

T H E
C O M P L E T E G U I D E
T O T H E
E A S T - I N D I A T R A D E ,

A D D R E S S E D T O

A L L C O M M A N D E R S , O F F I C E R S , F A C T O R S , & c . i n t h e H o n o u r a b l e
E A S T - I N D I A C O M P A N Y ' S S E R V I C E ,

C O N T A I N I N G

FIRST, **T**ABLES of EAST-INDIA INTEREST, calculated with the greatest Accuracy, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. per Month of thirty Days, as used at Bombay, Surat, Tellicherry, Anjengo, the Gulph of Persia, and all the Company's Settlements on the Coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, Bengal, &c. exhibiting at one View the DAILY INTEREST of any Sum, from twenty-five Rees to two hundred thousand Rupees, and from one Day to three hundred and sixty-five Days (or one Year); also a TABLE calculated to find, at one View, any Number of Days from the first of August to the thirty-first of July, for two Years successively; by which is shewn the Number of Days from the Time any Sum of Money is paid or received till the Time of settling the Accounts.

SECOND, TABLES to reduce Rupees into Sterling, at 2s. 5d. 2s. 6d. and 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. from $\frac{1}{4}$ Rupee to 40,000 Rupees; and, *vice versa*, from 1 Farthing to 40,000l. at 2s. 5d. 2s. 6d. and 2s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$ the Rupee.

THIRD, TABLES of BOMBAY MAUNDS reduced into SURAT MAUNDS, of different Seers to the Maund, with EXAMPLES to work them.

FOURTH, A VIEW of the COINS, WEIGHTS and MEASURES of Bombay, on the Coasts of Malabar, India, China, and Persia, &c. under their proper Heads.

FIFTH, ACCOUNT of the various COMMERCIAL ARTICLES traded for in Bengal, Persia, Malabar, China, the Dutch Settlements, Mocha, Bombay, Europe, and Surat, &c. What GOODS each Place produces, and how sold; with the DIFFERENCE of WEIGHTS and MEASURES each Commodity is sold by. Together with a Detail of what particular SPECIES of MERCHANDIZE are proper for each Market; the Manner of purchasing, and Instructions for chusing each Article, whereby the good may be known from the bad.

SIXTH, The DUTIES and CUSTOMS paid in each Port for all SHIPS trading, and GOODS landed; with the Presents, Fees, &c. made at Judda, Mocha, &c. with Prices current, and Accounts of SALES of real Cargoes at each Port; with many other useful Tables, &c.

Illustrated with the MARKS on CHINA GOLD and the TUBS of TEA, very exactly taken.

The Whole carefully compiled, revised and corrected, from a Course of many Years Use, in a real and very extensive TRADE.

By R O B E R T S T E V E N S ,
M E R C H A N T i n B O M B A Y .

L O N D O N :

MDCCLXVI.

Printed for the Author, and sold by S. BLADON, Bookfeller, in *Paternoster Row*; D. STEEL, Bookfeller, on *Tower-Hill*; and by Mr. GREGORY, Mathematical Instrument Maker, near the East-India-House, *Leadenhall Street*.

MDCCLXVI.

MACE grows about the Nutmeg, and the Dutch sometimes extract some of the Spirits from it, and then mix it with other, but that is easily distinguished by the Dryness of it. The brighter Colour it is of, the better.

MUSK. The Musk Cat, I am told, is a Creature like a small Fox or little Dog, which, being killed, they let him lie and rot, Blood and Flesh together, which becoming a Sort of fat Mould, they make round Balls of it, about an Ounce Weight, and sow it up in Skins; but the right and purest is the Cods of the Beast, the other not being near so good, though by the Chinese sometimes put up in Cods, and is often falsified by them with Ox or Cows Liver beaten to Powder and mixt with the Musk, and when it begins to decay and loose its Smell, they take it out of the Skin and beat it well in a Morter, then they moisten it with the Urine of a Child, and put it into an earthen Pot that is close leaded and stopp'd, and it will be soon strong again, if there is any Virtue left in it, and then they fit it for Sale again. To choose it in the Cods, they must be large and thin, and narrowly searched into, that it has not been opened and repack'd; it must be of a bright Liver Colour, in small Vein Grains, in Taste keen upon the Palate, and smell fresh and strong.

NUX VOMICA is produced plentifully in China (Cohin) and is the Kernel of a Fruit, about the Bigness of a small Pippin, each having six Kernels. When it is glossy and well dried it is good.

OPIUM is produced in Bengal, about Patna, being made of Poppy Leaves. When new, it is soft and of a strong Smell; when old, the Lumps dry into a Crust on the Out side, and not unlike dry Cow Dung, only of a blacker Cast, and so by Degrees comes to be quite hard, and then is good for nothing.

OIL of CINNAMON is very strong of Spirits when good, and touching your Lips or Tongue with it, will make them burn like Fire. The Way to try whether it is mixed is to drop it into a Glass of Spirit of Brandy, and if good it will sink in a Lump to the Bottom, but if adulterated, Part of it will only sink, and it will leave an Oil on the Top of the Brandy; but Water and Sugar, mix'd together, is the strongest Proof, if it holds together; and both this Way and the other, one Drop in a Glass will make the Glass above the Liquor turn blue, which is a good Sign.

OIL of CLOVES, Correx Arromatick, Campher ex rad. Cinamo, &c. Oils, are to be tried the same Way as above, but are not near so strong of Spirit.

PEPPER, BLACK, when gathered in due Season, is round and full, but if not, it is shrivell'd, and if it is old, by rubbing it in your Hand, or on a Board, will break and powder.

PEPPER, WHITE, is made of the fullest and best black, by blanching it, which is a great Deal of Trouble and Loss.

PEACOCKS TAILS and **KINGFISHERS SKINS** are much used among the Chinese, to make their raised Featherwork of Birds, and the latter is sometimes used amongst the Women to dress their Hair with the finest of the Feathers; therefore Care must be taken that they are not tumbled or spoiled.

PEARLS. Many are taken out of Oysters at Tutocorin, which they open and sling into a great Jar together, until they are rotten, and then feel for the Pearls. They are valuable according to their Bigness, Roundness or Equalness of Size in a Quantity, and must have a clear bluish Cast with them, and not a dull yellowish.

RHINOCEROS HORNS is a great Expeller of Poison, and is short and black, growing just in the Middle of the Beast's Forehead, and if found are good.

RATTANS are of several Sorts and Value, Borneo Rattans are large and light, not above 12 Feet long, and are the worst Sort. Mallay Rattans are longer, sounder, and have a better Cafe and Glazing, but Patna Rattans are the best, especially for any thing of Canework, they have a very fine Glaze and are 16 Feet long, not brittle nor subject to break, and are tied up very neatly at the Bend of the Bundle, so that none can be taken out, they are bought by the hundred Bundles, each containing 100, but in China are sold by the Pecul, about 7 Bundles of these last is a Pecul, 9 of the Mallay, and 12 of the Borneo, which two last Sorts are as good for the Chinese. If they snap short, look black, or the Glazing fly off with the Bending, they are not good.

RED WOOD, or Pan Sapan, is of several Sorts, Cambodia is the best, and Beeme the next, and the Java and Mallay the worst of all; there is no Art in choosing it, only take Care that it be sound, the outward Wood or Bark cut clean off, a good Red, and rubbed with wet Chenam is of a Pink Colour.

SAGGAPENUM must be in fine Tears, clear and very transparent, of a strong Smell and yellow or red Colour, and free from any Dirt or Filth.

SAGOE is the Pith of a Tree, as I am inform'd, and is made into small round Grains like Seeds, which the whiter the better.

SHERK FINS are much used by the Chinese in their Vistuals, and counted very hearty and strengthening, in buying them Care must be taken that they are well cured.

SANDALI WOOD is of two Sorts, yellow and red, and comes chiefly from the Island Timor, and some from the Coast of Malabar, the red is of no great Value, but the yellow is esteemed by the Bigness of the Sticks, Goodness of the Scent and Colour, Clearness from Worms and rotten, and the white outside Wood must be cut clean off; when cut it must look of a yellow Colour, the deeper and stronger