

SIAM. No. 1 (1885).

COMMERCIAL REPORTS

BY

HER MAJESTY'S MINISTER RESIDENT
AND CONSUL-GENERAL, &c.,

IN

S I A M

FOR THE YEAR

1884.

*Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1885.*

LONDON:

PRINTED BY HARRISON AND SONS.

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Commercial Reports by Her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General, &c., in Siam for the year 1884.

No. 1.

Mr. Satow to Earl Granville.

My Lord,

Bangkok, May 7, 1885.

As it does not appear that any attempt has been made in recent years to show what proportion of the total trade of Bangkok is in the hands of British subjects, I think the following statistics and analysis of the Trade Returns for 1884 may be useful as evidence of the great preponderance of British commercial interests in Siam as compared with the interests of other Treaty Powers. I have been assisted in this inquiry by one of the principal English merchants of this port.

The amount of foreign fixed capital invested in land, houses, and mills may be estimated at about 191,280*l.*, divided as follows:—

British—						£
European .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	69,000
Asiatic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	62,280
French .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	30,000
German .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	30,000

It should be observed that the cost of the real property held by Asiatic subjects of Her Majesty, ascertained by reference to the Land Register of Her Majesty's Consulate-General, amounts to about 48,000*l.*, taking the actual purchase-money paid when the various plots were purchased, and the enhancement in value due to the increased prosperity of Bangkok, together with the additional capital invested in buildings and machinery, may be fairly taken at not less than 14,000*l.* to 15,000*l.*

The trade is chiefly carried on by means of established lines of steamers running between Hong Kong, Singapore, and Bangkok, the values of which are: British, 208,000*l.*; German, 25,000*l.*

Cargo coming from or destined for Europe is usually transhipped at Singapore. I have no means of estimating the freights earned by its transmission in British steamers between that Colony and Great Britain.

It is difficult to obtain even an approximate idea of the amount of floating capital employed in the trade; some of it is Siamese. Of continental, that is, German and French, there is perhaps about 55,000*l.* One English firm alone employs 30,000*l.*, while the transactions of two Indian houses amount to as much as 180,000*l.* a-year. The balance of the money required is obtained principally from the British banks in Singapore and Hong Kong, through their agencies in Bangkok bills of lading being hypothecated in return for advances.

The direct-trade with Europe is in most years extremely small, and it is only in consequence of the large export of rice in 1884 that we find the sum of 250,000*l.* credited to Europe. Nine-elevenths of the total export trade, valued at nearly 1,650,000*l.*, is with Hong Kong and Singapore, and must contribute greatly to the prosperity of those two Colonies.

Of the imports about 340,000*l.* represents English manufactures, 200,000*l.* products of British India, while Hong Kong sends goods, partly of British, partly of Chinese origin, to about the same value. From the Straits Settlements produce is imported to the value of 22,000*l.*, making in all 762,000*l.*, or over three-quarters of a million sterling.

The imports from the continent of Europe are valued at 164,000*l.*, and from the United States 50,000*l.* If we suppose the imports from Hong Kong to be equally divided between goods of British and Chinese origin, the result will be, articles produced in Great Britain and British possessions to the value of 640,000*l.*, against 314,000*l.*, from the continent of Europe, the United States and China combined.

The commercial interests of Great Britain in Siam as compared with the rest of the world are consequently : In fixed capital, as 2 to 1 ; in steamers, as 8 to 1 ; in exports, as 9 to 2 ; in imports, as 2 to 1.

It is further to be noted that the import duties are only 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. If Siam proper were to pass into the hands of any European Power with protectionist tendencies, it cannot be doubted that the Tariff would be greatly increased, and it is by no means improbable, if we are to judge by what has been proposed with regard to the trade of Tonquin, that differential duties would be imposed to the disadvantage of British trade.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 2.

Mr. Satow to Earl Granville.

My Lord,

Bangkok, June 11, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to forward an interesting Report, prepared by Mr. Archer, upon silk culture in the Province of Kabin, which lies on the eastern side of the Siamese delta, at the foot of the mountains separating the Menam Valley from that of the Mekong.

It seems likely that the introduction of improved methods of reeling into Siam might have the result of considerably enhancing the value to this country of raw silk as an article of export.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Mr. Archer to Mr. Satow.

Sir,

Bangkok, June 1, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to report that in accordance with your instructions I left Bangkok on the 4th May for the Province of Kabin, about 100 miles to the east of this city, in order to inquire into the culture of silk in that district.

I proceeded to Patriew, and thence ascended the Bang-pak-Kong River to the town of Pachim, the capital of a province of the same name, having under its jurisdiction four sub-provinces, of which the most important are Kabin and Prachantakham.

Having been informed that silk is produced also in the latter district, I proceeded thither on the 8th May by way of a creek leading to the town

where the Governor resides. After a short stay, I continued my journey by bullock-cart along the road recently cut through the jungle for the Bangkok-Saigon telegraph line as far as Kabin, and thence proceeded along the rough Korat route to the base of the plateau which extends north-eastward to that town. Returning to Kabin, I descended the Bang-pak-Kong River to Patriew, and thence reached Bangkok on the 17th May.

Before proceeding to describe the actual process of silk culture in this country, I will venture to make some general observations, based on the information obtained by me on this journey, as well as at Bangkok.

The culture of silk in Siam is strictly confined to the numerous Laos Settlements throughout the country, and to the Cambodians in the south-eastern provinces bordering on Cambodia; nowhere are any Siamese known to rear the silkworm. The reason generally given is that whilst the art of silk culture, which is deemed a difficult one, has been transmitted to the Laos through successive generations, the Siamese are in complete ignorance of it. This explanation, however, is hardly satisfactory, and the real reason is perhaps to be found in the use by the Siamese women of plainer cloths ("phanung"), but of finer texture, such as are easily imported from China and Cambodia, where, the production being greater, more care is taken in the reeling and weaving. The great centres of the production of silk in Siam are Korat, 130 miles to the north-east of this city, and Battambang, 200 miles to the south-east, as the crow flies.

Beautiful cloths, sometimes of great value, are woven in Chiangmai; and a certain quantity of raw-silk is said to be exported from Hluang Prabang, on the Mekong River, to Chiengtung, one of the principal Shan States. The production is, however, small in comparison with that of Cambodia and Annam, and the export is consequently unimportant, consisting entirely of so-called Korat silk. It is taken to the latter place in small quantities from the neighbouring Laos and Cambodian provinces, such as Buachum, Pimai, Suwanaphum, Sisaket, Khukan, Sangkha, and Surin, and there sold, or more generally bartered for cotton and other goods to Chinese traders, who resell it at Bangkok to the exporters. A number of these traders are, however, settled in other small localities, where they have greater facility in purchasing the silk from the producers, and amongst these Pakprio, which is about half-way to Korat by way of Saraburee, is the most important centre.

I could not ascertain that any quantity from the provinces adjacent to Korat finds its way to the Cambodian markets, and it seems improbable, for, on the contrary, some of the finer Cambodian produce is imported into these provinces, and a certain quantity is brought to Bangkok, where it finds a ready market.

There appears, however, to be no reason other than the innate indolence and want of enterprise of the inhabitants why the production in the provinces visited by me should not reach far larger proportions.

The Laos Settlements in the Provinces of Pachim and Nakon Nayok are, as it were, the south-western outposts of that race, which forms the bulk of the population of Eastern and Northern Siam, but they are "phung kháo" or "white-bellied," and therefore distinct from the "black-bellied," or inhabitants of the Chiangmai provinces. They are not, however, the original inhabitants of these provinces, but captives from Muang Kalassin, a province to the north-east of Korat, formerly dependent on Wien Chan, who, after the war waged successfully by the Siamese against that ancient kingdom about sixty years ago, were transported to and allowed to settle in the country extending from the Province of Nakon Nayok to that of Battambang. This country consists,

for the most part, of a series of slight and gradual elevations and depressions, the dwellings, gardens, and any other plantations being generally situated on the former, whilst rice is cultivated in the latter. The soil, however, is somewhat sandy, so that the quality of the rice is poor and the quantity small, thus differing greatly from the plains more to the westward. The extent of country actually under cultivation is proportionally small, the greater part being covered with jungle, and the population is very sparse.

The chief occupation of the inhabitants is the rearing of cattle and buffaloes and the cultivation of rice, also, to a small extent, the production of torches and dyes; but such is their indolence that they are satisfied with a quantity of rice sufficient to last them through the year, and appear unable to exert themselves to procure more than enough for their bare sustenance.

Open-hearted, and with a certain independence of manner which distinguishes them from the Siamese, they are submissive to authority in a degree that must render them excellent subjects. Yet with these and many other qualities which attract the sympathy of a stranger, it is not easy to imagine that industry will ever flourish amongst them, or that they are likely to adopt readily the improvements of civilization.

Their mode of living is of the simplest description, and their country being far from any commercial centre and outside any trade route, hardly any foreign goods, with the exception of cotton, are to be found amongst them.

The absence of trade and the simplicity of their habits restricts, therefore, the culture of silk to their personal requirements, and the greater production by people of similar race in the provinces closer to Korat is perhaps to be attributed to a poorer soil on a greater altitude, which compels the inhabitants to devote more attention to it as a means of livelihood. In the Pachim provinces the production is said, moreover, to have lately diminished, so that though the use of silk cloths has been to some extent discontinued, the people have been obliged to buy Cambodian silk with which to weave their finer cloths. It is difficult to account for this diminution. They state themselves that it is due to greater pressure of Government service, which does not allow the men to cultivate the tree to the same extent as formerly, but the *corvée* does not appear to be excessive, having no fixed annual period, nor are the taxes heavy. It is more probable that as the rearing of the worm requires much care and trouble it is distasteful to them, and that the increased export of cattle and rice enables them to buy foreign silk to a greater extent than in former times.

At present about half the number of families in a village, composed entirely of Laos, rear the silkworm, but they almost all, without any exception, weave their own cloths. The silk culture is confined solely to the women, who take a share even in the cultivation of the tree. A large proportion rear the silkworm only in the wet season when the plant is in leaf, and therefore obtain the seed from the few who rear a small quantity throughout the year, barely sufficient to keep up the breed, as only a small supply of leaves is furnished by the plants during the hot season. The fact that it is intended for their own use and the consequent lack of competition renders them careless both in the rearing of the silkworm and in the reeling of the thread, which the rude appliances in use are not calculated to render either fine or regular. The quality produced in these provinces under Pachim, that is to say, Prachantakham, Kabin, Aran, and Wattana is, on the whole, much superior to the so-called Korat silk. The price of the former is between 100 and 200 ticals the picul (133.3 lbs.), or from 2 to 4 ticals the Siamese pound,

whereas the price of that produced at Kabin was from 3 to 6 ticals the pound.

The better quality, called "mái-njōt," consisting of the filament next to the floss finely reeled, averages about a third of the whole produce; it is separated from the inferior, and generally forms the woof of the cloth. The best of this kind is worth 12 ticals the pound, but very little of it is produced, and it is rarely woven into separate cloths or even separated from the more inferior kind. It is known to the silk merchants of Bangkok as the peculiar produce of these provinces, and though it is pronounced finer than any produced in Siam or that imported from Cambodia and Annam, it is said to be difficult to dye, which is most probably due to the bright yellow colour of the majority of the cocoons, the white kind being comparatively few. Its high price is also supposed to render it unfit to compete with the China silk, and the inferior kind likewise to be too dear to enable it to be exported with profit; the rough and cheap Korat silk is stated, consequently, to be the only kind that can be exported profitably. This export is almost entirely to Singapore, whence it is said to find its way to India, chiefly Bombay, to be there mixed with finer qualities.

Taking into consideration, however, that hardly any of the better qualities of Laos silk reach the Bangkok market, it may fairly be presumed that it has hardly yet been tested as an article of export. The export of Korat silk has shown no decided increase, as is shown by the annexed Table. Twenty years ago the average was over 500 piculs per annum, but between the years 1871 and 1874 it had risen to 1,000 piculs. Since the latter year, however, it had stood at about 700 piculs, until last year, when it rose to 1,000 piculs, at a value of 98,418 dollars. In contrast to these figures, the Returns of the exports from the port of Saigon show that the value of raw silk, which is almost entirely exported to Singapore, has more than doubled in the space of four years, and in 1883 stood at 342,881 dollars. The price of Cambodian silk in Bangkok is about 5 ticals (3 dollars) the Chinese pound. That of Ssü-chuan silk, in China, 160 taels a-pound.

STATEMENT showing the Export of Raw Silk from the Port of Bangkok.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Piculs.	Taels.		Piculs.	Dollars.
1862	417	83,400	1875 . . .	518	45,720
		£	1876 . . .	528	38,353
1866	655	27,968	1877 . . .	862	64,939
1867	530	17,225	1878 . . .	691	61,828
		Dollars.	1879 . . .	658	67,084
1871	1,039	118,768	1881 . . .	727	88,597
1872	974	127,270	1882 . . .	971	101,005
1873	1,088	113,183	1883 . . .	685	88,209
1874	1,120	112,223	1884 . . .	1,093	98,418

STATEMENT showing the Export of Raw Silk from the Port of Saigon.

	1883.	1882.	1881.	1880.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Déchets de soie	24,505	18,590	15,533	18,350
Soie grège	342,881	366,475	205,507	155,675

Tree.—The tree is called by the Laos "ton mon" ("mon" tree), and the worm "tua mon" ("mon" insect). There are two kinds of tree, but it appears doubtful whether they were originally distinct.

The large kind is similar to the mulberry tree, on the leaves of which silkworms are fed in other countries, and in its full growth reaches a height of from 20 to 30 feet. This tree is, however, by no means common, as it is found very difficult to rear, requiring great care when young, though when it has firmly taken root it requires no attention, and is said to attain a great age. Ordinarily, only a small proportion of the trees planted are found to grow, for want of proper care. The tree should be carefully pruned, as is done in Europe, but this is not always attended to, and the branches therefore grow long and straggling, and the leaf loses much of its value.

Like the European tree, it has a small white flower in clusters, but it bears no fruit. In Hluang Prabang, about 450 miles to the north, it is said to bear a red berry, and is probably the same as the European black mulberry tree. It is reproduced from cuttings, and is found to grow best on dry sandy soil.

This kind has not been cultivated long in the provinces of Pachim, but was introduced from Korat some fifteen or twenty years ago.

The common kind is much smaller, and consists of a stem about half-an-inch in diameter, with small branches at regular intervals. Its height is generally about 5 feet, but it may reach 7 feet. The bark is similar to that of the large kind, and the leaf appears to differ only in size; but I was told that the worms must be fed exclusively on the leaves of one or the other of the two kinds.

It is also planted on dry ground, but the soil may be damper than with the larger kind. It requires constant watering and some care until it has grown to a height of 1 or 2 feet; and is manured once a year, in the sixth month before it is cut. The mode of reproducing is as follows:—

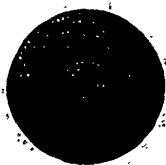
When the tree is about a year old, that is to say, in the month of April or May, it is cut down to the level of the ground, and then cut again into pieces some 10 inches long, which are planted in soft loose soil. The cutting is inserted almost entirely, leaving only the top exposed; it grows very quickly, and in about two months has produced sufficient foliage with which to feed the worms. The plantations are generally inclosed in order to prevent cattle and buffaloes from browsing on the young shoots; and the cuttings are planted irregularly, and often mixed with other trees.

Leaf.—The shape of the leaf is cordate, or deeply indented. Its size does not exceed 2 or 3 inches in the small kind, while that of the larger is often more than double. Both kinds bear leaf all the year round, but very little in the hot season. It is from the eighth to the eleventh month, that is to say, from June to September, that the new trees bear a sufficient quantity of such tender leaves as are most suitable for the young worms. Until the worm has cast off its new coat, when seven or eight days old, the leaves must be sliced, but after the third casting of the skin the larger leaves may be given freely, as also small branches. Care should be taken to give the leaf dry, but not dried.

Silkworm.—A small quantity of worms are reared throughout the year in order to keep up the breed, and about nine generations may thus be obtained in the course of one year. It is only, however, when the cuttings planted in April or May, as before described, have grown to a height of 4 or 5 feet that a large quantity of leaves can be obtained. The rearing season is therefore from the end of June to the end of September, and two broods are generally reared; but it is probable that the constant stripping of the leaves renders the later produce inferior to the first.

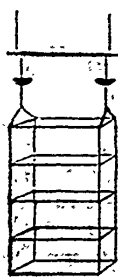
The eggs are hatched in the period of ten days; the worms are then kept on the same piece of cloth on which the eggs have been laid by the moth for four or five days, when they are large enough to be taken off and placed on a round flat tray of bamboo wicker-work about 3 feet in diameter, with a rim 1 inch high, in which they are kept until ready to spin the cocoon. The wicker-work should not be close, but ought to leave sufficient space for the litter to pass through without the worms falling off, and the basket is then called "takrēng," but this precaution is often neglected, and the ordinary baskets used for winnowing rice are commonly used; these are called "kadong" both by Siamese and Laos, but in the north the rim is generally higher, and they are then called "hō." The litter is then taken off by removing the worms with the hand into another basket.

The worms are not fed for the first few days; they are then fed three times a-day, morning, noon, and evening, but they eat but little before the second casting of the skin; after that stage, however, they eat voraciously, and are fed four or five times a-day. They cast off the skin four times; the Laos say they "go to sleep," and call the different stages the first, second, third, and fourth sleep ("nōn-nūng, nōng-sōng," &c.). The size of the worm at the third casting of the skin is about 1 inch, and it is then of the ordinary greenish tint; after the fourth sleep it turns yellow, and soon after it is ready to spin. This is denoted by its refusing its food and straying away from it; it is then called



"suk," or ripe, and is close on a month old. Those that are ripe are then removed to a tray similar to the former, but having on its flat surface a number of concentric circles of bamboo trellis-work about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; there is thus between the circles a series of compartments $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, in which the worms spread their web and spin the cocoon in the course of a day or a night.

This tray, called "tcho" by the Laos, as well as the other ones containing the worms or seed, are all placed on a series of frames, called "khēng," made in such manner as to prevent ants or other insects from



molesting the worms or cocoons. This contrivance is very simple and appears to answer the purpose very well. A series of four or five oblong frames are formed by four vertical pieces of bamboo, or sometimes rope, some 4 feet long, which are kept apart at intervals of about 10 inches by horizontal pieces 2 feet long placed broadwise, and rather less than 4 feet long placed lengthwise. The whole is firmly attached, and the two vertical pieces on either side are tied together after the topmost tray, and the rope is made to pass through a cup, generally half a cocoa-nut, filled with water. The whole is then suspended to a horizontal pole, which hangs from the ceiling in a corner of the common

sitting-room or bed-room.

The trays are always carefully covered with a piece of cloth in order to prevent flies and other insects from molesting the contents, but care is seldom taken that the position should be either cool or airy. The small quantity of worms reared in the hot season seem to be affected by the heat only to a modified extent, but perhaps the loss would be greater if the rearing season were not comparatively cool.

Disease.—There is stated to be a disease that is often fatal, and which is probably the same as that called "jaundice" in France; the worm turns quite yellow, and a quantity of saliva issues from its mouth. It is said, however, to be due to ignorance or carelessness in rearing the worm, and those who have more experience are hardly ever known

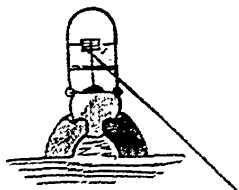
to lose any. The worms are also sometimes too weak when ripe, and spin a cocoon which is thin and worthless, but this may also be attributed to neglect.

In size the cocoons compare unfavourably with the European kinds, being only about two-thirds as large. But in the northern Laos provinces, where there are two rearing seasons, one in the late summer and the other in late autumn, the cocoons of the first produce are said to be of a larger size. When formed they are detached; and if only in small quantities they are thrown into boiling water and reeled within the next few days. If a larger quantity is obtained than can be reeled conveniently without delay, or if it is desired to keep them for some time, they are put out in the sun for a day; with a clear sky the worm is supposed to have been killed by midday.

Grainage.—When it is desired to obtain the seed, the cocoons are kept in one of the baskets described above and carefully guarded from insects. The rearers who have most experience can easily distinguish the cocoons containing the male chrysalis from those containing the female by shaking them, when the former are said to give a firmer sound. The female moth, however, is plainly distinguishable by its larger size, and because it remains stationary after leaving the cocoon, while the male flutters about. They come out of the cocoon before morning, and if then coupled must be detached in the afternoon. The male is then thrown away, and perhaps forty or fifty of the females are placed on a small piece of cotton cloth and covered with a cup to prevent their straying and scattering the seed over too large a surface. The next morning the females, having laid their eggs, are thrown away, and the piece of cloth is folded up and put away on one of the trays until the eggs are nearly hatched. There appears to be very little disease amongst the chrysalides, and if the cocoons are properly taken care of hardly any die.

Spinning.—The thread is generally coarse, for, at present, little care is taken to render it fine, and, excepting for their best silk cloths, a thick and strong thread is preferred.

Spinning Machine.—The spinning machine is of a very rudimentary description. A thin piece of soft wood some 2 inches broad is bent in



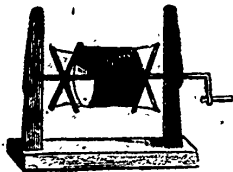
the shape of a horse-shoe; about 10 inches from its extremities a piece of wood of like thickness and breadth, and having a small hole in the middle, is fixed horizontally; some 6 inches above it is a small winder placed horizontally in the same manner. The two extremities of the machine are fixed on two small flat pieces of wood having a groove on the inner side, which enables it to be fixed on to the rim of an earthen pot. It thus stands over the mouth of the pot filled with boiling water, in which a number of cocoons, perhaps forty or fifty, have been thrown. The spinner sits before a small fireplace, on which is placed the pot with the spinning machine fixed firmly on to it, and with a stick having a small slit at the top shakes the cocoons in such wise as to collect the threads of about half the number in the pot. Having twisted them with the hand into a single thread, it is passed through the small hole and fastened loosely over the winder. It is then pulled out with the right hand, the winder being thus caused to revolve, and is gradually heaped up in a basket close at hand. In the left hand the spinner holds the stick described before, with which to keep down the filament when it becomes entangled. An experienced hand is able to spin with considerable rapidity, but it is evident that it is not easy to

produce rapidly a fine or regular thread. This machine is called by the Laos "mak khueng talok." Its height is generally about 3 feet, but sometimes it is higher, being formed of a bamboo slit in half and fixed on the pot in the shape of an isosceles triangle.

Reeling.—The thread is reeled on a winder 20 inches long, fixed horizontally on a stand ("ak"), on which the thread is improved by scraping off with a knife where it appears irregular and by removing any blemishes. It is then re-reeled on another winder ("pia")

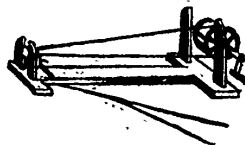


made of two sticks fixed horizontally on the extremities of a piece of wood about 2 feet high. This is held in the middle with the left hand, and the thread wound in zigzag fashion with the right over the extremities of the cross sticks. The skein thus takes the shape in which it is generally sold. Sometimes this winder is replaced by another formed



of four cross pieces instead of two, the extremities of which are joined with string; it is then laid horizontally on a stand, is furnished with a handle, and the thread is reeled over the strings. This winder, called "ra-wing," is used both by Laos and Siamese.

When it is required to twist a double thread or tram, another instrument comes into use. A narrow stand ("nai") about 4 feet long contains at one end a large wheel turned by a handle; a string is passed over the latter and round a piece of iron a foot in length, projecting from the stand on one side and rounded at the end. Some rough cotton is wound over the middle part, in which the string catches, so that in turning the wheel the iron point revolves quickly. The two or more threads are tied together to the extremity of the iron instrument, and this, in revolving, twists them firmly together.



This instrument, as well as the winders, is used for cotton as well as silk thread.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. J. ARCHER.

No. 3.

Mr. Satow to Earl Granville.

My Lord,

Bangkok, June 29, 1885.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Trade Report and Returns of Shipping of the port of Bangkok for the year 1884, which have been prepared by Mr. French. The increase observable both in imports and exports, as compared with the year 1883, is partly due to an enlargement in the volume of trade, and partly to the greater care in valuing goods. It is doubtful, however, whether entire reliance can in every instance be placed on the results of such a comparison, owing to the inexactness which appears to characterize the Siamese Custom-house Returns for this as well as previous years. It can scarcely be believed, for instance, that the quantity of jaconet and muslin imported should have suddenly been multiplied twenty-fold, or that the market price of chowls (coloured cloths from India) should have more than doubled in one year.

Another practice which still further tends to work greatly in favour of importers is the very liberal interpretation which is put upon the claim in the Treaties permitting the import untaxed of all articles destined for personal use. It appears that coal, which is never required for household use, gunny bags, and machinery oil are among the articles which are thus admitted duty free.

It is time that manufacturers resorted to some other methods of marking their goods than the trade-marks, labels, and capsules that are now employed. For no sooner does any article by its good quality and moderate price obtain a ready sale in Eastern markets, than a worthless imitation begins to make its appearance, bearing an almost exact copy of the trade-mark and labels which distinguish the genuine article.

It is usually supposed that Hamburgh is the chief port of export of these fraudulent articles.

We ought not to lose sight of the fact that these statistics refer only to the trade of Bangkok, the direct commerce carried on with foreign countries by the provinces and States of the Malay Peninsula; that of the Mekong Valley with Cambodia and French Cochin China, and that of the Northern Laos States with British Burmah being entirely disregarded. Of this trade, which is considerable, and in the last case gives employment to thousands of British subjects, it is impossible to obtain any Returns here. If its value were ascertainable, there can be little doubt that the whole amount of the commerce of Siam with the rest of the world would be found to be very much larger than is usually supposed.

It is proper to observe that a serious mistake was made in printing the Bangkok Trade Returns for 1883. On p. 7 in the Return of British shipping in Bangkok, and on p. 8 in the Return of British and foreign shipping, the amounts are given in pounds sterling, whereas they should be in Mexican dollars.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW

Inclosure in No. 3.

Report by Acting Vice-Consul French on the Trade of Siam during the year 1884.

THE trade of the port of Bangkok during the year 1884 was upon the whole flourishing. Owing to the deficient rainfall the extent of ground under rice cultivation was considerably diminished, especially in the neighbourhood of the capital, and for the same reason the quantity of teak wood floated down from the interior was less than usual. Although the trade did not consequently fulfil the hopes that had been entertained at the beginning of the year, it cannot but be regarded as highly satisfactory that amidst the general depression of trade elsewhere the total declared value of the exports should have gone on increasing and exceeded that of any previous year.

The declared value of imports is likewise greatly in excess of what it was in 1883.

Subjoined is a Comparative Table of the imports and exports during the last ten years :—

				Imports.	Exports.
				Dollars.	Dollars.
In 1875	..	..	..	6,383,235	8,427,416
1876	..	..	..	7,070,053	8,315,683
1877	..	..	..	5,930,521	9,153,607
1878	..	..	..	5,827,640	8,872,193
1879	..	..	..	6,489,817	10,807,445
1880	..	..	..	6,341,519	9,704,318
1881	..	..	..	6,279,484	9,865,956
1882	..	..	..	7,104,361	9,702,778
1883	..	..	..	5,167,459	9,207,709
1884	..	..	..	6,247,893	11,194,572

If, as in 1879, the year of the largest previous export, the price of paddy had been high, the total value of the exports would have reached a still larger figure. In 1879 paddy varied in price between 28 and 46 ticals the coyan, but in 1884 it was only at from 30 to 38 ticals for the same quantity.

The rice crop of 1883 proved to be one of the richest that had been known, and the export of rice in 1884 consequently was larger in quantity than in any preceding year.

The figures for the last seven years are as follows :—

				Quantity.	Value.
				Piculs.	Dollars.
In 1878	..	..	..	2,354,577	5,487,539
1879	..	..	..	3,996,544	7,157,227
1880	..	..	..	3,430,040	5,847,307
1881	..	..	..	3,670,775	6,001,885
1882	..	..	..	3,308,995	5,207,335
1883	..	..	..	2,620,950	4,492,517
1884	..	..	..	4,683,360	7,083,241

It should be noted that not only was there a large increase in the quantity exported to the British Colonies of Hong Kong and Singapore, but over three-quarters of a million of piculs were exported direct to Europe, as appears from the following Table :—

Sent to—				Quantity.	Value.
				Piculs.	Dollars.
Hong Kong	..	..	..	1,559,060	2,520,530
Singapore	..	..	..	2,287,421	3,461,185
China..	..	..	..	504	556
Europe	..	..	..	785,246	1,023,874
Java ..	..	..	..	44,787	63,985
Manila	..	..	..	3,412	8,500
Coast..	..	..	..	2,912	4,508

The quantity of land under paddy cultivation slowly increases, chiefly in consequence of the excavation of new canals from time to time. There are immense tracts of uncultivated country to the east of Bangkok, towards the base of the plateau, well suited for the growth of rice, which only require an extension of the canal system to convert them into a source of almost boundless wealth. It is to be regretted that measures

are not taken to keep the old canals in good order, for in many places, on account of their silting up, means of communication are much hampered, and the cultivators find great difficulty in bringing their produce to market.

The unit of measurement of land is the "rai," which is equal to about two-fifths of an acre. With the aid of a pair of buffaloes one family can cultivate 80 rai, or 32 acres, as the seed is scattered broadcast, and there is hardly any necessity for ploughing. The land tax is $1\frac{1}{2}$ salungs per rai, and supposing only 60 rai to have been taken up for planting, the whole amount payable to the Treasury will be $22\frac{1}{2}$ ticals (2l. 7s.). The average yield is about half a coyan or 9 piculs of paddy per rai, or 540 piculs for the 24 acres. Deducting one-sixth for the consumption of the family, we find that there are 480 piculs or between 18 and 19 coyans for sale (according to the Bangkok mill measure of 26 piculs = 1 coyan):

One coyan of paddy yields $17\frac{1}{2}$ piculs of white rice, or 21 piculs of clean rice, or 22 piculs of clean rice with 15 to 20 per cent. of paddy mixed.

The farmers now prefer to take cash in exchange for their paddy, and the system of barter which formerly existed has now greatly fallen into disuse. Paddy-growers are also now much better informed as to the market price of their produce, and the profits of the middle-men and mill-owners are therefore diminished in proportion.

The duty levied upon rice exported from Bangkok is on the average 11 cents the picul.

The export of rice in 1885, it is to be feared, will turn out less than the average, owing to the deficient rainfall in 1884.

On account of the war in China the export thither of all articles other than rice fell off in a marked degree. The value of sapan wood exported to China in 1884 was 106,902 dollars, and in 1883, 219,515 dollars, showing a decrease of more than one-half.

The amount of pepper exported in 1884 shows a considerable decrease upon that of the previous year, although the price rose to still higher rates than before prevailing. The light rainfall of 1884 no doubt partly accounts for this decrease.

The amount exported during each of the last ten years is as follows:—

					Piculs.
In 1875..	..	..	..	..	16,853
1876..	..	..	..	..	17,247
1877..	..	..	..	..	18,433
1878..	..	..	..	..	13,218
1879..	..	..	..	..	20,507
1880..	..	..	..	..	18,590
1881..	..	..	..	..	17,680
1882..	..	..	..	..	19,514
1883..	..	..	..	..	26,400
1884..	..	..	..	..	17,593

From these figures it will be seen that the export does not increase to any appreciable extent.

This, in the face of the high prices now paid for pepper—prices that would a few years ago have appeared altogether extravagant—is not easily accounted for. Some authorities would attribute it to an insufficient supply of labour; others to the want of enterprise on the part of the cultivators.

In the immediate neighbourhood of Chantaboon there is an extensive tract of upland which appears to have been formerly covered with pepper and sugar plantations. It is now being gradually brought back again

under cultivation, and it is hoped that in a few years the yield of these two articles will be considerably increased.

The price now paid for white pepper is from 44 to 46 ticals the picul, and for black from 29 to 30 ticals the picul. All that is brought into the market is eagerly bought up, and the price shows every tendency to rise still higher.

A tax of 1 tical, or 60 cents, is levied per picul.

Sugar.—This shows an increase upon the export of the previous year, although prices still fell.

The figures for the last ten years are :—

						Piculs.
1875	..	..	..	..	..	56,488
1876	..	..	..	..	..	20,387
1877	..	..	..	..	..	38,293
1878	..	..	..	..	..	3,531
1879	..	..	..	..	..	31,601
1880	..	..	..	..	..	24,087
1881	..	..	..	..	..	27,158
1882	..	..	..	..	..	10,089
1883	..	..	..	..	..	11,851
1884	..	..	..	..	..	27,299

The great increase in the production of sugar in the south of China of late years, and the immense fall in its price all over the world, have discouraged the extension of production in Siam.

Teak.—The value of the teak exported during the last five years was :—

						Dollars.
In 1880..	..	..	..	..	..	193,330
1881..	..	..	..	..	..	279,989
1882..	..	..	..	..	..	378,294
1883..	..	..	..	..	..	735,366
1884..	..	..	..	..	..	597,191

It will thus be seen that the value of the export in 1884 fell considerably below that of 1883, while the quantity diminished from 400,000 to 300,000 piculs.

In the beginning of the year the price of squares of good quality for export for a short time ran as high as 1 dollar the cubic foot, but it shortly again fell to 80 cents. The highest price in London was 14*l.* 15*s.* per ton for square, but afterwards fell as low as 8*l.* 10*s.* at auction sale.

On account of the unusual lowness of the floods after the rainy season of 1884, much timber was detained up country, and the heavy fall in the prices at home caused by the collapse of the ship-building trade still further tended to decrease the export. The quality of the timber floated down in 1884 was inferior, the larger proportion of it being from the Suwankaloke branch of the river, where the trees are very often decayed in the heart. It is now reported from up country that there is plenty of timber ready for floating down, if only the floods should rise high enough during the coming season.

Cattle.—The export of cattle shows a considerable increase, the figures for the last four years being :—

						Heads.
In 1881..	..	..	..	..	..	5,681
1882..	..	..	..	..	..	6,835
1883..	..	..	..	..	..	8,335
1884..	..	..	..	..	..	10,537

These are all sent to Singapore, where the price appears now to average about 18 dollars a-head.

The freight charged to Singapore is 4 dollars per head. On account of the demand for export, the price of cattle has risen considerably, especially in the neighbourhood of the capital. The export of cattle from Northern Siam into British Burmah is stated to be over 40,000 head per annum, four times the export from Bangkok.

There is no tax upon cattle exported from Siam, though there is upon hides, horns, and bones.

Fish.—Both the sea and the river fisheries proved very unproductive during the year 1884. The “pla-tu,” a salt-water fish, was only caught in small numbers, the quantity exported being but 70,751 piculs, valued at 127,242 dollars, against an export of 293,124 piculs, valued at 490,115 dollars, the previous year, thus showing a decrease of over 75 per cent.

“Pla-hang” and “pla-salit,” which are dried fresh-water fish, were in 1884 exported to the amount of 49,574 piculs, valued at 306,834 dollars, against an export in the previous year of 86,270 piculs, valued at 532,159 dollars.

The failure of the river fisheries is to be accounted for by the unusual lowness of the water, consequent upon the deficient rainfall.

Raw silk comes chiefly from the neighbourhood of Korat. It is roughly prepared, no pains being taken in its preparation. The quantity exported last year was 1,093 piculs, valued at 98,418 dollars, as against 685 piculs, worth 88,209 dollars, exported in 1883. The fall in value was thus more than 25 per cent. The Bombay merchants are the sole buyers of this silk, and the prices they give depend upon the state of the demand in India.

The present prices are :—

					Dollars.	
1st quality	..	..	..	From 108 to 120 the picul.		
2nd „	..	..	..	„	80	86
3rd „	..	..	..	„	75	78

The two last qualities are much mixed with other articles, and saturated with water. In 1883 the high prices indicated too much competition amongst buyers here, and the price of the first quality ran as high as 144 dollars the picul.

IMPORTS.

The value of the imports, as given in the Custom-house Returns, shows an increase upon that of the preceding year of more than 1,000,000 dollars, viz. :—

						Dollars.
In 1884	..	..	..	..	..	6,247,893
1883	..	..	..	..	..	5,167,459

It is impossible to say how much of this apparent increase is real, for during the year many reforms were carried out in the Custom-house, and amongst others a strict valuation of all articles subject to duty was insisted upon. But I am informed that the valuation of imports is still from 10 to 25 per cent. below the market values, according as the importers are Europeans or Asiatics.

I mention this fact because the object of this Report is to arrive at the probable value of the trade. The remedy for the state of things which it implies is in the hands of the Custom-house officials. Part of the increase in value is no doubt consequent upon the increase in quantity.

Thus, in coloured piece-goods there is an increase of 30 per cent., and in prints and muslins of 80 per cent., in quantity. Twenty-times more jaconet and muslin were imported than in 1883, and miscellaneous piece-goods are returned at double the quantity for the previous year.

In these cases there is little variation in price, but, on the other hand, we find that whereas 158,420 corges of chowls were valued in 1883 at only 520,804 dollars, for 1884 the greatly diminished import of 69,556 corges is returned at the slightly larger sum of 552,316 dollars. Copper sheathings in 1883 show 1,262 piculs, valued at 15,962 dollars, and in 1884 somewhat less than half that quantity, valued at 13,579 dollars. In 1883 there were imported 15,864 piculs of iron, valued at 24,377 dollars, while the Return for 1884 is 13,940 piculs, valued at 39,609 dollars. Piece-goods show an import of 968,111 pieces, against 807,411 pieces in 1883, the values stated being 1,193,062 and 1,130,081 dollars respectively.

Kerosine gradually supplants all other oils, and the import shows a steady increase year by year. It made its first appearance in the Returns in the Tables for 1874, when an import of 7,925 cases, valued at 26,019 dollars, is given. In 1884 the import is given at 121,403 cases, valued at 228,377 dollars.

Gold Leaf.—The import of gold leaf from China shows an increase of 232,467 dollars upon that of the previous year, viz:—

						Dollars.
In 1884	::	::	::	::	::	390,673
1883	::	::	::	::	::	158,206

This is partly due to the greater caution of local Eastern merchants in giving credit, which compels those who cannot readily obtain credit to ship gold leaf when sending orders for produce.

Opium.—The import of Indian opium has shown but a very slight annual increase for many years back, and last year there was an actual decrease upon the import of 1883.

The consumption must, however, have increased to a very considerable extent, as is evidenced by the enhanced sums for which the farms are sold year by year.

The quantity of opium now introduced from Yunnan beyond doubt increases considerably year by year.

The quality is much inferior to that of the Indian opium, while the price is about 30 per cent. lower.

Notice has been given that the claim in the Treaties prohibiting the import of arms and ammunition, unless with the consent of the Siamese Government, will henceforth be strictly enforced.

It is rather an extraordinary fact that cocoa-nuts should be imported into Siam, a country which might be very well supposed to be not only capable of growing enough to supply its own wants, but of producing a surplus for exportation, the soil and climate being so well adapted to the cultivation of this palm.

In 1884 no less than 1,453,500 cocoa-nuts, valued at 25,482 dollars, were imported from Singapore.

Two causes probably operate to account for this import: that there is a great amount of disease amongst the trees, caused by the ravages of a large beetle, and that the cultivation of other produce is found to be more profitable.

White Shirtings.—These show a slight increase.

The following is the import for the last six years:—

						Pieces.
1879	184,697
1880	183,500
1881	221,070
1882	199,850
1883	231,254
1884	239,665

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Surprise is sometimes expressed that the imports do not increase more quickly. It must, however, be remembered that the ordinary wants of an inhabitant of Siam are simple, and that they can, with a few exceptions, be satisfied without recourse to foreign assistance. The climate is not such as to necessitate the wearing of more clothing than the needs of modesty demand, and with but little labour an ample supply of food is easily procurable. It is only in the capital and its neighbourhood that articles of foreign manufacture, such as hats, shoes, liquors, cigars, flours, umbrellas, Paris goods, machinery, jewellery, and the like, are used, and even then to no great extent. A native might, in fact, live very comfortably without having recourse to the use of any article of foreign production. Tea, glass-ware, machinery, matches, and coal are perhaps the only articles of import that can at all be regarded as necessities.

Chowls.—Chowl is the name given by the Indian traders to a cloth about 8 feet long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, which forms the chief article of clothing of Siamese of both sexes. The cloth itself is mostly of English manufacture, but it is cut to the required lengths, and dyed in India, principally at Ahmedabad in Guzerat. The dyeing is done by hand, and the colours are fast, and do not come out in washing. The price varies very much. The cheapest can be sold wholesale at 6 dollars a corge of twenty pieces, and the best at 18 dollars the corge. Last year the trade done in these clothes was good, the demand being steady, as it generally is in years when the rice harvest has been good.

Of Manchester goods and European articles the sale in the bazaar in 1884 is reported to have been fairly good.

It is somewhat surprising to find to what an extent the system of credit prevails throughout all trades in this city. Traders almost invariably purchase from importers upon credit, and very often sell retail again upon credit. In fact, the entire wholesale trade is carried on upon a system of credit.

It can very readily be imagined that, with such a system, the number of insolvent traders, principally Chinese, who abscond from their creditors is considerable.

Chinese immigration in 1884 was considerably below the average of the last few years. This was due to the warlike operations carried on in China; the Chinese officials discouraging the emigration of their people as far as possible. As a general rule, the immigrants are countrymen in very poor circumstances. The agents of Chinese firms go about and pick up such as they think will make suitable immigrants, and paying the passage and the cost of their food consign them to their agents in Bangkok. If the immigrant has any friends or relations already there, the latter will repay the agent the sum he has laid out, with an additional bonus of some 50 per cent. in all, generally some 15 dollars, and the man is set at liberty. If he has no friends who will help him, the Chinese sugar-cane or betel-nut growers will pay the agent a sum of about double what the immigrant has cost him, and will take him away to work off his debt upon their plantations. The coolies seem well treated on these plantations, as no complaints are heard.

Some few hundred Christians arrived from China, having been forced to emigrate by the persecution to which they were exposed. How many Chinese immigrants return to their country it is difficult to say; probably not more than 10 per cent.

The entrance to the Menam is now well buoyed and lighted. Tables showing the state of the tide on the bar throughout each day of the year are now procurable, so that it is only vessels whose masters have not visited Bangkok before that require the services of a pilot. After entering

the river, no further difficulties to its free navigation up to the city present themselves.

A light toll of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per registered ton is levied on all vessels of a burthen exceeding 50 tons.

The Sapphire Diggings.—The fall in the price of sapphires, which had been continuous, came to a stop in the beginning of 1884, and was succeeded by a slight recovery. Prices since have remained steady. Although two or three new fields have been found, yet the number of diggers has diminished; the inducement to this adventure which the high prices furnished in the beginning having now been much lessened as prices have fallen. The gems are nearly all taken to Calcutta for sale.

Shipping.—The Shipping Returns show that, consequent upon the increase in the export, the supply of tonnage also considerably exceeded that of the previous years.

In 1883, 185,612 tons cleared; in 1884, 245,316 tons cleared; an increase of 59,704 tons. British shipping forms rather more than 61 per cent. of the total tonnage cleared in 1884.

In the beginning of the year freights were fairly remunerative to ship-owners, but in the latter part of the year the supply of tonnage greatly exceeded the demands, and rates fell very low.

Lighters that carry out cargo from the town to steamers outside the bar are a source of great profit to their owners, many of them paying no less than 30 or 40 per cent. per annum net profit. A freight of 5 cents the picul is charged for all cargo carried out by the lighter, although the steamer herself may be getting only a freight at the rate of 12 cents per picul to Singapore or Hong Kong.

All steamers, with the exception of those drawing less than 13 or 14 feet, have to complete loading their cargo outside the bar during the north-east monsoon.

During the south-west monsoon they load at the Island of Koh Si Chang, 16 miles south-east of the bar.

Telegraphs.—The line connecting Bangkok with Tavoy in British Burmah is being actively proceeded with on both sides, and should be soon completed. Another line is under construction to connect the capital with Chiangmai, the chief city of Northern Siam, and another connecting Chantaboon, the chief port on the south-east coast, and the capital, has been surveyed, and posts erected along part of the route. It is proposed eventually to extend the latter to Battombong.

The various police-stations in the city and its suburbs are connected together by means of telephones. A few of the merchants also use them to connect their offices and mills.

Post Office.—The local service which was established in the capital in 1883 works satisfactorily, and preparations are now being actively made for the entry of Siam into the International Postal Union. This is owing in great measure to the initiation of Dr. Stephan, the German Postmaster-General, and it has been announced that the organization of the post-offices in Siam shall be intrusted to an official of the German Postal Service.

The metalling of the roads in the city and its suburbs has been proceeded with; some of the bridges have also been taken up and repaired.

Under the Treaty between Great Britain and Siam, ratified in the beginning of 1883, a British Vice-Consulate has been established at Chiangmai, the most important city of Northern Siam, and all suits arising between British subjects and Siamese in that part of the country

will be tried in the new Court established at Chiengmai. These measures will tend to facilitate trade and open up the country.

Burmese traders, principally from British Burmah, carry on a considerable business overland between Siam and British Burmah. Brassware from Bangkok and Chinese silk made in the Laos States, cattle, buffaloes, elephants, and ponies, are the principal articles of export to British Burmah.

(No. 1.)—RETURN of British Shipping at Bangkok, Siam, during the year 1884.

Direct Trade in British Vessels from and to Great Britain and British Colonies.

ENTERED.							CLEARED.								
Whence arrived.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Whither bound.	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Invoice Value of Cargoes.
	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.			With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	With Cargo.	In Ballast.	Total.	
Singapore... ..	143	14	157	71,170	10,726	81,896	Mex. dol. 3,119,029	Singapore	138	...	138	68,788	...	68,788	Mex. dol. 3,891,556
Hong Kong	62	6	68	51,553	4,317	55,900	1,288,044	Hong Kong	85	...	85	67,493	...	67,493	2,976,671
United Kingdom...	1	...	1	1,115	...	1,115	13,298	United Kingdom ...	5	...	5	4,059	...	4,059	114,412
Penang ... ..	...	...	...	...	902	902	...								
Point de Galle ...	...	1	1	...	919	919	...								
Total	206	22	228	123,838	16,894	140,732	4,421,371	Total	228	...	228	141,240	...	141,240	6,982,639

Indirect or Carrying Trade in British Vessels from and to other Countries.

Java ...	...	7	7	...	2,108	2,108	...	Java...	...	5	...	5	1,661	...	1,661	57,661
China ports ...	...	3	3	...	1,240	1,240	...	China ports ...	...	1	...	1	290	...	290	8,490
Saigon ...	...	2	2	...	2,135	2,135	...	Europe ...	...	5	...	5	6,462	...	6,462	244,882
Kobe ...	...	1	1	...	1,454	1,454	...	Manila ...	...	1	...	1	1,115	...	1,115	6,066
Celebe ...	...	1	1	...	382	382	...									
Total ...	...	14	14	...	7,319	7,319	...	Total ...	...	12	...	12	9,528	...	9,528	317,108
Grand total ...	206	36	242	123,838	24,313	148,051	4,421,371	Grand total ...	...	240	...	240	150,768	...	150,768	7,299,747

SLAM.

(No. 2.)—RETURN of British and Foreign Shipping, Sailing and Steam, at Bangkok, Siam, during the year 1884.

ENTERED.								CLEARED.							
Nationality of Vessels.	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Nationality of Vessels.	With Cargoes.		In Ballast.		Total.		Invoice Value of Cargoes.
	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.			Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	Sailing.	Steam.	
British	16	205	10	12	26	217	Mex. dol. 4,421,371	British	27	213	..	..	27	213	Mex. dol. 7,299,747
German	6	50	8	11	14	61	1,125,000	German	15	61	..	..	15	61	2,430,000
Siamese	68	8	..	..	68	8	414,972	Siamese	68	8	..	..	68	8	1,008,853
Italian	1	..	8	2	9	2	25,000	Italian	10	2	..	..	10	2	350,000
Dutch	4	..	..	1	4	1	8,000	Dutch	1	1	..	..	1	1	19,000
Sweden and Norway.	1	..	3	1	4	1	3,000	Sweden and Norway.	4	1	..	..	4	1	116,200
American	2	..	1	..	3	..	35,035	American	3	..	..	..	3	..	27,046
French	2	..	..	..	2	..	5,600	French	2	..	..	..	2	..	22,500
Danish .. ..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	Danish	2	..	..	..	2	..	19,000
Austrian	1	..	..	..	1	..	9,244	Austrian	1	..	..	..	1	..	9,244
Total	101	263	32	27	133	290		Total	133	286	..	..	133	286	
Grand total . ..	364		59		423		6,047,222	Grand total . ..	419		..		419		11,301,590

(No. 3.)—RETURN of Foreign Shipping at Bangkok, Siam, engaged in the Direct and Indirect Trade during the year 1884.

ENTERED.							CLEARED.						
Nationality of Vessels.							Nationality of Vessels.						
Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.			Direct Trade.		Indirect Trade.		Total.		
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Siamese .. ..	..	76	29,227	76	29,227	Siamese .. ..	..	..	76	29,227	76	29,227	Siamese
German .. ..	..	75	42,723	75	42,723	German .. ..	..	..	76	43,500	76	43,500	German
Italian .. ..	..	11	9,153	11	9,153	Italian .. ..	..	..	11	9,964	11	9,964	Italian
Dutch	2	3	990	5	1,406	Dutch .. ..	..	..	2	689	2	689	Dutch
Swedish .. ..	..	5	3,216	5	3,216	Swedish .. ..	..	..	5	3,216	5	3,216	Swedish
American	1	2	1,764	3	1,764	American .. ..	..	..	3	1,764	3	1,764	American
French .. ..	..	2	665	2	665	French .. ..	..	..	2	665	2	665	French
Danish	1	1	254	2	701	Danish .. ..	..	..	2	701	2	701	Danish
Austrian	1	..	..	1	583	Austrian .. ..	..	..	1	583	1	583	Austrian
Total	5	175	87,992	180	89,438	Total .. ..	..	..	178	90,381	178	90,381	Total

SIAM.

RETURN of Imports as declared at the Customs, from January 1 to December 31, 1884.

Furnished by H. S. M.'s Commissioner of Customs.

Description.		From Singapore.		From Hong Kong.		From China.		From Europe and America.		From Java.		From Const.		Total Quantity.	Total Mexican Dollars.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		
R. and ammunition ...	Packages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	30,000	...	...	...	...	111	30,000
White shirtings ...	Pieces ...	238,665	474,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238,665	474,632
Grey " ...	" ...	223,073	304,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223,073	304,975
Figured " ...	" ...	5,393	8,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,393	8,233
Coloured piece-goods ...	" ...	40,551	51,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,551	51,004
Turkey-red cloths ...	" ...	19,832	23,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,832	23,907
Long cloth ...	" ...	6,000	15,389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	15,389
Linen ...	" ...	4,837	4,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,837	4,460
Prints and chintzes ...	" ...	70,446	80,032	...	...	...	...	200	260	...	...	...	...	70,646	80,292
Jaconet and muslin ...	" ...	10,978	9,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,978	9,331
Madapollams ...	" ...	9,105	13,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,105	13,279
Cambries ...	" ...	25,000	23,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,000	23,375
Miscellaneous piece-goods ...	" ...	280,143	166,319	19,794	19,125	900	1,275	1	86	...	...	637	440	301,475	160,695
Woolen goods ...	" ...	3,876	22,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,876	22,563
Canvases ...	Dolls ...	2,597	16,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,597	16,533
Chowls ...	Corges ...	69,553	552,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	47	69,556	552,316
White twist ...	Bales ...	1,482	117,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,482	117,135
Red " ...	" ...	1,278	100,815	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,278	100,815
Coloured " ...	" ...	1,205	72,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,205	72,729
Hardware ...	Packages ...	6,622	50,638	4,729	11,861	18	256	32	563	...	...	159	20	11,560	63,018
Earthenware ...	" ...	...	3,907	...	29,355	...	4,080	...	262	...	...	...	4,838	...	12,451
Crockeryware ...	" ...	...	13,822	...	35,747	...	1,700	...	413	...	...	...	...	...	51,751
Brass and copperware ...	" ...	452	16,381	2,504	93,136	...	...	129	1,358	18	782	1	21	3,104	116,731
Copper sheathings ...	Picul ...	690	13,432	5	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	695	13,529
Glassware ...	Cases ...	2,889	36,698	1,061	6,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,950	43,625
Silverware ...	Packages ...	23	3,600	230	17,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	312	21,369
Iron ...	Piculs ...	13,332	38,503	303	568	...	...	235	496	70	42	...	...	13,910	39,609
Steel ...	Kegs ...	4,627	15,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,627	15,885
Machinery ...	Packages ...	1,035	51,781	12	422	...	...	65	8,219	...	...	...	...	2,055	63,455
Jewellery ...	Parcels ...	95	96,377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	96,377
Ship chandlery ...	Packages ...	10,639	78,134	590	7,607	...	...	102	2,137	...	...	...	...	11,621	87,878
Fancy goods ...	" ...	...	55,913	...	25,583	...	...	...	45	...	243	...	4,916	...	89,730

SIAM.

Description.		From Singapore.		From Hong Kong.		From China.		From Europe and America.		From Java.		From Coast.		Total Quantity.	Total Mexican Dollars.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Sundries ...	Packages ...	...	Dollars. 60,600	...	Dollars. 21,093	...	Dollars. 895	...	Dollars. 461	...	Dollars. 574	...	Dollars. 12,290	...	98,613
Gold, thread ...	...	31	1,517	75	2,987	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	4,504
Silk ...	...	27	391	110	12,600	16	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	14,894
Cotton ...	...	4,974	10,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,974	10,413
Silk piece-goods ...	Pieces ...	2,187	11,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	166	16,133	75,025
„ crape ...	...	...	...	31,747	168,934	50	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,797	169,384
„ chowls ...	...	...	...	8,797	18,079	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,797	18,079
„ trousers ...	...	...	...	11,811	19,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,633	26,305
Opium ...	Chests ...	2,822	6,486	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	400,333
Coals ...	Tons ...	2,015	17,883	13	104	...	...	2,102	17,324	...	...	...	...	4,220	35,211
Charcoal ...	Packages ...	26,640	10,965	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,604	591	28,244	11,556
Gunny bags ...	Bales ...	6,204	182,551	7	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,211	182,729
Mat bags ...	Pieces ...	19,732	2,857	137,100	12,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156,832	33,619
Mattings ...	...	330,788	31,932	66,886	7,072	500	825	...	...	...	...	635,069	18,966	801,987	69,413
Fire-crackers ...	Packages ...	105	706	4,100	20,023	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,205	20,729
Tea ...	...	121	769	6,311	31,680	861	4,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,293	39,458
Joss paper ...	...	7	145	3,656	30,332	16	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,679	30,663
„ sticks ...	...	...	...	11,124	25,411	354	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,378	25,710
Gold paper ...	...	...	...	811	6,478	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	811	6,478
Paper ...	...	299	6,541	16,651	33,381	11	216	8	184	...	...	...	...	16,969	42,382
Muskets ...	Corges ...	867	33,384	107	3,606	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	974	36,990
Medicine ...	Packages ...	1,618	16,267	2,729	27,602	...	...	...	...	...	...	550	1,290	4,327	45,169
Umbrellas ...	...	6,632	32,650	1,118	19,966	573	1,424	2	80	...	...	...	...	8,622	47,023
Salt garlic ...	Jars ...	...	...	179,819	37,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179,819	37,084
Gold leaf ...	Cases ...	2	300	231	388,778	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,600	234	390,678
Vermicelli ...	Packages ...	306	2,180	3,651	32,534	10	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,967	34,754
Tobacco ...	...	66	891	1,992	21,727	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,058	22,618
Cigars ...	Cases ...	574	4,043	46	2,829	...	...	1	34	...	...	...	...	321	6,906
Flour ...	Barrels ...	479	1,366	12,761	16,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	13,260	17,745
Fruits ...	Packages ...	...	...	7,003	13,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,003	13,971
Vegetables ...	...	...	...	21,698	52,487	287	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,985	52,842
Cloth boxes ...	Numbers ...	140	293	18,183	16,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	910	18,475	16,263
Tiles ...	Pieces ...	...	...	1,806,580	6,481	78,000	545	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,884,580	6,976
Biscuits ...	Cases ...	3,771	20,073	3	42	...	...	15	400	...	...	...	...	3,789	20,516
Matches ...	...	3,296	101,026	115	2,815	50	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,461	105,641
Candles ...	...	4,909	10,353	92	193	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	5,092	10,671
Cutlery ...	Packages ...	1,305	7,963	3,025	4,261	3	154	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,633	11,697
Lead ...	Piculs ...	1,830	8,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	1,738	1,462	9,906

Description.		From Singapore.		From Hong Kong.		From China.		From Europe and America.		From Java.		From Coast.		Total Quantity.	Total Mexican Dollars.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Tin	Piculs ...	4	103	5	188	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100	27,005	1,100	27,300
Liquors	Casks ...	6,336	42,693	281,008	210,356	1,027	890	208	1,045	...	...	...	...	288,549	244,884
Molasses	Tubs ...	1,017	5,470	7,338	17,419	205	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,612	35,920
Kerosine oil	Cases ...	63,960	120,163	1,014	3,465	...	...	54,196	97,359	...	...	...	...	121,408	233,377
Lamp oil	Piculs ...	13,444	77,989	616	4,063	...	...	...	...	1,077	5,535	1,342	8,885	15,479	96,471
Betel nut	" ...	19,733	50,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,432	3,344	21,165	53,328
Beeswax	" ...	992	33,368	31	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	157	1,028	33,976
Raw silk	" ...	135	26,169	5	743	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	490	132	27,401
Dates	" ...	1,789	1,324	184	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,923	1,542
Shoes	Packages ...	830	4,792	9,309	12,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	19	10,475	16,846
Hats	" ...	3,540	18,891	27	706	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	36	3,781	20,578
Puris goods	" ...	5,473	38,741	...	...	...	...	3	119	...	...	...	...	5,476	38,860
Coco-nuts	Pieces ...	568,130	10,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	121,500	1,819	768,870	12,859	1,453,500	25,493
Sugar	Piculs ...	880	3,218	691	5,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	520	672	1,400	8,324
Corrugated iron	" ...	1,170	7,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,170	7,024
Treasure	Cases ...	171	332,566	6	3,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	106	178	336,636
		4,297,380	...	1,631,739	...	20,318	...	161,701	...	15,549	...	121,117	...	6,247,893	...

EXPORT of Merchandize from the Port of Bangkok, Siam, from January 1 to December 31, 1884.

(Furnished by H. S. M.'s Customs.)

Description.		For Hong Kong.		For Singapore.		For China.		For Europe.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Rice ..	Piculs*	1,559,060 92	2,520,530	2,287,421 69	3,461,185	504 55	556	785,246 27	1,023,874
Broken rice ..	"	51,272 38	35,894	4,979 39	4,148	"	"	"	"
Paddy ..	"	3,847 54	5,025	22,845 65	14,445	1,370 74	1,630	"	"
Sapan wood ..	"	45,225 50	90,098	2,297 99	4,694	3,056 20	14,804	996 49	3,152
Rhinoceros horns ..	"	4 44	12,070	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ivory ..	"	42 15	6,613	31 23	6,430	"	"	"	"
Bastard cardamums ..	"	1,020 84	39,428	151 22	2,001	3 00	90	"	"
Best ditto ..	"	167 58	22,354	"	"	"	"	"	"
Gamboge ..	"	23 75	1,830	376 66	23,414	"	"	"	"
Salt meat ..	"	1,943 35	9,957	2,021 28	9,154	906 64	7,496	"	"
Plahaang ..	"	1,579 94	13,414	16,992 66	139,614	773 59	6,757	"	"
Plasalit ..	"	237 68	1,522	29,690 71	143,299	"	"	"	"
Dried mussels ..	"	22,353 43	149,927	1,548 37	10,279	1,281 69	16,604	"	"
Pelican quills ..	"	26 52	602	"	"	"	"	"	"
Betel nut ..	"	4 43	22	"	"	"	"	"	"
Krachi wood ..	"	41 12	190	"	"	"	"	"	"
Shark fins, white ..	"	19 25	472	6 49	226	"	"	"	"
" black ..	"	71 37	1,723	11 02	207	"	"	"	"
Krabbow seed ..	"	853 28	700	"	"	333 75	498	"	"
Buffalo and cow bones ..	"	2,790 37	5,287	"	"	4,157 17	2,564	"	"
" horns ..	"	670 47	12,342	2,701 99	39,163	"	"	"	"
" hides ..	"	792 69	7,196	18,224 73	163,318	"	"	"	"
" hoofs ..	"	136 50	1,062	"	"	34 34	79	"	"
Rhinoceros hides ..	"	20 24	150	"	"	3 80	24	"	"

* The picul is equivalent to 133½ lbs.

SIAM.

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Description.		For Hong Kong.		For Singapore.		For China.		For Europe.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Hide cuttings ..	Piculs ..	300 68	2,145	14 40	101	10 06	80	..	..
Turtle shells ..	" ..	326 12	2,740	..	..	22 98	111	..	..
Soft turtle shells ..	" ..	2 95	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bêche-de-mer ..	" ..	7 13	60	..	..	9 94	242	..	..
Fish maws ..	" ..	97 88	1,467	1 00	12	1 18	12	..	..
Cutch ..	" ..	..	..	63 80	304	..	..	..	..
Peacocks' tails ..	Pieces ..	16	11	103	62	..	..	..	..
Pungtalai seed ..	Piculs ..	125 21	390	83 45	289	..	..	..	..
Gum-benjamin ..	" ..	..	..	236 61	25,722	..	..	..	..
Agilla wood ..	" ..	215 12	3,902	13 63	195	52 23	750	..	..
Ray skins ..	" ..	94 18	756	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old deer horns ..	" ..	358 16	3,496	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soft ..	Pairs ..	1,375½	4,275	1	6	334½	700	..	..
Deer sinews ..	Piculs ..	308 00	3,261	0 10	1	81 95	1,222	..	..
Deer hides, fine ..	" ..	1,311 00	792	20 00	25	1,650 00	1,120	..	..
Elephant hides ..	" ..	14 31	120	..	..	2 51	15	..	..
" bones ..	" ..	160 66	1,252	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiger bones ..	" ..	74 37	844	..	..	11 48	460	..	..
" skins ..	Pieces ..	11	48	68	190	2	8	..	..
" glue ..	Piculs ..	0 82	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otter skins ..	" ..	10 27	144	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armadillo skins ..	" ..	227 62	5,572	..	..	5 13	216	..	..
Sticklac ..	" ..	162 62	2,040	4,300 50	48,216	..	..	..	..
Hemp ..	" ..	195 24	1,370	34 48	247	92 17	316	..	..
Kingfisher feathers ..	" ..	1,495 00	112	..	..	1,050 00	200	..	..
Birds' nests ..	" ..	95 31	108,613	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar ..	" ..	8,119 56	29,172	12,729 00	69,475	4,130 00	18,561	..	..
Pepper ..	" ..	6,363 03	121,550	11,228 04	201,705	..	..	..	..
Peas ..	" ..	6,966 00	54,269	10,284 00	29,429	..	..	..	..
Teelseed ..	" ..	19,828 00	61,496	53,461 00	195,934	13 00	50	22,501 00	68,120

Description.		For Hong Kong.		For Singapore.		For China.		For Europe.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Lotus seed ..	Piculs ..	1,044 50	10,352	744 00	7,272	..	..	..	..
Niger seed ..	..	116 40	312	888 00	2,658	..	..	..	..
Onions ..	..	..	..	8,055 00	8,778	..	..	..	..
Tamarinds ..	..	156 10	173	6,942 00	10,446	..	..	..	..
Cleaned cotton ..	..	2,613 00	15,884	..	..	3,797 00	47,039	..	..
Uncleaned cotton ..	..	3,284 50	17,040	..	..	6,212 00	24,471	..	..
Bean cakes ..	..	95 00	66	..	..	4,200 00	7,760	..	..
Teak planks ..	..	77,354 00	114,304	6,781 06	8,922	3,740 00	4,931	40,737 00	66,140
„ timber ..	..	14,111 00	22,593	4,802 80	26,626	12,180 00	15,483	118,102 20	271,413
Ebony ..	..	1,850 00	2,746	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sleepers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rose wood ..	..	12,119 00	20,283	..	..	219 00	437	..	..
Iron ..	..	17,571 00	24,543	..	..	4,210 00	3,907	..	..
Padoo ..	..	19,523 00	17,483	..	..	2,668 00	6,269	..	..
Kalaa ..	..	..	..	105 00	260	..	..	..	..
Yellow ..	..	250 00	250	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangrove bark ..	..	3,587 00	3,487	..	..	120 00	108	..	..
Salt ..	Coyans ..	..	..	32	2,711	112 00	1,372	..	..
Platoo fish ..	Piculs ..	9,819 00	14,077	50,778 00	89,003	..	..	..	..
Salt ..	..	31,804 40	50,187	32,498 00	65,979	..	..	..	..
Dried prawns ..	..	14 20	1,428	5 00	30	..	..	..	..
Shark skins ..	..	5 50	48	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snake ..	..	14 30	133	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather ..	..	70 44	996	46 88	583	10 28	293	..	..
Tobacco ..	Packages ..	20	66	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tallow ..	Piculs ..	214 40	789	197 00	1,225	..	..	..	..
Wood oil ..	..	..	..	141 00	1,094	..	..	..	..
Damar ..	..	..	..	94 00	554	..	..	..	..
Garen wood ..	..	..	..	1 00	60	..	..	..	..
Chunam ..	Pots ..	..	..	12,000 00	120	..	..	..	..

SIAM.

Description.		For Hong Kong.		For Singapore.		For China.		For Europe.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Indigo	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Empty pots ..	Numbers ..	..	..	5,200	94	..	..	..	..
Raw silk	Piculs ..	..	..	1,093 50	98,418	..	..	..	..
Gold	Boxes ..	1	102	3	2,700	..	..	..	..
Tin	Piculs ..	2,084 66	45,666	279 00	6,824	18 00	440	..	..
Iron pans ..	Pieces ..	..	..	800	480	..	..	..	..
Meal	Piculs ..	400 00	240	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ashes	" ..	1,508 00	912	1,085 00	2,170	..	..	..	..
Buffaloes ..	Head ..	..	..	4	48	..	..	..	..
Bullocks .. ..	" ..	..	..	10,537	126,627	..	..	..	..
Calves .. ..	" ..	..	..	18	108	..	..	..	..
Pigs .. ..	" ..	..	..	182	419	..	..	..	..
Elephants ..	" ..	..	..	2	420	..	..	..	..
Eggs	Packages ..	..	..	19	408	..	..	..	..
Sundries	Boxes ..	..	52,767	..	138,169	..	9,403	..	..
Mexican dollars	Pieces ..	..	500	..	338,856	..	500	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	3,765,792	..	5,535,642	..	197,578	..	1,432,699

Description.		For Saigon and Java.		For Bombay.		For Mauritius and Manila.		For Coast.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Rice ..	Piculs ..	44,787 79	Dollars. 63,985	14 30	Dollars. 103	3,412 23	Dollars. 3,500	2,912 78	Dollars. 4,508
Broken rice ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Paddy ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	2,405 70	1,652
Sapan wood ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	148 00	601	" ..	" ..	2 00	4
Rhinoceros horns ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Ivory ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Bastard cardamoms..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Best ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Gamboge ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Salt meat ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Plahaang ..	" ..	119 52	903	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	44 39	360
Plasalit ..	" ..	123 67	890	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	12 06	75
Dried mussels ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Pelican quills ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Betel nut ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	11 88	50
Krachi wood ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Shark fins, white ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
" black ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Krabow seed ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Buffalo and cow bones ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
" horns ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
" hides ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
" hoofs ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Rhinoceros hides ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Hide cuttings ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Turtle shells ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Soft turtle shells ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Bêche-de-mer ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Fish maws ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..
Cutch ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	12 52	97

SIAM.

Description.		For Saigon and Java.		For Bombay.		For Mauritius and Manila.		For Const.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Peacocks' tails	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pongtalai seed	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gum-benjamin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agilla wood	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ray skins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old deer horns	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Soft ..	Pairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deer sinows	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deer hides, fine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elephant hides	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. bones	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiger bones	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. skins	Pieces	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. glue	Piculs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Otter skins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Armadillo skins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sticklac ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 71	107
Hemp ..	..	7 09	108	..	..	..	..	15 42	134
Kingfisher feathers..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birds' nests	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 03	75
Sugar ..	..	589 00	3,096	..	..	..	..	732 00	3,924
Pepper ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 00	43
Peas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teelseed ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lotus seed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niger seed	..	25 00	60
Onions	27 00	27
Tamarinds	1,500 00	1,500
Cleaned cotton
Uncleaned cotton

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Description.		For Saigon and Java.		For Bombay.		For Mauritius and Manila.		For Coast.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Bean cake ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teak plank ..	.. ..	5,880 00	16,300	3,827 60	8,089	..	..	..	..
.. timber ..	.. ..	120 00	90	13,400 00	30,300	4,368 00	12,000	..	..
Ebony ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sleepers ..	.. ..	..	..	337 00	3,360	..	..	..	..
Rose wood ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patoo ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalan ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yellow ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mangrove bark ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt ..	Coyans ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	404 75	2,945
Patoo fish ..	Piculs ..	9,750 00	21,217	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt ..	.. ..	705 00	1,900	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dried prawns ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shark skins ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Snake ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco ..	Packages ..	96	591	..	..	..	..	20	60
Tallow ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ward oil ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Damar ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Garen wood ..	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chunam ..	Pots ..	469,340	6,180	..	..	..	..	66,354	1,096
Indigo ..	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141 00	337
Empty pots ..	Numbers ..	42,300	664	14,650	243
Raw silk ..	Piculs
Gold ..	Boxes
Tin ..	Piculs
Iron pans..	Pieces	300	92

SIAM.

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Description.		For Saigon and Java.		For Bombay.		For Mauritius and Manila.		For Coast.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.		Dollars.
Meal	Piculs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aslies .. ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buffaloes ..	Head ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bullocks ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calves ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pigs ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Elephants ..	" ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eggs ..	Packages ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sundries ..	Boxes ..	..	{ 480 8,960 }	..	..	..	..	..	57,148
Mexican dollars ..	Pieces ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	..	..	125,424	..	42,453	..	20,500	..	74,484

TOTALS.

Description.		Quantity.	Value.	Description.		Quantity.	Value.
			Mexican dollars.				Mexican dollars.
Rice	Piculs ..	4,683,360 53	7,083,241	Peacocks' tails ..	Pieces ..	119	73
Broken rice ..	" ..	56,251 77	40,042	Pungtalai seed ..	Piculs ..	208 66	679
Paddy	" ..	30,469 63	22,752	Gum-benjamin ..	" ..	236 61	25,722
Sapan wood ..	" ..	51,726 18	113,353	Agilla wood ..	" ..	280 98	4,847
Rhinoceros horns ..	" ..	4 44	12,070	Ray skins ..	" ..	94 18	756
Ivory	" ..	73 38	13,043	Old deer horns ..	" ..	358 16	3,496
Bastard cardamums ..	" ..	1,175 06	41,519	Soft	Pairs ..	1,711	4,981
Best	" ..	167 58	22,354	Deer sinows ..	Piculs ..	390 05	4,484
Gamboge	" ..	405 41	25,244	Deer hides, fine ..	" ..	2,981 00	1,937
Salt meat	" ..	4,871 27	26,607	Elephant hides ..	" ..	16 82	185
Plabaang	" ..	19,510 10	161,048	" bones ..	" ..	160 66	1,252
Plasalit	" ..	30,064 14	145,786	Tiger bones ..	" ..	85 85	1,304
Dried mussels ..	" ..	25,183 40	176,810	" skins ..	Pieces ..	81	246
Polican quills ..	" ..	26 52	602	" glue ..	Piculs ..	0 82	25
Betel nut	" ..	16 31	72	Otter skins ..	" ..	10 27	144
Krachi wood ..	" ..	41 12	190	Armadillo skins ..	" ..	232 75	5,788
Shark fins, white..	" ..	25 74	698	Sticklac	" ..	4,472 83	50,363
" black.. ..	" ..	82 39	1,930	Hemp	" ..	344 40	2,175
Krabow seed ..	" ..	1,187 03	1,198	Kingfisher feathers	" ..	2,545 00	312
Buffalo and cow bones	" ..	6,947 54	7,851	Birds' nests ..	" ..	95 34	108,688
" horns	" ..	3,372 46	51,505	Sugar	" ..	27,299 56	124,228
" hides	" ..	19,017 42	170,514	Pepper	" ..	17,593 07	323,298
" hoofs	" ..	170 84	1,141	Pens	" ..	17,250 00	83,698
Rhinoceros hides..	" ..	24 04	174	Toolseed	" ..	95,803 00	325,600
Hide cuttings ..	" ..	825 14	2,326	Lotus seed ..	" ..	1,788 50	17,624
Turtle shells ..	" ..	349 10	2,851	Niger seed ..	" ..	1,029 40	3,030
Soft turtle shells..	" ..	2 95	35	Onions	" ..	8,082 00	8,805
Bêche-de-mer ..	" ..	17 07	302	Tamarinds ..	" ..	8,598 10	12,119
Fish maws ..	" ..	100 06	1,491	Cleaned cotton ..	" ..	6,410 00	62,923
Cutch	" ..	76 32	401	Uncleaned cotton	" ..	9,496 50	41,511

SIAM.

Description.		Quantity.	Value.	Description.		Quantity.	Value.
			Mexican dollars.				Mexican dollars.
Bean cakes	Piculs ..	4,295 00	7,826	Damur	Piculs ..	94 00	554
Teak plank	" ..	138,419 00	218,686	Garen wood	" ..	1 00	60
" timber	" ..	167,984 00	378,505	Chinam	Pots ..	547,694	7,396
Ebony	" ..	1,850 00	2,746	Indigo	Piculs ..	141 00	337
Sleepers	" ..	337 00	3,360	Empty pots	Numbers ..	62,150	1,001
Rose wood	" ..	12,338 00	20,720	Raw silk	Piculs ..	1,093 50	98,418
Iron	" ..	21,781 00	28,450	Gold	Boxes ..	4	2,892
Padou	" ..	22,191 00	23,752	Tin	Piculs ..	2,381 66	52,930
Kalaa	" ..	105 00	260	Iron pans	Pieces ..	1,100	579
Yellow	" ..	250 00	250	Mcal	Piculs ..	400 00	240
Mangrove bark ..	" ..	3,707 00	3,595	Ashes	" ..	2,593 00	3,082
Salt	Coyuns ..	548 1/2	7,028	Buffaloes	Head ..	4	48
Platoo fish	Piculs ..	70,347 00	124,297	Bullocks	" ..	10,537	126,627
Salt	" ..	65,007 40	118,066	Calves	" ..	18	108
Dried prawns ..	" ..	19 70	1,458	Pigs	" ..	182	419
Shark skins	" ..	5 60	48	Elephants	" ..	2	420
Snako	" ..	14 30	133	Eggs	Packages ..	19	408
Leather	" ..	127 60	1,872	Sundries	Boxes ..	"	266,927
Tobacco	Packages ..	136	717	Mexican dollars ..	Pieces ..	"	339,856
Tallow	Piculs ..	411 40	2,014				
Wood oil	" ..	141 00	1,094	Total			11,194,572