

JAVA.

Area of Java, including Madura, is 51,336 English square miles.

Population, according to census of 1871, 16,452,168, or 320 per square mile. The population has nearly quadrupled since the year 1816.

<i>Imports</i> in 1870, merchandise	...	...	...	...	...	£3,704,929
„ specie	...	...	...	...	...	197,413
						<hr/> £3,902,341 <hr/>
<i>Exports</i> in 1870, merchandise	...	...	...	...	...	£5,102,353
„ specie	...	...	...	...	...	361,830
						<hr/> £5,464,183 <hr/>

The *principal articles* of export from Java are sugar, coffee, rice, indigo, and tobacco. With the exception of rice, about one-half of which is shipped from Borneo and China, nearly four-fifths of these exports go to the Netherlands.

The exports from Java to the United Kingdom in 1871 consisted principally of rice, of the value of £383,757. The chief articles of British home produce imported into Java in 1871 was cottons, including cotton yarns of the value of £600,866. The exports from Java to the United Kingdom have increased enormously during the past few years, having risen from the value of £13,773 in 1867 to £470,235 in 1871. The total exports from Java to the United Kingdom in 1871 were valued at £470,234.

The *total value* of *British home produce* into Java in 1871 was £826,476.

Shipping.—There are 420 vessels of all sizes registered in Netherlands India.

Cinchona cultivation in Java, under the special care of the Government, is increasing yearly.

CEYLON.

Area, 24,454 square miles.

The total *population*, according to the census of March, 1872, was 2,405,287. Of the total population in 1870, 2,128,884, including 2,847 military, 4,732 were British, 14,201 other whites of European descent, and the rest coloured.

Total value of Imports in 1871, £4,797,952.

Total value of Exports in 1871, £3,634,358.

The staple exports are coffee, cinnamon, cocoa-nut oil and coir, the respective values of which articles exported in 1871 were:—

Coffee	...	...	...	...	£2,432,427
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	68,410
Cocoa-nut oil	...	...	...	...	257,770
Coir	...	...	...	...	45,448

The greatest part of the exports go to the United Kingdom.

The great bulk of the imports are from the United Kingdom and from British Possessions in India.

MAURITIUS.

Area.—676 square miles.

Population.—Census, April, 1871, 316,042.

Total value of Imports in 1871, deducting specie, £1,807,382.

Total value of Exports in 1871, deducting specie, £3,053,054.

The principal article of export is sugar. In 1871, the quantity exported was 123,000 tons, valued at £2,819,344. Average price per cwt., £1 2s. 7d.

The Mauritius has several small dependencies between lat. 3° and 20° S., and long. 50° and 70° E. The chief of these is the Seychelles Islands, between lat. 4° and 5°, about 930 miles north from the Mauritius, one of which, Mahé, is sixteen miles long by from three to four miles broad; fertile, well watered, very healthy, and having a population of about 7,000. Mahé, its chief town, has on its north-east side about 100 wooden houses and a garrison of thirty men.

Seychelles, a dependency of Mauritius. The staple article of export is cocoa-nut oil. The quantity exported in 1871 was 253,070 gallons.

The total value of Imports, 1871, was £61,780.

The total value of Exports, 1871, was £40,598.

Revenue in 1871, £9,787.

Total expenditure in 1871, £8,035.

LABUAN.

Area.—Forty-five square miles.

Population.—4,898.

Total Imports in 1870, £122,983.

Total Exports in 1870, £61,218.

The *chief articles of Export*, the produce of the island, or brought into the island from Borneo for exportation, are bees' wax, birds' nests, camphor, coals, gutta-percha, India-rubber, hides, pearls, seed pearls, rattans, sago, tortoise-shell, and trepang.

BORNEO (BRUNEI).

The *population* of the town of Brunei is a branch of the Malay race, and is estimated to number between 30,000 and 40,000 people.

The trade is conducted with Labuan, Singapore, and places on the coast of Borneo.

The *value of Exports* from Brunei in 1871 was roughly put down at between £40,000 and £50,000, and the *Imports* at £46,000 or £47,000.