
\hline \& 2,798 \& 2,973 \& 2,495 \& 1,441 \& 8,711 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Zinc or Spelter : |
| :--- |
| Unwrought - - - - ; |
| Wrought or manufactured |
| Other sorts |} \& $0^{80 \pm}$ \& $0^{114}$ \& $0^{303} 8$ \& 950

119
16 \& 797
0 <br>
\hline \& 877 \& 665 \& 392 \& 385 \& 861 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Unenumerated Total Metals} \& 8 \& $\cdots 21$ \& 55 \& 18 \& 27 <br>
\hline \& 257,179 \& 261,934 \& 193,281 \& .151,429 \& 505,784 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

No. 11-continued.
Value of Exports of Principal Articles of Foreign Merchandisy from British India continued.


No. 10-continued.
Quantity of Exports of Principal Articles of Foreign Merchandise from British Indiacontinued.


No. 11-continued.
Value of Exports of Principal articles of Foreign Merchandise from British Indiacontinued.


No. 10 -concluded.
quantity of Exports of Principal Articles of Foreign Merceandise from British Indiaconcluded.


No. 11-concluded.
Value of Exports of Principal articles of Foreign Merchamdise from British Indiaconcluded.

| Articles. | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1880-87. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Stationery (excluding paper) . - - - - | 2.901 | 3,849 | 3,969 | 4,271 | - 4,838 |
| Sugar: - - - | 157 | 113 | 410 | 272 | 2,557 |
| Refined or crystallized, including sugarcandy | 180,126 | 236,502 | 245,293 | 205,261 | 197,217 |
| Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor, <br> Tea and other saccharine produce | 167 39,346 | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 50,341 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{92,592}{\mathbf{0}}$ | 152 91,044 | $\underset{155,151}{0}$ |
| Tobacco: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unmanufactured Monnfactured | 102 | 10 | 15 | 13 | 40 |
| Cigars | 721 | 3,655 | 1,105 | 551 | 560 |
| Other sorts | 790 | 1,645 | 217 |  | 387 |
| Total | - 1,613 | 5,310 | 1,337 | 992 | 987 |
| Toys and Requisites for Games - |  |  | 4,117 | 2,490 | 8,580 |
| Umbrellas $^{-}{ }^{-}$- | 4,083 | 3,609 | 2,414 | 3,012 | 3,873 |
| Wax (excluding candles) | 991 | 423 | 264 | 541 | 583 |
| Wood: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teak | 126 | 321 | 286 | 251 | 18 |
| Other Timber - | 207 | 831 | 586 | 1,914 | 317 |
| Oramental: - . | 516 | 864 | 205 | 441 | 300 |
| Ebony - - | 0 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other sorts * | 52 | 158 | 1 | 36 | 22 |
| Manufactures of - - | 460 |  | 835 | 1,241 | ,880 |
| Total | 1,361 | 2,749 | 1,913 | 3,883 | 2,537 |
| Wool: Raw | 212,427 | 227,161 | 280,293 | 333,792 | 443,256 |
| Manufactures of: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece goads - | 15,729 |  |  |  |  |
| Shawly <br> Braids | ${ }_{0}^{1,389}$ |  |  | ${ }_{0}^{1,449}$ | ${ }_{0}^{1,062}$ |
| Other sorts | 7,880 | 12,769 | 9,621 | 8,330 | 15,885 |
| Total | 24,998 | 35,809 | 32,480 | 86,231 | 46,012 |
| Articles (not specified) exportod by Post | ? | 9,408 | 8,622 | 14,557 | 10,906 |
| All other Articles: |  |  |  | - |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Unmanufactured }}^{\text {Manufactared }}$ - - | 202 4,150 | 767 $\mathbf{5 , 9 9 9}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\mathbf{1 , 0 9 4} \\ \mathbf{3 , 6 7 3}\end{array}$ | 1,117 4,485 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1}, 691 \\ & 8,663 \end{aligned}$ |
| Grand Total - - | 2,802,709 | 3,035,575 | 2,887,820 | 3,093,109 | 3,519,665 |

No. 12.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1880-87, distinguishing Countries.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ARTICLES and COUNTRIES.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Imports.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Exports.} \\
\hline \& Quantity. \& Value. \& Quantity. \& Value. \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{4}{*}{} \& 6,915 \& 252,162 \& 546 \& 12,908 \\
\hline \& \begin{tabular}{cr}
209 \\
3.242 \\
\(\cdots\) \& \\
\(\cdots\) \& \\
\(\cdots\) \& \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
54 \\
66,875 \\
21,886 \\
30 \\
\\
\\
4,020 \\
4 \\
42 \\
29
\end{array}
\] \& 892
32,457
81,671
256

14,910
180
218
28 <br>
\hline \& 3,876 \& 9,061 \& 92,430 \& 80,607 <br>
\hline \& 10,791 \& 261,223 \& 92,976 \& 98,515 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{| II. Articles of Food and Drink : Coffer: |
| :--- |
| United Kingdom - $\quad-\quad$ Cwt. Aden |
| Ceylon |
| Straits Settlements |
| Australia |
| Mauritius |
| Austria |
| Belgium |
| France |
| Germany |
| Italy |
| Arabia |
| Persia |
| Turkey in Asia |
| Egypt |
| Zanzibar |
| United States |
| Other Countries |
| Finuits and Vegetables: |
| United Kingdom |
| Aden |
| Ceylon |
| China, Hong Kong |
| Mauritius |
| Natal |
| Straits Settlements |
| Australia |
| Austria |
| France |
| Italy |
| Portagal |
| Russia |
| Arabia |
| Java |
| Maldive Islands |
| Mekran and Sonmiani |
| Persia |
| Turkey in Asia |
| Egypt |
| Mozambique |
| Zanzıbar |
| Other Countries |} \& $\cdots$

$\cdots, 122$
3,940
11,789
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\ldots$
$\cdots$
104
$\ldots$

$\cdots$ 165 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 9,139 \\
& 13,754 \\
& 35,071 \\
& \ldots \\
& \cdots \\
& \cdots \\
& \ldots \\
& \cdots \\
& \cdots \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 193,579

2661
5,845
196
669
4,547
5,681
1,7826
119,677
667
107
11,144
8,517
8,987
12,444
454
190
70 \&  <br>
\hline \& 21,135 \& 58,592 \& 374,951 \& 1,514,777 <br>
\hline \& -
-
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\square$
$=$
$=$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
-
$\cdots$

- \&  \& 二
$=$
$=$
$=$
- 

$=$
$=$
$=$
$=$
$=$ \&  <br>
\hline \& - \& 201,653 \& - \& 50,829 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Priscipal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countriss-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Valut of Imports and Exports. of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No: 12.-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Princtpal Articies in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Alticles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12.-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


* The exports marked with an asterigk are entirely of Indian tea. Of the value of exports to the United Kingdom, RI. 4,604,758 represents Indian tea.

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Abticles in 1886-87, distinguishing Coúntries-continued.


K 2

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.

| - articles and COUNTRIES. | Imports. |  | Exports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| III. Metals and Mantfaćtures of-cont. Metals-cont. Tin: |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom - - Cwt. | 429 | 2,839 |  |  |
| Aden - - - ${ }_{\text {A }}$ | ... 6 | ... | 38 | 275 |
| ${ }_{\text {Ceylon }}^{\text {Chana, Hong Kong }}$ - - - " | 64 29 | 162 323 | 15 | 19 |
| Straits Settlements - - " | 37,834 | 264,546 | 327 | 1,788 |
| Mauritius - - - Mustria - | $\cdots{ }^{\cdots} 1$ | $\cdots{ }^{\cdots} 8$ | 53 | . 385 |
| ${ }_{\text {Arabia }}^{\text {Ausia }}$ - - $\quad$ - |  | 8 | 466 | 8,351 |
| Persia ${ }^{\text {Tarkey in Asia - - - " }}$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,529 | 10,814 |
| Egypt in Asia - - - " |  | $\ldots$ | 1,396 | $\mathbf{9 , 6 9 4}$ 1,075 |
| Mozambique - - - " | ... | ... | 18 | 195 |
| $\underset{\text { Oanzibar }}{\text { Other Countries - - - }}$ |  | $\ldots$ | 17 | 129 290 |
| Zinc or Spetter: |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {United Kingdom }}$ - - | 170,866 | 172,764 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Ceylon }}^{\text {Aden }}$ - - - - $\quad$ - | $\cdots{ }_{158}$ | ... 121 | 873 | 452 |
|  | 158 8,770 | 121 10,496 |  |  |
| 'Germany - - - " | ${ }^{866}$ | 586 |  |  |
| Persia - ${ }_{\text {Turkey in Asia }}{ }^{\text {- }}$ - - | ... | ... | 118 | 132 |
| Other Countriem - - - " | $\cdots 4$ | ${ }^{*} 41$ | 1818 | 220 |
| Other Metals - - - " | 5,382 | 57,017 | 311 | 2,264 |
| Total Metals: |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom - - " | 4,199,707 | 3,850,647 | 67,263 | 20,241 |
| Maita - - - Aded | 72 | - 219 | 39 | 553 |
| Ceylon - - - | 72 4,843 | 2019 4,073 | 4,006 2,503 | 6,181 4,538 |
| China, Hong Kong - - " | 55,716 | 162,309 | 21,960 | 6,775 |
| Straits Settlements - - " | 39,482 | 273,962 | 2,846 | 7,027 |
| Cape Colony - - - Mauritius | 1,986 | 1,521 |  |  |
| Mauritus - - - - " | 105 | 169 | 2,409 | 8,804 |
| Australia - - - " | 50,576 | 154,159 | 263 | 192 |
| Austria - - - " | 3,846 | 85,586 | 90 | 1,104 |
| Belgiam - - - - <br> Frauce - | 190,494 | 95,802 |  |  |
| Frauce - - - - Germany | 3,995 | 25,326 | 58 | 503 |
| Germany Italy $0^{-}$ | 6,556 | 5,968 | 20 | 150 |
| Arabia - - - $\quad$ - | 9,241 | 12,932 | 22,280 | 8,742 |
| China, Treaty Ports - - " | 4,867 1 | 1,525 4 | 18,332 | 21,306 |
| Japan - - - - | 3,837 | 11,800 |  |  |
| Maldive Islands ${ }_{\text {Mekran }}{ }^{\text {and Sonmiani - }}$ - " |  |  | 98 | 332 |
| Mekran and Sonmiani - - " | ... | ... 29 | 553 | 649 |
| Turkey in Asia - - - " | 82 | 292 | 27,325 | 52,378 |
| Abyssinia - - - " | ... |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { - } \\ \hline 141\end{array}$ | 15,272 840 |
| Egypt - - - - " | 44 | 131. | 274 | 2,719 |
| Mozambique - - - " | 158 | ${ }_{13} 13$ | 1,635 | 1,476 |
| ${ }_{\text {Réunion - - - - }}^{\text {Zanzibar }}$ - | +87 | 166 |  |  |
| United States - - - '" | 645 160 | 1,228 | 7,625 $1,338,346$ | 7,377 |
| Other, Countries - - " | 146 | 266 | $\begin{array}{r}1,338,346 \\ \hline 825\end{array}$ | 46,259 1,175 |
| " | 4,576,790 | 4,689,098 | 520,950 | 204,821 |
| Hardware and Cutlubry (including platedware): |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom - . - . |  |  |  |  |
| Malta- - - - - - - - - - - - - - | -.. | 801,644 ..4 | 二 | 15,627 110 |
| Aden - - - - - | $\underline{\sim}$ | 100 | - | 1,666 |
| ${ }_{\text {China, }}^{\text {Cong Kong - }}$ - - - - - | - | 1,065 | - | 2,163 |
| Straits Settlements - - - - - |  | 1,047 6,748 | 二 | 473 |
| Cape Colony - - - - | - | $\begin{array}{r}6,788 \\ \hline 183\end{array}$ |  | 6,670 |
| Mauritius - - - - - - - Australia | ... |  | - | 1,164 |
| Austria Austala | - | 997 |  |  |
| Belgium - - - - - |  | 18,826 | - | 339 |
| . France ${ }_{\text {Germany - }}$ - - - - - | - | 2,733 | - | 114 |
| $\cdots$ Germany - - - - - - | - | 2,161 $\mathbf{2 , 4 3 5}$ |  |  |
| Arabia - - - - | - | 273 |  | 1,918 |

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quanttity and Value of Imports and Exports of Princtpal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.

| ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES. | Importa. |  | Exports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value.. |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Myrabolams: <br> United Kingdom <br> Ceylon <br> China, Hong Kong <br> Straits Settlements <br> Australia <br> Aurtria <br> Belgium <br> France - <br> Italy <br> Egypt <br> United States <br> Other Countries | ... | ... | 915 | 1,619 |
|  | $\cdots$ 4,449 $\ldots$ $\cdots$ $\ldots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ 1,181 $\ldots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | 638,525 1,695 255 2,074 30,318 4,887 6,488 502 10,000 1,720 423 | $\begin{array}{r} 202,035 \\ 500 \\ 80 \\ 818 \\ 13,117 \\ 2,168 \\ 2,231 \\ 223 \\ 4,000 \\ 625 \\ 180 \end{array}$ |
|  | 4,449 | 1,181 | 596,828 | 225,977 |
|  <br> Others ${ }^{\text {Sorts }}$ - - - Cwt. <br> otal Caemicals, Drugg, Medignes and $\left.\begin{array}{cccccc}\text { Narcotics, and } & \text { Dremig and Tanning } \\ \text { Materills } & - & - & - & - & -\end{array}\right]$ | ... $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ $\ldots$ |  |  |
|  | 100 | 75 | 140,994 | 109,201 |
|  | 43,942 | 121,812 | 42,500 | 23,159 |
|  | - | 952,901 | - | 15,798,671 |
| V. Oixs: <br> Minerat: United Kingdom - - . Gals. China, Hong Kong Straits Settlements Arabia <br> Mekran and Sonmiani: Persia <br> Russia in Aisia Turkey in Asia Mozambique Zanzibar United States Other Countries | $\begin{gathered} 1,062,211 \\ 65,701 \\ \dddot{99,185} \\ \ldots \\ \ldots \\ 1,577,392 \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \\ 29,144,765 \\ 379 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 29,578 \\ 250 \\ 32,175 \\ 15,916 \\ 4,336 \\ 66,983 \\ 152,040 \\ 4,040 \\ 856 \\ 705 \end{array}$ |  |
|  | 31,949,633 | 1,259,958 | 306,879 | 18,830 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

No. 12-continued.
Quanttty and Valee of Impoìts and Exports of Principal Abticles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Qưanitity and Valee of Imports and Exports of Pēincipal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countrirs-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Abtictes in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.

I. 2

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Abticies in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Valur of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.

$L 3$

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports' and Exports of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Princtipal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{ARTICLES and COUNTRIES.}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Imports.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Exports.} \\
\hline \& \& \& Quantity. \& Value. \& Quantity. \& Value. \\
\hline \multicolumn{7}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Pirce Goods: \\
Grey (unbleached): \\
United Kingdom - \\
Aden \\
Ceylon - \\
China, Hong Kong \\
Straits Settlements \\
Mauritins \\
Natal \\
Australia \\
Austria \\
France \\
Italy \\
Arabia \\
China, Treaty Ports \\
Java \\
Maldive Islands - \\
Mekran and Sonmiani \\
- Persia \\
Siam \\
Turkey in Asia \\
Abyssinia \\
Egypt \\
Mozambique \\
Zanaibar - \\
United States \\
Other Countries -
\end{tabular}}} \& 49,013,979 \& 3,318,377 \& 93,123,492 \& 3,418,007 \\
\hline \& \& \& \(1,354,648,134\)
238,148
644,257
\(\ldots\)
124,072
\(\ldots\)
\(\cdots\)
\(\cdots\)
6,520
2,130
103,097
\(\cdots\)
\(\cdots\)
\(\cdots\)
\(\cdots\)
\(\cdots\)
\(\cdots\)
\(\cdots\)
\(\cdots\) \&  \& \begin{tabular}{r}
63,062 \\
\(11,836,514\) \\
\(1,077,572\) \\
175,200 \\
267,380 \\
\(1,506,139\) \\
36,780 \\
1,130 \\
\\
\\
\\
\hline 18658,455 \\
\(3,109,440\) \\
10,850 \\
18,022 \\
912,406 \\
\(12,651,033\) \\
55,440 \\
\(2,575,837\) \\
\(5,294,036\) \\
202,396 \\
\(4,502,606\) \\
\(12,807,981\)
\end{tabular} \& 843
143,721
17,815
2,784
4,039
22,356
548
31

r <br>
\hline \& \& \& 1,556,278,808 \& 14,602,101 \& 61,055,928 \& 754,762 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& | White (bleached) : |
| :--- |
| United Kingdom |
| Malta |
| Aden |
| Ceylon |
| China, Hong Kong |
| Straits Settlements |
| Mauritius |
| Natal |
| Austria |
| France |
| Italy |
| Turkey in Europe - - |
| Arabia |
| China, Treaty Ports Jupan - |
| Maldive Islands |
| Mekran and Sonmiani |
| Persia |
| Turkey in Asia |
| Abyssinia |
| Egypt |
| Mozambique |
| Zanzibar |
| Other Countries - | \& Yds. \& $-384,512,503$

$\ldots$
$\ldots 6,056$
$1, \ldots 94,757$
$\ldots$
442,597
76,367
412,589
$\ldots$
$\ldots$
$\ldots$
$\ldots$
$\cdots$
8,440
$\ldots$
$\cdots$
$\ldots$
$\cdots$

11,306 \&  \& | 11,710 |
| ---: |
| 901,974 |
| 667,749 |
| 9,227 |
| 676,322 |
| 703,384 |
| 25,370 |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| 3,039 |
| $1,816,932$ |
| 8992 |
| 4,850 |
| 13,062 |
| 218,048 |
| $3,168,397$ |
| 116,129 |
| 316,795 |
| 36,527 |
| 117,966 |
| 779,831 | \& 1,389

13,585
12,749
184
11,361
11,441
492

431 <br>
\hline \& \& \& 387,104,415 \& 4,751,539 \& 9,610,756 \& 158,270 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

I. 4

No. 12-continued:
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports. of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Paincipal Abticles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


## No．12－continued．

Quantity and Valde of Imports and Exports of Princtipal Articles in 1886－87， distinguishing Countries－－continued．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ARTICLES And COUNTRIES．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Imporis．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Exporta} \\
\hline \& Quantity． \& Value． \& Quantity． \& Value． \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
VII．Aaticles Manufactubed and partly Mantyactured－cont． \\
Wool－cont． \\
Shawls： \\
United Kingdom－－No． \\
Ceylon－－＂ \\
China，Hong Kong \\
Straits Settlements \\
Austria \\
\(\begin{array}{llll}\text { France } \& - \& - \& " \\ \text { Germany } \& - \& - \& " \\ \text { Turkey in Enrope } \& - \& - \& " \\ \text { Arabia } \& - \& - \& " \\ \text { China，Treaty Ports } \& - \& - \& " \\ \text { Pergia } \\ \text { Turkey in Asia } \& - \& - \& " \\ \text { Egypt } \\ \text { Inited States } \& - \& - \& " \\ \text { Othor Countrics } \& - \& - \& " \\ \& \end{array}\) \\
＂ \\
Other Woollen Mantyactures－Lbs． \\
Total Woollen Manuractures
\end{tabular}} \&  \&  \& 3,794
2,542
28

44

581
878
38
1,622
102
512

50 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
10,151 \\
828 \\
49 \\
\\
181 \\
\\
660 \\
822 \\
115 \\
19,497 \\
978 \\
1,812 \\
198 \\
395
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline \& 740，787 \& 170，813 \& 10，740 \& 35，684 <br>
\hline \& 1，189，906 \& 138，800 \& 519，494 \& 58，876 <br>
\hline \& － \& 1，528，865 \& － \& 131，945 <br>

\hline | Apparel（including haberdashery，millinery， \＆c．，but excluding hosiery）： |
| :--- |
| United Kingdom |
| Malta |
| Aden |
| Ceylon |
| China，Hong Kong |
| Straits Settlements |
| Cape Colony |
| Mauritius |
| Natal |
| Australia |
| Austria |
| Belgiuma |
| France |
| Germany |
| Italy |
| Turkey in Europe |
| Arabia |
| China，Treaty Ports |
| Cochin China |
| Japan |
| Java |
| Persia |
| Sumatra |
| Tarkey in Asia |
| Abyesinia |
| Egypt |
| Mozambique |
| Reunion |
| Zanzibar |
| United States |
| Other Countries | \&  \&  \& 二

二
二
二
二
$=$
$=$
$=-$
$=-$
$=-$
$=-$
$=-$
$=-$ \& 61,339
1,017
6,972
5,951
3,202
34,743
1,205
4,854
2,079
12,598
1,011
440
731
175
1,212
393
2,623
261
144
150 <br>
\hline \& － \& 1，095，554 \& － \& 162，476 <br>

\hline | Arma，Ammonition，\＆c．（excluding military accoutrements）： |
| :--- |
| United Kingdom |
| Aden |
| Ceylon |
| Stratts Settlements |
| Australia |
| Austria |
| Greece |
| Italy－ |
| Arabia |
| Persia |
| Other Countries | \& ．．． \& | 106,659 |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\cdots$ |  |
|  | 631 |
|  | 591 |
|  | 5 |
|  | 359 |
| $\cdots$ |  |
|  | 402 |
| $\cdots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ |  |
| $\cdots$ |  | \& － \& 5,348

2,489

1

312
228
359 <br>
\hline \& － \& 109，093 \& － \& 8，737 <br>

\hline － \& $$
112
$$ \& \& \& <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports. of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-continued.


## No. 12-continued.

Quantity and Valee of Imports and Exports of Pbinctpal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Courtrizs-continued.


The value of plate of Indian manafacture exported to the United Kingdom was Rx. 1,120.

No. 12-concluded.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1886-87, distinguishing Countries-concluded.


No． 13.
Quantity and Value of Imports of Government Stores into British India．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ABTICLES．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1882－83．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1883－84．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1884－85．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1885－86．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1886－87．} \\
\hline \& Quantity． \& Value： \& Quantity． \& Value． \& Quantity． \& Value． \& Quantit． \& Value． \& Quantity． \& Value \\
\hline Apparme（including haberdashery，but excluding hosiery）： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
United Kingdom ． Other Countries ． \\
Arme，Ammunition， \＆e．：
\end{tabular}} \& － \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
26,865 \\
16
\end{array}
\] \& － \& \(\begin{array}{r}38,980 \\ \hline 408 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& － \& 47,389
97 \& \(\square\) \& \({ }^{34,945}\) \& 二 \& 33,695
41 \\
\hline \& － \& 26，881 \& － \& 39，388 \& － \& 47，486 \& － \& 34，945 \& － \& 33，736 \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
United Kingdom－ \\
Other Countries－
\end{tabular} \& － \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
103,904 \\
\mathbf{5 3 6}
\end{array}
\] \& 二 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
59,943 \\
1,080
\end{array}
\] \& 二 \& 69,779
\(\mathbf{2 7 3}\) \& 二 \& 224,748
397 \& 二 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
191,893 \\
\mathbf{3 , 6 7 6}
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \& － \& 104，430 \& － \& 61，023 \& － \& 70，053 \& － \& 225，145 \& － \& 195，569 \\
\hline Books and Printrd Matter（inclading maps，charts，\＆c．）： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
United Kingdom－ Other Conntries－ \\
Buliding and Engi－ nbreing Materials： United Kingdom－
\end{tabular}} \& － \& \(\begin{array}{r}5,245 \\ \hline 147 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 二 \& \(\begin{array}{r}6,424 \\ \hline 66 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& 二 \& 3,826
152 \& 二 \& 52,240
\(\mathbf{2 1 5}\) \& 二 \& \(\begin{array}{r}53,710 \\ \hline 81\end{array}\) \\
\hline \& － \& 5，392 \& － \& 6，490 \& － \& 3，978 \& － \& 52，455 \& － \& 53，991 \\
\hline \& － \& 5，926 \& － \& 7，465 \& － \& 7，099 \& － \& 34，248 \& － \& 44，529 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Carmiage，Carts， \＆c．（excluding rail－ way cartiages），and parts thebeiof： \\
United Kingdom－
\end{tabular} \& － \& 8，320 \& － \& 577 \& － \& 63 \& 0 \& 0 \& － \& 141 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Chemical Pronuots： United Kingdom－ Other Countries－} \& － \& \({ }_{0}^{2,751}\) \& 0 \& \({ }_{0}^{3,140}\) \& 二 \& 4，977 \& 二 \& 4,852
113 \& － \& 4,063
14 \\
\hline \& － \& 2，751 \& － \& 3，140 \& － \& 4，981 \& － \& 4，965 \& － \& 4，077 \\
\hline Coal（including coke and patent fuel）： \& Tons．
\[
\begin{array}{r}
13,519 \\
11
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
23,496 \\
19
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Tons．
4,542 \\
0
\end{tabular} \& \[
\mathbf{0}_{0}^{8,959}
\] \& Tons．
\[
\begin{gathered}
16,544 \\
0
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\underset{0}{24,123}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Tons．
\[
14,770
\] \\
0
\end{tabular} \& \[
\underset{0}{20,731}
\] \& Tons．
\[
\begin{array}{r}
16,265 \\
26
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
23,398 \\
\mathbf{3 6}
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \& 13.523 \& 23，449 \& － \& 8，959 \& － \& 24，123 \& － \& 20，731 \& 16，991 \& 23，434 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Compon： \\
Twist and Yarn： \\
Onited Kingdom \\
Manufactures： \\
Piece Goods： \\
United Kingdom Other sorts： \\
United Kingdom
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Lbs. } \\
208 \\
\mathbf{Y d s .} \\
\mathbf{2 6 9 , 7 5 5}
\end{gathered}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{r}29 \\ 7,433 \\ 3,067 \\ \hline\end{array}\) \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Lbs. } \\
560 \\
\mathbf{Y d s .} \\
\mathbf{3 6 4 , 2 2 0}
\end{gathered}
\] \& 25
5,827
8,177 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Lbs. } \\
1,760 \\
\text { Yds. } \\
\mathbf{4 8 1 , 8 5 3}
\end{gathered}
\] \& 181
8,590
1,101 \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Lbs. } \\
\mathbf{1 , 0 0 3} \\
\mathbf{T d s} \\
\mathbf{6 4 3 , 4 5 2}
\end{gathered}
\] \& 95

12,241

2,061 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Lbs. } \\
\mathbf{2 1 5} \\
\text { Yds. } \\
247, \stackrel{2}{2} 82
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 24

4,106
3,213 <br>
\hline \& － \& 10，529 \& － \& 9，029 \& － \& 9，818 \& － \& 14，397 \& － \& 7，946 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

No. 25-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports of Government Stores into Britise India-continued.


No. 13-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports of Government Stobes into British India-continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1882-83. |  | 1883-84. |  | 1884-85. |  | 1885-86. |  | 1886-87. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Lether ManupacTUBES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boots and Shoes: | Pairs. |  | Pairs. |  | Pairs. |  | ]'sirs, |  | Pairs. |  |
| United Kingdom Other Countries - | 55,002 0 | 30,738 0 | 105,720 1 | 61,745 1 | 107,002 0 | ${ }_{\text {62,233 }} 0$ | 64,773 | 54,174 68 | 108,166 30 | 68,344 9 |
| Other Sorts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom - | - | 7,950 | - | 7,564 | - | 9,152 | - | 3,894 | - | 3,217 |
|  | - | 38,688 | - | 69,310 | - | 71,385 | - | 58,136 | - | 71,570 |
| Liquors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ale, Beer, and Porter: | Gals. |  | Gale. |  | Gals. |  | Gals. |  | Gals. |  |
| United Kingdom Other Countries - | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1,486,234 \\ 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | 91,493 0 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1,906,520 \\ 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 125,933 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1,505,062 \\ 0 \end{array}\right\|$ | ${ }_{8}^{88,515}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 371,400 \\ 3,996 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,555 \\ 1,199 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 137,036 \\ 15,028 \end{array}$ | 12,319 1,503 |
|  | 1,486,234 | 91,493 | 1,906,520 | 125,933 | 1,505,062 | 88,515 | 375,396 | 28,754 | 152,064 | 13,822 |
| Spirits : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom Ceylon | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{3 2 , 7 7 0} \\ & \mathbf{5 8 , 8 5 9} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,473 \\ & 29,430 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 582 \\ 78,128 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 39,064 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 429 \\ 107,180 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 171 \\ 53,591 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 517 \\ 118,843 \end{array}$ | 341 59,421 | ${ }_{0}^{168}$ | $0^{107}$ |
|  | 91,629 | 45,903 | 78,710 | 39,163 | 107,609 | 53,762 | 119,360 | 59,762 | 168 | 107 |
| Wines and Liqueurs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom Other Countries | 1,778 | 1,732 | 758 0 | 207 0 | 200 0 | $0^{82}$ | 290 2 | 127 | $\begin{array}{r} 124 \\ 1,070 \end{array}$ | 46 895 |
|  | 1,778 | 1,732 | 758 | 207 | 200 | $\varepsilon 2$ | 292 | 129 | 1,194 | 941 |
| Total LiquorsMacminery and Min | 1,579,641 | 139,128 | 1,985,988 | 165,303 | 1,612,871 | 142,359 | 495,048 | 88,645 | 153,426 | 14,870 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom - Mrials: | Cwt. |  | Cwt. |  | Cwt. |  | Cwt. |  | Cwt. |  |
| United Kingdom Other Countries - | $\left.\right\|_{0} ^{247,535}$ | $\begin{gathered} 215,506 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 249,881 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{0}{204,639}$ | $\begin{gathered} 136,251 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 134,844 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 217,578 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 219,247 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 220,292 \\ 190 \end{array}$ | 156,483 156 |
|  | 247,535 | 215,506 | 249,831 | 204,639 | 136,251 | 184,844 | 217,578 | 219,247 | 220,482 | 156,638 |
| Paper and PasteBOARD: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom - <br> Other Countries | $\stackrel{\square}{0}$ | 110,786 0 | $\bigcirc$ | $\underset{0}{166,815}$ | 0 | 137,105 5 | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{100,125}$ | 0 | 75,945 |
|  | 0 | 110,786 | 0 | 166,815 | 0 | 137,110 | 0 | 100,125 | 0 | 75,945 |
| Printing and Lithographing Matemials: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom Other Countries - | - | 7,889 187 | - | $\begin{array}{r}8,760 \\ \hline \quad 50 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | ${ }_{0}^{9,069}$ | -- | 8,752 60 | -0 | ${ }_{0}^{7,250}$ |
|  | - | 7,949 | - | 8,810 | - | 9,062 | - | 8,812 | - | 7,250 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

4 52498.

No. 13-concluded.
Quantity and Value of Imports of Government Stores into British India-concluded.


No. 14.
Quantity and Value of Exports of Govervyent Stores (distinguishing Indian and Foreign Produce and Manufacture*) from British Indu.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ARTICLES.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1882-83.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1883-84.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1884-85.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{1885-86.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{1886-87.} \\
\hline \& Quantity. \& Value. \& Quantity. \& Value. \& Quantity \& Value. \& Quantity. \& Value. \& Quantity. \& Value. \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{Apparel:} \\
\hline - United Kingdom \& 0 \& 0 \& - \& 3 \& - \& 67 \& - \& 99 \& \(\{-\) \& 776 \\
\hline Other Countries - \(\quad\) - \& - \& 779 \& - \& 249 \& - \& 297 \& - \& 6 \& - \& 266
489 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{Arms and Ammunition:} \\
\hline United Kingdom \& - \& 264 \& \& \& \(\{\) - \& 31 \& - \& 353 \& \& \\
\hline \& - \& 58 \& \} \& 29 \& \(\{\) - \& 892 \& - \& 1,112 \& \(\}-\) \& 590 \\
\hline Other Countries \& - \& 8325 \& \& 44,582 \& \{ - \& 23,739 \& - \& 1,870 \& - \& 8,582 \\
\hline \& \& 18,565 \& \& 14382 \& - \& 2,507 \& - \& 2,458 \& - \& 1,264 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{Chemigars, Drugg and Medicines:} \\
\hline United Kingdom - - \& - \& 9,171 \& - \& 850 \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Other Countries ' \(\quad\{\) \& - \& 120 \& - \& 1 \& - \& 3 \& - \& 217 \& - \& 4 \\
\hline \& - \& 5,558 \& - \& 917 \& - \& 885 \& - \& 901 \& - \& 729 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{Comton :} \\
\hline Twist and Yarn: United Kingdom \& Lbs. 0 \& 0 \& Lbs.
0 \& 0 \& Lbs,
0 \& \& Lbs.
0 \& 0 \& Lbs. \& 0 \\
\hline Other Countries * \& 21 \& 1 \& 0 \& 0 \& \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}27 \\ 33\end{array}\right.\) \& 1
1 \& \} 49 \& 2 \& \(27{ }^{\circ}\) \& 1 \\
\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{Manufactures:} \\
\hline Piece goods: United Kingdom \& \(\mathbf{Y}\) ds.
0 \& 0 \& Yds,
0 \& 0 \& Yds. \& 0 \& Y 0 \& 0 \& Y ds.
0 \& \\
\hline Other Countries -\{ \& 226 \& 6 \& \(\{10\) \& ? \& 132 \& 3 \& 589 \& 13 \& 176 \& \({ }^{0}\) \\
\hline Other Countries -\{ \& 226 \& 6 \& \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}16\end{array}\right.\) \& ? \& 43 \& 8 \& 46 \& 1 \& 41 \& 8 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Other sorts: \\
United Kingdom
\end{tabular} \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& \(0 \cdot\) \& 0 \& 0 \& \\
\hline Other Countries \& - \& 1,743 \& - \& 1 \& 1. \& 61 \& \(\{一\) \& 22 \& - \& 12 \\
\hline Flax, Mantylotures of : \& Yds. \& \& Y ds. \& \& Yds. \& \& Yds. \& \& Yds. \& \\
\hline United Kingdom . - \& - 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& [ \(\begin{aligned} \& 120 \\ \& 429\end{aligned}\) \& \& 174

174 \& <br>
\hline Other Countriegs - \& 367 \& 18 \& 260 \& 18 \& 287 \& 12 \& $\left\{\begin{array}{c}429 \\ \text { Lbs, }\end{array}\right.$ \& 16 \& $\mathrm{Lbs}^{174}$ \& 24 <br>
\hline Other Countrex \& \& \& \& \& \& \& [ 84 \& 2 \& - \& 2 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Merals:
United Kingdom -} \& Cwt. \& \& Cwt. \& \& Cwt. \& \& Cwt. \& \& Cwt. \& <br>
\hline \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& - \& 5 \& 0 \& 0 <br>
\hline Other Countries $=\{$ \& 44 \& 236 \& 3 \& 11888 \& \& ${ }^{5}$ \& 52 \& 4,745 \& ${ }_{6}^{8}$ \& 5,075 <br>
\hline \& 4 \& \& \& 1,34 \& 26 \& 96 \& 81 \& 3,054 \& \& 96 <br>
\hline Telegraph Matrbials: United Kingdom \& 0. \& 0 \& - \& 34 \& - \& 250 \& - \& 1 \& - \& 14 <br>
\hline Other Countries \& \& 2,400 \& $\{\square$ \& 77
2,826 \& - \& 229
4,844 \& 二 \& 7
2,480 \& $\}-$ \& 3,598 <br>
\hline W OOL, MANOFACTURMS OF: \& Lbs. \& \& Lbe. \& \& Lbs. \& \& Lbo. \& \& Lbs. \& <br>

\hline United Kingdom \& $$
8,929
$$ \& 864 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 0 \& 22,480 \& 363 \{ \& 17,727

Yds. \& 286 <br>
\hline United Kiogdom \& \& \& - \& \& \& \& \& \& 288 \& 21 <br>

\hline Other Countries -\{ \& \% 4 , 120 \& 280 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,500 \\
& \text { Yds. }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 100 \& \[

\left\{$$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathrm{I} \text { ds. } \\
203
\end{array}
$$\right.
\] \& 26 \& Tds. \& 14 \& 859 \& 96 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{11}{|l|}{All other Articlers:} <br>
\hline United Kingdom \& - \& 176 \& - \& 1,344 \& - \& 1,024 \& - \& 5,886 \& - \& 4,643 <br>
\hline United Kingdom \& - \& 1,394 \& $\cdots$ \& 8,294 \& - \& 1,845 \& - \& 1,643 \& - \& 1,944 <br>
\hline Other Countries \& - \& 6,610 \& - \& 8,832 \& - \& 11,352 \& - \& 18,869 \& - \& 9,184 <br>
\hline Other Countries \& - \& 58,469 \& - \& 18,074 \& - \& 8,450 \& - \& 9,018 \& - \& 2,460 <br>
\hline Total Exports of Gotern- \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{| MINT STORES: |
| :--- |
| United Kingdom - |
| Other Countries |} \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& $\cdots$ \& 19,711 \& - \& 10,384 \& - \& 85,818 \& - \& 32,360 \& - \& 29,108 <br>
\hline \& - \& 64,547 \& - \& 44,410 \& - \& 17,952 \& - \& 81,064 \& $\cdots$ \& 12,349 <br>
\hline Total \& - \& 84,258 \& $\cdots$ \& 54,794 \& - \& 54,764 \& - \& 53,424 \& - \& 41,457 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

*The figures in italics represent re-exports,
N 2

No 15.
Imports of Treasure from different Countries.


No. 15-continued.
Imports of Treasure from different Countries-continued.

|  | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1880-87. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL GOIDD AND SILVER: <br> United Kingdom | 5,783,707 | 6,786,378 | 8,180,743 | 8,277,479 | 5,902,018 |
| Baitibn Pobsebsiong: <br> Malta - <br> Aden <br> Ceylon <br> China, Hong Kong <br> Straits Settlements <br> Cape Colony <br> Mauritius <br> Australia, \&c. | 6,425 74,101 303,636 $2,020,014$ 76,439 199 2,900 $1,425,683$ | 5,237 106,634 110,309 $1,404,434$ 96,977 0 550 $1,920,635$ | 2,930 182,924 82,689 $1,237,700$ 67,650 0 19,750 $1,279,329$ | 1,941 <br> 192,506 <br> 221,805 <br> $2,186,949$ <br> 84,206 <br> 0 <br> 0 <br> 57,469 | $\begin{array}{r} 33,476 \\ 156,687 \\ 204,887 \\ 1,550,240 \\ 78,362 \\ 0 \\ 87,498 \\ 834,406 \end{array}$ |
|  | 9,693,104 | 10,431,154 | 11,053,715 | 11,522,355 | 2,345,556 |
| Foreign Countries: <br> Austria <br> France <br> Italy <br> Tarkey in Earope - <br> Arabia <br> China, Treaty Port <br> Japan <br> Mekran and Sonmiani <br> Persia <br> Saigon <br> Siam - <br> Turkey in Asia <br> Abysinia <br> Egypt <br> Madagascar <br> Mozambique - <br> Réunion <br> Zanzibar $-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Private - } \\ \text { Government }\end{array}\right.$ <br> United States <br> Other Countries | 344,153 51,582 $1,581,864$ 3,493 449,394 413,680 23 455 192,719 0 4,956 401,892 497 247,914 1,280 45,767 0 18,594 0 0 1,790 | 252,238 191,975 282,040 0 324,029 509,034 2,280 4,840 209,304 0 6,463 267,995 0 825,393 160 45,644 0 | 911,610 83,919 118,630 687 338,061 814,587 161,402 1,109 168,547 0 8,014 304,386 8,129 356,990 42 | 201,221 32,488 475,659 674 402,733 $1,683,228$ 0 837 100,860 0 2,248 120,367 14,578 231,290 1,305 86,145 800 48,711 | 80,615 35,626 $\cdot 161,890$ 0 505,744 531,619 33,000 875 116,688 20,600 1,885 167,263 3,611 848,979 651 28,822 0 56,813 0 717,064 0 |
|  | 3,760,053 | 2,446,809 | 2,834,482 | 3,955,446 | 2,805,745 |
|  | 13,453,157 | 12,877,963 | 13,888,197 | 15,477,801 | 11,053,319 |

No. 16.
Exports of Treascre to different Countries.


No. 16-continued.
Exports of Treasure to different Countries-continued.

| - | 1882-83. | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | 1885-86. | 1886-87. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL 'GOLD AND SILVER: |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kimgdom . - - - . | 190,612 | 15,542 | 129,685 | 410,293 | 738,708 |
| Beitish Possegsions: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malta - - - - - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Aden - - Private - $^{\text {- }}$ | 1,900 | 17,737 | 132,890 | 31,004 | 19,408 |
| Mden - - ${ }^{\text {G Government }}$ | 53,900 | 5,000 | 80,000 | 18,000 ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 30,000 |
| Ceylon - - - - | 469,120 | 430,661 | 909,807 | 257,360 | 463,150 |
| China, Hong Kong . - . | 19,136 | 2,260 | 0 | 23,750 | 5,008 |
| Straita Setllements - - - - | 18,605 | 23,024 | 7,244 | 9,968 | 16,140 |
| Mauritius - - - - - | 0 | 104,000 | 313,973 | 46,580 | 0 |
| Australia, \&c.- - - . | 0 | 30 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 753,273 | 598,254 | 1,573,799 | 796,955 | 583,706 |
| Forbion Coumtribs: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austria - - - . - | 0 | 28 | 550 | 932 | 721 |
| France - - - - - | 13,907 | 25,545 | 14,984 | 55,959 | 32,542 |
| Holland - - - - | 66,576 | 37,416 | 47,405 | 2,600 | 0 |
| Italy $\rightarrow$ - - - - - | 0 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey in Europe - - - - | 1,880 | 4,680 | 490 | 1,310 | 990 |
| Arabia - - - - | 50,362 | 55,183 | 71,250- | 75,620 | 71,380 |
| China, Treaty Ports - - - - | 0 | 24,000 | 115,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Java - - - - - - | 0 | 27,558 | 22,200 | 0 | 0 |
| Mekran and Sonmiani - . Private - $^{\text {- }}$ | 5,188 | 92 | 410 | 1,787 | 4,700 |
| Mekran and Sonmiant - - Government $^{\text {G }}$ | 1,300 | 2,215 | 3,200 | 2,400 | 4,405 |
|  | 74,157 | 102,204 | 90,800 | 68,704 | 115,350 |
| Persia - - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ Government | 0 | 520 | 100 | 0 | 1,600 |
| Philippine Islands - - - - | 900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| - . Private - | 9,420 | 13,855 | 26,382 | 15,925 | 18,461 |
| Turkey in Asia - - ${ }^{\text {G Government }}$ | 6,000 | 21,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Egypt - - - - - | 0 | 0 | 60 | 21,360 | 66,388 |
| Mozambique - - - - - | 8,615 | 725 | 2,700 | 425 | 8,990 |
| Zanzibar - - - - | 55,431 | 97,032 | 300 | 64,260 | 122,573 |
|  | 288,786 | 412,053 | 396,831 | 311,282 | 448,102 |
| Grand Total - | 1,042,059 | 1,016,307 | 1,970,630 | 1,108,23? | 1,720,516 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 17.
Gross Amount of Customs Duty collected on Articles of Merchandise.


No. 18.

## CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(Note--Duties on all articles except the following were abolished by the Indian Tariff Act, No. XI, which uas passed on 10th March 1882. The duties on spirits were revised by Act No. II, passed 14th January 1887.)


EXPORT TARIFF.

52498.

No. 19.
Distribution of Private Import Trade among the Principal Ports.


No. 20.
Distribution of Private Export Trade among the Principal Ports.


No. 21.
Vessels Entered and Cleared, distinguishing Steamers and Sailing Vessels, and Steamers which proceeded viâ Suez Canal.

|  | 1882-83. |  | 1883-84. |  | 1884-85. |  | 1885-86. |  | 1886-87. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage, | No. | Tonstas. | No. | Tommagr. | No. | Tonnagi. |
| Steam: <br> Viâ Suez Canal ViA other Routes | ENTERED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 711 | 1,152,440 | 839 | 1,405,007 | 726 | 1,264,105 | 778 | 1,336,638 | 726 | 1,810,269 |
|  | 839 | 898,075 | 781 | 889,303 | 769 | 893,396 | 858 | 1,025,304 | 876 | 1,032,421 |
| Sailing - | 1,550 4,314 | $2,050,515$ $1,488,363$ | 1,620 4,192 | 2,294,310 | 1,495 $\mathbf{8 , 6 5 5}$ | $2,157,501$ $1,133,508$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,631 \\ & 8,622 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,361,942 \\ & 1,278,745 \end{aligned}$ | 1,608 8,538 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,342,690 \\ & 1,171,982 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 5,864 | [3,538,878 | 5,812 | 3,632,305 | 5,150 | 3,291,009 | 5,253 | 3,640,687 | 5,140 | 3,514,672 |
|  | CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Steam: <br> Viâ Suez Canal Via other Routes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 934 610 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,433,480 \\ 617,069 \end{array}$ | 1,091 512 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,746,785 \\ 530,447 \end{array}$ | 923 566 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,553,446 \\ \mathbf{6 2 1 , 2 3 4} \end{array}$ | 1,039 598 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,722,003 \\ \mathbf{6 7 5 , 8 2 5} \end{array}$ | 945 675 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,636,381 \\ 761,788 \end{array}$ |
| Sailina - | 1,544 | 2,050,549 | 1,603 | 2,277,232 | 1,489 | 2,174,680 | 1,632 | 2,897,828 | 1,620 | 2,398,164 |
|  | 4,307 | 1,482,457 | 4,247 | 1,341,066 | 3,699 | 1,184,081 | 3,677 | 1,256,074 | 8,824 | 1,259,857 |
|  | 5,851 | 3,533,006 | 5,850 | 3,618,298 | 5,188 | 3,358,761 | 5,309 | 3,653,902 | 5,444 | 3,657,521 |

No. 22.
Vessels Entered and Cleared, with Cargoes and in Ballast.


No. 23.
Vessels Entered and Cleared, distinguishing Countries.

| ——— | 1882-83. |  | 1883-84. |  | 1884-85. |  | 1885-86. |  | 1886-87. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tomalag. | No. | Tonmıge. | No. | Tommag. | No. | Tonmagr. |
|  | entered. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| UNITED KINGDOM | 907 | 1,364,552 | 946 | 1,493,587 | 925 | 1,522,559 | 984 | 1,642,070 | 869 | 1,498,989 |
| BRITISH POSSES- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Malta - - | 1 | 1,028 | 1 | 1,122 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aden - | 78 | 93,667 | 83 | 103,619 | 64 | 91,744 | 80 | 106,373 | 51 | 68,951 |
| Ceylon - | 2,485 | 411,589 | 2,624 | 427,020 | 2,313 | 366,861 | 2,167 | 368,256 | 2,220 | 385,232 |
| China, Hong Kong | 67 | 92,051 | 61 | 92,616 | 68 | 102,801 | 84 | 127,736 | 93 | 148,834 |
| Straits Settlements | 423 | 361,409 | 365 | 332,860 | 363 | 336,447 | 445 | 457,773 | 467 | 458,610 |
| Cape Colony | 166 | 150,354 | 97 | 89,454 | 36 | 30,743 | 63 | 52,395 | 32 | 28,228 |
| Mauritius - | 106 | 94,453 | 107 | 92,932 | 136 | 128,196 | 105 | 87,670 | 121 | 105,738 |
| Natal - | 67 | 43,613 | 57 | 45,005 | 35 | 19,195 | 40 | 18,704 | 27 | 14,921 |
| West Indies | 2 | 2,065 | 1 | 1,098 | 1 | 1,399 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Australia - | 123 | 153,748 | 125 | 164,617 | 54 | 82,941 | 115 | 166,636 | 118 | 174,449 |
| Other Countries | 2 | 1,758 | 1 | 1,222 | 1 | 998 | 1 | 1,388 | 1 | 1,146 |
|  | 3,520 | 1,405,735 | 3,522 | 1,351,565 | 3,071 | 1,161,325 | 3,100 | 1,386,931 | 3,129. | 1,386,109 |
| FOREIGN COUN-TRIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| An <br> Austria | 50 | 82,462 | 51 | 81,333 | 35 | 59,994 | 33 | 58,567 | 24 | 42,497 |
| Belgium - | 2 | 2,149 | 6 | 10,030 | 1 | 809 | 3 | 2,702 | 9 | 14,440 |
| Denmark . | 1 | 1,069 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| France | 31 | 50,265 | 36 | 77,501 | 10 | 26,905 | 3 | 5,456 | 2 | 3,556 |
| Germany - | 16 | 14,405 | 16 | 15,611 | 10 | 10,133 | 10 | 12,173 | 21 | 27,659 |
| Holland - | 5 | 4,142 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,062 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy - | 32 | 53,954 | 33 | 63,102 | 18 | 41,515 | 31 | 59,827 | 35 | 74,290 |
| Norway - | 2 | 1,737 | 0 | , | e | 0 | 0 | , | 0 |  |
| Portugal - - | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 439 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain - - | 1 | 454 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey in Europe | 3 | 3,779 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 8,886 | 1 | 1,047 | 0 | 0 |
| Arabia - - | 287 | 70,076 | 252 | 56,917 | 242 | 60,130 | 248 | 60,621 | 325 | 88,352 |
| China, Treaty Ports | 21 | 38,343 | 12 | 24,363 | 13 | 27,594 | 18 | 34,182 | 19 | 36,942 |
| Java - - | 21 | 20,088 | 18 | 23,259 | 11 | 15,682 | 30 | 31,890 | 16 | 16,356 |
| Maldive Islands - | 28 | 2,923 | 38 | 3,686 | 24 | 8,870 | 30 | 3,365 | 28 | 8,251 |
| $\underset{\text { miani }}{\text { Mekran }}$ and Son- - | 175 | 8,169 | 165 | 7,901 | 165 | 7,803 | 198 | 8,796 | 176 | 8,626 |
| Persia - - | 150 | 47,887 | 155 | 55,321 | 135 | 56,876 | 102 | 48,440 | 109 | 57,943 |
| Siam - | 38 | 5,445 | 35 | 5,331 | 30 | 3,734 | 28 | 1,674 | 22 | 2,145 |
| Sumatra - | 14 | 4,344 | 10 | 4,543 | 9 | 5,655 | 17 | 10,334 | 19 | 11,710 |
| Turkey in Asia | 232 | 36,441 | 193 | 35,728 | 200 | 36,822 | 175 | 30,850 | 137 | 31,578 |
| Egypt . | 70 | 99,460 | 82 | 110,507 | 29 | 30,962 | 28 | 41,234 | 16 | 24,891 |
| Mozambique | 18 | 10,928 | 19 | 10,389 | 17 | 11,569 | 24 | 10,744 | 26 | 11,986 |
| Réunion - | 20 | 10,620 | 26 | 12,705 | 28 | 14,837 | 24 | 13,444 | 22 | 12,2:3 |
| Zanzibar - - | 43 | 17,919 | 49 | 27,361 | 48 | 25,028 | 45 | 27,405 | 31 | 15,855 |
| America, South $\}$ | 103 | 109,003 | 91 | 98,277 | 41 | 43,188 | 49 | 55,231 | 28 | 31,204 |
| United States - | 56 | 68,455 | 37 | 45,454 | 72 | 96,750 | 53 | 76,436 | 66 | 92,960 |
| Other Countries - | 18 | 11,081 | 21 | 17,834 | 29 | 22,882 | 19 | 17,268 | 18 | 21,060 |
|  | 1,437 | 768,591 | 1,344 | 787,153 | 1,154 | 607,185 | 1,169 | 611,686 | 1,149 | 629,574 |
| 'rosas | 5,864 | 3,538,878 | 5,819 | 3,639,305 | 5,150 | 3,291,009 | 5,253 | 3,640,687 | 5,140 | 3,514,672 |

No. 23-continued.
Vessels Entered and Cleared, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 24.
Vessels Entered and Cleared, distinguisiina Nationalities.


No. 25.
Vresels buict at Indian Ports.


No. 26.
Vessels first registered at Indlan Ports.


# Statement <br> OF THE <br> Trade of British India <br> WITH <br> <br> Britisi Possessions and Foreig. <br> <br> Britisi Possessions and Foreig. Countries 

 Countries}

EOR THE HIVE YEARS

1882-83 то 1886-87.



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BY EYRE AND SPOTJTSWOODE, printers to the queris most excellent majesty.

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1888.


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    Messrs. Alexander Then and Co., Limited, or Messrs. Hodges, Figgis, and Co., of Dublin.

[^1]:    Exports.

    - 15,73,16,873
    - 14,98,16,002
    - 13,63,25,643
    - 13,17,92,418
    - 13,20,18,652

[^2]:    135 Grain and Pulse.-The value of this trade was last year about 18.5 per centlarger than in 1882-83, but was only 2 per cent. larger than 1881-82. The year was one of large exports of wheat, so was 1881-82, while in 1882-83 the wheat trade was a good ddal smaller than in the year preceding or following it.

    The extent of the trade in grain will be judged from the following figures :-

    |  | $1879-80$ | $1880-81$. | $1881-82$. | $1882-83$. | $1883-84$. |
    | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
    | Cwt. - | $25,089,375$ | $35,804,985$ | $49,925,981$ | $46,556,755$ | $49,217,863$ |
    | Rs. | $9,86,08,984$ | $12,70,70,896$ | $17,24,07,506$ | $14,86,22,667$ | $17,60,48,281$ |

[^3]:    - See note on. p. 5.

[^4]:    Nepal.
    11. The trade with Nepal also fell off, though the decline was not large-a little over 3 per cent. on the whole value.

    The trade with this country crosses the borders of both Bengal and the NorthWestern Provinces and Oudh. The figures below give the division of the trade between the two provinces:

[^5]:    * See note os p. 6 .

[^6]:    - See note en p. 6.

[^7]:    a Caoutchouc, Raw, exempted from duty from 25th September 1880.
    $b$ T. Cloths under 18 reed and other stuffs containing no yarn higher tLan No. 30s exempted from duty 20th March 1878 ; and from the 15 th March 1879 all grey cottnn piece goods, howsoever designated, containing no higher than 30s, have been freed from duty.
    $c$ Grey Mule Twist No. 32 and lower, and Grey Water Twist No. 20 and lower, exempted from duty $20 t h$ March 1878.
    $d$ Chemical products exempted from duty 20th March 1878; Quinine freed of duty 5th Augast 1875.
    $d$ Chemical products exempted from duty 20th March 1878 ; Quinin
    $e$
    e Current copper coin was freed from duty on 16th December 1876.
    $f$ Iron ore was freed from duty on 21 st Febraary 1877, but anchors and cables datiable from 5th August 1875.
    $g$ Butter dutiable from 5 th August 1875 ; also salted fish when imported into the Bombay Presidency, and from $18 t h$ January 1873 , when imported into Sind; but Fishmaws, Sharkfins, Singally, and Sozille have been freed from 5 th Anguat 1875.
    $h$ In the Financial Accounts the duty collected is entered under "Salt" and not under "Customs."

    * Exxclusive of duty on Imports from Indian Ports.

    Nore,-Since 10 th March 1882 all articles liable to daty hitherto bave been made free excepting arms, ammunition. hionors Nore,
    (malt, spirits, and wines), salt, and opium not covered by a Government pass. (See tariff, page 32. )

[^8]:    ＊Including such for Fast Indian Railway，now a State line．

[^9]:    $\dagger$ Figures defective in Indian returna，

[^10]:    * It should be noted here that this cal culation ignores all the other factors which contribute to determine the conditions under which wheat can be profitably exported to England from India. It is intended to show simply that, looking at actual prices in England and Calcutta, the fall in exchange has not made the profit of the exporter.

[^11]:    * These are prices at the port of shipment of articles constituting the bulk of the export trade. They fluctuate a good deal from year to year in sympathy with prices in the Condon markets and the condition of local supply in the export market. But it should be borne in mind that they do not afford a fair or satisfactory test of the general level and range of prices in the interior of India, and that wo argument in regard to the value of silver in India can properly be based upon them.

[^12]:    - See note on p. $\varepsilon$.

[^13]:    * Exclujing materials (now included under Government Stores) imported for the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways,
    which have become state lines

[^14]:    a Caoutchouc，Raw，exempted from duty from 25th September 1880.
    ${ }_{6}$ T：Cloths under 18 reed and other stuffs containing no yarn higher than No． 30 exempted from duty 20th March 1878；and from the 15 th March 1879 all grey cotton piece goods，howsoever designated，containing no higher than 30s，have been freed from duty．
    c Grey Mule Twist No． 32 and lower，and Grey Water Twist No． 20 and lower，exempted from duty 20th March 1878
    d Chemical products exempted from duty 20th March 1878；Quinine freed of duty 5th August 1875
    e Current copper coin was freed from duty on 16 th December 1876.
    $f$ Iron ore was freed from duty on 21 st February 1877，but anchors and cables datiable from 5 th Aagast 1875.
    g Butter dutiable from 5th August 1875 ；also salted fish when imported into the Bombay Presidency，and from
    $g$ Butter dutiable from 878，when imported into Sind；but Fishmaws，Sharkins，Singally，and Sozille have been freed from 5th August 1875
    h In the Financial Accounts the duty collected is entered under＂Salt＂and not under＂Customs．＂
    ＊Exclusive of duty on Imports from Indian Ports．
    Nore．－Since $10 t h$ March 1882 all arlicles lable to daty hitherto have been made free excepting arms，ammunition，liquors （mall，spirits，and wimes），salt，and opiom not covered by a Government pass．（See tariff，page 32．）

[^15]:    * This table is given only for 1886-87, all the others being for a series of five yegrs. In the quinquennial Statements (of which the last was sosued two years ago) there are added tables of the trade with Countries for the five latest years, with particulara of Articles under each Country.

    4 52498. Wt. P. 1161.

[^16]:    * This Introduction is substituted for the full reprint inserted in past volumes of the Annual Review of the Trade by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Coumerce. It is based mainly upon that Review, and in many passages adopts its very words; but it aims at presenting a more concise summary of the leading features of the trade in a form readily presenting to view the points of comparison most likely to be of general interest in this country.

[^17]:    - In the Indian Trade Accounts, during recent years, the following classification of articles, base 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.
    vri Dam motoriale and unmanufactured articles.

[^18]:    Metals.- -
    Imports of copper have declined to 30,750 tons, but the imports of the previous year were untsually darge ( 32,650 tons), and even the reduced figure is much above

[^19]:    British and Foreiga Posseasions are not shown neparately for the West Indies.

[^20]:    * See note on p. 23.

