## STATEMENT

of THE

# Trade of British India 

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# British Possessions and Foreign Countries 

FOK THE

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { FIVE YEARS } \\
1889-90 \text { то } 1893-94 .
\end{gathered}
$$




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## STATEMENT

# Trade of British India 

## British Possiessions and Foreign Countries



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1889-90 \text { то 1893-94. }
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## STATEMENT

# OF THE <br> <br> TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA 

 <br> <br> TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA}

For 1893-94.

## INTRODUCTION.

[Nore.-All values are given in this volume (except at pages 8 and 9) as "tens of rupees," a denomination which, while not subject to the charge of inaccuracy attaching to that of "£ sterling," calculated at the nominal exchange of 2 s. to the rupee, nevertheless enables comparisons to be made with the figures in any past volumes in which that expression of values was employed. The sign Rx . is used to signify tens of rupees.]

Below is shown in a tabular form the total trade of British India with other countries by sea, during the past five years:-

|  | Tens of Rupees. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1898-94. |
| Private Imports: Merchandise Treasure | $\begin{aligned} & 66,560,121 \\ & 17,459,301 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69,034,900 \\ & 21,919,486 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66,587,457 \\ & 14,722,662 \end{aligned}$ | $62,605,030$ $17,009,810$ | $\begin{aligned} & 73,956,957 \\ & 18,425,256 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 84,019,422 | 90,954,386 | 81,310,119 | 79,614,840 | 92,382,213 |
| Private Exports : Merchandise Treazure | $\begin{array}{r} 103,396,862 \\ 1,841,920 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,135,722 \\ 2,071,906 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,036,010 \\ 3,143,186 \end{array}$ | $106,535,997$ $6,928,994$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106,447,590 \\ 4,024,737 \end{array}$ |
|  | 105,238,782 | 102,207,628 | 111,179,196 | 113,464,991 | 110,472,327 |
| Government Transactions: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,637,368 | 2,940,470 | 2,844,926 | 3,660,247 | 3,064,475 |
|  | 200 | 15,000 | 0 | 0 | 36,000 |
|  | 63,536 | 91,626 | 137,582 | 59,479 | 55,779 |
|  | 64,402 | 51,272 | 143,500 | 29,929 | 75,455 |
|  | 2,765,506 | 3,098,368 | 3,126,008 | 3,749,655 | 3,231,709 |
| Total Trade - - | 192,023,710 | 196,260,382 | 195,615,323 | 196,829,486 | 206,086,249 |
| Excess Exports of Merchandise (including Government Stores) | 34,262,909 | 28,251,978 | 38,741,209 | 40,330,199 | 29,481,937 |
| Excess Imports of Treasure - - | 15,553,179 | 19,811,308 | 11,435,976 | 10,050,887 | 14,361,064 |
| Net Excess Exports of Total Trade - | 18,709,730 | 8,440,670 | 27,305,233 | 30,279,312 | 15,120,873 |

The usual "Tables relating to the foreign sea-borne trade of British India" are appended, with a "Review of the Trade of India," by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C.I.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

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## CONTENTS OF MR. O'CONOR'S REVIRW.

## Section 1.-Sea-Bornz Forkign Trade.



## SECTION I.-SEA-BORNE FOREIGN TRADE.

## CHAPTER I.

## Genrral Summary.

Two events of the first importance stand out in the trade history of the year 1893-94. On the 26th June 1893 the Indian mints were closed to the coinage of silver for the public, as a preliminary to the ultimate adoption of a gold standard. On the 10th March 1894 a tariff of import duties on general merchandise was imposed, cotton yarns and goods being exempted. The régime of free trade, which was finally established in 1882 by the repeal of the then existing tariff thus came to an end.
As the tariff came into operation only three weeks before the close of the year it had no perceptible effect on trade, and any discussion of its operation must be adjourned until further experience has been gained by the lapse of time.
The closing of the mints, which took place towards the end of the first quarter of the year, had an immediate and most important bearing on trade, and the effects of the measure must be specially noticed.
It was mentioned in the review of the trade of 1892-93 that trade had been subject to unfavourable influences in the three years ending with that jear:-


#### Abstract

"In 1890-91 its course was violently interrupted by a sudden and rapid rise in exchange followed by an equally sudden and rapid fall. In 1891-92 exchange fell still further and heavily, and a reaction in the import trade followed the temporary stimulus given to it by the rise in exchange in the preceding year. Trade generally was depressed, except in wheat and seeds, for which there was a large demand arising out of the failure of the Russian and other European harvests. In 1892-93 this demand no longer existed and the depression of trade continued, accompanied by a further fall in exchange so continuous and persistent as to create grave anxiety. Imports were greatly reduced in volume, merchants being reluctant to import and dealers to buy while exchange remained in such conditions that transactions might involve them in the most serious embarrassments. Exports also were restricted, by reason partly of lack of demand in Europe, where trade was generally much depressed, partly of abundant supplies from other countries, and partly of more or - less unfavourable harvests in India."


In 1893-94 our foreign trade had to contend with the difficulties created by the continuance of trade depression in Europe, and by the financial and commercial conditions of the United States and Australia. On top of these difficulties came the measures taken by the Government for the reform of the currency which had the effect of temporarily dislocating and disorganising trade in a very remarkable manner. The subjoined figures give the value of the trade of the year and of the four preceeding years :-

|  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imponts. | Rx. | Rx. | Rr. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Merchandise | 66,560,121 | 69,034,900 | 66,687,457 | 62,605,030 | 73,956,957 |
| Gold | 5,071,027 | 6,500,832 | 4,118,929 | 1,781,789 | 3,146,530 |
| Silver | 12,388,274 | 15,418,654 | 10,603,733 | 15,228,021 | 15,278,726 |
| Total Imports | 84,019,422 | 90,954,386 | 81,310,119 | 79,614,840 | 92,382,213 |
| Exports. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign merchandise re-exported | 4,295,808 | 4,233,529 | 4,485,179 | 4,590,290 | 4,431,975 |
| Indian merchandise | 99,101,055 | 95,902,193 | 103,550,831 | 101,945,707 | 102,015,615 |
| Gold | 455,723 | 864,660 | 1,705,137 | 4,594,472 | 2,505,284 |
| Silver | 1,386,196 | 1,207,246 | 1,438,049 | 2,334,522 | 1,519,453 |
| Total Exports - | 105,238,782 | 102,207,628 | 111,179,196 | 113,464,991 | 110,472,327 |

The total trade-imports and exports together-was-


Including Government transactions the aggregate trade of the five years was-

| Rx. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| $1889-90-$ | - | $192,023,710$ |
| $1890-91$. | - | $196,260,383$ |
| $1891-92$ | - | $-195,615,322$ |


| $1892-93$ |
| :--- |
| $1893-94$ |$\therefore \quad-\quad$| $196,829,486$ |
| ---: |
| $206,086,249$ |

As soon as the mints were closed exchange advanced from a rate of about $14 \frac{1}{2} d$. to $16 d$. , which was the rate at which the Government declared that gold would be received in exchange for silver. It became immediately apparent, however, that the advance was speculative and could not be maintained, that the rupee currency was redundant and that the exchange value of the rupee was much less than $16 d$. The rate began to fall, but meanwhile importers took advantage of the temporary high rate, as they did in 1890-91, to put their goods on the Indian market as fast as possible. The market was ready to receive them, for the imports of the preceding year had been on a very restricted scale and stocks had run low. The imports continued very actively long after exchange had begun to fall, and indeed the trade was carried on quite to the end of the year with unusual vigour, importers being apprehensive that the rupee might continue its fall until it reached the level of its intrinsic value in silver, as was freely prophesied by some who incautiously assigned a date when that event would come to pass. The result was that the value of imported merchandise by the end of the year exceeded that of the preceding year by no less than 18 per cent:
Imports of gold also increased by over 76 per cent. but the imports of the preceding year had been relatively small, and the imports of the year were below the average.
Imports of silver were even larger than in 1892-93 when they bad been almost unprecedentedly large. It was always considered that, even with closed mints, an extensive demand for silver would exist in India, but nobody ever dreamt that the closure of the mints would be the signal for such colossal speculation in the metal as actually occurred. Speculation began as soon as it was rumoured that the mints wculd be closed, and great quantities were rushed into the country in the hope that they would arrive before the closure. The recommendations of Lord Herschell's Currency Committe were divulged in Europe some weeks before action was taken on them in India, and then further large quantities of silver were at once shipped to India in the hope that they might arrive before the mints were actually closed. As themonths went by, the fall in the price of silver bullion stimulated speculation therein, the native purchaser of ornaments still remaining in the densest ignorance of the fact that silver and the rupee had been divorced and buying freely to take advantage of what he thought was temporary and inexplicable cheapness. These dealings were freely encouraged by the banks who were unwilling to buy council bills, while the Secretary of State insisted on only offering them for sale at a fixed minimum, for the importation of bar silver enabled them to obtain rupees in India which, without those imports, they would have had to obtain through the medium of council bills. The importation continued largely until November when there were indications of restriction in the busuness. But just then rumours were industriously circulated that the mints were to be reopened, and these were sufficient to revive speculation in full force. Not until quite the end of the official year did the imports show a tendency to diminution. In the first three months of the present year the imports have been on a much smaller scale.

The total imports of merchandise, gold, and silver in the year were 16 per cent. larger than in the preceding year. They were larger by only $1 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. than the imports of 1890-91, when similar exceptional results flowed from the existence of analogous conditions during a part of that year.
In the imports of merchandise we find that the largest increase, amounting to more than half of the whole-Rx. $6 \frac{3}{4}$ millions out of an aggregate increase in all kinds of merchandise of Rx. $11 \frac{1}{3}$ millions-occurred in cotton goods, including yarns. The imports of these in the preceding year had been on a most restricted scale, and stocks in the hands of traders had been reduced to a low level. The goods that were imported therefore found a ready market. Imports of metals also, which had been relatively small in the preceding year, greatly increased. The increase in cotton goods and metals amounted to 68 per cent. of the whole increase, the value of these goods being little more than half of the aggregate import trade.

While the import trade was increasing to this unusual degree under the influence of the temporary stimulus which was given to it by the introduction of the currency reform, the export trade suffered from the action of the same influences.

The re-export trade (foreign merchandise) was rather smaller than in the preceding year, and the exports of Indian merchandise were only fractionally in excess of the
trade of 1892-93. In most articles of this trade there was indeed a substantial increase, and in some the enlargement was noticeable. But three articles of great prominence in the trade fell off considerably, and the decline in these was great enough to produce the general result that the aggregate value of the exports of Indian merchandise exhibited no appreciable increase over that of the preceding year. In cotton yarn and goods there was a decline of Rx. $1,858,100$, being nearly 23 per cent. In opium the decline amounted to Rx. 1, 235,585, being $13 \cdot 3$ per cent. In grain and pulse the decline was Rx. 4, 237,830, being 20.6 per cent. If the value of the trade in these three items had remained at the level of the preceding year, the aggregate value of exports of Indian merchandise would have increased by Rx. 7,331,515 and would have been larger than that of 1891-92 by over 5 per cent.

The decline under grain and pulse was due, not to anything connected with the currency system, but entirely to the conditions of the European and Indian markets. The rice millers in Burma, unable to carry on a profitable trade with Europe at the low level of prices there prevailing for all grains, rice included, combined during the last two seasons to reduce the very high prices which had been given for some years to producers, as the result of competition to secure sufficient unhusked rice for the working of the mills. The cultivators objected to the reduction and withheld their rice for as long as they could, with the result that comparatively little was brought in by them in January, February, and March 1894, and the exports of these months were much smaller than usual, owing to this cause as well as to the fall in prices in Europe. Since the end of March, however, conditions have somewhat changed, higher prices have been given under the encouragement of better markets in Europe, and the trade has been more than normally large. Another cause for the restriction lay in the active demand in India for Burma rice at better prices than those ruling in the European markets, and the grain was shipped in the year in very large quantities to the ports of India.

It was anticipated early in the year 1893-94, that the export of wheat would not exceed the average. Prices in India ruled high, the Panjab harvest had not turned out very well, and prices in Europe had fallen to such a low level as to make exports unprofitable. Prices continued to fall in Europe, under the influence of abundant harvests and large supplies, until they reached the lowest level on record; and, though prices also receded in India, business was unprofitable, and the exports of the year were substantially below the average.

As regards the other articles-opium and cotton yarns and goods-the cause of the decline may be attributed mainly to the closure of the mints. That measure, while it was intended to restore steadiness to the exchanges with gold-standard countries with which three-fourths of our trade are carried on, had the effect-as was anticipated-of disturbing the exchanges with silver-standard countries with which the remaining fourth of our trade is carried on. The disturbance was sudden and violent. While the rupee appreciated in sterling exchange value, silver fell heavily in gold value, and the sterling exchange value of the dollar fell in the same proportion. The dollar exchange between India and China, which had all along stood at about $\$ 100$ to Rs. 220, suddenly fell to about $\$ 100$ to Rs. 192, and until prices of commodities were adjusted to the new conditions trade was practically paralysed. But this disturbance of exchanges was not the sole though it was the most important factor in the decline of trade. The exports of yarns in 1892-93 had been so large that the China markets had been overstocked and were dull and drooping. So dificult was it to carry on trade that, early in the year, proposals were made to work short time in the Bombay mills in order to effect a reduction of stocks and an increase in price, and these proposals were carried into effect two months before the closure of the mints and were in operation on the date of that event. In the case of opium the quantity offered for sale by Government during the year was smaller than usual in consequence of a reduction in the reserve caused by deficient crops for a series of seasons. But though the quantity exported was smaller, the average value per chest was about 140 rupees lower than in 1892-93, the fall of price being due to the dislocation of the dollar exchange.
The disturbance of exchange had, howeger, only a temporary effect on trade. By the end of November all necessary adjustments had practically been made, and trade had resumed its normal course, continuing to keep that course ever since.
Appended is a table of the imports and exports of merchandise (the latter being Indian goods only) and gold and silver, from which it will be seen that the normal course of trade was interrupted, and the excess of exports reduced only for five months following the closure of the mints, namely, from July to November inclusive.

Imports and Exports of Merchandise, Gold, and Silver in each Month of the Years 1889-90

to 1893－94（excluding Government transactions and Re－exports of Foreign Goods）．

| 1891－92． |  |  | 1892－99． |  |  | 1893－94． |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Imports． | Exports． | Net $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Exports }+ \\ \text { Imports }\end{array}\right.$ | Imports． | Exports． | Net $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Erports＋} \\ \text { Imports }-\end{array}\right.$ | Imports． | Exports． | Net $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Exports＋} \\ \text { Imports }\end{array}\right.$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ \mathbf{5 , 9 1 , 6 7 , 6 4 5} \\ 48,69,394 \\ 2,28,08,146 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Rs. } \\ 9,97,78,369 \\ 5,70,468 \\ 13,70,298 \end{array}$ | Rs． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ \mathbf{5 , 3 1 , 5 6 , 1 5 6} \\ 12,26,157 \\ 1,93,11,907 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rs. } \\ 9,92,76,729 \\ 69,49,309 \\ 15,66,869 \end{gathered}$ | Rs． | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{R s}_{1} \\ 5,25,34,133 \\ 25,69,838 \\ 95,61,333 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathrm{Rs} . \\ 10,58,87,077 \\ 20,19,439 \\ 10,72,725 \end{array}$ | Rs． |
| 8，68，45，185 | 10，17，19，135 | ＋1，48，78，950 | 7，36，94，220 | 10，77，92，907 | ＋8，40，98，687 | 6，46，65，304 | 10，89，29，241 | ＋4，42，63，987 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 4,81,78,066 \\ 94,02,000 \\ 83,36,860 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,77,47,137 \\ \mathbf{1 1 , 6 8 , 6 6 1} \\ 6,44,480 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,01,75,386 \\ 13,30,857 \\ 1,43,18,296 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,19,91,733 \\ 29,85,998 \\ 11,43,135 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,43,10,918 \\ 26,34,480 \\ 1,70,05,060 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,17,30,441 \\ 25,06,790 \\ 12,33,984 \end{array}$ | 二 |
| 5，99，16，926 | 9，95，60，278 | ＋3，96，43，352 | 6，58，24，339 | 10，60，70，866 | ＋4，02，46，327 | 7，39，50，453 | 10，54，71，215 | ＋3，15，20，762 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 5,39,39,266 \\ 54,61,605 \\ 13,56,272 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,69,92,724 \\ 9,78,721 \\ 17,04,161 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,43,33,956 \\ 18,68,427 \\ 97,20,084 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,47,51,857 \\ 41,46,575 \\ 60,47,571 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,82,42,397 \\ 7,87,364 \\ 1,32,78,697 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,65,50,178 \\ 17,73,102 \\ 4,93,035 \end{array}$ | 二 |
| 6，07，57，143 | 9，96，75，606 | ＋3，89，18，463 | 5，59，21，717 | 8，49，46，008 | ＋2，90，24，286 | 6，23，08，458 | 8，88，16，310 | ＋2，65，07，858 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 4,62,79,205 \\ 28,41,921 \\ 14,51,313 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,13,90,781 \\ 15,80,359 \\ 24,78,940 \end{array}$ | － | $\begin{array}{r} 4,02,01,800 \\ 11,33,882 \\ 96,13,259 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,66,85,018 \\ 35,91,620 \\ 19,43,705 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,92,74,334 \\ 24,38,641 \\ 2,19,29,666 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,40,03,880 \\ 14,39,220 \\ 17,35,713 \end{array}$ | ＝ |
| 5，05，72，439 | 8，54，50，120 | ＋3，48，77，681 | 5，09，48，941 | 7，22，20，343 | ＋2，12，71，402 | 7，36，42，641 | 6，71，78，818 | －64，63，828 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 4,89,24,856 \\ 36,94,661 \\ 21,86,760 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,71,17,394 \\ 6,42,096 \\ 12,84,536 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,29,59,685 \\ 1,69,737 \\ 1,54,55,989 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,67,36,652 \\ 63,73,165 \\ 17,60,986 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,54,07,470 \\ 31,30,037 \\ 1,01,87,385 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,15,23,615 \\ 10,81,965 \\ 23,66,030 \end{array}$ | 二 |
| 5，48，06，277 | 6，90，44，026 | ＋1，42，37，749 | 7，01，79，411 | 7，48，70，803 | ＋46，91，392 | 6，87，24，892 | 6，49，71，610 | －37，53，282 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 6,01,09,012 \\ 55,29,473 \\ 79,59,808 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{7 , 6 5 , 2 3 , 9 4 2} \\ 7,47,585 \\ 15,58,152 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,21,12,365 \\ 13,15,951 \\ 78,98,881 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,05,23,461 \\ 71,04,755 \\ 24,28,342 \end{array}$ | ： | $\begin{array}{r} 6,10,82,494 \\ 2,00,181 \\ 1,05,22,504 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,85,36,516 \\ 11,28,575 \\ 19,38,599 \end{array}$ | 二 |
| 7，35，98，383 | 7，88，29，629 | ＋52，31，246 | 6，13，27，197 | 8，00，56，558 | ＋1，87，29，361 | 7，38，05，179 | 7，16，03，690 | －22，01，489 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 6,00,92,068 \\ 46,93,667 \\ 26,79,102 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,03,04,694 \\ 6,73,323 \\ 11,39,934 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,26,50,601 \\ 7,28,673 \\ 1,10,85,656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,92,68,391 \\ 95,31,438 \\ 49,44,850 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,45,12,508 \\ 48,66,445 \\ 1,44,70,866 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,91,58,157 \\ 15,03,629 \\ \mathbf{3 1 , 9 7 , 0 5 9} \end{array}$ | 二 |
| 6，74，64，837 | 8，21，17，951 | ＋1，46，53，114 | 6，44，64，930 | 7，77，44，679 | ＋1，32，79，749 | 9，38，49，819 | 7，38，58，839 | －1，99，90，980 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 6,08,18,674 \\ 51,46,215 \\ 69,18,589 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,47,56,710 \\ 6,86,988 \\ 11,32,873 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{5 , 8 0 , 5 1 , 8 0 8} \\ \mathbf{7 , 0 8 , 1 5 3} \\ \mathbf{6 0 , 8 1 , 9 2 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,77,37,654 \\ 30,73,253 \\ 5,80,724 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,04,27,550 \\ 33,82,516 \\ 52,42,298 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,76,01,245 \\ 6,15,960 \\ 7,38,702 \end{array}$ | 二 |
| 7，28，83，478 | 6，65，76，571 | －63，06，907 | 6，48，41，888 | 8，18，91，631 | ＋1，65，49，743 | 7，90，52，364 | 7，89，55，907 | －96，457 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 5,85,37,376 \\ 15,88,308 \\ 1,31,95,126 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,67,21,434 \\ 7,95,867 \\ 4,37,169 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,69,14,969 \\ 8,23,455 \\ \mathbf{9 7 , 7 3 , 9 9 9} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,18,53,225 \\ 25,21,069 \\ 19,11,564 \end{array}$ | － | $\begin{array}{r} 6,53,75,897 \\ 27,18,521 \\ 97,44,148 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,49,99,255 \\ 10,92,791 \\ 4,77,923 \end{array}$ | － |
| 7，33，20，810 | 7，99，54，470 | ＋66，33，660 | 6，75，12，423 | 9，62，85，858 | ＋2，87，73，435 | 7，78，98，566 | 8，65，69，969 | ＋87，31，403 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 5,64,91,063 \\ 19,17,135 \\ 29,71,660 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,57,10,903 \\ 15,65,473 \\ 6,41,188 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,80,38,038 \\ 24,46,913 \\ 2,19,77,869 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,03,85,589 \\ 25,79,369 \\ 3,13,218 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,22,97,474 \\ 24,65,748 \\ 1,69,25,242 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,29,38,182 \\ 24,07,857 \\ 3,21,899 \end{array}$ | 二 |
| 6，07，79，858 | 8，79，17，564 | ＋2，71，37，706 | 8，24，62，820 | 9，32，78，176 | ＋1，08，15，356 | 9，14，88，464 | 10，56，67，438 | ＋1，41，78，974 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 5,44,46,854 \\ 12,57,299 \\ 1,20,82,776 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,04,56,478 \\ 27,78,251 \\ 8,84,474 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,09,51,854 \\ 14,88,897 \\ 1,56,66,020 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,54,70,135 \\ 16,84,369 \\ 2,35,006 \end{array}$ | － | $\begin{array}{r} 7,09,96,813 \\ 20,95,792 \\ 1,98,23,044 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,31,97,168 \\ 39,06,412 \\ 8,81,860 \end{array}$ | 二 |
| 6，77，36，929 | 10，41，19，203 | ＋3，63，32，274 | 6，81，06，771 | 9，73，89，510 | ＋2，92，82，789 | 8，64，15，649 | 9，79，85，440 | ＋1，15，69，791 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 5,88,90,483 \\ 13,87,613 \\ 2,40,90,828 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|r} 10,60,07,744 \\ 48,63,597 \\ 11,04,284 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,65,10,385 \\ 29,76,789 \\ 1,18,76,373 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,47,76,621 \\ 14,53,800 \\ 4,69,252 \end{array}$ | 二 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,55,85,429 \\ 23,75,737 \\ 1,05,97,021 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,51,44,470 \\ 55,77,605 \\ 7,37,008 \end{array}$ | 二 |
| 8，43，68，924 | 11，19，75，615 | ＋2，76，06，691 | 7，08，63，547 | 11，66，99，673 | ＋4，58，36，126 | 7，85，58，187 | 11，14，59，078 | ＋3，29，00，891 |

## CHAPTER II.

## Imports of Merchandise.

The values of imported merchandise since 1869-70 stand thus:-


The value of the trade last year was 18 per cent. greater than in the preceding year and 7 per cent. in excess of the similarly abnormal year 1890-91. The increase was partly due to the requirements of the country which had been inadequately met by the small trade of 1892-93, but the main cause was, as already explained, the speculation which followed the closure of the mints.

Taking the prices of March 1873 as $=100$, the following table shows the variations in the prices of staple imports since then at Calcutta:-


The following are the largest articles in the import trade. Against each is set its increase or decrease per cent. in value in the last four years:-

|  | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apparel | $+4 \cdot 0$ | $+3 \cdot 6$ | $-1 \cdot 0$ | +14.0 |
| Coal | $+17.9$ | $-18.9$ | $-8 \cdot 7$ | $-14.8$ |
| Cotton manufactures - - | + 3.8 | $-7 \cdot 5$ | $-10 \cdot 7$ | $+26.3$ |
| Drugs, medicines, and narcotics | +21.7 | $+2.9$ | +1.9 | $+16.4$ |
| Dyeing and tanuing materials - | $-0.8$ | $+17 \cdot 0$ | $+7 \cdot 7$ | +9.9 |
| Glass and glassware - | $+0 \cdot 4$ | $+11.9$ | $-7.9$ | +17.6 |
| Liquors - - | $-2 \cdot 8$ | $+1 \cdot 3$ | $+0.3$ | $+0.7$ |
| Machinery and millwork | $-15 \cdot 2$ | $+2 \cdot 3$ | $+11.7$ | $+6.7$ |
| Metals - - | $+0.6$ | $+0.7$ | -4.2 | $+14 \cdot 8$ |
| Oils - | $-0.4$ | $+0.06$ | $+10 \cdot 7$ | +22.3 |
| Provisions - - | $-7.5$ | $+20.0$ | + 5.1 | + 4.2 |
| Railway material - - | $+9 \cdot 9$ | -25.8 | $-30 \cdot 4$ | +20.1 |
| Salt - . - | $-12.9$ | $-19 \cdot 4$ | $-8 \cdot 1$ | +37.2 |
| Silk, raw and manufactured | $-12 \cdot 0$ | $+20 \cdot 5$ | $-6.5$ | $+13 \cdot 1$ |
| Spices - - - | -4.6 | $-1.9$ | $-21 \cdot 8$ | $+40 \cdot 1$ |
| Sugar - | $+54 \cdot 5$ | $-24 \cdot 6$ | + $2 \cdot 4$ | + $7 \cdot 5$ |
| Woollen goods - - | +24.9 | $-3 \cdot 0$ | $-13 \cdot 5$ | +24.2 |

In two items only in this list-coal and provisions-was there a decrease. In all the other cases-with the single exception of liquors-the increase was substantial, and in most cases abnormally large. It will be observed that in many cases the increase in the year followed on a non-progressive or declining trade in the preceding two years. This is apparent in such important items as cotton manufactures, metals, railway material, sugar, and woullen goods; also salt, spices, drugs and medicines.

For each of the classes under which the items are grouped in the trade returns the values of the trade in the last five years are stated below in Rx. : -

|  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Animals, living (mostly horses) - . - | 239,708 | 295,430 | 293,257 | 300,673 | 305,054 |
| 2. Articles of food and drink - | 7,867,666 | 8,628,852 | 8,176,797 | 7,950,819 | 8,657,752 |
| 3. Metals and manufactures, of metals, including hardware and cutlery, machinery and millwork, and railway plant and rolling stock. | 11,058,900 | 10,909,477 | $10,489,837$ $1,535,487$ | $9,991,813$ $1,615,194$ | 11,341,297 |
| 4. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tavning materials. | 1,280,556 | 1,397,479 | 1,535,487 | 1,615,194 | 1,837,570 |
| 5. Oils - $-\bigcirc$ | 2,645,213 | 2,634,187 | 2,635,955 | 2,919,162 | 3,570,188 |
| 6. Raw materials and unmanyfactured articles. | 3,725,038 | 4,032,497 | 3,827,782 | 3,60.1,182 | 3,890,164 |
| 7. Articles manufactured and parity manufactured. | 39,743,039 | 41,136,709 | $39,628,342$ | 36,223,187 | 44,354,932 |

## Liquors.

Malt liquor.-The large imports in 1891-92 and 1892-93 were not maintained last year, the quantity imported having fallen to $2,787,672$ gallons. which, however, is in itself a large import. The quantity of beer brewed in India in 1843 amounted to over $5 \frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, of which $3,148,000$ gallons were parchased for the troops by the commissariat.

Spirits.-There was a small increase from $1,057,347$ to $1,007,373$ gallons. This trade does not give any indication of progress, as the figures of the inports below will show, the imports of the last five years varying from a littie over a million to eleven hundred thousand gallons.


The increase of last year. was probably determined, as in many other cases, by the desire of importers to profit by the rise in exchange. (Gin is the only desuription of
liquor in which there was a decline, a considerable decline too-but it would be as difficult to say why gin declined as to say why rum increased. The considerable increase in brandy is suggestive of inquiry as to the claim of some of the liquor to the name attached to it,-that portion which comes from countries other than France and the United Kingdom. We received brandy from Continental countries (exclusive of France) (in gallons) -

$$
\begin{array}{lrr|rrr}
\text { Germany }- & - & 31,922 & \text { Belgium } & - & - \\
\text { Holland } & - & - & 3,265 & \text { Austria } .- & - \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

and we also received 11,119 gallons of whisky and 2,134 gallons of rum from Germany. Probably if the Merchandise Marks Act were strictly applied, this trade would cease to exist.

Wines.-The imports increased from 335,951 to 378,751 gallons. The increase was a temporary fluctuation, due to the same cause which determined the increase in spirits.

## Provisions.

Salted fish.-The imports of the article known as ngapi, which is sold in the form of a paste and is a favourite condiment universally used by the people of Burma, but not eaten by the natives of India, declined to about a third of the dimensions of the trade in 1892-93. The restriction may have been the result of the imposition in August 1893 of an import duty of six annas a maund intended to countervail the effect of the salt tax on the cost of the local manufacture of ngapi. Since 1888, when the salt tax in Burma was raised from three annas to one rupee per maund, the imports of ngapi, prepared in the Straits from untaxed salt, increased enormously, and in 1893 the Government, after prolonged deliberation, imposed a countervailing import duty. The result seems to show that on equal terms the imported article cannot successfully compete with local manufacture. Similar remarks apply to the importation of dry salted fish, the bulk of which is imported into Burma, though it is also imported to a small extent into other provinces. The duty imposed on this article by the present Tariff Act has had the effect, if one may judge by the trade of the first quarter of the year, of substantially reducing the imports. The Collector of Customs at Rangoon, however, says that the reduction was due, not to the import duty, but to the fact that the fish of which ngapi is made was more largely used as manure in the Straits and partly to more limited means of transport. However this may be, the fact remains that the imports increased enormously as soon as the salt duty was raised in Burma, and fell off enormously as soon as the countervailing import duty was imposed.

Ghi.-There was a very noticeable decline in the imports of this article, which comes mainly to Bombay and Karáchi from the Persian Gulf and the Mekran Coast. The decline was due to a failure of supplies resulting from a bad season.

Salt.-Importations increased in the year, but the quantity was but little in excess of what it was five years ago:-

> Tong.

| $1889-90-$ | - | 410,808 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1890-91-$ | - | 395,243 |
| $1891-92-$ | $-373,953$ |  |


| Tons. |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1892-93-$ | - | $-360,042$ |
| $1893-94-$ | - | 412,876 |

Salt is imported almost entirely into Bengal and Burma, and the imports into these two provinces in the five yeats are as follow:-


The consumption of salt in India decreased last year:-

| 18 | . | 1802 | ds. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890-91 - | 3,09,82 | 1892-93 - |  |
| 1891-92 - | - 33,291, | 1893-94. | - 33,628,736 |

The decline was mainly due to the failure in the manufacture of salt at Sambhar, which led to an increase in the price of that salt and to an increase in the price of
imported salt. In consequence, the stocks in the market, which were rather large, were drawn upon to the greatest possible extent before new stocks were laid in. The consumption in the present year is much larger than in 1893-94. The fluctuations in the price of imported salt, as shown by the average prices of Liverpool salt at Calcutta, quoted below, are very great:-


The sources of supply are as follow:-


Five years ago as much as 84 per cent. of our imported salt was of English origin. Last year only 65 per cent. of the imports was English, Germany and Aden having to a material extent superseded England as a source of supply. This diversion of trade was due primarily to the action of the syndicate which has monopolised the proauction of salt in Cheshire in raising prices. It is also partly due to the establishment of the direct line of steamers now trading between Hamburg and Calcutta, and to the working of the Italian Salt Company at Aden, where salt is produced cheaply and steamer freight to Calcutta is always obtainable at very low rates.

Her Majesty's Consul-General at Vienna writes in his report on the trade of Austria for 1893, that:-
"Another competitor seems to have got a firm grip of this trade in the form of the Union Bank of Vienna which has been despatching several cargoes of salt to India, chiefly to Calcutta. This had a doubly beneficial effect, for besides being thew Austrian export article for India and lower in price than that from elsowhere, it has induced the Austrian Lloyds Steamship Company to hold regularly a monthly steamship service with Calcutta and Austro-Hungarian ports direct."
Spices.-As remarked in the review of the trade of 1892-93, the imports consist mainly of betelnuts, cloves, and pepper. Cloves are imported from Zanzibar to Bombay, whence a material proportion is re-exported to England; betelnuts are imported from the Straits and Ceylon into Bengal and Madras in large quantities to supplement local production; and pepper is brought from the Straits to Bengal in competition with Indian pepper produced in other provinces and in Travancore.
The importation of spices is a fairly large trade averaging about Rx. 829,000 up to 1892-93, when it fell to Rx. 623,000. There was, in fact, a continuous, though not large, decline in each of the four years preceding 1892-93, owing to the restriction in the trade in cloves, and in 1892-93 there was a heavy fall in consequence of an absence of demand for betolnuts, local production having been large. Last year there was an active revival in the trade, the value reaching Rx. 873,655.

Betelnuts.-This is a most fluctuating trade, the extent of the imports being regulated by the abundance or otherwise of the local production, which varies greatly. In 1892-93 the imports were relatively small, local production having been large. Last year the conditions were reversed, and the imports increased from $34 \cdot 55$ million lbs. to $52 \cdot 44$ million lbs.

Cloves also increased enormously, from 4.89 million lbs. to $7 \cdot 95$ million lbs. The clove crop in Zanzibar is said to have been the largest on record, and prices also fell to the lowest point known for a quarter of a century.
Pepper also increased from $7 \cdot 35$ million lbs. to $11 \cdot 26$ million lbs.
As in the case of betelnuts, so with cloves and pepper, the trade of 1892-93 was comparatively small.

The aggregate value of the trade for the last five years has been :-

|  |  | Rx. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1889-90$ | - | $-852,350$ | $1892-93$ | - | $-623,633$ |
| $1890-91$ | - | $-813,115$ | $1893-94$ | - | $-873,655$ |
| $1891-92$ | - | $-797,196$ |  |  |  |

Sugar.-The quantity and value of the imports have been as follow in the last five years:-


This is a very large quantity of sugar to be brought to a country where sugar is a main agricultural staple and whence a considerable quantity of locally produced sugar is exported to foreign countries. The explanation is to be found in the fact that the bulk of the imports- 76 per cent. last year-is brought to Western India, where sugar is not grown except in trifling quantity, and that the sugar of Northern India, where this article is mainly grown, cannot be transported to Bombay and Sindh at a cost which will enable it to compete successfully with sugar brought from oversea, grown by Indian and Chinese labour; and refined according to the best methods. Most of the sugar comes from Mauritius, China, the Straits, and Java, more than half of the whole being from Mauritius. The supply from that colony was small in 1892-93 as the result of the devastating cyclone of 1892, but there was a considerable recovery last year. The import of cane sugar from the countries mentioned is now being competed with by a steady trade in beet sugar from the continent of Europe. The main sources of supply are shown in the subjoined table:-


The table shows that the imports from the United Kingdom have undergone such rapid restriction that the trade would seem to have approached complete extinction. The continental countries also make no headway in the competition between their beet sugars and the cane sugars of Mauritius, China, the Straits, and Java, which continue to furnish India with the bulk of the sugar required from foreign countries.
Tea.-A very large increase in this trade, which for the last three years has kept at a notably high level. The imports are:-


The bulk of this is from China, whence we received $6,016,244$ lbs. last year.
We are, however, taking substantial quantities of tea from Ceylon: in 1891-92, 849,737 lbs. ; in 1892-93, 633,596 lbs.; and last year, 980,507 lbs. Much of the tea imported is. re-exported by sea and across the frontiers up the Persian Gulf and into Kabul, and the China tea which is consumed in the country is of very inferior
quality and low in price. The Indian tea planters would hardly think it worth their while to attempt competition with such stuff. But the Ceylon tea is consumed in India by Europeans and the better classes of natives; it is brought to Bombay, where it can compete on advantageous terms with tea brought from Calcutta, and the trade would seem to have established itself to the extent already of about a million pounds of tea annually. In this case, as in the case of sugar, the produce of Northern and Eastern India cannot compete successfully in Western India with the produce of a foreign country conveniently situated with reference to Bombay.
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metal.

Hardware and Cutlery.-In 1890-91 the value of the imports was Rx. 1,197,614, in 1891-92 Rx. 1,238,994, in 1892-93 Rx. 1,217,754, and last year Rx. 1,301,690. Although the bulk of these goods still comes to us from the United Kingdom, attention must again be directed to the increasing share in the trade taken by Germany, Austria, and Belgium. From these countries the imports in the last four years were:-.


These three countries had 15 per cent. of the trade in 1892-93, and last year the proportion was over 20 per cent.

The returns show an import under this head of 10,938 sewing machines during the year, value Rx. 40,450.

Copper.-The imports of the last five years have been :-

| 1889-90 | - | Cwt. <br> 568,915 |  | - | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890-91 | - | 446,448 | 1893-94 | - |  |
| 1891-92 |  | 511,088 |  |  |  |

As in the case of many other imports, advantage was taken of the conditions of exchange to re-stock the markets after a small import in the preceding year.
The principal sources of supply in the last two years were:-


Iron and Steel.-In both metals there was an increased import, the increase in steel being extremely large. Attention was drawn last year to the non-progressive condition of the iron trade and the rapid advance made in the importation of steel which, in many directions, is taking the place of iron. These conditions are apparent from the figures of the imports for the last ten years which are given below:-


Ten years ago the imports of iron were $12 \frac{1}{2}$ times as large as steel; now they are only $3 \frac{1}{3}$ times as large. The following are the principal forms in which iron and steel are imported.

| Iron. |  | Steel. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bars - - - | Cwt. $1,047,941$ | Bars - | - $\quad$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cwt. } \\ & 502,798 \end{aligned}$ |
| Galvanised - - | 489,415 | Sheets and plates | - . - | 204,281 |
| Sheets and plates (including tinned plates). | 461,041 | Hoop - | - - | 194,674 |
| Pipes and tubes - - - | 443,239 | - |  |  |
| Angle, bolt, and rod - - | 406,601 |  |  |  |
| Beams, pillars, girders and bridge work | 256,679 |  |  | - |
| Pig - - - | 147,724 |  |  |  |
| Nails, screws, and rivets - - | 144,733 |  |  |  |
| Hoop - - - | 90,612 |  | , |  |

The figures against each description represent the imports of last year, when the kinds specified constituted 94 per cent. of the total imports of iron and 86 per cent. of the imports of steel.

The increase in the imports of Belgian and German iron and steel in supersession of the trade with England, to which attention has before been drawn, continues to merit notice. From the statement below it will be seen that last year $618,583 \mathrm{cwli}$. of steel were imported from Belgium and Germany, while only $420,158 \mathrm{cwt}$. were imported from England. In the iron trade England still holds the largest share, $2,320,839 \mathrm{cwt}$. having been imported thence, while $1,325,666 \mathrm{cwt}$. were imported from Belgium and Germany. Some of the iron and steel imported from England was, however, Belgian and German, and there would seem to be little doubt that the trade is gradually slipping away from England. In an article in the Statist of June 2, 1894, it is said, and the statement is amply confirmed from other sources, that-
"There are great complaints among iron manufacturers of the competifion of German and Belgian producers, and the volume of trade in bar, hoop, and sheet iron, and wire, seems steadily to be diminishing. Owing to the lessened cost of productiom on the Continent prices are fully 10s. to 15s. per ton cheaper than in England, and unless wages either fall in England, or rise on the Continent, this state of affairs seems likely to continue. The comparatively high price of coal has undoubtedly a good denl to do with the higher prices demanded by English manufacturers, but this again is a question of wages. Already this country has suffered very seriously by the conflicto which have arisen about colliers' wages, and it can only be hoped that in future disputes the question of the condition of trade generally and the competition of other countries will be carefully weighed by those who are the responsible leaders of the men. Many think that the supremacy of this country in respect to the coal and iron trades is seriously threatened by the action of the labour leaders during the last year or two."

So far as regards the iron and steel imported into India, the main consideration of the consumer is cheapness rather than quality, and this fact accounts for the increase in the imports from the Continent.

|  | From United Kingdom. |  | From Belgium. |  | From Germany. |  | From other Countries. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Iron. | Steel. | Iron. | Steel. | Iran. | Steel. | Iron. | Steel. |
| 1883-84 | 3,473,619 | 240,149 | 86,657 | 10,981 | 9,411 | 1,609 | 13.9'76 | 687 |
| 1884-85 | 3,423,559 | 263,433 | 165,488 | 24,287 | 5,209 | 1,400 | 8,020 | 808 |
| 1885-86 | 3,322,511 | 255,871 | 152,009 | 20,629 | 4,146 | 1,850 | 14,493 | 438 |
| 1886-87 | 3,102,856 | 327,744 | 162,043 | 19,240 | 3,922 | 2,154 | 11,568 | 179 |
| 1887-88 | 4,077,292 | 372,824 | 188,584 | 42,913 | ¢,148 | 3,283 | 47,563 | 1,907 |
| 1888-89 | 3,715,081 | 456,550 | 262,436 | 77,976 | 11,928 | 7,063 | 13,348 | 799 |
| 1589-90 | 2,983,080 | 385,916 | 606,544 | 66,375 | 5,425 | 16,099 | 13,356 | 6 |
| 1890-91 | 3,306,341 | 462,671 | 536,076 | 164,874 | 13,134 | 76,235 | 20,965 | 1,685 |
| 1891-92 | 2,859,753 | 347,816 | 776,328 | 301,573 | 28,559 | 123,086 | 15,849 | 561 |
| 1892-93 | 2,382,578 | 27U,751 | 1,153,411 | 283,817 | 34,727 | 66,712 | 25,523 | 276 |
| 1893-24 | 2,320,839 | 420,158 | 1,223,332 | 518,395 | 102,334 | 100,188 | 63,112 | 1,078 |

Copper, iron, and steel represent 94 per cent. of the quantity and 86 per cent. of the value of all important metals. The imports of the other metals have been as follows:-

| - | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1898-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| Brass - - - | 11,011 | 12,488 | 12,087 |
| Lead .- - | 122,568 | 113,076 | 121,967 |
| Quicksilver - | 2,506 | 3,206 | 2,825 |
| Tin - - | 38,830 | 37,603 | 45,906 |
| Zinc - - | 118,851 | 115,782 | $131,531$ |
| Others - - | $5,713$ | $5,164$ | $6,287$ |

Under the head of lead the bulk of the imports consists of sheets for the lining of tea chests.
The total value of all kinds of metals has been during the five years:-

|  | Rx. |  | Rx |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1889-90 | 5,705,987 | 1892-93 | 5,382,017 |
| 1890-91 | - 5,646,147 | 1893-94 | 6,278,592 |
| 1891-92 | - 5,655,072 |  |  |

The increase last year was largely due to the cause which increased the import trade generally.
Machinery and Millworl.--The imports have been :-


Railway Material, in the same years:-

| Rx. |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| $1,821,337$ |  |
| $2,001,853$ | Rx. |
| $1,484,173$ | $1,032,939$ |
|  |  |
| $, 242,977$ |  |

These figures of railway material do not include the value of railway material imported by the Government, which may be noted here in order to give a view of the total importation of such material :-

| Rx. <br> $1,085,749$ <br> $1,234,933$ | Rx. <br> $1,021,298$ |
| :---: | ---: |
| $\mathbf{1 , 2 8 9 , 0 5 0}$ |  |
| $1,091,586$ |  |

During the last two or three years the imports by Government have approximated to the imports by companies.
In the supply of machinery and millwork, and of railway material, the United Kingdom retains a practical monopoly, Belgium and other continental countries having only the most insignificant fraction of the trade.

## Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Material.

The trade in Chemicals is comparatively small, figuring last year for only Rx. 357,152, and this was greatly in excess of the trade of the preceding or any other year. The trade is, however, a growing one, and it may be expected to expand with the expansion of the paper-making industry in India. Chemicals for paper-making represented last year a value of Rx. 88,993 .

In Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics there is a much larger trade :-


A good deal of this trade consists of undescribed drugs and medicines, the miscellaneous stock of a pharmacy. Of the described kinds the most important are camphor and tobacco in all its forms, unmanufactured and manufactured-leaf, elgars, cigarettes, and pipe tobacco. The value of imported tobacco was Rx. 247,635, a large sum tor a country which produces tobacco extensively in most provinces.
In Dyeing and Tanning Materials the imports consist to the extent of 75 per cent. of aniline and alizarine dyes. The trade in these mineral dyes has increased very rapidly in recent years and has assumed material importance :-

| - | Itbs. | Rx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1889-90 | 3,60:5,122 | 350,654 |
| 1890-91 - | 3,857,648 | 353,994 |
| 1891-92 | 5,592,155 | 458,191 |
| 1892-93 | 5,923,865 | 501,921 |
| 1893-94 | 6,288,265 | 533,104 |

Most of these dyes are brought to Bombay and Karáchi, which received 90 per cent. of the imports last year, Bengal, where the people do not generally wear coloured clothing such as is commonly worn in the rest of India, receiving only $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The dyes are imported mostly from the Continent :-


The large import of these articles has been frequently and vigorously denounced from the point of view of æsthetics. The censure, however, is not really deserved, for these dyes have lost the characteristic crudity which firsi repelled persons of taste from them, and they are also far more permanent than they were in the early days of their manufacture. The fact is that it has become a sort of accepted and traditional rule with writers on the textile and dyeing arts to abuse these dyes, and they write without inquiring whether there is solid ground now for still upholding the rule. From the economic point of view the use of these dyes has everything to commend it. and the disappearance of the vegetable dyes, and the disuse of the filthy processes by which they were prepared for use, are no matter for regret. At small cost and with little trouble the common garments of the common people can now be kept fresh and and bright and clean, and, as with the mineral oils so with the mineral dyes, there is no doubt that the disuse of the vegetable substances by the people has added materially to their comfort and happiness.
The other dyes and tans imported consist of cochineal, gambier, indigo, and saffron mainly, but this last material is not used as a dye, its principal use being in the colouring of food and in religious ceremonies.

Oils.
Mineral Oil.-Imports have more than doubled in the last six years:-


Contrary to expectation, Russian oil made no progress in the year, the imports being smaller than in 1892-93. The supply of American oil, on the other hand, also against all anticipation, very largely increased. The increase was due, to all appearances, to the reluctance of the American shippers to let the Russians secure the largest part of the Indian market, which is in Bengal, and while they imported heavily they also reduced prices largely. Comparatively little of the oil is imported in bulk as yet.

The trade is now one of considerable importance, the imports last year reaching to a value of Rx. 3,275,585. The imports, however, were greatly in excess of the demand,
and it is improbable that the trade of the present year will be as large as was that of last year.

|  | $1890-91$. | $1891-92$. | $1892-93$. | $1898-94$. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. | Gallons. |
|  | - | $19,843,423$ | $28,333,635$ | $38,086,703$ | $34,045,789$ |
| From United States | - | $32,692,946$ | $27,293,985$ | $26,264,630$ | $49,426,851$ |

Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.
Coal.-The imports of coal, coke, and patent fuel seem distinctly one the decline:-


Western India (Bombay and Sindh) takes the bulk of the imports ( 83 per cent.). The distribution of the imports is as follows (in tons) :-

|  | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bombay and Sindh | 689,358 | 468,034 | 687,200 | 621,030 | 541,160 | 461,912 |
| Burma - - | 77,878 | 47,800 | 36,599 | 48,085 | 27,814 | 19,450 |
| Madras | 46,866 | 62,666 | 50,818 | 45,044 | 66,380 | [65,805 |
| Bengal - | 19,376 | 23,170 | 10,047 | 22,812 | 12,831 | 8,113 |

A feature in the trade is the importation of 11,331 tons of coal from Japan. This import is the outcome of the establishment of a direct steamer service between Japan and Bombay, worked by an enterprising Parsee firm of high standing and reputation. This line of steamers competes with the P. and 0 . Company for the conveyance to China and Japan of cotton yarns and piece goods. The coal is said to be of useful quality.
The production of coal in India last year amounted to over $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million tons, being nearly five times the quantity imported.

Cotton.-The imports last year were : Asiatic cotton, $57,624 \mathrm{cwt}$., other than Asiatic cotton, $36,868 \mathrm{cwt}$., the imports under iboth heads being somewhat smaller than in the preceding year, when they amounted to 58,920 and $48,552 \mathrm{cwt}$. respectively. This is not surprising, considering the conditions of stress and anxiety under which the spinning and weaving industry laboured for some months following the closure of the mints and the consequent dislocation of the exchanges with China. The point of interest in this trade is in the importation of long-stapled non-Asiatic cotton, which is used in the spinning and weaving of the finer classes of yarns and cloths. The imports have rapidly increased in the last five years, and, though they are still comparatively small, there is no doubt that the efforts of the mills to produce yarns of a higher count than 24 s have been financially suocessful and can no longer be regardea as experimental. The only question is the degree of expansion the industry will take in this new direction. It is not improbable that the new conditions of trade with China will induce many of the mills to look less to that country as an outlet for their productions and more to Indian requirements, in which case it is inevitable that the better qualities must be more and more largely produced, at first and for some time from imported cotton, and afterwards from suitable cotton which can and will be grown in India when a demand is made for it by manufacturers.


[^0]Sill.-Following on a greatly restricted import in 1891-92, the imports of last year were relatively large :-

| - | Lbs. | Rx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1889-90 - | 2,360,467 | 1,067,045 |
| 1890-91 | 2,406,239 | 1,115,068 |
| 1891-92 | 2,701,069 | 1,264,003 |
| 1892-93 | - 2,292,846 | 1,016,080 |
| 1893-94 - | 2,947,595 | 1,360,179 |

About 88 per cent. of the imports are received in Bombay, where the silk is woven in the mill there into fabrics of good quality and design and bright colouring, mainly piece goods, sáris, and handkerchiefs.. It has become an industry of some importance, but it is unfortunate that the raw material has to be sought as far away as China. Burma imports practically all that is not taken by Bombay, receiving it from the Straits, but in Burma the indigenous industry of weaving in handlooms in the homes of the people is giving way in favour of the article manufactured in Bombay and Europe, and with the decay of the local industry one has to regret the disappearance of the quiet harmonious colours which used to distinguish the silk attire of the Burmese women and men, and the substitution of flaring reds and greens. The time has about arrived for somebody to take in hand the local manufacture of silk, but not by an attempt at the restoration of the handloom industry, for when that once passes away from among a people it passes away for ever. Artists and sentimentalists may deplore the change, but to the economist it indicates an advance in the condition of the people to whom both time and labour represent greater value than in the days when the click of the shuttle was heard in every cottage. The next phase is the importation of foreign goods, and the next still should be local manufacture to compete with the imported mill-made goods. The owners of a silk mill in Burma would probably make the venture profitable to themselves and the country; and, if they succeeded in restoring the taste for the old harmonious colouring, they would be doing an equally great service to the people in arresting the debasement of their taste.

Wood.-It was mentioned in the review of the trade of 1892-93 that as much as 2,594 tons of teak from Siam had been imported into Bombay. The trade has largely increased since, Bombay having received as much last year as 8,070 tons from Siam and the Straits. This teak thus competes in India now with Burma teak, of which we formerly held the monopoly. It may be added that it also competes with it in Europe.

Wool.-The importation of wool from Australia, which was noticed in reviewing the trade of 1892-93, has much increased. In that year 2,105 lbs. were imported; last year about 59,000 lbs. were imported, but importations from the United Kingdom correspondingly decreased. This wool is used for local manufacture, especially in the Cawnpore and Punjab mills, where superior woolens are now manufactured ; but the bulk of the imports consists of wool from Persia and the Mekran coast, most of it being sent to Bombay and Karáchi for re-export to Europe.

## Manufactured Articles.

Cotton Yarn.-The imports of cotton twist and yarn in the last six years have been as follows:-

|  |  | ${ }_{2}^{\text {Lls. }}$ |  |  | Lbs |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1888-89 - |  | 52,587,000 | 1891-92 - | - | 50,404,000 |
| 1889-90 | - | 46,383,000 | 1892-93 |  | 38,277,000 |
| 1890-91 | - | 50,971,000 | 1893-94 - |  | 42,807,000 |

This trade is visibly and distinctly on the decline: For the last ten years and more it has ceased to advance, and for several years past the imports have been falling away steadily. If the decline had been due to temporary causes, the conditions of last year would have brought about a revival, as they did in the case of cotton fabrics and many other classes of imports, to a higher level than has been seen for some time past. The foregoing figures, however, show that though the imports did in fact increase, when compared with the very small trade done in 1892-93, they remained at a far lower level than had been reached in preceding years. Taking into account the increase of
population, the imports must have steadily increased, in the same ratio at least, if the trade were not being interfered with by the competition of the yarns made in the Indian mills. As one after another of these has been established in different sections of the country, as the counts of yarn made in them have gradually advanced from the low numbers first exclusively made to the higher numbers up to and above 20 s and 24 s , and as railway development has placed these yarns and the cloths made from them within easy reach of the people, the effect has been that the region within which handloom weaving is practised has been slowly restricted, with the result that there is a continuously smaller demand for the foreign yarn used for such weaving. Its place is being taken by Indian yarn, by Indian mill-made cloths made of yarn spun in the Indian mills, and by the manufactures of the Lancashire looms.

Cotton Fabrics.-The closing of the mints and the consequent temporary rise in the exchange value of the rupee were followed by a rush of these goods, as well of cotton yarns, importers desiring to compensate themselves for the slackness of the trade of the preceding year, and to take advantage of the higher value of the rupee. The imports of piece goods were as follows:-


The increase, especially in grey and coloured goods, was mainly speculative, and though the imports, coming to markets in which stocks had run low, were taken off without difficulty for some time, later the demand fell off, and with a continuance of imports the trade found that outlets were being closed, prices drooping, and prospects of profit more remote. Imports of white and coloured piuce goods have continued on a large scale well into the present year, but those of grey piece goods, which on the average are nearly double the other two descriptions combined, have fallen greatly.

The value of the imports of cotton manufactures in the last two years was:-

|  | 1892-93. | 1893-94. | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yarns <br> Woven goods | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Rx} . \\ 2,683,850 \\ 22,942,015 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} R x . \\ 3,108,941 \\ 2, \mathbf{a}, 268,528 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | 25,625,865 | 32,377,469 |  |

In 1892-93 the value represented about 41 per cent. of the whole import trade; last jear it represented about $43 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

The imports of yarn are largest where cotton mills are fewest, or where the population are still in a relatively backward condition. Burma imported under four million pounds, the people of that province not being so much given to the use of cotton garments as those of other provinces; weaving in the handloom, moreover, is largely confined to the weaving of silk, the Burmans having a decided preference for apparel of that material and using it much more largely than the people of other provinces. The great inflow into Burma of people from the Indian continent since the annexation of Upper Burma is, however, causing a larger consumption of cotton clothing in the province. Sindh is supplied with yarn from Bombay, and received only a little more than two million pounds last year from foreign ports. In the other three provinces the imports were:

|  |  |  |  |  | Llss |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Bengal | - | - | - | - | - | $13,270,782$ |
| Marlras | - | - | - | - | $12,752,317$ |  |
| Bombay | - |  | - |  | $10,694,449$ |  |

The imports of piece goods were thus distributed (the figures are in yards, 000's omitted) :

| - | Grey. | White. | Colourea. . |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bengal - | 874,193 | 161,563 | 131,578 |  |
| Bombay - - | 297,047 | 148,463 | 189,544 |  |
| Sindh - - - - | 74,806 | 36,028 | 43,821 |  |
| Madras - - | 60,412 | 20,109 | 35,811 |  |
| Burma - - - | 7,580 | 26,967 | 21,566 |  |

The imports of grey goods into Bengal amounted to over 66 per cent. of the whole imports of these goods; the imports into Bombay and Sindh were only a little over 28 per cent. of the whole. Of white goods, Bengal received only 41 per cent., Bombay and Sindh receiving a much larger proportion, about 47 per cent. Of coloured goods again Bengal received only about 31 per cent., while Bombay and Sindh received over 55 per cent. Thus it appears that while Bengal takes two-thirds of the imported grey goods, that province takes two-fifths of the white goods, and less than one-third of the coloured goods. In Western India the use of the bleached (white) goods, which are generally finer than the grey goods, and of coloured goods, is more common than in the regions supplied through Calcutta, and besides the fabrics of the Indian mills have to a larger extent than in Eastern India displaced imported grey goods.
The bulk of all these goods continues to come to India through Manchester. The proportions received last year from the United Kingdom were:

> Per C̀nt.

| Yarns | - | - |  | Per Cent. |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grey | piece goods | - | - | - | -97.2 |
| White | $\#$ | - | - | - | -99.8 |
| Coloured | $\#$ | - | - | -98.8 |  |
| O |  |  |  |  |  |

It is only in the item of hosiery that the English monopoly does not exist, the imports from the United Kingdom not being much larger than from the Continent. This, however, is a small trade.

Silk Goods.-The quantity imported increased materially, but the value increased but slightly from Rx. $1,801,571$ to Rx. $1,827,874$, owing to a fall in prices and to the increasing use of goods which are not made entirely of silk.

Woollen Goods.-A reduced trade in 1892-93 was followed by a greatly augmented trade last year. Piece goods increased from under $11 \frac{1}{2}$ millions yards to over 15 millions, and the total value of the trade from Rx. $1,523,243$ to Rx. $1,892,042$.

Other Manufactured Goods. - Of the other articles enumerated in this class the following are the mosi important. The value of the trade in each of the last five years is here specified :-

|  | 1389-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-3. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rx. | $R \mathbf{x} .$ | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Apparel, including boots and shoes - | 1,296,394 | $1,349,898$ | 1,398,027 | 1,383,830 | 1,578,049 |
| Arms and ammunition, including dynamite and other explosives. | 191,591 | 206,331 | 206,517 | 225,775 | 265,713 |
| Books and printed matter . . | 215,027 | 222,401 | 221,594 | 230,564 | 248,635 |
| Building materials - | 179,220 | 184,816 | 173,010 | 140,211 | 168,981 |
| Cabinct-ware and furniture | $\begin{array}{r}99,397 \\ \hline 135,947\end{array}$ | - 41,415 | 113,258 | 96,062 | 111,990 |
| Cardles ${ }^{\text {Clocks and watches }}$ | 135,947 | 111,495 | 126,777 | 148,426 | 151,982 |
| Corals, real - | 140,194 | 129,732 | 140,283 | 115,789 | 154,554 |
| Earthenware and porcelain | 223,929 | 227,874 | 173,573 | 121,045 | 167,357 |
| Glass and glasware - | 647,127 | 650,236 | 728,203 | 251,593 | 251,596 |
| Instruments and apparatus :- |  | 650,236 | 728,203 | 4 | 788,480 |
| Musical | 85,588 | 94,165 | 95,772 | 90,188 | 101,159 |
| Scientific - | 99,894 | 106,428 | 121,724 | 115,168 | 131,684 |
| Jewellery and plate - - | 83,716 | 94,551 | 90,100 | 193,443 | 134,729 |
| Leather and leather goods, excluding boots and shoes. | 184,818 | 170,255 | 191,449 | 179,545 | 200,760 |
| Matches - - - | 239,407 | 282,755 | 331,689 | 358,957 | 375,137 |
| Paints and coluurs, and painters' materials. | 267,366 | 302,861 | 292,858 | 208,05 | 324,236 |
| Paper and pasteboard - | 407,479 | 431,436 | 292,858 470,339 | 299,517 436,098 | 324,236 494,208 |
| Soap - - - | 111,388 | 92,852 | 110,417 | 116,178 | 121,703 |
| Stationery - - | 232,133 | 223,874 | 245,564 | 262,042 | 267,771 |
| Toys and requisites for games | 135,862 | 150,094 | 161,394 | 152,475 | 180,399 |
| Umbrellas - . | 314,106 | 326,092 | 414,942 | $441,140^{\circ}$ | 480,933 |

Articles imported by post (which are not specified separately in the returns) figure now for a considerable sum, the value being last year Rx. 314,663.

The large increase in all the articles mentioned in the foregoing list is noticeable. There is but one exception in earthenware and porcelain, in which the trade has not augmented. This is due to a decline in the imports into Burma, which province takes proportionately much more of these articles than Indian provinces with a far greater population. No real progress bas as yet been made in the local manufacture of matches or of glass, and no attempt has as yet been made to make umbrellas, of which we imported last year nearly $5 \frac{1}{2}$ millions in number. It may be observed here that the Japanese are making and supplying their own and the Chinese markets with cotton and silk umbrellas cheap in price and said to be of fair quality. They will probably be received on the Indian markets also presently, like the Japanese matches which we now receive in large quantity.

The list appended states in the order of their importance the principal articles of merchandise imported into India :-

|  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-8. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Cotton goods and yarn - - | 29,873,928 | 31,010,349 | 28,689,472 | 25,625,865 | 32,377,469 |
| Metals, including hardware and cutlery | 6,802,177 | 6,843,762 | 6,894,067 | 6,599,772 | 7,580,282 |
| Oils, chiefly mineral- - - | 2,645,213 | 2,634,187 | 2,635,955 | 2,919,162 | 3,570,188 |
| Silk, raw and manufactured- | 2,845,159 | 2,501,430 | 3,014,698 | 2,817,651 | 3,188,053 |
| Sugar | 2,200,049 | 3,399,886 | 2,561,996 | 2,625,683 | 2,824,190 |
| Machinery and millwork- | 2,435,385 | 2,063,863 | 2,111,596 | 2,359,103 | 2,518,038 |
| Woollen goods - - | 1,455,235 | 1,818,213 | 1,762,031 | 1,523,243 | 1,892,042 |
| Chemicals, drugs, dyes,and medicines, \&c. | 1,280,556 | 1,397,748 | 1,535,486 | 1,615,194 | 1,837,570 |
| Provisions - * | 1,596,565 | 1,476,070 . | 1,771,793 | 1,862,055 | 1,782,868 |
| Apparel | 1,296,394 | 1,349,898 | 1,398,027 | 1,383,830 | 1,578,049 |
| Liquors - | 1,465,144 | 1,423,460 | 1,442,095 | 1,447,263 | 1,458,204 |
| Railway material - | 1,821,337 | 2,001,853 | 1,484,173 | 1,032,939 | 1,242,977 |
| Coal - - | 1,308,590 | 1,543,442 | 1,250,493 | 1,141,450 | 972,588 |
| Spices | 852,350 | 813,115 | 797,196 | 623,633 | 873,655 |
| Salt | 894,532 | 779,034 | 627,953 | 576,694 | 791,067 |
| Glass and glassware | 647,127 | 650,236 | 728,203 | 670,804 | 788,480 |
| Paper and pasteboard - | 407,479 | 431,436 | 470,339 | 436,098 | 494,208 |
| Umbrellas - - | 314,106 | 326,092 | 414,942 | 441,145 | 480,933 |

The two first items comprised nearly 55 per cent. of the whole value of imports in 1890-91, about 533 $\frac{3}{\frac{3}{2}}$ per cent. in 1891-92, about 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1892-93, and 54 per cent. last year.
General Distribution of the Import Trade.-The total value of the imports of foreign merchandise in 1893-94 was thus distributed among the principal countries with which the trade is carried on:-


## CHAPTER III.

> Exports of Merchandise.
> I.-Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

Although the import trade was so abnormally large, the re-exports did not correspondingly increase, but rather declined slightly :-

Rx.

| Rx. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1888-89$ | - | - | Rx. |  |  |  |  |
| 18335,437 | $1891-92$ | - | - | $4,485,179$ |  |  |  |
| $1889-90$ | - | - | $4,295,808$ | $1892-93$ | - | - | $4,590,290$ |
| $1890-91$ | - | - | $4,233,529$ | $1893-94$ | - | - | $4,431,975$ |

The following are the main items of the re-export trade, with their values:-

| - | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1991-92. | : 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Articles of food and drink: | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Kx. |
| Provisions - - | 137,611 | 131,301 | 117,552 | 146,264 | 124,532 |
| Spices - | 116,779 | 68,753 | 30,179 | 30,414 | 29,769 |
| Sugar (refined) - | 267,609 | 197,659 | 192,628 | 328,080 | 338,162 |
| Tea - - | .167,838 | 285,060 | 315,741 | 328,151 | 343,158 |
| Metals and metalware: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hardware and cutlery | 83,614 | 56,943 | 105,760 | 70,824 133,338 | 76,874 |
| Iron - | 105,726 | 66,018 | 82,884 | 107,484 | 63,277 |
| Chemicals, drugs, \&c. | 57,875 | 57,865 | 67,881 | 76,682 | 70,436 |
| Raw materials : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gums and resins | 73,611 | 60,922 | 68,785 | 67,208 | 70,349 |
| Ivory (uamanufactured) | 125,543 | 149,457 | 150,468 | 111,144 | - 111,261 |
| Silk - - - | 33,951 | 40,024 | 37,498 | 37,225 | 34,981 |
| Wool | 693,527 | 624,681 | 630,839 | 597,718 | 609,310 |
| Manufactured goods: <br> Cotton twist aud yarn | 91,382 | - 83,801 | 113,665 | 90,822 | 79,966 |
| Cotton manufactures, piece-goods, \&c. | 1,728,358 | 1,710,493 | 1,817,165 | 1,732,878 | 1,645,931 |
| Silk manufactures - - | 57,758 | 64,677 | 1,81,982 | 71,764 | 70,678 |
| Woollen manufactures - - | 50,349 | 65,120 | 78,302 | 58,549 | 72,050 |
| Apparel - - | 103,457 | 102,503 | 100,038 | 118,608 | 126,662 |
| Glassware | 32,024 | 34,317 | 41,500 | 43,455 | 43,674 |

The total decrease in the trade was Rx. 158,315, of which Rx. 97,803 was in cotton goods and yarns; copper and iron also declined by Rx. 81,133 and Rx. 44,207 respectively. These three items account for much more than the whole fall in the trade.

The exports of tea again exhibit an increase, having risen to more than $3 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. Most of this tea is sent up the Persian Gulf, whither the exports last year were $3,392,228 \mathrm{lbs}$. The export of Indian tea to the same regions was $2,953,173 \mathrm{lbs}$. Although our tea is still exported in smaller quantity than foreign tea, the trade made a great advance in the year, the exports being nearly double what they were in 1892-93.

Bombay and Karáchi, by reason of their geographical position, have and will doubtless continue to keep the monopoly of the re-export trade. The trade of those two ports last year represented between 93 and 94 per cent. of the whole trade value. Bombay is an entrepôt for the receipt of goods from the East African, Arabian, and Persian coasts and their re-export to the United Kingdom ; and for the receipt of goods from the United Kingdom and their re-export to those regions. This forms the bulk
of the trade, representing lasit year Rx. $3,568,476$, or 80 per cent. of it. The share of the trade with each country is shown below :-

|  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Persia | 1,225,603 | 1,319,957 | 1,418,522 | 1,391,184 | 1,233,472 |
| United Kingdom - - | 1,178,757 | 1,063,392 | 1,094,027 | 1,044,100 | 1,100,500 |
| East Const of Afica, Zanzibar, and Mozrambique - | 372,627 | 390,864 | 351,860 | 381,736 | 362,533 |
| Arsbia | 222,214 | -43,255 | 303,486 | 315,740 | 302,013 |
| Straits - | 271,830 | 259,772 | 246,399 | 308,624 | 312,820 |
| Turkish Arabia | 253,424 | 237,638 | 314,211 | 288,179 | 245,558 |
| Aden | 132,025 | 148,834 | 146,480 | 179,158 | 184,299 |
| China - | 135,244 | 144,462 | 111,617 | 151,196 | 140,082 |
| Mauritius | 110,901 | 75,889 | 102,605 | 143,719 | 140,919 |
| Ceylon - - - | 118,986 | 142,547 | 1 55,880 | 137,885 | 151,133 |

## II.-Exports of Indian Merchandise.

The figures for the last twelve years are as follow:-

| - |  | Increase or Decrease. | - | - | Increase or Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1882-83 | $\underset{80,598,155}{\text { Rx. }}$ | Per cent. $+1 \cdot 7$ | 1888-89 | $\underset{92,642,735}{\mathrm{Rx}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Per cent. } \\ +7 \cdot 2 \end{array}$ |
| 1883-84 | 85,085,720 | $+5 \cdot 5$ | 1889-90 | 99,101,055 | $+7.0$ |
| 1884-85 | 80,313,208 | $-5 \cdot 6$ | 1890-91 | 95,902,193 | $-3.2$ |
| 1885-86 | 80,734,731 | $+0.5$ | 1891-92 | 103,550,831 | $+7.9$ |
| 1886-87 | 84,908,994 | $+5 \cdot 2$ | 1892-93 | 101,945,707 | $-1.5$ |
| 1887-88 | 86,370,022 | $+1.7$ | 1893-94 | 102,015,615 | $+0.07$ |

These figures exhibit the fluctuations to which the trade is subject from year to year. At the first glance it would seem that it has receded greatly and been in a depressed condition during the last two years. This, however, would not be an entirely accurate conclusion, for the trade of 1891-92 was abnormally swelled by a remarkable export of wheat, rice, and other food-grains consequent on the famine in Russia. The large quantities then exported, and the great rise in prices of these foodstuffs, made the trade of that year quite exceptional. In 1892-93 the trade was in fact much better all round, with the single exception of foodstuffs, than in 1891-92; but the restriction of the exports of those articles within normal limits, and the great fall in their values which followed on good harvests in the United States, Russia, and Continental Europe generally, brought the aggregate value of the trade down to a lower level. In 1892-43 we have again had an exceptional year, but for a different reason. The closure of the mints on the 26 th June had the immediate effect of disorganising the exchange between the rupee and the dollar, and, in consequence, of dislocating the trade between India and the silver-standard countries of Eastern Asia. In opium, and in cotion yarns and cloth, there was a heavy decline which was hardly counteracted by the increase in most of our other great staples of trade. The price of rice and wheat in Europe also fell to the lowest point on record, and the exports of these and other foodstuffs remained at a low level. The general outcome was that the trade of the year was only fractionally larger than in 1892-93.

In the following list the principal articles in the trade and their values for the last five years are shown (in Rx.): -


[^1]

Below the principal artioles are arranged in parallel columns, those which increased in value to the left, and those which decreased to the right :-


With the exception of seeds, provisions, and sugar, all the articles in which an increase is shown had also more or less largely increased in the preceding year. In those three articles the great increase last year followed on a slightly restricted trade in the preceding year.

The decreases under grain and pulse and opium followed a decline in 1892-93; the other articles which declined had increased in that year.

The following is a statement of the prices of the principal articles of Indian export, the prices in 1873 being taken to represent 100 :-

|  | Cutton, Broach. | Cotton <br> Yarns, 20s. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rice } \\ \text { moonghy } \end{gathered}$ | Whent No. 1, Soft White. | Opium (Bengal). | Indigo, Good. | Jute, Picked. | Gunny Hags. | Linseed, Pine, Bold Clean. | Tea. | Totul. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| March 1873 - | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1,000 |
| Jaumary 1874 | 88 | 100 | 150 | - 75 | 105 | 114 | 153 | 88 | 115 | 123 | 1,111 |
| \% 1875 | 80 | 81 | 128 | 80 | 96 | 109 | 126 | 111 | 108 | 123 | 1,042 |
| " 1876 | 85 | 80 | 111 | 84 | 96 | 91 | 141 | 84 | 90 | 136 | 998 |
| " 1877 | 87 | 90 | 150 | 93 | 97 | 110 | 150 | 95 | 102 | 148 | 1,122 |
| \% 1878 | 84 | 80 | 155 | 119 | 97 | 88 | 153 | 101 | 106 | 135 | 1,118 |
| 1879 | 78 | 74 | 189 | 116 | 87 | 114 | 153 | 99 | 109 | 129 | 1,148 |
| 1980 | 98 | 81 | 136 | 115 | 94 | 112 | 169 | 89 | 113 | 126 | 1,183 |
| \% 1881 | 95 | 85 | 89 | 96 | 109 | 105 | 156 | 111 | 104 | 135 | 1,085 |
| " 1882 | 90 | 80 | 83 | 97 | 102 | 117 | 137 | 118 | 91 | 126 | 1,041 |
| \% 1883 | 78 | 74 | 101 | 87 | 91 | 107 | 96 | 98 | 85 | 110 | 927 |
| " 1884 | 85 | 74 | 142 | 86 | 93 | 117 | 162 | 106 | 96 | 116 | 1,077. |
| \% 1885 | 90 | 72 | 142 | 74 80 | 99 | 103 | 110 | 94 | 98 | 90 | 972 |
| " 1886 | 81 | 72 | 130 | 80 | 98 | 107 | 137 | 85 | 101 | 96 | 988 |
| " 1887 | 85 | 69 | 103 | 89 | 83 | 70 | 137 | 98 | 101 | 77 | 912 |
| " 1888 | 95 | 74 | 110 | 86 | 80 | 82 | 153 | 125 | 95 | 84 | 984 |
| \% 1889 | 93 | 79 | 131 | 95 | 94 | 93 | 192 | 126 | 112 | 77 | 1,098 |
| " 1890 | 95 | 74 | 144 | 84 | 86 | 76 | 197 | 118 | 109 | 63 | 1,046 |
| " 1891 | 84 | 70 | 147 | 87 | 79 | 86 | 126 | 93 | 97 | 81 | 950 |
| " 1892 | 75 | 65 | 162 | 103 | 79 | 74 | 236 | 132 | 112 | 71 | 1,109 |
| " 1893 | 107 | 78 | 189 | 95 | 96 | 114 | 192 | 119 | 188 | 87 | 1,205 |
| $\cdots \quad 1894$ | 84 | 71 | 170 | 80 | 84 | 108 | 241 | 109 | 123 | 52 | 1,128 |

Grouping the items as in the trade returns, the values of the trade in each group for each of the last five years are as follow in Rx.:-

| $\cdots$ | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Animals, living - - | 98,085 | 122,278 | 101,878 | 137,307 | 123,213 |
| 2. Articles of food and drink - | 25,354,123 | 27,785,220 | 38,456,954 | 30,810,947 | 27,240,303 |
| 3. Metals and manufactures of metal | 63,273 | 61,144 | 77,019 | 84,407 | 76,688 |
| 4. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials. | 15,412,174 | 13,674,156 | 14,252,341 | 15,027,100 | 13,683,677 |
| 5. Oils - - - | 555,008 | 563,785 | 604,046 | 333,626 | 535,881 |
| 6. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles. | 43,859,480 | 39,095,082 | 35,779,146 | 38,830,240 | 45,015,236 |
| 7. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured. | 13,758,912 | 14,600,528 | 14,279,447 | 16,422,080 | 15,340,617 |

## Articles of Food and Drink.

Coffee.-The exports have been as follows:-


After two years of fairly large exports, the trade has again fallen uff, but prices having continued on the high level of the three preceding years, the planters have done very well. The continuance of high prices is due to the sustained operations of a French syndicate and to the fact that the supply of the world is mainly dependent upon Brazil, where revolution after revolution in 1889, 1891, and 1893, and short crops last year, have assisted speculating syndicates in maintaining a high level of prices. The coffee crop in Java was also abnormally small.

Rice.-The total exports from each province last year and in each of the nine preceding years are given below :-

Exports of Rice (husled) in Cwt. (000's omitted).

|  | Burma. | Bengal. | Madrar. | Bombay. | Sindh. | Total for India. | Value Rx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 13,507 | 6,035 | 1,403 | 677 | 80 | 21,702 | $7,122,787$ |
| $1885-86$ | 19,084 | 6,879 | 1,181 | 521 | 149 | 27,814 | $9,167,189$ |
| $1886-87$ | 18,216 | 5,902 | 1,564 | 639 | 139 | 26,460 | $8,764,809$ |
| $1887-88$ | 17,879 | 7,996 | 1,438 | 764 | 72 | 28,149 | $9,225,109$ |
| $1888-89$ | 14,205 | 6,417 | 1,638 | 589 | 19 | 22,768 | $7,845,350$ |
| $1889-90$ | 18,259 | 5,992 | 1,654 | 799 | 70 | 26,774 | $10,047,331$ |
| $1890-91$ | 24,581 | 7,928 | 1,210 | 646 | 109 | 34,474 | $12,773,628$ |
| $1891-92$ | 22,676 | 8,354 | 1,018 | 598 | 94 | 32,740 | $13,296,792$ |
| $1892-93$ | 18,339 | 7,201 | 1,002 | 716 | 137 | 27,395 | $12,27,4,352$ |
| $1893-94$ | 15,601 | 6,590 | 1,207 | 511 | 111 | 24,020 | $10,246,522$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The countries to which Indian rice was exported in the last five years are thes3:-

|  | Cwt. (000's omitted). |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1898-94. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom - |  | 2,317 | 1,640 | 200 | 293 |
| Malta - | 207 | 2,317 | 1,647 | 41 | 55 |
| France - - | 7,398 | 9,700 | 10,874 | 7,931 | 5,520 |
| $\underset{\text { Germany }}{\text { Egjpt - }}$ | , 176 | 310 | - 544 | 510 | 421 |
| Other countries | 66 | 49 | 7 | 57 | 2 |
| Total | 13,977 | 16,809 | 18,247 | 14,085 | 11,208 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ceglon - Straits | 3,270 $\mathbf{3 , 9 1 6}$ | 3,711 6,451 | 4,145 4,180 | 4,104 | 3,911 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 8,723 | 13,034 | 9,629 | 8,620 | 8,353 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,270 | 2,586 | 2,342 | 2,072 | 2,254 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scuth America | 1,426 | 1,493 | 1,796 | 2,166 | 2,019 |
| Canada | 53 | 75 | 73 | 118 | 2 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 25 |
| Total | 1,748 | 1,968 | 2,471 | 2,579 | 2,169 |
| Augtrali - - | 56 | 77 | 47 | 39 | 36 |

The year was a particularly bad one for the rice trade. Prices in Europe were low in 1892-93, and fell lower again in 1893-94, and even at the low prices ruling the demand was inactive, the competition of other cheap grains for distillation being very active owing to the low rates prevailing for them, as for food grains of all kinds, in consequence of the abundant European harvests. The depression of trade induced the millers in Burma to combine for a reduction of the prices offered by them to the owners of unhusked rice, and, with those owners holding back stocks until they could get better prices from the millers and with a slackening demand and falling prices in Europe, a great restriction in the foreign export trade ensued. In Bengal again the conditions of the rice harvest werg not such as to encourage an export trade. The harvest was largely deficient, in some districts to the extent of bringing about scarcity which required the attention of the State, prices were very high, and large imports were made from Burma to supplement local stocks. The demand on Burma for rice for India was in fact unprecedentedly large. The following figures of the exports from that province to other Indian provinces indicate the abnormal conditions of the trade during the last two years:

| 1889-90 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cowt. } \\ -1,284,394 \end{gathered}$ | 1892-93 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Uwt. } \\ 2,559,530 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890-91 | - 1,844,749 | 1893-94 | 7,010,401 |
| 1891-92 | - 1,012,608 |  |  |

Of this large quantity as much as $1,654,734 \mathrm{cwt}$. was sent to Bengal, that province having previously taken only quite trifling quantities of Burma rice, except during the Behar famine in 1874 when the Government imported a considerable quantity. Burma also sent abnormally large quantities to Madras and Bombay-to the former $3,675,055 \mathrm{cwt}$. and to the latter nearly a million and a half.

For these exports to India the rice owner obtained higher prices than shippers were prepared to pay for rice for export to Europe, where, in the words of Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s review of the rice trade of 1893-
"An altogether abnormal summer, bringing about us it did a magnificent crop of cereals and potatoes, coupled with $\pi$ serious decrease in the European consumption of rice, and large purchases of Saigon and Siam rice by the millers and others, all tended to bring prices down to a previously unheard-of level. ** * Out of all those interested in the rice trade, we think the Burma shippers are alone to be congratulated on the results of the past senson; for, nlthough there must have heen some anxiety at first as to whether their combined action against the natives would be successful or not, yet the result more than fulfilled their expectations, and the assistance given them by the demand from Enatern ports made them independent of the Europeau markets, and caused their season to be one of the most remuncrative they have lately had. The silver question, however, ard the consequent fluctuations of the Eastern exchanges, was an element of great difficulty during the year. Bat this did not affect the European market in the slightest, which, owing to the lack of demand, went from bad to worse until the lowest prices ever yet recorded have been reached for Burma rice, namely, $5 s .6 d$. for Rangoou and $5 s$. $4 \frac{1}{2} d$. for Bassein."

The exports of rice from India and Burma to Europe were 20 per cent. smaller than in 1892-93, and those again were nearly 23 per cent. smaller than in 1891-92.
The extent to which Indian rice is subject to competition with rice from Saigon and Bangkok will be apparent from the subjoined figures of the exports from those ports in the last five years :-

|  |  |  | To Europe. | To China. | To Straits. | To Other Countries. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. | Tons. |
| 1889 | - - | - | 90,446 | 278,110 | 153,814 | 60,667 | 583,037 |
| 1890 | - | - | 111,435 | 602,641 | 142,973 | 131,435 | 988,484 |
| 1891 | - - | - | 40,355 | 537,563 | 131,523 | 74,151 | 583,502 |
| 1892 | - | - | 209,850 | 299,532 | 202,789 | 50,957 | 763,128 |
| 1893 | - - | - | 196,665 | 701,478 | 269,631 | 92,436 | 1,260,210 |

Saigon rice is of very inferior quality, but it is cheap and it is favoured in the trade with F'rance by differential duties which operate practically to exclude the rice of other countries.

Wheat.-The subjoined table gives the exports of wheat from India for each of the last 13 years:-

|  |  | From Bengal. | From Bombay. | From Siudb. | From Burma and Madras. | Total Exports. | Total Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Rx. |
| 1881-82 | - | 6,668,047 | 11,328,585 | 1,852,334 | 14,554 | 19,863,520 | 8,604,081 |
| 1882-83 | - | 4,439,405 | 6,957,752 | 2,732,275 | 14,975 | 14,144,407 | 6,068,934 |
| 1883-84 | - | 7,611,535 | 8,970,603 | 4,372,832 | 1,525 | 20,956,495 | 8,877,561 |
| 1884-85 | - | 2,563,204 | 8,093,108 | 4,270,860 | 3,582 | 15,830,754 | 8,309,140 |
| 1885-86 | - | 4,189,672 | 10,608,680 | 6,241,017 | 21,150 | 21,060,519 | 8,002,350 |
| 1886-87 | - | 7,037,957 | 12,606,144 | 2,613,748 | 5,471 | 22,263,320 | 8,625,864 |
| 1887-88 | - | 4,334,768 | 8,541,621 | 660,758 | 1,022 | 13,538,169 | 5,562,373 |
| 1888-89 | - | 2,950,985 | 10,654,163 | 4,004,039 | 89. | 17,610,081 | 7,522,676 |
| 1889-90 | - | 1,550,839 | 5,146,881 | 7,100,282 | 1,222 | 13,709,22.1 | 5,791,377 |
| 1890-91 | - | 1,340,355 | 6,212,143 | 6,767.300 | 698 | 14,320,496 | 6,042,426 |
| 1891-92 | - | 4,746,938 | 14,430,808 | 11,125,000 | 679 | 30,303,425 | 14,380,462 |
| 1892-93 | - | 3,325,063 | 8,174,360 | 3,473,824 | 206 | 14,973,453 | 7,440,383 |
| 1893-94 | - | 1,037,998 | 4,700,180 | 6,418,317 | 56 | 12,156,551 | 5,193,885 |

The exports fell to a lower level than has been reached since 1881, 13 years ago. In writing of the trade of 1892-93, the reasons for the restriction of trade in that year to the normal level were stated, and the anticipation was expressed that the trade of 1893-94 would not exceed what experience has shown to be an average expurl, say from 700,000 to 800,000 tons. The exports have fallen, in fact, considerably below that level, reaching only a little over 600,000 tons, and unfortunately the trade gives no present indications of revival, for the European markets continue, as in 1892 and 1893, to be abundantly stocked with wheat, and prices have fallen still further, from what were then considered a very low level, to the lowest point on record, as in the case of rice. Prices in Europe must advance, or prices in India recede, before a revival of the wheat trade can be effectel. There is, however, no present prospect of a material advance in prices in Europe, for there are abundant supplies on hand and the prospects of the wheat harvest everywiere are good.

Exports from Calcutta fell to one-third the dimensions of the trade in 1892-93, amounting to under 52,000 tons. The Bombay trade also was restricted to nearly half the dimensions of 1892-93, and on the other hand the exports from Karáchi were nearly doubled.
The principal destinations of Indian wheat in the last three years were as follows (cwt., 000's omitted) :-

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

The European countries are the chief consumers of Indian wheat, Egypt being regarded as a European country in this connection, for the wheat exported thither is shipped "for orders" and goes on to European ports. Outside of Europe there is a very small consumption in Asiatic countries. The exceptional export of $10,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. in 1892-93 to South America has not been followed up, and the countries of that continent doubtless can supply themselves more cheaply from the United States than from India; they take large quantities of Indian rice.

Wheat-four.-Although the exports of wheat were on the decline, the trade in wheat-flour increased, reaching nearly $68 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds in the year :-


A small quantity ( 421,000 Jbs.) was sent to the United Kingdom, and $400,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. were also shipped to Belgium, but the bulk of the trade is with Mauritius, Aden, Arabia, Ceylon, and the East African Const. The Bombay Flour Mills are an admirably managed and very profitable enterprise.
Jawar and Bájra.-As with rice and wheat, the trade in other food-grains was on a restricted scale:-


Pulse.-There was, however, a large increase in pulse, of which $850,635 \mathrm{cwt}$. were exported, more than half having been shipped to the United Kingdom.

Provisions.-This trade reached a value of Rx. 873,877 last year, a great increase on the trade of 1892-93, largely in consequence of the development of the wheat-flour trade already mentioned, that article being at present classed under provisions. The value of the flour trade amounted to Rx. 405,769, being nearly half of the whole trade in provisions. Ghi is the next most important item in this head, with fishmaws and sharkfins, dried fish salted and unsalted, and dried and preserved fruit.

Sugar.-The subjoined figures show the trade in the last ten years:-


The increase in the exports of refined sugar was due to a more or less speculative and temporary business. The shipments were made from Calcutta to the United Kingdom. The export of unrefined sugar, mainly from Madras and also to the United Kingdom,
was on a larger scale than has been seen for some time, and is oontinuing in the present year.

Tea.-The exports amounted to $126,332,475 \mathrm{lbs}$., which was 10 per cent. more than the quantity exported in the preceding year and 5 per cent. more than the exports of 1891-92.

The exports of the last ten years are given below :-

|  | Lbs. <br> (000's omitted.) | Rx. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1884-85$ | 64,162 | $4,044,759$ |  | Lbs. <br> (000's omitted.) | Rx. |
| $1885-86$ | 68,784 | $4,306,133$ | $1889-90$ | 103,760 | $5,277,650$ |
| $1886-87$ | 78,703 | $4,727,992$ | $1890-91$ | 107,015 | $5,219,233$ |
| $1887-88$ | 87,514 | $5,174,440$ | $1891-92$ | 120,149 | $5,968,129$ |
| $1888-89$ | 97,011 | $5,267,315$ | $1892-93$ | 114,722 | $6,292,348$ |

In 1892-93 the prices obtained were high and all the more satisfactory that they followed three years in which prices had been steadily falling; but prices fell again last year. The average prices realised at the auction sales in Calcutta during the last five years were as follow, in aninas and pie per pound :-

|  |  |  | $1889-90$. | $1890-91$. | $1891-92$. | $1892-93$. | $1899-94$. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The exports are in lbs. (000's omitted) :-

| - |  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1898-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom | - | 98,731 | 100,209 | 111,169 | 108,513 | 116,007 |
| Australia | - | 3,419 | 5,119 | 5,204 | 3,908 | 6,240 |
| Persian Gulf - | - | 1,183 | 1,311 | 3,129 | 1,521 | 2,953 |
| United States - | - | 103 | 79 | 83 | 50 | 116 |
| Canada | - | 85 | 61 | 102 | 39 | 113 |
| China | - | 33 | 61 | 51 | 72 | 112 |

The extension of the markets for Indian tea in Australia, the United States and Canada, and in Persia, is a satisfactory feature. The occurrence of the World's Fair at Chicago was made the occasion of well directed efforts to push Indian tea in the States, with such promising results that the efforts have since been pursued, and agents are now actively developing the trade. At the same time, it must be observed that our competitors in Ceylon are also putting their tea into every market in the world with at least equal energy. As one instance of a fact that is, however, very well known, the following remarks by the British Consul-General in Vienna may be quoted :-
"Some attention was attracted here by the introduction of Ceylon tea for the first time into this country on a mercantile scale, and also by the establishment here of direct Ceylon agencies and of houses in London possessing establishments in Ceylon. I have since heard that the rapid growth of this tea has, like all over Europe, found a very good footing here. The Ceylon merchants have encouraged this trade through a system of sending out consignments, and have not failed to create great interest in their teas here, if they have not at once quite seized the market. There is not the slightest doubt but that this class of tea has been received favourably, and that Ceylou will also find here one of her chief outlets and a growing market."

The following are the imports from India, Ceylon, and China into England in the last ten years (quantity stated in lbs., 000 's omitted):

| - | From India. | From Ceylun. | From Chiva, | - | From India. | Frorn Ceglon. | From Chins. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884 | 63,208 | 2,211 | 143,771 | 1889 - | 95,384 | 32,673 | 88,558 |
| 1885 | 64,382 | 4,242 | 139,673 | 1890 | 101,771 | 42,491 | 73,743 |
| 1886 | 73,467 | 7,144 | 145,308. | 1891 | 109,638 | 61,900 | 62,284 |
| 1887 | 84,645 | 13,062 | 119,799 | 1892 | 111,711 | 66,042 | 57,051 |
| 1885 | 89,874 | 22,509 | 105,735 | 1893 | 115,023 | 72,631 | 56,209 |

Thus while the quantity of China tea taken ten years ago by England, which is the great market for Indian tea, was more than double the quantity taken of Indian tea, the proportions during the decade have been reversed, Indian tea having quickly and surely overtaken China tea until we find that in 1893 the quantity of Indian tea imported into England was more than double the quantity of China tea. Some apprehension was expressed by those who opposed the policy of closing the Indian mints that one of the evil results of the closure would be that China tea would have an advantage in the English market over Indian tea which would be displaced by its rival to the great detriment, if not the complete ruin, of the Indian tea industry. This prediction of disaster has not been realised, nor indeed has any other of the predictions of collapse and ruin of trade been realised up to date, 14 months after the closure of the mints. As for the competition between China and Indian tea in England, the foregoing figures show the facts to the end of the calendar year 1893. The accounts of the trade of the United Kingdom for July 1894 give us the figures of the imports for the seven months January to July 1894. They are:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Imports of tea from India - } \quad-\quad 36,422,587 \\
& \begin{array}{cc} 
\\
\# \quad \text { Ceylon - } & - \\
\hline & - \\
\hline
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

India therefore has still kept and increased the lead already obtained, and it appears that not only is China tea on the down grade compared with Indian tea, but that the imports in these seven months were absolutely much smaller than in the corresponding period of the two previous years when they amounted to $23 \cdot 8$ millions and $19 \cdot 8$ million pounds respectively. It may reasonably be inferred, therefore that there was no sufficient ground for the apprehensions so freely expressed when the policy of closing the mints was under discussion. Indian tea finds its great rival and competitor in Ceylon, but as Ceylon is under the same monetary régime as India, it is evident that whatever success attends the Ceylon tea planter in the competition is due to other causes than the system of the currency.
It may be noted that, in addition to the exports of tea shown above, which are all from British Indian ports, there was an export of 980,588 lbs. in 1893 from non-British ports in Travancore and Cochin. These exports have been steadily increasing since 1888, when they were only a third of the dimensions the trade has now attained. In the same period the export of coffee from those ports has fallen to a low point.

Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.
Opium.-The exports of opium are:-


Average price-

| - | Bengal. | Bombay. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1889-90 | 1,138 | 1,282 |
| 1890-91 | 1,038 | 1,165 |
| 1891-92 | 1,059 | 1,152 |
| 1892-93 | 1,243 | 1,200 |
| 1893-94 | 1,110 | 1,167 |

The exports were thus distributed (in chests). :-

|  | 1887-88. | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| China: Hong Kong | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests. | Chests.$30,966$ |
|  | 59,508 | 56,166 | 54,272 | 52,566 | 50,523 | 37,981 |  |
| " Treaty Ports | 17,307 | 16,725 | 15,830 | 18,289 | 20,282 | 21,790 | 21,483 |
| Straits - | 12,368 | 13,995 | 13,749 | 13,915 | 15,035 | 12,609 | 14,455 |
| Cochin-China | 670 | 725 | 1,050 | 480 | 880 | 2,170 | 2,850 |
| Other countries | 243 | J78 | 265 | 503 | 838 | 834 | 1,087 |

This was one of the two trades which were temporarily disorganised by the closure of the mints and the consequent dislocation of the exchange between the rupee and the dollar. It may be observed, however, that owing to a succession of bad seasons the quantity of Bengal opium available for export was much reduced during the last two years. The value of the exports declined by Rx. 1,235,586, being $13 \cdot 3$ per cent.
Indigo.-The exports of the last ten years were as follow:-

| _ | Cwt. | Rx. |  | Cwt. | Rx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1884-85$ | 154,629 |  | $4,068,900$ |  | $1889-90$ |
| $1885-86$ | 132,495 | $3,783,160$ | $1890-91$ | 157,116 | $3,863,084$ |
| $1886-87$ | 138,396 | $3,691,677$ | $1891-92$ | 125,425 | $3,073,125$ |
| $1887-88$ | 139,644 | $3,890,649$ | $1892-93$ | 126,703 | $3,214,076$ |
| $1888-89$ | 142,447 | $3,948,594$ | $1893-94$ | 131,399 | $4,141,179$ |

In 1892-93 the outturn of indigo in Bengal was very bad, but prices were high; last year the outturn was good, but prices fell. In Madras the season was not as good as in 1892-93, and the exports declined to some extent. The exports from Bengal and Madras were as follows (cwt.) :


Other dyes.-The other dyeing and tanning stuffs are of small importance compared with indigo. The trade in them for the last three years has been as follows:-


Oils.
The trade consists in the main of the export of vegetable oils, principally castor and cocoanut. The former is largely a Bengal product, exported to the Onited Kingdom, Australia, the Straits, Hong Kong, Mauritius, and the Cape, its principal use being as a lubricant. Cocoanut oil is mainly a Madras product, exported chiefly to the United Kingdom and the European continent. Its principal use is in the manufacture of soap and the preparation of perfumed toilet oils.
The total value of the trade in oils has been :-

| Rx |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1889-90$ | - | - | $-55,007$ |
| $1800-91-$ | - | - | $-563,784$ |
| $891-92$ | - | - | $-604,046$ |
| $1892-93-$ | - | - | $-633,626$ |
| $1893-94$ | - | - | 535,881 |

A new feature in the returns under this head is the entry therein of parafin wax. This substance is produced in the factory worked at Rangoon for the refining of Burma A 84200 .
petroleum, and hitherto the export has been erroneously recorded as "wax." The error laving been detected has been rectified, and we can now see how this new trade has developed in the last five years, during which the export has been :-


It is exported almost exclusively to the United Kingdom. The refined oil from which it is produced does not find any market worth mention outside of India, but in India there is an active demand for it.

## Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.

Coal.-The export of Indian coal appears to be developing, and it would seem that we see in the present figures the beginnings of a trade which may assume great importance in the future. The exports are :-

|  | - |  |  | Tons, | Kx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1889-90 | - | - | - | 39,972 | 38,906 |
| 1890-91 | - | - | - | 26,336 | 26,388 |
| 1891-92 | - | " | - | 4,515 | 4,649 |
| 1892-93 | - | - | - | 15,725 | 15,803 |
| 1893-94 | - | - | - | 52,302 | 50,651 |

The average value appears to be declared at about ten rupees a ton. Last year most of the coal was taker to Colombo and Singapore, some being also sent to Mauritius and Aden. The depression of trade during the year facilitated the development of the trade, vessels taking away coal in the absence of other cargo; but in the first three nonths of the present year the exports already approximate to 17,000 tons. The outturn of Indian coal last year was in excess of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million tons; it is therefore but a very small fraction of the production which is as yet consumed outside India.

Cotton.-The exports of the laṣt 13 years have been as follows (in cwt., 000's omitted) :-


The exports in the last seven years have been directed to the countries named below:-


A noticeable feature in the distribution of the exports is the declining share of the trade conducted with the United Kingdom. In 1887-88 the proportion of the whole exports sent to the United Kingdom was still as much as 40 per cent., even though the Suez Canal had long been cperating to bring the continental markets into direct relations with India. Since then the proportion has been gradually reduced from year to year, until last year it was less than 11 per cent. Even of this small proportion more than half is re-shipped from England to the continent, so that, in fact, not more than a twentieth part of our exported cotton is now consumed in the United Kıngdom. The actual consumption of our cotton there may be said not to exceed $280,000 \mathrm{cwt}$., or say, 70,000 bales of 400 lbs . each. With the decline in Lancashire of the spiuning of the lower counts of yarns for the Indian and Chinese markets, consequent on the competition of the Indian mills, the demand for Indian cotton has greatly fallen off, that cotton being mainly unsuited for the economical spiuning of the finer counts, for which American and Egyptian cotton is more advantageous at the present low range of prices for the raw material. Indian cotton now finds its largest market on the European continent, where it is used for the spinning of the stout yarns used in weaving the clothing of the artisan and the peasant, and in Japan, where it is being spun in the mills there in substitution for the Indian-spun yarn with which until recently we supplied Japan. China has also ceased to take Indian cotton in any quantity, the local spinning of yarn by the people in their homes having given place to the importation of yaru spun in the Bombay mills. But a good deal of our cotton was used in Northern China for the quilting of the clothes of the people for winter wear, and some substitute must have taken its place for this purpose.

The following particulars of the cotton trade at Bombay are extracted from the circulars of Messrs. Lyon \& Company, of that city, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. A. F. Beaufort of that firm :-

From Lyon and Company's Circular of July Gth, 1894.
Compared with the previous season the receipts io the past one show an increase of 31,000 bales or 1.79 per cent., on the preceding one a decrease of 2,000 bales, and on the average of the past decade an increase of 52,000 bales or 3 per cent.

Various Grooths received in the same period.

| Growths. | 1893-4. | 1892-3. | 1891-2. | 1890-1. | 1889-80. | 1888-9. | 1887-8. | 1886-7. | 1885-6. | 1884-5. | 1883-4. | Average 10 years. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Khandeish | 291 | 246 | 350. | 360 | 293 | 299 | 212 | 282 | 178 | 105 | 151 | 248 |
| Barsee and Nuggur | 106 | 110 | 161 | 155 | 171 | 158 | 86 | 92 | 77 | 64 | 108 | 118 |
| Berar - - | 275 | 255 | 327 | 428 | 425 | 409 | 202 | 326 | 314 | 152 | 173 | 301 |
| Oomra Total | 672 | 611 | 838 | 943 | 889 | 866 | 500 | 700 | 569 | 321 | 432 | 667 |
| Hinghunghat | 4 | 8 | 2 | 22 | 28 | 26 | 1 | 20 | 17 | ${ }^{2}$ | 8 | 14 |
| Dhollera | 385 | 501 | 380 | 369 | 445 | 303 | 342 | 373 | 389 | 350 | 636 | 409 |
| Broach - | 131 | 193 | 211 | 181 | 241 | 143 | 105 | 109 | 160 | 129 | 161 | 164 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 200 | 139 | 123 | 122 | 141 | 142 | 185 | 142 | 59 | 89 | 196 | 134 |
| Westerns - | 41 | 24 | 17 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 37 | 24 | 20 | 41 | 40 | 27 |
| Bengals - | 253 | 201 | 155 | 316 | 373 | 292 | $2 \pm 2$ | 279 | 22.5 | 155 | 235 | 245 |
| Sind - | 59 | 31 | 23 | 28 | 46 | 30 | 64 | 39 | 23 | 27 | 31 | 34 |
| Persiau - | 11 | 20 | 16 | 18 | 33 | 23 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 20 |
| Other sorts - | 8 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 1,769 | 1,733 | 4,771 | 2,020 | 2,238 | 1,850 | 1,472 | 1,703 | 1,4*0 | 1,139 | 1,759 | 1,717 |

Khandeish.-The supply has fallen short of our estimate by only 9,000 bules. The artual figures show an increase on the previous season of 45,000 bales, a decrease on the mean of the two previous years, the record years of this growth of 64,000 bales, but an increave on the average of the past decade of 43,000 bales, or $17 \cdot 3$ per cent.

Barsee and Nuggur.-The decreased area deroted to these growths in this presidency was evidently counterbalanced by a larger one in the adjoining Nizam's territory, from whence the bulk of the supplies are received, but from whence little reliable information is as yet forthcoming. Instead of a falling off of 40,000 bales which we auticipated, to judge from the curtailnent in the cultivation in British territory, the actual supply was ouly 4,000 bales less; 55,000 less than in the preceding year and 12,000 bales, or 10 per cent., below the deceunial mean.
Berar.-The actual supply of 275,000 bales has proved 75,000 bales smaller than anticipated, evidently due to less cotton passing into Berar from Hyderabad. The actual reccipts are 20,000 bales larger than in the year before, 52,000 smaller than in the one before; no less than 146.000 smaller than the average of the record years ( $1888-89$ to $1890-91$ ) and 26,000 bales, or $8 \cdot 6$ per cent., under the mean of the decale.

The total supply of Oomra growths, 672,000 bales, was 61,000 bales larger than in the previous season; as much as 212,000 bales less than the mean of the four preceding years, but just 5,000 bales, or less than l'per much as larger than the average of the past 10 seasons.

Hinghunghat.-Out of a crop oficially estinated for the Central Provinces of 85,000 bales, we anticipated, owing to the growing requirements of the mills in this and udjoining provinces, a sup,ly to bombay of 5,000 bales. A 1,000 bales less have reached us in the past season.

Dholleras.-Owing to the very unfavourable cold dry weather in Janary wo placed the prospective supply to this port, to 30 l ultimo, at " 400,000 bales as a maximum ;" the actuals are 15,000 bales less; a decline on last year of 116,000 bales, and a decrease on the decennial moan of 24,000 bales, or 6 per cent.
Broach.-The absence of dew, except to a very limited extent, in January, just when the crop was maturing, caused us to reduce our estimate of yield to 125,000 hales. The total quantity received was 6,000 bales more, viz., 131,000 bales, the smallest crop since $1887-88 ; 62,000$ bales less than in the previous 12 months; 80,000 bales smaller than the mean of the three precediag seasons, and 33,000 bales, or 20 per cent., under the average of the decade.
Coompta and Dharwars.-The dovetailing of a large and late crop with a still larger and earlier one has resulted in the supply of the past season being considerably in excess of any previous one, just 200,000 bales ; 61,000 hales more than last year, and 66,000 above the 10 years' average. Being grown in the same districts it is impossible to divide the two growths. In the British districts Dharwars this year were nearly a failure; Coomptas very prolific. Roughly we place the receipts of the former at 20,000 bales; of the latter at 180,000 baies, the aggregate showing au increste in the decale of over 49 per cent.
Westerns.-Though the quantity received here so far this season is not as large as anticipated, it is still in excess of the mean by 14,000 bales, or nearly 52 per cent., and than last year by 71 per cent.
Bengals.-We estimated the supply at 275,000 bales, but the actual figures are 17,000 bales less, due entirely to a better demand than usual from Calcutta, whence more has gone from the North-Western Provinces than anticipated. Nevertheless the supply to Bombay shows an increase on last season of 57,000 bales, or over 28 per cent., also of 93,000 on the poor crop of 1891-92, less than the mean of the three preceding seasons, 327,000 bales by 69,000 bales (or 21 per cent.), but larger than the average of the decade by 13,000 bales, or $5 \cdot 3$ per cent.
Sind, as we anticipated, sent us an increased quantity, having an exceptionally large crop, and the result has been nearly double the receipts of the previous season, and 25,000 bales, or $73 \cdot 5$ per cent., more than the nverage of the preceding ten years.
Persian.-Less, as we expected, has reached us from the Gulf, by nearly one-half, only 11,000 bales, as compared with 20,000 bales, the supply last season, which is also the mean supply of this growth.
Other descriptions.-The actual imports of other sorts in the past and recent seasons we give in detail, reduced to Bombay bales of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ cwt. each. American, 181 bales (last season 339); Egyptian, 6,202 bales ( 1,346 from Alexandria and 684 from Suakin), compared with 5,703 bales last season, 1,689 from Zanzibar, 441 from Rangoon, and 25 bales from other places; total, 6,543 bales.

Exports from Bonbay to all Ports in thousands of Bales of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ cwts. (000's omitted).

| . | 1893-4. | 1892-3. | 1891-2. | 1890-1. | 1889-90. | 1888-9. | 1887-8. | 1886-7. | 1885-6. | 1884-5. | 1883-4. | Averago 10 years. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July to December | 177 732 | 135 681 | 85 819 | 127 944 | $\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ 1,313 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 138 \\ 1,148 \end{array}$ | 144 749 | 179 968 | 114 894 | 163 628 | $\begin{array}{r} 228 \\ 1,068 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149 \\ & 921 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\underset{\text { Kingdom }}{T}-\}$ | 49 | 40 | 72 | 114 | 370 | 386 | 234 | 397 | 321 | 267 | 577 | 278 |
| Total Continent | 860 | 776 | 832 | 957 | 1,118 | 900 | 659 | 750 | 687 | 524 | 719 | 792 |
| Total Europe | 909 | 816 | 904 | 1,071 | 1,488 | 1,286 | 893 | 1,147 | 1,008 | 791 | 1,296 | 1,070 |
| Japan and China Calcutta and coast | $\begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | 114 55 | 151 | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 40 \end{aligned}$ | 40 32 | 10 36 | 26 32 | 13 28 | 25 35 | 35 35 | 63 38 | 55 38 |
| Total to East - | 144 | 169 | 203 | 107 | 72 | 46 | 58 | 41 | 60 | 70 | 101 | 93 |
| Total exports | 1,053 | 985 | 1,107 | 1,178 | 1,560 | 1,332 | 951 | 1,188 | 1,068 | 861 | 1,397 | 1,163 |
| Mill consumption | *700 | 724 | 729 | 763 | 636 | 564 | 500 | 454 | 891 | 392 | 848 | 550 |
| Grand Total | 1,753 | 1,709 | 1,836 | 1,941 | 2,196 | 1,896 | 1,451 | 1,642 | 1,459 | 1,253 | 1,745 | 1,713 |

[* Estimated.]
Though the receipts in the past season show an increase on the previous one of but $1 \cdot 79$ per cent., the exports were larger by 6.90 per cent. To the United Kingdom the annual decline in recent years has apparently been arrested, and an increase of 9,000 bales is shown. Still the total of 49,000 bales is 87 per cent, under the mean of 1888-90, and 82 per cent. less than the mean of the previous ten years. To the continent of Europe the clearances in the 12 months were 84,000 bales, or $10 \cdot 8$ per cent. Jarger than in the previous season; $14 \cdot 7$ per cent. less than in $1888-90$, but 8.6 per cent. larger than the mean of the decade. The total to Europe of 909,000 bales is 93,000 , or $11 \cdot 4$ per cent., larger than last season; $34 \cdot 5$ per cent. under the mean of $1888-90$ and 15 per cent. less than the average of the decade.

To Japan ( 106,739 bales) and China (only 1,693 ) there was a falling off of 6,000 bales on the previous year and of 43,000 bales on the one before, but the aggregate is nearly double the mean of the decade. To Calcutta and coast ports there was a marked falling off of 19,000 bales, or 34.5 per cent., the total being a fraction under the arerage of the decade. Owing to the riots last August, and the decreased demand from China, owing to the currency difficulty, we place the consumption of the local mills at 700,000 bales, or 3.3 per cent. less than last year. A leading mill owner is inclined to place the reduction at about 5 to 6 per cent.

We annex the clearances to each European port in the past two sensons. Havre is the only one to show a materinl decrease; all or nearly all participate in the increase, notably Dunkirk, Trieste, and Genoa. Hamburg is still the largest importer of Bombay cotton, followed by Antwerp and Trieste, Genoa, Venice and Dunhirk, ILàrre and Liverpool, and Odessa, Barcelona, Bremen, Ghent, Naples, and Marseilles.

Ports in Europe to which Bombay exported cotton in 1892-93 and 1893-94.

| Ports. | 1892-93. |  |  | 1893-94. |  |  | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July to December 1893. | January to June 1893. | Total Bales. | July to December 1693. | January to June 1894. | Total Bales. | + Increase - Decrease on 1892-93. |
| $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Liverpool - } \\ \text { Lendon - } & - & - \\ \text { Hull }\end{array}$ | 6,442 $\mathbf{5 9}$ | 32,561 251 1,100 | 39,003 310 1,100 | 11,664 840 | 31,846 410 4,200 | 43,510 1,250 4,200 | $+\quad 4,507$ $+\quad 940$ $+\quad 8.160$ |
| Total United Kingdon - | 6,501 | 33,912 | 40,413 | 12,504 | 36,456 | 48,960 | + 8,547 |
| Marseilles | 630 | 4,230 | 4,860 | 3.550 | 6,650 | 10,200 | + 5,340 |
| Hâvre - | 5,877 | 54,461 | 60,338 | 6,242 | 42,382 | 48,628 | - 11,710 |
| Dunkirk - | 4,670 | 30,940 | 35,610 | 6,909 | 47,607 | 54,513 | - 18,903 |
| Antwer ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 29,628 | 116,776 | 146,404 | 35,506 | 123,411 | 1.58,917 | + 12,513 |
| Ghent - | 100 | 795 | 895 | 1,400 | 9,050 | 10,450 | + 9,555 |
| Bremen - | 710 | 7,720 | 8,430 | 825 | 10,905 | 11,730 | + 3,300 |
| Hamburg | 20,628 | 159,683 | 180,311 | 25,903 | 155,951 | 181,854 | + 1,5.13 |
| Barceloua - Brindisi - | 1,700 | 12,060 | 13,760 | 1,732 | 14,950 | 16,682 | $+\quad 1,513$ $+\quad 2,922$ |
| Genoa - | 14,920 | 68,879 | 83,799 | 21,999 | 78,016 | 100,015 | - 1 |
| Naples - | 4,249 | 6,700 | 10,949 | 2,850 | 78,016 8,350 | 100,015 10,200 | + 16.216 $+\quad 251$ |
| Venice - | 16,782 | 38,793 | 55,577 | 20,340 | 34,662 | 35,002 | - 575 |
| Trieste - | 22,016 | 117,155 | 139,171 | 29,946 | 126,336 | 156,282 | + 17,111 |
| Piræus - | - | 850 | 850 |  | 600 | 600 | - 250 |
| St. Petersburg - | - | - | - | - | 2,200 | 2,200 | + 2,200 |
| Odessa - - | 6,490 | 25,892 | 32,382 | 6,916 | 31,680 | 38,596 | + 6,214 |
| Gotheuburg - | - | 1,750 | 1,750 | 250 | 1,610 | 1,860 | + 110 |
| Christiana | 100 | - | 100 | - | - | - | - 100 |
| Stockholm - | - | 300 | 300 | - | 300 | 300 | - |
| Malmo - | - | - | - | - | 300 | 300 | $+300$ |
| Norköping | - | - | - | - | 300 | 300 | + 300 |
| Total Continent Total Earope - | $\begin{aligned} & 128,501 \\ & 135,002 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 646,986 \\ & 680,898 \end{aligned}$ | 775,487 <br> 815,900 | $\begin{aligned} & 164,369 \\ & 176,873 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 695,260 \\ & 731,716 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 859,629 \\ & 908,589 \end{aligned}$ | $+84,042$ $+\quad 92,689$ |

[From Lyon and Co's Circular of July 20th, 1894.]
Export from India in the year ending 30th June.-The total shipments, measured in bales, to Europe, from the six cotton ports were $1,228,857$ bales, an incrense on the previous season of 201,942 bales and on the preceding one of 106,425 bales, but compared with the year before a decrease of 120,464 bales aud also a falling of of no less than 641,278 , the exceptionally large exports of $1880-90$. Bombay's share, usually about 80 per cent. fell hast season to about 74, mainly due to Calcutta drawing awny a larger proportion than usual of "Bengals" from the North-Western Provinces by offering better tering to selless than could be obtained at this port where the inferiority of the crop was well known. $94 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the shipments from Bombay to Europe were despatched to the Continent. The large crop in Sind enabled Kurrachee to ship to Europe an unusually large quantity ( 75,000 bales) of which nearly 94 per cent. also went to the Continent. Of Calcutta's 106,000 bales, 80.7 per cent. was despatched in the same direction. Madras, in sending west 57,000 bales, also exceeded her shipments of late years, but she sent more to the United Kingdom ( 55 per cent.) than to the Continent; while Tuticorin's exports, though just in excess of those from Madras, reversed her ratio in direction, 55 per cent. going to the Continent. Of the 23,000 bales despatched from Cocunada two-thirds were shipped to the Continent and one-third to the United Kingdom.
A.

Exports from India to Lurope only.
(In Bales.)

|  | 1893-94. |  |  | 1892-93. |  |  | 1891-92. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July 1st to December 31st. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { January } \\ & \text { 1st to } \\ & \text { December } \\ & \text { 31st. } \end{aligned}$ | Season. | July 1st to December 31st. | $\begin{gathered} \text { January } \\ \text { Ist to } \\ \text { June } 30 \mathrm{th} . \end{gathered}$ | Neason. | July to June 30th. |  |  |
| Bombay | 176,873 | 731,714 | 908,589 | 135, 1012 | 680,808 | \$15,960 | 901,579 | 1,070,16i6 | 1,488, 2.18 |
| Kurrachee | 19,622 | 55,813 | 75.435 | 6,96\% | 39, 393 | 16,19.1 | 40,394 | 2s,509 | :31,u80 |
| Calcuta - | 16.2.40 | 89,560 | 105,800 | 15,238 | 41.017 | 56,285 | $4,4,304$ | 54,660 | 133,058 |
| Malras | 42,919 | 14,183 | 57,139 | 14,483 | 19,534 | 34,017 | 44,814 | 69.251 | 76,310 |
| Cocanata | 12,411 | 11,038 | - $23,14.4$ | $15,9: 3$ 36,631 | +4,026 | 19,953 64,566 | 26,500 | 31,2:26 | 34, 106 |
| Traticorin | 18,247 | 40,205 | 58,452 | 36,651 | 17,915 | 54,566 | 61,241 | 95,509 | 107,327 |
| Total - | 286,342 | 942,515 | 1,228,857 | 224,263 | 802,652 | 1,026,915 | 1,122,432 | 1,949,321 | 1,870,135 |

To (ireat Britain 140,000 out of a million ami a guarter hales sent to Furope was the sum total of the past scanon's shipments, but this was latger than the 95.000 bales which was all that went to United Kingdow in the previous one, the smallest quantity since the early days of the present century. But five years ago Great Britain took 600,000 bales of Surats, and in 1882 over a million.

E 3

## B.

Exports from India to United Kingdom and Continent.
(In Bales.)

| From, |  | 1893-94. |  |  | 1892-93. |  |  | 1891-92. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | To United Kingdom. | To Cuntinent. | To Europe. | To United Kingdom. | To Continent. | To Earope. | To United Kingdom. | To Continent. | To Europe. |
| Bombay | - | 48,960 | 859,629 | 908,589 | 40,413 | 775,457 | 815,900 | 72,008 | 832,571 | 904,579 |
| Kurrachee | - | 4,646 | 70,789 | 75,435 | 2,096 | 44,098 | 46,194 | 1,440 | 35,954 | 40,394 |
| Calcutta - | - | 20,389 | 85,411 | 105,800 | 7,842 | 48,443 | 56,285 | 11,186 | 33,718 | 44,904 |
| Madras | - | 31,477 | 25,655 | 57,192 | 15,471 | 18,546 | 34,017 | 27,358 | 17,456 | 44,814 |
| Cocavada | - | 7,666 | 15,788 | 23,449 | 6,453 | 13,500 | 19,953 | 7,843 | 18,657 | 26,500 |
| Taticorin - | - | 26,513 | 31,939 | 58,452 | 22,435 | 32,131 | 54,566 | 33,294 | 27,947 | 61,241 |
| Total - | - | 139,651 | 1,089,206 | 1,228,857 | 94,710 | 932,205 | 1,026,915 | 153,129 | 969,303 | 1,122,432 |

To other foreign and eastern ports the following table (C) shows the exports in the past and four preceding seasons. Out of a total of 128,781 bales, Bombay sent away nearly 109,000 or $84 \cdot 6$ per cent., Tuticorin 15,000 or $11 \cdot 7$ per cent., and of this all but 5,396 bales went to Japan, 106,739 bales from Bombay, 14, 216 from Tuticorin, and 2,430 from Madras. To China, to which ten yeurs ago 50 to 60,000 bales went annually, India sent in the past season but 2,396 bales, 1,693 from Bombay and 703 from Calcutta, as compared with 8,500 bales in the previous twelve months. Ceylon's only mill took about 1,700 bales, a moiety from Tuticorin, the rest from Bombay and Madras. Nearly 900 bales of tree cotton were sent, as in the previous season, from Calcutta to Australia. The decreased exports to Japan were doubuless due to the higher prices which had to be paid for the Indian staple owing to the heavy drop in lexchange between India and the far East, caused by the closing of the Indian mints.

## C.

Exports from India to Japan, China, and other Eastern Foreign Ports.
(In Bales.)

| From |  | 1893-94. |  |  | 1892-93. |  |  | 1891-92. | 1890-91. | 1889-90. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | July 18t to December s1st. | January 1st to Jane 30th. | Scason. | July 1st to December 31st. | January lst to June 30th. | Season. | July 1st to June 30th. |  |  |
| Bombay | - | 14,989 | 93,927 | 108,916 | 24,575 | 90,078 | 114,653 | 150,231 | 66,618 | 40,101 |
| Kurrachee | - | 784 | 96 | - 750 |  |  |  | 2,210 | 3,349 | 1,779 |
| Calcutta | - | 784 | 966 | 1,750 | 4,278 | 1,385 | 5,663 | 5,308 | 8,653 | 25,817 |
| Madras | - | 2,136 | 880 | 3,016 | 671 | 830 | 1,501 | 160 | - | 1,478 |
| Cocanada Tuticorin | - | 1,428 | 13,671 | 15,099 | 12,435 | 5,639 | 18,074 | $\overline{7,333}$ | $\overline{1,860}$ | ${ }^{1,450}$ |
| Total - | - | 19,387 | 109,444 | 128,781 | 41,959 | 97,932 | 139,891 | 165,242 | 80,480 | 69,525 |

The actual number of bales exported from each Indian port to each foreign and Indian one is shown below. The annexed summary, showing the leading importing ports in the past three seasons will be found interesting.

Importing Ports (in thousands of Bales, 000 's omitted).

|  | 1893-94. | 1892-93. | 1891-92. |  | 1893-94. | 1892-93. | 1891-92. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Hambarg | 270 | 243 | 220 | 9. London - - | 52 | 28 |  |
| 2. Antwerp - | 200 | 180 | 143 | 10. Odessa - - | 45 | 38 | 51 |
| 3. Trieste - | 170 | 143 | 166 | 11. Barcelona | 21 | 19 | 21 |
| 4. Genoa - | 109 | 99 | 108 | 12. Ghent - | 18 | 13 | 19 |
| 5. Liverpool | 84 | 66 | 105 | 13. Bremen - | 14 | 12 | 18 8 |
| 6. Venice - | 83 | 65 | 53 | 14. Naples - - | 13 | 11 | 15 |
| 7. Havre - | 66 57 | 70 36 | 110 40 | $\underset{\text { Japan }}{\text { Chins }}$ - - | 123 | 128 | 138 |
| 8. Dunkirk | 57 | 36 | 40 | Chins. | 2 | 8 | 26 |

Less than a dozen years ago Hamburg scarcely received any Indian cotton, and but five seasons back Liverpool was at the head of the list. Antwerp was the first to pass her, but was quickly superseded by Hamburg.' The trade with China hegan to wane with the advent of demand from Japan. In 1889 Bombay sent to Hong Kong 10,500 bales, and to Japan, for the first time, nearly 6,000 bales (in 1884 China took over 61,000 bales from this port, and 27,000 from Calcutta). In $1891-92$ over 130,000 bales went from Bombay, and 8,000 from Tuticorin, to Japanese ports, and 26,000 to Hongkong, of which Bombay supplied 20,000 , Calcutta 4,000, and Kurrachee 2,000 bales,
The size of the cotton crop in the past season is approximately shown in the following table. The export returns are actual, that of mill consumption estimated, as the actual figures will not be available till October; while the quantity entered against local consumption is taken from an official estimate received four years ago. The stock of cotton in the Dounbay mills on 30 th June is estimated at 200,000 bales, or 43,000 more than a year before. The outturn of the crop of 1893-94 we place roughly at $2,950,000$, or, say, 200,000 bales larger than the previous year, 80,000 greater than its predecessor, 100,000 smaller than the one of $1890-91$, and fully 400,000 less than the unprecedentedly large crop of 1880-90. The area planted last season Fias fully as much
as four years ago, but the late rainfall last October, conpled with cold dry weather and scanty dews in January, seriously reduced the outcurn of most crops, more especially those grown in Guzerat and Kathiawar in this I'residency, where, early in the year, a deficiency of over 200,000 bales was anticipated, and has now been fully verified.
The quantity of cotton produced in India in the past 30 years, taking quinquennial means, we estimate as follows:-

| 1863-64 to 1867-68 annual average crop 2,064,000 bales of 400 lbs . |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1868-69 , 1872-73 | " | 2,176,000 |  |
| 1873-74 ", 1877-78 | " | 1,944,000 | " |
| 1878-79 " 1882-83 | " | 2,096,000 | " |
| 1883-84 \# 1887-88 | " | 2,523,000 | " |
| 1888-89 , 1892-93 | " | 2,979,000 | " |
| 1893-94 | " | 2,950,000 | \% |

F.

Cotton brought into Sight in the Past and Recent Seasons.
(In bales.)

| Years ending 30th June. | 1893-94. |  | 1892-93. |  | 1891-92. |  | 1890-91. |  | 1889-90. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Bales. | Yer Cent. | Bales. | Per Cent. | Rales. | Per Cent. | Bales; | Per Cent. | Bales. | Per Cent. |
| Great Britain | 189,651 $1,089,206$ | $4 \cdot 79$ $37 \cdot 43$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94,710 \\ 932,205 \end{array}$ | 3.44 93.89 | 203,937 918,696 | 7.1 32.0 | 283,011 $1,066,310$ | 9.4 35.3 | 335,867 | $10 \cdot 1$ |
| Total Furope | 1,228,857 | $42 \cdot 22$ | 1,026,915 | 37-33 | 1,124,432 | $39 \cdot 1$ | 1,349,321 | $44 \cdot 7$ | 1,870,135 | 55.9 |
| Japan, China, \&c. | 128,781 | $4 \cdot 42$ | 139,642 | $5 \cdot 08$ | 166,440 | $5 \cdot 8$ | 79,127 | $2 \cdot 6$ | 69,477 | 2.0 |
| Total Exports | 1,357,638 | $46 \cdot 64$ | 1,166,557 | 42-41 | 1,288,872 | 44.9 | 1,428,448 | $47 \cdot 3$ | 1,939,612 | 57-9 |
| Mill consumption - | *1,140,000 | $39 \cdot 16$ | 1,171,008 | $42 \cdot 58$ | 1,165,938 | $40 \cdot 7$ | 1,178,006 | 39.0 | 1,008,462 | 30.1 |
| Local do. | 413,000 | 14.20 | 413,000 | $15 \cdot 01$ | 413,000 | 14.4 | 413,000 | 13.7 | 400,000 | $12 \cdot 0$ |
| Approximate crop | 2,910,638 | $100 \cdot 00$ | 2,750,565 | $100 \cdot 00$ | 2,867,810 | 100.0 | 3,020,354 | $100 \cdot 0$ | 3,348,074 | 100.0 |

* Fstimated.

Hides and Skins.-The average number of hides exported annually in the five years preceding 1893-94 was about 6,660,000. Last year there was a considerable increase, the number rising to about $7,410,000$, and the value of the trade from Rx. $1,761,469$ to Rx. $1,948,482$. The number varies with the material condition of the districts whence hides are most commonly received for export, increasing with a period of drought, and decreasing with a good season. The trade is kept within limits by the increasing demand for hides for the tanneries in the country. The bulk of the trade is carried on with the European continents-Austria, France, Germany, Italy:
In the export of skins (chiefly goat skins) there was a reduction last year below the limits reached in 1891-92, but the exports of 1892-93 were extremely large to the United States, whither the bulk of the skins is exported, and it is probable that the trade was overdone, and that labour troubles, tariff arrangements, and depression of trade interfered with the continuance of exports on such a large scale. The total value of this trade was Rx. 876,703 in 1892-93, and Rx. 618,968 in 1893-94. In the case of both hides and skins, the shipments are mainly made from Bengal.
Jute.-The exports in the last 12 years were as follow (cwt., 000 's omitted) :-


It is almost unnecessary to repeat what has so often been said of this trade, that it is more speculative and uncertain than any other trade in the country. The crop is grown almost exclusively in a certain limited section of Bengal, and a good season or bad season therefore is the most material factor in the trade. With other crops, such as rice, wheat, and oilseeds, the area over which they are cultivated is so extensive that the effects of a deficient crop in one place are, to a material extent, not apparent in the general trade if there has been a fairly good season in other places where the product is cultivated. With jute the case is different, for a bad
season or a good season means a good, bad, or indifferent supply, the whole crop being equally affected. The trade consequently from year to year presents the most changing appearances. The crop is relatively small and prices run up, or it is relatively large and prices run down, or-the conditions of the trade favouring all speculative combinations-an abundant supply may be coincident with high prices. The whole business is closely analogous to transactions in the stock and share market. Last year the outturn of the crop was relatively deficient, and, while exports declined, prices were run up to an abnormal point. The speculation which marked the trade in 1891-92 and was more active in 1892-93, was still more active last year.

The declared export values of the last seven years averaged :-


The destination of the jute has been as follows (cwt., 000 's omitted) :-


Manures.-Of animal bones 50,020 tons, and of other kinds of manures 1,370 tons were exported, representing a total value of Rx. 280,804. The bones are shipped from all parts of India, mainly to the United Kingdom and Germany, quantities going also, however, to various other countries, including the United States and Australia. The trade is considered by some to represent a loss to the country, bat this is an erroneous view. If the people would use these things for their own fields it would certainly be better that they should do so, but as they will not use them it is well that they should be utilised elsewhere and that a price for them should be paid to the country.

Rice-bran.-This is another article which may be classed, like animal bones, as a waste material in the present conditions of the country. There is no demand for it bere, but it is sought by other countries as a cattle-food, and is now a not inconsiderable article of export. It is evolved in the Burma rice-mills in the husking and cleaning of rice, and the price obtained for it is of material assistance in augmenting the profits of the industry. The exports are, for the last three years, for which alone figures are available :-


The smaller export of rice last year accounts for the smaller supply of bran, the quantity of which depends on the quantity of rice passing through the mills.
Seeds.-Exports of eleven years:-

| (000's omitted.) | Rx. |  | Cwt. <br> (000's omitted.) | Rx. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1883-84$ | 17,355 | $10,083,758$ | $1889-90$ | 15,795 | $10,627,553$ |
| $1884-85$ | 18,251 | $10,745,203$ | $1890-91$ | 14,799 | $9,343,252$ |
| $1885-86$ | 17,280 | $9,948,350$ | $1891-92$ | 19,164 | $12,208,458$ |
| $1886-87$ | 15,866 | $0,198,560$ | $1892-93$ | 16,509 | $11,631,015$ |
| $1887-88$ | 16,060 | $9,385,024$ | $1893-94$ | 24,229 | $16,753,251$ |
| $1888-89$ | 15,570 | $9,561,756$ |  |  |  |

The trade in the principal kinds of oil-seeds was as follows in the last six years:-

|  | Civt. (000's omitted.) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1888-89. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| Castor - | 586 | 895 | 860 | 836 | 989 | 1,108 |
| Earth-nuts | 828 | 1,394 | 1,525 | 1,530 | 1,525 | 1,537 |
| Linseed | 8.461 | 7,147 | 8,077 | 10,866 | 7,817 | 10,245 |
| Poppy | 730 | 483 | 678 | 616 | 502 | 846 |
| Rape | 3,061 | 3,904 | 1,555 | 2,616 | 2,802 | 7,519 |
| Til or jinjili - | 1,537 | 1,775 | 1,847 | 2,302 | 2,553 | 2,424 |

The trade in all descriptions increased more or less, with the exception of jinjili seed in which there was a slight decline, the exports of that seed being however, though lower than in 1892-93, much higher than in previous years. The increase in linseed was large, following a restricted export in 1882-93 which was the result of a deficient crop, and in rapeseed the increase was quite remarkable. The exports of this seed were larger in 1893-94 by as much as 161 per cent., being about double the largest previous export of the article. As it happened, the Indian crop was very good and the colza crop on the Continent was very bad. The bulk of the rapeseed exported was shipped from Bombay and Karachi to the Continent. Of linseed the exports went in the proportion of less than half from Bombay and more than half from Calcutta to the United Kingdom and the Continent, the former taking something under half the total export. The trade in this seed to the Jnited States, which was formerly large, has fallen to a very low point. The export of earthnuts has remained practically statiouary for the last four years. It is sometimes supposed that this seed is exclusively or almost exclusively a Madras trade, but this is by no means the case, for it is exported much more largely from Bombay than from Madras, as the following figures show:-


A large quantity is, however, exported from the French-Indian ports in the Madras Presidency.
The great centre of the oil-seed trade is in Western India (Bombay and Sind) whence $16,270,668 \mathrm{cwt}$. were shipped last year, $6,684,640 \mathrm{cwt}$. being shipped from Bengal, and 1,269,708 cwt. from Madras, the exports from that presidency consisting mainly of jinjili seed, earthnuts, and castor seed.
The total increase in the value of the exports of oil-seeds amounted to no less than Rx. $5,122,236$, being 44 per cent. more than in the preceding year.
Sill.-Exports are as follow in lbs. (000's omitted):-

| - | Recled. | Chasam <br> (Waste). | Cocoons. | Total Value in kx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884-85 | 531 | 953 | 83 | 463,791 |
| 1885-86 | 358 | 1,024 | 57 | 332,251 |
| 1886-87 | 449 | 1,020 | 114 | 484,339 |
| 1887-88 | 453 | 998 | 173 | 480,811 |
| 1888-89 | 433 | 1,314 | 374 | 518,751 |
| 1889-90 | 593 | 1,233 | 263 | 639,818 |
| 1890-91 | 503 | 1,112 | 146 | 521,069 |
| 1891-92 | 519 | 1,012 | 131 | 518,627 |
| 1892-Y3 | 655 | 1,087 | 77 | 617,574 |
| 1893-94 | 613 | 1,081 | 77 | 698,099 |

There was a smaller export, but prices were rather higher, than in 1892-93, with the result that the aggregate value of the trade was larger than for many years past.

The silks of the undomesticated worm (tasar, munga, eria, \&c.) have not maintained the place in the export trade which they took a few years ago. In the last eight years the exports of such silks have been as follow :-


Teak Timber.-Exports for the last 13 years:-

|  | Cabic Tons. | Rx. |  | Cubic Tons. | Rx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 56,377 |  | 506,792 | $1888-89$ | 52,609 |
| $1882-83$ | 59,187 | 611,260 | $1889-90$ | 71,342 | 575,263 |
| $1883-84$ | 46,471 | 525,447 | $1890-91$ | 42,803 | 762,998 |
| $1884-85$ | 47,556 | 532,129 | $1891-92$ | 48,190 | 425,303 |
| $1885-86$ | 50,076 | 550,515 | $1892-93$ | 58,350 | 474,852 |
| $1886-87$ | 23,946 | 223,154 | $1893-94$ | 570,102 |  |
| $1887-88$ | 40,446 | 367,274 |  |  | 45,964 |

It will be seen that this trade does not increase, and in another part of this review attention has been drawn to the fact that Siamese teak is competing on an increasing scale in Bombay with Burma teak.
Wool.-The exports have been as follow in the last seven years:-


During this period the trade can hardly be said to have made any advance, Indian wool is of the lowest quality known in the European markets, and is usable only for the coarsest classes of goods; but there must necessarily be a very large manufacture of these, and it is not clear why the exports do not increase, unless indeed its dirty and adulterated condition has created a prejudice against it. A considerable quantity is now used, however, in local manufacture by the Indian mills.

## Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured.

The following figures indicate the relative proportions of each principal class of manufactures in the last four years:-


Cotton yarn.-The closure of the mints, as already explained elsewhere in this review, had an immediate effect on this trade. It had for some months before the closure
been suffering from the results of a temporary over-supply of yarns to the China markets, which were unable to absorb the large quantities with which they were stocked. Prices began to fall so greatly that the millowners, in February 1893, took into consideration the question of restricting further supplies by the adoption of short time. The proposal was not supported at the time, but as no improvement was visible in the trade and it had become even more unprofitable, it was resolved at a meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association in April that, from the 28th of that month, all mills should stop work for three days a week for three months. This resolution was in operation when the mints closed and until the 28th July 1893. That event brought about a dislocation of the exchange between the rupee and the dollar, and for some months the exports were on a low scale until the necessary readjustments took place and the continuance of small supplies reduced the stock in China. Trade was then actively resumed on new conditions, and since December last the mills have been doing an active, increasing, and profitable business with China. Appended is a statement showing (in thousands of lbs.) the exports month by month since 1891. It will be observed that the heavy exports of 1892-93 were followed by a contraction in May and June, when the mills were working short time, that the trade almost ceased in July, after which it recommenced with increasing vigour :-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1891. | 1892. | 1893. | 1894. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| January |  | - |  |  |  | - | 16,153 | 13,441 | 13,577 | 12,141 |
| February | * |  | - |  |  | - | 14,332 | 13,116 | 14,521 | 11,508 |
| March | - |  |  |  |  | - | 13,284 | 13,114 | 16,879 | 15,997 |
| April |  | . |  |  | - | - | 15,186 | 19,358 | 16,261 | 12,045 |
| May | $\bullet$ |  |  |  |  |  | 14,037 | 13,225 | 10,898 | 15,146 |
| June |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14,662 | 15,591 | 10,858 | 18,217 |
| July | - |  |  |  |  |  | 16,424 | 16,146 | 3,972 | 17,059 |
| August | - |  | - |  |  |  | 10,765 | 20,810 | 11,557 | - |
| September |  | - |  |  |  |  | 16,792 | 15,951 | 9,303 | - |
| October | - |  | - |  | - |  | 13,468 | 13,814 | 11,206 |  |
| November | - |  | - |  |  | - | 8,811 | 14,395 | 7,414 12952 | 二 |
| December |  | - |  |  |  | - | 11,437 | 14,907 | 12,952 | - |

The difficulties imported into the trade by the fluctuations and uncertainties of exchange between India and China have, while they were mainly temporary in their nature, had at least the one good effect that some of the millowners have directed their attention seriously to the supply of the local market in India in competition with Lancashire. This market was to some extent neglected while China offered an easy outlet, though not always a profitable one, for the productions of the mills; but it may now be hoped that the groar tendency of Indian producers and manufacturers to run in a groove and fasten their attention on one market only will be resisted in future by the millowners, and that they will see in India a market quite as large as any open to them in Eastern Asia, and on the whole more profitable. If so, there can be little doubt that the need for further expansion of the industry will soon be felt.
The exports declined 29 per cent. in quantity and 26.56 per cent. in value. They are as follows:-

|  | Lbs. <br> (000's omitted.) | Rx. |  | Lbs. (000's omitted.) | Rx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884-85 | 65,897 | 2,441,101 | 1889-90 | 141,950 | 5,748,732 |
| 1884-86 | 78,242 | 2,755,252 | 1890-91 | 169,275 | 6,543,364 |
| 1886-87 | 91,804 | 3,336,861 | 1891-92 | 161,253 | 5,771,033 |
| 1887-88 | 113,451 | 4,077,386 | 1892-93 | 189,175 | 6,773,482 |
| 1888-89 | 128,907 | 5,207,100 | 1893-94 | 134,066 | 4,974,133 |

The exports of cotton piece-goods (grey, white, and coloured) in the same period have been (in yards, 000's omitted):-

| $1884-85$ | - | - | 47,908 | $1889-90$ | - | $-59,462$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1885-86$ | - | -51528 | $1890-91$ | - | $-67,639$ |  |
| $1886-87$ | - | $-53,360$ | $1891-92$ | - | $-73,351$ |  |
| $1887-88$ | - | - | 69,434 | 189293 | - | $-79,678$ |
| $1888-89$ | - | $-70,244$ | $1893-94$ | - | $-72,715$ |  |

The distribution of the exports in the last three years has been as follows:-

|  | Yarn, Lbs. (000's omitted). |  |  | Piece-Goods, Yards (000's omitted), |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1891-98. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1898-94. |
| China | 145,558 | 176,860 | 120,887 | 7,351 | 13,506 | 11,371 |
| Japan - | 6,682 | 7,352 | 5,769 | 17704 | 65 | 321 |
| Aden - | 2,251 | 1,347 | 1,755 | 11,764 | 12,370 | 12,498 |
| Straits - | 3,987 | 1,729 | 3,265 | 6,318 | 6,775 | 6,416 |
| Asistic Turkey | 941 | 747 | 780 | 2,789 | 2,294 | 2,258 |
| Java - | 284 | 326 | 379 | 26 | 39 | 67 |
| Arabia | 440 | 286 | 399 | 3,209 | 3,525 | 3,151 |
| Persia - - - | 392 | 337 | 448 | 1,715 | 1,375 | 988 |
| East Corst of Africa (Mozambique and Zanzibar). | 118 | 44 | 53 | 27,835 | 24,889 | 19,269 |
| Abyssinia - - - | 4 | 70 | 38 | 1,773 | 3,154 | 7,173 |
| Ceylon - - - | 46 | 70 | 38 | 6,692 | 7,219 | 5,551 |
| Mekran and Sonmiani - | 7 | 75 | - | 1,537 | 1,623 | 881 |
| Other countries - - | 541 | - | 293 | - | 2,844 | 2,771 |

The exports of piece-goods declined in much smaller degree than the exports of yarns, the decrease being less than 9 per cent.

The progress of the spinning and weaving industry in the last four years is shown in the table appended :-*

| Year. | Number of Mill. | Number of Spindles. | Number of Looms. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1890-91$ | 125 | $3,197,740$ | 23,845 |
| $1891-92$ | 127 | $3,268,524$ | 24,670 |
| $1892-93$ | 130 | $3,378,503$ | 26,317 |
| $1893-94$ | 136 | $3,538,577$ | 29,362 |

The mills are thus located :-


About 130,570 persons are stated to have been employed in the mills at the end of 1893-94, and the capital invested is returned at about Rx. 11,598,300, but several of the mills, private concerns, make no return of their capital, the figures being confined to mills worked by joint stock companies.

The Bombay Presidency contains 70 per cent. of the spinning and 78 per cent. of the wearing capacity of the Indian mills, the mills being for the largest part located in the city of Bombay and its suburbs.

[^2]Jute.-The value of the exports of manufactured jute in the last 10 years has been:-

| - | Rx. |  | Rx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884-85 | 1,543,870 | 1889-90 | 2,791,242 |
| 1885-86 | 1,130,808 | 1890-91 | 2,481,961 |
| 1886-87 | 1,151,858 | 1891-92 | 2,513,100 |
| 1887-88 | 1,746,360 | 1892-93 | 3,237,993 |
| 1888-89 | 2,571,477 | 1893-94 | 3,441,787 |

The exports of gunny-bags and cloths have been as follow, the quantities being stated in numbers for bags and yards for cloth, 000's omitted in both cases :-


The destinations of the bags have been as follow :-

| - | 1892-98. | 1898-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| United Kingdom | 21,746,768 | 21,373,644 |
| United States | 19,213,801) | 24,538,500 |
| Australia | 23,826,306 | 20,097,685 |
| China | 12,328,050 | 9,375,750 |
| Straits - -- ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 15,796,764 | $19,943,340$ 9,638775 |
| South America, chiefly Chili - | 8,228,950 | 9,638,775 |
| Egypt - | 4,958,520 | $\begin{array}{r} 6,652,450 \\ 19646,683 \end{array}$ |
| Other countries - - | 17,875,828 | 19,646,683 |

Although the exports increased substantially, it is said that the business was not as profitable as in 1892-93. The price of the raw material fluctuates so largely that only a mill with large financial resources can afford to take advantage of the market to lay in stock cheaply and be independent of speculative influences which affect the cost of production.

The statistics of the jute mills in Bengal are as follow :-

| - | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of mills | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| No. of looms | 8,543 | 8,814 17718 | 9,417 |
| No. of spindles - - - | 171,134 | 177,718 66,013 | 189,080 67,931 |
| No. of persons employed-daily average . ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | 65,001 $\mathbf{3 , 1 0 4 , 5 0 0}$ | 660,013 $3,409,950$ | $\underset{3,444,930}{ }$ |
| Nominal capital (figures incompletc) - Rx . | 3,104,50 | 3,400,30 | 3,44,30 |

Besides the 26 mills in Bengal there are two others, one at Cawnpore and one at Vizagapatam, also employed in the manufacture of gunnies according to the returns, but the Vizagapatan mill uses the fibre of Indian hemp, not jute.
sill: Manufactures.-The exports were larger than they have been since 1890-91, amounting to Rx. 242,417, being nearly 23 per cent. larger, the increase corresponding to the increase in the exports of raw silk.
Woollen Manufactures.-In these also the trade increased from Rx. 120,080 to Rx. 146,662. The trade is as yet quite unimportant, and is likely to remain so for a long time to come, unless the Indian mills are able to find markets in Asia for coarse blankets and horse clothing, the only descriptions of goods for which there would be a fair demand in the regions we could hope to supply, and the only kinds we could manufacture with profit to compete outeide Iudia with European goods.

Coir.-The exports do not seem to increase, the value of the trade in the last five years being:-

| - |  | Rx. |  |  |  | Rx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1889-90 | - | - 235,204 | 1892-93 | - |  | 232,279 |
| 1890-91 | - | - 194,801 | 1893-94 | - |  | 213,782 |
| 1891-92 | - | - 244,929 |  |  |  |  |

Tanned Hides and Skins.-The exports of tanned hides and skins (mainly from Madras) in the last five years have been as follow, most of the exports being to England:-


The export of hides declined considerably, but the trade in the smaller skins, chiefly goat and kid, increased.
These skins are tanned in the Madras Presidency and are exported thence and from Bombay to the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, the United States, and the Straits, the bulk of the exports being to the United Kingdom.

Lac.-It has been remarked on former occasions that this is a most speculative and fluctuating trade, the quantity exported and the price varying from year to year in a remarkable way. The exports for the last five years have been:-


Prices for the last two years have been high, rising last year to an extremely high point. India has a practical monopoly of this article, but the quantity available is by no means unlimited, and the conditions of the trade are such that speculative "corners" in it are easy and not infrequent. It is exclusively a Bengal export, the lac being collected in the forests of Chota Nagpur and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, whence it is brought to Calcutta and melted into the two forms of shell and button lac, in which it is exported. Except for the shape, these are the same thing, the former being in thin brittle sheets, the latter in lumps. Most of the export is sent to the United Kingdom, but a considerable proportion is also exported to the United States and the Continent, its principal uses, among many, being for the stiffening of hats, the manufacture of sealing-wax, and the fastening of knife-handles.

Oilcake.-The export appears to be taking some considerable development:-


It is shipped from Madras, Bengal, and Bombay to Ceylon, which is the largest consumer, to the United Kingdom, the Continent, and the Straits.
Paper.-A small beginning appears to have been made in the export of printing and writing paper from Bengal to Ceylon, Java, the Straits, and even to Australia. The export is quite trifling, amounting in value to only Rx. 3,827 , but it is worth noting
as the commencement of what may become a valuable trade as the number and outturn of the Indian paper-mills expand. A.t present they are eight in number, and another is under construction. These mills are reported to have produced about $29 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds of paper last year, the paper being of good quality. The eapital sunk in the mills is about Rx. 492,000.

The value of articles exported by post (which are not specified in the returns) continues to expand, the record for the last five years showing a continuous increase :-

$$
\begin{array}{lll|lll}
1889-90 & - & - & \text { Rx. } \\
127,066 & 1892-93 & & & -155,739 \\
1890-91 & - & - & 131,587 & 1893-94 & \\
1891-92 & - & - & 141,672 & & -176,324
\end{array}
$$

General aistribution of the export trade. The total value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures in 1893-94 was thus distributed among the principal countries with which the trade is carried on :-

|  | Rx. | Per Cent. | $\cdots$ | Rx. | Per Cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. United Kingdom | 33,542,602 | $=32 \cdot 8$ | 7. Egypt | 3,674,053 | $=3.6$ |
| 2. China - - | 10,989,240 | $=10 \cdot 7$ | 8. Italy - | 3,542,122 | $=3 \cdot 5$ |
| 3. France - - | 10,672,569 | $=10 \cdot 4$ | 9. United States | 3,354,759 | $=3 \cdot 3$ |
| 4. Germany - | 7,634,088 | $=7 \cdot 5$ | 10. Ceylon | 3,068,906 | $=3 \cdot 0$ |
| 5. Belgium - - | 5,709,68K | $=5 \cdot 6$ | 11. Austria | 2,943,061 | $=2.9$ |
| 6. Straits Settlements - | 4,529,319 | $=4 \cdot 4$ |  |  |  |

Holland comes next, then Japan, Mauritius, South America, and Australia, but the trade with these countries is but small relatively. The exports to France do not ordinarily approximate so closely to the exports to China, but last year the conditions were exceptional, the exports of opium and cotton yarn to China having materially declined, and the exports to France of rapeseed largely increased owing to the deficient crop of colza. Our export trade to continental countries was about equal to the trade to the United Kingdom, and larger if the exports to Egypt are treated as exports to the Continent, which to a very large extent they are.

## CHAPTER IV.

## Trade wite Countries.

In the subjoined table are given the figures of our trade (merchandise only) with the several divisions of the world during the last four years:-

|  | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| With Europe | 115,044,359 | 117.156,570 | 111,652,397 | 127,232,811 |
| With Africa and adjacent islands | 9,632,186 | 12,388,786 | 9,882,659 | 9,087,008 |
| With Asia - - | 36,588,254 | 37,413,865 | 38,947,566 | 36,093,039 |
| With America | 6,429,218 | 6,402,423 | 7,301,177 | 6,724,435 |
| With Australia | 1,476,605 | 1,261,413 | 1,357,228 | 1,297,254 |
| 'Total - | 169,170,622 | 174,623,467 | 169,141,02 7 | 180,404,547 |

During the year the trade with Europe alone increased, trade with other parts of the world having declined. The increase in the trade with Europe was Rx. 15,580,414, being about 14 per cent., largely due to the temporary stimulus given to imports by the conditions of exchange immediately following the closure of the mints.

With Asiatic countries, on the other hand, the trade declined by Rx. 2,854,527, or between 7 and $7 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the decline here being due to a temporary restriction of exports due to the same cause which stimulated imports from Europe. Similar remarks apply to the decrease of trade with African countries, the decline in this case being 8 per cent.
The restriction in the trade with America and Australia was due to the financial and trade embarrassments and depression in the United States and the colonies.

The following table shows the value of the merchandise interchanged in the last four years with the principal countries with which we have commercial relations:-

|  | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1. United Kingdom - | 84,857,056 | 82,812,412 | 77,317,138 | 86,644,115 |
| 1. China-Hong Kong | 11,592,162 | 11,446,502 | 11,501,325 | 9,087,975 |
| 2. $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Chinamer Treaty Ports }\end{array}\right.$ | 5,268,530 | 6,254,136 | 5,894,671 | 5,583,903 |
| 3. France - - | 8,695,093 | 12,009,283 | 10,142,280 | 11,832,573 |
| 4. Germany | 6,086,746 | 6,616,134 | 7,979,400 | 9,362,511 |
| 5. Belgium - | 5,629,094 | 6,790,285 | 6,074,482 | 7,780,248 |
| 6. Straits Settlements | 8,059,602 | 7,602,766 | 7,120,759 | 7,366,762 |
| 7. United States | 5,503,992 | 5,079,207 | 5,662,279 | 5,376,091 |
| 8. Austris - | 3,582,676 | 3,020,103 | 3,643,285 | 4,320,831 |
| 9. Italy | 4,131,841 | 3,240,308 | 4,023,693 | 4,022,991 |
| 10. Ceylon | 3,381,720 | 3,595,541 | 3,949,746 | 3,916,664 |
| 11. Egypt - | 4,630,909 | 7,310,940 | 5,028,788 | 3,893,999 |
| 12. Mauritius | 2,870,796 | 2,980,913 | 2,605,578 | 3,117,690 |
| 13. Persia | 2,451,125 | 2,723,350 | 2,586,879 | 2,571,325 |
| 14. Russia | 1,195,995 | 1,369,902 | 2,171,643 | 1,928,341 |
| 15. Holland - | 428,617 | 1,087,486 | 877,604 | 1,687,311 |
| 16. Japan | 1,270,458 | 1,360,950 | 1,708,581 | 1,663,265 |
| 17. Arabia - | 1,268,607 | 1,301,281 | 1,586,351 | 1,445,174 |
| 18. Australia - | 1,476,605 | 1,261,412 | 1,357,228 | 1,267,254 |
| 19. South America - | 732,000 | 998,911 | 1,377,820 | 1,192,796 |
| 20. Zanzibar, Mozambique, nnd other ports on the East Coast of Africa. | 1,347,367 | 1,239,170 | 1,269,292 | 1,188,118 |
| 21. Turkey in Asia - | 931,961 | 1,352,253 | 1,203,557 | 1,149,143 |
| 22. Aden - | 1,017,136 | 952,135 | 1,116,051 | 1,135,761 |

Our trade with gold standard and silver standard countries in the last two years was:-


## European Trade.

Our trade in merchandise with the European Continent was last year about 70 per cent. of our whole trade with the world, amounting to Rx. 127,232,811 out of an aggregate of Rx. 180,404,547. The proportion would be larger if we took into account the trade with Egypt, the greatest part of which is really trade with Europe, but here we are dealing with direct trade. When it is said that nearly three-fourths of our transactions in merchandise, and more than that proportion of our transactions in gold and silver, are conducted with Europe, it is hardly necessary to say that for the convenient and easy pursuit of trade the currency of the country should rest on the same basis as the currencies of Europe. The trade with the United Kingdom is 68 per cent. of the trade with Europe. The bulk of the imports into India comes from the United Kingdom ( 88 per cent. last year), but the exports from India are much more equally divided amongst other European countries :-

| - | 1892-93. | - 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \{ From United Kingdom - | $\xrightarrow{\text { Rx. }}$. ${ }_{\text {4, }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rx. } \\ 52,001,013 \end{gathered}$ |
| Imports $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { From other European countries }\end{array}\right.$ | 5,819,648 | 7,081,427 |
| Exports \{ To United Kingdom - - | 33,311,297 | 34,643,102 |
| Exports \{ To other European countries - | 28,515,610 | 33,507,269 |

United Kingdom.-The trade with the United Kingdom declined by 6.6 per cent. in 1892-93, the decline being followed by an increase of 12 per cent. in 1893-94. In imports there was an increase of 18 per cent: and in exports of 4 per cent.

The import trade was as follows :-

the increase being nearly Rx. 8 millions. In exports the increase was Rx. $1,331,805$, the trade having increased from Rx. $33,311,297$ to Rx. 34,643,102. The decline in 1892-93 was due to a restriction in ihe imports of cotton yarns and fabrics, as is apparent from the following figures:-


The increase in cotton yarns and goods accounted for over Rx. $6 \frac{1}{2}$ millions out of the aggregate increase in imports of Rx. 8 millions. There was also a largely increased import of machinery, railway material, metals, woollen goods, and salt. The augmented trale in yarns and cotton goods followed a very restricted trade in 1892-93, and imports were greatly stimulated by the conditions of exchange consequent on the closure of the mints. The imports continued with great activity to the end of the year, but they have since declined, and it is not improbable that the record for 1894-95 will be substantially smaller than the record for 1893-94.

The increase in the export trade was normal. The only articies needing mention as exhibiting noteworthy increases are jute, lac, skins, linseed, silk, sugar, and tea. There was a very heavy decline in the exports of rice and wheat, amounting to Rx. 307,291 in the case of rice and Rx. 1,081,433 in the case of wheat.

The trade of India with the United Kingdom has represented the following proportion of her trade with the world in the last four years. (Treasure is not included here) :

|  |  | Per Cent. |  |  |  | 'er Cent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1890-91 |  | - $50 \cdot 0$ | 1892-93 |  |  | $45 \cdot 7$ |
| 1891-92 | - | - $47 \cdot 4$ | 1893-94 | - |  |  |

In 1881-82 the proportion was 57 per cent.
Austria.-


Imports have increased rapidly, nearly doubling themselves in five years, while exports have not exhibited any tendency to advance.
The imports from Austria are very diverse in their character; apparel, cotton goods (white and coloured), and cotton yarn, mineral dyes, glassware (including beads and false pearls), paper, silks, and woollens, are the most important.
Belgium.-


As in the case of Austria, imports have increased very rapidly, but exports have not progressed. The increase in imports last year was nearly 25 per cent., following an increase of 24 per cent. in 1892-93. The subjoined list shows the principal articles imported from Belgium :-


France.-


The imports are mainly apparel and millinery, clocks and watches, coloured cotton (prints and muslins), saffron, glass beads and false pearls, brandy and wines, provisions, and silk goods. There is nothing in the conditions of the trade to call for special remark. It has a tendency to increase gradually and steadily. The export trade, on, the other hand, fluctuates considerably. The large increase in 1891-92 was caused by an abnormal expert of wheat, the result of a serious deficiency in the French and other European harvests. Last year again the expansion of exports was mainly due to an abnormal export of rapeseed, the result of a serious deficiency in the European harvests of colza. Linseed was also exported in considerable quantity. The export of earthnuts was smaller, but whether the trade was absolutely smaller, or whether a larger quantity was diverted from British Indian to French Indian ports for shipment to France, is not known.

Germany.-


The imports in 1892-93 were restricted, in large measure owing to the interruption to business caused by the outbreak of cholera at Hamburg. Last year the trade revived. It has made but little advance since 1890-91, but in that year there was an extremely large speculative import of sugar which has not been repeated since on anything like the same scale, though the trade continues to be quite large enough, seeing that, reduced as the business is, we received $189,000 \mathrm{cwt}$. last year.

The value of the principal imports is stated below:-


From Germany we also receive cheap spirits, decidedly cheap it will be admitted when the average declared value of the "brandy" imported is less than $2 \frac{1}{2}$ rupees a gallon, which is equal to 5 rupees, and including duty 11 rupees, the dozen reputed quarts. German "whisky" is not nearly as cheap as the "brandy," the average declared value being a little over $5 \frac{1}{2}$ rupees the galion; but, though dearer, this liquor cannot be recommended any more than the brandy.
As in the trade with France, there was an enormous increase in the exports of rapeseed, and also a large increase in linseed. These two articles accounted for most of the increase exhibited in the export trade.

## Holland.-



A sudden increase in the import trade in 1891-92 has been followed by further increases in the last two years. The principal items of the trade now are coloured cottons and woollens, the trade in these having begun in 1891-92. Apart from cotton and woollen goods, the trade may be said to consist chiefly of candles, tobacco, aniline, and alizarine dyes, spirits and wine, provisions (mainly cheese), and toys. Not all the goods that are brought to India from Holiand are Dutch ; some doubtless are German, sent to a Dutch port as more convenient than a more distant German port.
The great expansion of the export trade last year was caused by the remarkable increase in linseed and rapeseed noticed elsewhere, these two articles, with wheat, forming the export trade.

Italy.-

| - | Imports. | Exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1889-90 | 510,508 | 4,257,187 |
| 1890-91 | 492,711 | 3,639,130 |
| 1891-92 | 535,906 | 3,004,402 |
| 1892-93 | 356,306 | 3,667,387 |
| 1893-94 | 448,572 | 3,574,420 |

The progress of both the import and export trade with Italy has been disappointing, for it was to have been expected, with the great current of the Indian and Eastern trade flowing through the Suez Canal, that Italy would have resumed the important
share she once possessed of the Eastern trade. With Italy, however, our trade is nonprogressive, while with the countries of northern Europe it is making the most rapid progress. Corals form the most conspicuous item in the list of imports from Italy, but this is a trade of no real importance, and for many years it has made but little advance, the demand for these articles being limited. Last year the exporters of coral took advantage of the conditions of exchange to stock the Indian market excessively. The use of corals with turquoise is, however, said to have become a fashion with the women of Chinese Turkestan, and this new market may help the trade. The other items of trade are all smaller; they are cotton goods, glass beads and false pearls, aniline and alizarine dyes, silk goods, apparel, provisions, and marble.

In the exports there was a large increase in hides, jute, and linseed, but there was a decrease in cotton, which is more than half the whole export trade, in wheat, and in raw silk.

Russia.-Although this section treats of European trade, it is convenient to treat European and Asiatic Russia together, for our trade consists of the import of petroleum from Batoum on the Asiatic side of the Black Sea and of the export of cotton, indigo, and seeds to Odessa on the European side of the Black Sea:-

| $\cdots$ | ـ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Imports. } \\ \text { (From Asiatic Rassia.) } \end{gathered}$ | Exports. <br> (To Earopean Russia.) | , |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1889-90 \\ & 1890-91 \\ & 1891-92 \\ & 1892-93 \\ & 1893-94 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Rx. } \\ 741,922 \\ 858,968 \\ 1,129,129 \\ 1,488,623 \\ 1,262,495 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rx. } \\ & 412,414 \\ & 337,026 \\ & 240,759 \\ & 683,019 \\ & 665,327 \end{aligned}$ |  |

Both the import and export trade has increased greatly in the last five years. The decline in the imports of petroleum last year was not expected, but it was probably determined by the energetic action of the New York exporters of petroleum who saw their trade dwindling and made a strong effort, with some success, to revive it.

## African Countires.

Abyssina.-The exports to this country have been on the down grade for the last three years. They consist mainly of cotton piece-goods in which there was a large increase in the year, in rice in which there was also an increase, and in jawar and bajra in which there was a very heavy fall-so heavy as to exceed the increase in the other articles. The import trade is insignificant; the export trade for the last five years has been :-


The fluctuations have been determined by the rise and fall of the trade in jawar and bajra.

Cape Colony and Natal.-The import trade of both these colonies is trifling. The export trade has been as follows:-

|  |  | To Cape. | To Natal. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rx. | Rx. |
| $1889-90$ | 189,203 | 246,310 |  |
| $1890-91$ | 130,212 | 129,835 |  |
| $1891-92$ | 203,391 | 235,139 |  |
| $1892-93$ | 228,848 | 197,273 |  |
| $1893-94$ | 239,299 | 174,362, |  |

In both cases exports consist mainly of rice and gunny bags.

E'gypt.一


The increase in imports was due to a trade in salt which has rather largely developed, 17,719 tons having been imported during the year. In the importation of cotton, on the other hand, there was a decline of 48 per cent. Apparel, tobacco (cigarettes chiefly), ivory, and raw silk make up the rest of the imports.

Rice and wheat form the bulk of our exports to Egypt, but they do not really form trade with that country, the grain only going to Port Said for orders. The restriction in the trade in these two grains accounts for the decline in the exports. The only other two articles taken by Egypt in quantity are indigo and gunny bags, the former to dye the garments of the peasantry and the latter for the packing of grain; in both there was a material increase. The trade in gunny bags has progressively increased, trebling itself in five years.

## Mauritius.-

| - | - | Imports. | Exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rx. | Rx. |
|  | 1889-90 | 1,735,002 | 1,126,482 |
|  | 1890-91 | 1,701,695 | 1,169,101 |
|  | 1891-92 | 1,719,871 | 1,261,C41 |
|  | 1892-93 | 1,462,771 | 1,142,806 |
|  | 1893-94 | 1,187,030 | 1,330,660 |

These figures indicate the existence of a steady trade, but hardly a progressive one. The colony depends entirely on its sugar, which is almost the only thing it sends to India or to any other country; and, when trade has but a single article to depend upon, an article grown over a comparatively small area with but little if any room for expansion, the trade will necessarily fluctuate considerably within certain maximum limits, the fluctuations arising out of seasonal conditions or the greater or less degree of competition from other suppliers of the same article. In 1892-93 there was a restricted import of sugar, the result of the disastrous cyclone of 1892 . In 1893-94 there was a larger supply, with the not invariable accompaniment of good prices.
Mauritius is in effect an Indian colony, two thirds of its inhabitants being settlers from India, employed on the sugar plantations and in huckstering business. Our exports to Mauritius consist almost entirely of the necessaries and smali luxuries of life for these people: grain and pulse, chielly rice, provisions, oils, spices. This trade seems to expand slowly. To Réunion also the exports are similar, rice forming the bulk of them. From that French colony practically no imports are received in India.

Zanzibar.-


There are but two articles constituting our import trade from Zanzibar-ivory and cloves, both of them subject to great variations. The ivory comes from the African mainland to Zanzibar, whence it is shipped to Bombay for reshipment to Europe. This trade has risen and fallen according to the supply from the mainland, and tbat
supply has to a great extent depended on the success or failure of the operations of the slave hunters. It would now appear to be on the decline, for direct communication between Zanzibar and Europe is becoming annually more frequent and easy.
The exports consist chiefly of Manchester and Bombay cottons in about equal proportions, rice and other grain, provisions, spices, and sugar. This is also a nonprogressive trade, though there is an extensive outlet in those regions for the disposal of Bombay cottons. Not in competition with Manchester, however, for the bulk of the Manchester goods sent thither, at least from Bombay, consists of printed and coloured cloth, and in that line Bombay has hardly as yet begun to compete. The outlet is in the clothing of those who are now unclothed.

## Countries in America.

Onited States.-


It appears that there was a large increase in the import trade, but this was more than set off by a large decline in the export trade.
The imports from the States now consist practically of the following articles:

|  | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| Mineral oil, chiefly kerosine | 1,084,148 | 1,027,940 | 1,831,859 |
| Cotton piece goods (grey) | 55,193 | 34,955 | 54,532 |
| Tobacco - - | 20,584 | 20,706 | 39,895 |
| Clocks and watches * | 10,299 | 10,960 | 18,470 |

These items made 96 per cent. of the whole imports of the year. Contrary to allexpectation, the imports of mineral oil, which had declined steadily from 1889 to the beginning of last year, suddenly took a turn, as much as $49 \frac{1}{4}$ million gallons being imported. The increase was partly due, as stated elsewhere, to a desire to drive Russian oil out of the market, but also, no doubt, to the temporary stimulus given by currency changes in India. During the first quarter of the present year the imports have been on a much smaller scale.

With the exception of gunny bags and cloth, for which there is an expanding demand in the States, all our principal articles of export-saltpetre, cutch, indigo, hides and skins, jute, lac-declined heavily, probably as the result of the tariff, labour troubles, and trade depression combined. Until three years ago linseed was a prominent export, but it can no longer be so classed.

South America.-With the countries of South America our trade consists almost exclusively of the export of rice and gunny bags. The following figures represent the bulk of last year's trade :-


West Indies.-With these islands also our trade consists almost exclusively of the export of rice and linseed. Last year's trade was rice, Rx. 68,038; and linseed, Rx. 67,934.

## Countries in Asia.

Aden.一

| - | Imports. | Exports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1889-90- | 131,136 | 881,794 |
| 1890-91 - - - | 129,575 | 887,562 |
| 1891-92 - - - | 126,966 | 825,169 |
| 1892-93 - | 141,933 | 974,117 |
| 1893~94 - | 183,336 | 952,425 |

## Arabia.-



The increase in imports from Aden was due to a larger trade in the salt made there by the Italian Company who have a monopoly of the manufacture for another year or two. Their salt is shipped to Calcutta, which last year received 51,000 tons. There was also an increase in the trade in ivory, which is, however, a trifling business. There was a considerable decline in the export of rice.

The imports from Arabia exhibit a decline in dates and pearls, the only articles of importance in the trade, and a decline in the export of rice. But these are all ordinary fluctuations.

Ceylon.-

| ... | - | Imports, | Exports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Rx. | Rx. |  |
|  | 1889-90- - - | 632,119 | 2,314,227 |  |
|  | 1890-91 - - - | 713,383 | 2,668,33 |  |
|  | 1891-92 - - | 669,777 | 2,925,763 |  |
|  | 1892-93 - - | 664,757 | 3,284,989 |  |
| . | 1893-94 - . . - | 696,625 | 3,220,039 | - |

The import of tea from Ceylon is a noticeable feature in the trade. In the last five years we have taken of Ceylon tea and paid for it-


China tea is brought to India largely for re-export, and what is left is of inferior quality used by the poorer natives. But Ceylon tea is brought to India (mainly Bombay) for consumption here by Europeans, and it competes directly with Indian tea, or rather has the field practically to itself in Bombay, either because the charges for transport from Calcutta to Bombay restrain or prohibit competition (and yet much tea is sent from Calcutta to Bombay for export to Persia), or because the persons who deal in the Calcutta tea market have not yet had their attention directed to the fact that Ceylon supplied Western India with tea to the extent of nearly a million pounds last year. The longer the trade is allowed to establish itself, the more difficult will competition be found.
In other respects there is nothing calling for remark in the trade with Ceylon, import or export.

China.-The trade with China for the last quarter of a century was exhibited in a table printed in the review of the trade of 1892-93, and that table may be reproduced here, with the figures for 1893-94 added to it :-

| Years. | Imports. |  |  |  | Exports. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Silk, Raw. | Silk Goods. | Tea. | Total of all Imports. | Cotton, Raw. | Cotton Yarn. | Opium. | Total of all Exports of Indian Goods. |
|  | Value. | Value. | Value. | Value. | - Value. | Value. | Value | Value. |
|  | Rx. | Rx. |  |  |  | R |  | Rx. |
| 1868-69 | 653,881 | 205,763 | 171,824 | 1,475,530 | 1,650,740 | 38,037 | 9,837,261 | 11,668,738 |
| 1869-70 | 792,121 | 193,387 | 146,212 | 1,618,498 | 1,186,62 1 | 45,089 | 10,880,084 | 12,296,095 |
| 1870-71 | 788,861 | 172,065 | 97,244 | 1,537,129 | 2,117,245 | 25,310 | 9,856,439 | 12,171,607 |
| 1871-72 | 517,564 | 215,937 | 163,729 | 1,358,613 | 1,159,215 | 58,688 | 12,273,480 | 13,747,005 |
| 1872-73 | 519,949 | 172,203 | 201,782 | 1,355,172 | 1,185,684 | 65,436 | 10,529,673 | 12,074,348 |
| 1873-74 | 631,433 | 211,084 | 151,035 | 1,396,565 | 897,111 | 78,981 | 10,274,422 | 11,431,361 |
| 1874-75 | 691,205 | 253,108 | 120,959 | 1,519,750 | 439,471 | 83,671 | 10,862,694 | 11,590,065 |
| 1875-76 | 553,482 | 256,638 | 200,867 | 1,517,984 | 1,257,328 | 204,414 | 9,776,701 | 11,434,460 |
| 1876-77 | 349,051 | 141,179 | 121,053 | 1,109,859 | 833,478 | 303,914 | 11,174,121 | 12,578,307 |
| 1877-78 | 522,343 | 180,150 | 172,545 | 1,423,673 | 577,147 | 606,615 | 11,203,997 | 12,634,935 |
| 1878-79 | 415,842 | 223,626 | 112.079 | 1,394,375 | 565,706 | 758,991 | 11,916,605 | 13,563,194 |
| 1879-80. | 502,964 | 236,138 | 190,543 | 1,579,074 | 860,751 | 970,515 | 13,123,489 | 15,399,151 |
| 1880-81 | 794,958 | 329,001 | 230,349 | 1,989,762 | 1,060,845 | 1,101,862 | 12,293,330 | 14,824,67] |
| 1881-82 | 515,668 | 224,897 | 149,024 | 1,540,961 | 983,854 | 1,149,807 | 11,011,657 | 13,488,564 |
| 1882-83 | 845,730 | 346,068 | 146,327 | 2,072,037 | 951,669 | 1,497,894 | 10,140,079 | 13,037,676 |
| 1883-84 | 754,187 | 401,843 | 199,131 | 2,133,644 | 745,654 | 1,585,491 | 10,288,453 | 13,074,765 |
| 1884-85 | 532,407 | 311,239 | 281,490 | 1,865,724 | 585,184 | 2,081,619 | 9,450,180 | 12,471,893 |
| 1885-86 | 571,900 | 338,154 | 261,932 | 1,851,747 | 534,144 | 2,392,704 | 9,301,258 | 12,556,020 |
| 1886-87 | 647,239 | 408,316 | 283.053 | 2,187,958 | 321,212 | 2,859,549 | 9,673,908 | 13,332,521 |
| 1887-88 | 871,013 | 474,582 | 213,043 | 2,415,036 | 512,649 | 3,264,046 | 8,684,310 | 12,954,096 |
| 1888-89 | 630,283 | 378,517 | 285,387 | 1,911,837 | 369,306 | 4,071,515 | 8,876,635 | 14,024,558 |
| 1889-90 | 758,057 | 517,620. | 299,287 | 2,410,501 | 349,376 | 4,547,171 | 8,421,143 | 13,801,477 |
| 1890-91 | 813,111 | 4,80,896 | 277,747 | 2,420,295 | 319,783 | 5,794,193 | 7,729,641 | 14,295,934 |
| 1891-92 | 983,954 | 538,648 | 351.893 | 2,877,138 | 266,051 | 5,161,716 | 7,803,855 | 13,711,883 |
| 1892-93 | 725,025 | 629,612 | 384,323 | 2,842,530 | 126,880 | 6,290,561 | 7,317,578 | 14,402,271 |
| 1893-94 | 1,072,016 | 638,676 | 472,552 | 3,542,556 | 9,713 | 4,449,905 | 5,977,195 | 10,989,240 |

There was a considerable increase in the import trade last year; silk and silk manufactures, tea and sugar, and copper, which are the largest items in the import trade, having greatly increased. On the other hand, the exports of cotton yarn and opium, those two articles comprising the bulk of the export trade, declined heavily. These increases in the import and decreases in the export trade were the immediate and temporary consequences of the closure of the mints in June 1893, though in the case of cotton yarns it may again be noted that the trade had been overdone, for the time, before the closure, and that the mills had been working short time for some months before that event with the object of reducing the exports of yarn to China and enabling the Chinese markets to dispose of the stock which had accumulated. Even before the close of the year 1893-94 trade had resumed its normal course, the necessary adjustments to meet the new condition of thing having been made.
Japan.-


The trade with Japan was affected like the trade with China, and by the same cause.
The sudden increase of the imports was due to a great augmentation in the trade in copper. That metal, so far as it was Japanese, was mainly imported by way of China, but a direct line of steamers has been established between Japan and Bombay by the energy and enterprise of the firm of Tata and Sons of Bombay; and, if the line should be continued, a further development of imports direct from Japan may be expected. The enterprise is, however, struggling against the powerful-opposition of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. There was also a large increase in coal, of
which 11,331 tons were importeã, camphor, tobacco, and matches. These latter were imported to the value of Rx. 22,837 . They are now quite common in the Indian bazaars, where they are sold in competition with Swedish and English matches.

The export trade is limited mainly to raw cotton and cotton yarn, and the trade in both articles declined. The latter indeed has been falling off for the last four years with the development of spinning mills in Japan, and raw cotton has been taking its place. The exports in 1889-90 and 1893-94 were-

|  |  |  | $1899-90$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

So that the export of cotton has increased six-fold in this period, and the export of yarn has declined by three-fourths.

Java.--The trade is small, consisting of the import of sugar for consumption in India and of tea for re-export to Persia. The exports are mainly opium, which is the bulk of the trade, and a limited quantity of cotton yarn, rice, and gunny bags. Both imports and exports, however, manifest a tendency to increase.

Persia.-


The imports comprise cotton and wool, provisions (mainly dates and other dried fruit), hides, asafœtida, and pearls. The trade exhibits no tendency to increase.

The export trade is fairly large, exports of foreign merchandise being about twice as large as those of Indian goods. The foreign goods comprise a great variety, principal among which are cotton yarn and cloth, metals, sugar, and tea. Of Indian cottons and yarn a relatively small quantity is sent to Persia, where coloured Manchester goods, with which Bombay does not as yet compete, are most largely in demand. The principal Indian goods exported are indigo, rice, and tea. In indigo and tea there was a large increase last year, but indigo is a fluctuating trade, and the export of tea in 1892-93 was on a restricted scale. The exports from India to Persia of foreign and Indian tea have been as follow in the last five years:-


It would seem that there is an outlet in this market for at least three million pounds of tea in addition to the $2 \frac{1}{2}$ million pounds now exported.

Siam.-This trade requires notice only because of the curious fact that there is now a regular import of teakwood from that country, competing with Burma teak in the Indian market. The imports are-



The list of imports is as varied as it is long. The principal articles are tin, betelnuts, pepper, raw silk, sugar, salted fish, matches, cocoanuts, stick-lac, provisions, nutmegs, silk goods, jinjiii seed, and umbrellas (kettisals of oiled paper probably).
The import of salted fish began in 1888, immediately after the salt duty in Burma was raised from three annas to one rupee; the increase giving to fish salted with untazed salt in the Straits a substantial advantage in competition with fish cured with taxed salt in Burma, as long as no countervailing import duty was levied. Such a duty was imposed last year, and immediately thereafter the irade in wet salted fish ( $n g a p i$ ), which is imported exclusively into Burma, fell from neariy 14 million pounds to less than $4 \frac{1}{2}$. millions, and the reduction continues in the present year. It would seem that the import was profitable only so far as fiscal arrangements gave it an artificial advantage.
There was an enormous increase in betel-nuts; but this, as has been said in another part of this paper, is a very fluctuating trade; and in tin there was also a material increase. No doubt a certain proportion of the increase in the imports generally was due to the cause which stimulated imports from China and other silver countries.
The export trade consists chiefly of opium, rice, gunny bags, cotton yarn and piecegoods; the quantity of Manchester goods sent to the Straits from India being about 50 per cent. greater than that of Indian goods. There was a great increase in the export of Indian yarn; and though the increase was only a recovery from a limited trade in the preceding year, the exports seem on the whole to be decidedly augmenting.

Turkey in Asia-


Basra is the principal port with which this trade is conducted. The imports are mainly dates and horses, with smaller quantities of wheat and other food-grains and ghi. Imports of both wheat and ghi fell off greatly in the year, the trade being dependent on the seasons in a somewhat limited region. The imports of horses appear to be increasing: 3,278 were imported in the year.

The exports are Manchester and Indian cottons-the former largely predominating as in the neighbouring country of Persia-Indian yarn, gunny bags, indigo, and coffee. The exports of coffee fluctuate greatly and are probably regulated by the greater or smaller supply of Arabian coffee; but it is said that the Indian coffee exported to those regions is repacked in palm-leaf bags and shipped as Arabian coffee. The story may not be true. A small but increasing quantity of Indian tea ( $455,648 \mathrm{lbs}$. last year) is being sent to Turkey in Asia.


Neither in imports nor in exports is there any indication of a tendency to increase. The imports are still largely restricted to horses, copper, and (in small quantity) coal. Endeavours have been made to find an Indian market for colonial wines and provisions (butter, cheese, preserved meats, biscuits, jams and jellies), but as yet the trade in these articles is most limited. Possibly the display of samples made by the Commissioners who recently visited India for the purpose of laying the foundations of a trade may lead to more extended consumption. The import of Australian wool also continues to be on a limited scale.

Exports are limited chiefly to gunny bags, tea, castor-oil, and rice, the latter in small quantity. The trade in gunny bags is large, but does not seem to expand, ranging between 20 and 24 millions in number. Jast year's exports were small, in consequence probably of the banking collapse and generally bad financial and commercial condition of the colonies. The exports of tea in the last five years have been-


The tea trade is certainly increasing, but the increase ought to have been far greater. China and Ceylon tea are consumed in the colonies in much greater proportion than Indian tea.

## CHAPTER V.

## Provinclal Trade.

The îgures of the trade of each province stand thus (in Rx.): 一
Imported Merchandise.

|  |  |  | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bombay - | - | - | 27,543,173 | 25,760,606 | 25,269,580 | 29,307,616 |
| Bengal | - - | - | 26,080,318 | 25,346,863 | 23,225,266 | 29,199,731 |
| Madras | . | - | 6,219,325 | 6,003,936 | 5,248,396 | 6,046,430 |
| Burma | - . | - | 5,489,739 | 5,503,802 | 5,444,990 | 5,186,589 |
| Sindh | - |  | 3,702,345 | 3,972,250 | 3,410,798 | 4,216,591 |

Exported Merchandise.


Taking imports and exports of merchandise together, the foreign trade of each province stood as follows during the last three years (in Rx.) :-

|  | 1891-92. | Per-centage on whole Trade. | 1892-3. | Per-centage on whole Trade. | 1893-94. | Per-centage on whole Trade. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bombay | 66,396,296 | 38.09 | 65,719,945 | $38 \cdot 86$ | 68,044,300 | $37 \cdot 72$ |
| Bengal | 65,287,864 | $37 \cdot 96$ | $64,855.150$ | $38 \cdot 34$ | 71,168,841 | $39 \cdot 45$ |
| Madras - | 16,041,912 | $9 \cdot 18$ | 16,373,817 | $9 \cdot 68$ | 17,715,922 | 9.82 |
| Burmis | 15,586,328 | $8 \cdot 92$ | 14,645,773 | $8 \cdot 66$ | 12,435,072 | 6.89 |
| Sindh | 11,311,066 | $7 \cdot 05$ | 7,546,341 | $4 \cdot 46$ | 11,040,372 | $6 \cdot 12$ |

H 2

Burma is the only province in which there was a restriction of trade, the exports of rice having been on a limited scale for the reasons stated elsewhere, and the price paid for the rice by shippers lower than it had been for some years. This limitation of the staple trade of Burma, and the reduction of prices by which it was accompanied, led naturally to a smaller import trade, though the decline in this was very much smailer than the decline in the export trade.
The export trade of Bombay declined substantially as a result of the temporary dislocation of the trade with China in cotton yarns and opium; nearly three-fourths of the Indian trade with China are centred in Bombay.
The trade and navigation of India with foreign countries have been distributed during the last five years in the following proportions between the five chief ports. Treasure is included in the trade here:-


The following figures show the actual extent of the foreign trade of the largest ports of India in merchanäise only, imports and exports (including re-exports), during the last five years in Rx. :-


The trade of Calcutta was greatly inflated by the exceptional importation of cotton goods, which are most largely imported there. The trade of Bombay shows a much smaller increase than that of Calcutta; for although there also imports were inflated, the export trade declined greatly owing to the temporary paralysis of the yarn trade. Rangoon suffered from the limitation of the rice trade. The trade of Karáchi recovered from the depression which marked 1892-93; the import trade in cotton goods increased greatly as at Bombay and Calcutta, the exports of wheat were larger, and there was a good supply of rape-seed and an exceptional demand for it in Europe. The trade of Madras was augmented by the import of piece-goods.

## Government Stores.

The total value of these transactions was Rx. 3,231,709, that of the preceding year having been Rx. 3,749,655. Imports of stores amounted to Rx. 3,064,475 against Rx. 3,660,247 in 1892-3-the result of a smaller importation of arms and ammunition and railway material.

## Customs Revenue.

On the l0th March 1894, thre weeks before the expiry of the year, a new tariff was imposed, subjecting to duty practically all the articles (with the important exception of cotton yarn and cotton piece-goods) that were subject to duty under the former tariff as it stood in 1875, the rates also being the same. The revenue obtained from the new duties from the l0th to the 31st March amounted to Rx. 90,103 .

The revenue obtained from the other articles which were already subject to duty was as follows:-

|  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arms and ammunition | $R x .$ | $\underset{2 \times, 047}{R_{2}}$ | Rx. <br> 31,730 | $R x .$ <br> 31,163 | $\underset{34,492}{\text { Rx. }}$ |
| Mait liquor | 17,439 | 17,325 | 18,659 | 19,078 | 17,404 |
| Cider and other fermented liquor | 219 | 180 | 205 | 158 | 163 |
| Spirits | 492,371 | 533,385 | 518,838 | 543,227 | 529,505 |
| Liqueurs | 6,943 | 6,859 | 7,434 | 7,554 | 7,409 |
| Wines | 42,294 | 43,151 | 44,450 | 40,235 | 41,071 |
| Opium - | 285 | 325 | 349 | 330 | 278 |
| Petroleum - | 162,392 | 165,040 | 174,662 | 202,309 | 263,582 |
| Imports by post, \&c. | 133 | 139 | 132 | 116 | 957 |
| Total gross revenue | 745,943 | 794,451 | 796,459 | 844,170 | 894,861 |
| Total net revenue | 72t,116 | 774,269 | 771,488 | 821,056 | 868,697 |

It should be noted in regard to petroleum that the duty was doubled on the 10th of March.
Adding to the net revenue the proceeds from the duty on salted fisb imposed in August 1893 (Rx. 3,698) and the proceeds from the new duties imposed in March 1894 (Rx. 90,103), the total net revenue from the import duties collected in the year amounts to Rx. 962,498.
The noticeable increase in the revenue from articles imported by post followed on the imposition of the new duties.
The net export revenue for the same years (levied exclusively on rice and rice flour) is-


## CHAPTER VI.

## Balance of Trade.

The excess of exports over imports, including treasure as well as merchandise, for each of the last ten years was (in Rx.) :-

|  | Iucluding Government 'Transactions. | Excluding Government Transactions. | $\rightarrow$ | Including Government Transactions. | Excluding Government Transactions. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1884-85 | 15,1334,600 | 18,059,700 | 1889-90 | 18,709,700 | 21,219,400 |
| 189.3-86 | 13,85.5,800 | 17,626,300 | 1890-91 | 8,440,700 | 11,253,200 |
| 1886-87 | 17,359,900 | 20,398,400 | 1891-92 | 27,305,200 | 29,869,100 |
| 1887-88 | 13,317,800 | 15,774,700 | 1832-93 | 30,279,300 | 33,850,100 |
| 1888-89 | 15,548,400 | 18,266,400 | 1893-94 | 15,120,900 | 18,090,200 |

In the same period the drawings of the Secretary of State in Council Bills have been-

|  | Pounds. | Exchange. | Rx. | - | Pounds. | Exchange. | Rx. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Pence. |  |  |  | Pence. |  |
| 1884-85 | 13,758,909 | $19 \cdot 308$ | $=17,102,400$ | 1889-90 | 15,474,496 | 16.566 | $=22,418,700$ |
| 1885-86 | 10,292,692 | $18 \cdot 254$ | $=13,532,500$ | 1890-91 | 15,969,033 | 18.089 | $=21,186,900$ |
| 1886-87 | 12,136,279 | $17 \cdot 441$ | $=16,700,300$ | 1891-92 | 16,093,854 | $16 \cdot 733$ | $=23,082,800$ |
| 1887-83 | 15,358,577 | $16 \cdot 899$ | $=21,812,400$ | 1892-93 | 16,532,215 | 14.984 | $=26,478,400$ |
| 1888-89 | 14,262,859 | $16 \cdot 379$ | $=20,899,100$ | 1893-94 | 9,530,234 | 14.546 | $=15,723,600$ |

A temporary inflation of the import trade and an equally temporary restriction of the export trade, following on the closure of the mints, left the excess of exports over imports very low.

## Gold and Siluer Coin and Bulhon.

The imports and exports during the last twelve years were-
Gold:-

|  | Imports. | Exports. | Balance Net Imports. | - | Imports. | Exports. | Balapce Net Imports. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |  | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1882-83 | 5,095,100 | 164,200 | 4,930,900 | 1889-90 | 5,071,000 | 455,700 | 4,615,300 |
| 1883-84 | 5,469,400 | 6,900 | 5,462,500 | 1890-91 | 6,500,800 | 864,700 | 5,636,100 |
| 1884-85 | 4,778,100 | 106,200 | 4,671,900 | 1891-92 | 4,118,900 | 1,705,100 | 2,413,800 |
| 1885-86 | 3,091,500 | 328,600 | 2,762,900 | 1899-93 | 1,781,800 | 4,594,500 | -2,812,100 |
| 1886-87 | 2,333,600 | 656,500 | 2,177,100 | 1893-94 | 1,781,800 | 2,505,300 | (net exports). |
| 1887-88 | 3,236,100 | 243,600 | 2,992,500 | 1893-94 | 3,146,500 | 2,505,300. | 641,200 |
| 1888-89 | 3,119,100 | 305,200 | 2,813,900 |  |  |  |  |

Silver:-

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1882-83$ | $8,358,000$ | 877,800 | $7,480,200$ | $1888-89$ | $10,725,900$ | $1,479,200$ | $9,246,700$ |
| $1883-84$ | $7,408,500$ | $1,003,400$ | $6,405,100$ | $1889-90$ | $12,388,500$ | $1,450,600$ | $10,937,900$ |
| $1884-85$ | $9,110,000$ | $1,864,400$ | $7,245,600$ | $1890-91$ | $15,433,600$ | $1,258,500$ | $14,175,100$ |
| $1885-86$ | $12,386,200$ | 779,600 | $11,606,600$ | $1891-92$ | $10,603,700$ | $1,581,500$ | $9,022,200$ |
| $1886-87$ | $8,219,700$ | $1,064,000$ | $7,15,700$ | $1892-93$ | $15,228,000$ | $2,364,400$ | $12,863,600$ |
| $1887-88$ | $10,589,800$ | $1,361,100$ | $9,228,700$ | $1893-94$ | $15,314,700$ | $1,594,900$ | $13,719,800$ |

The outflow of gold which marked 1892-93 continued in 1893-94, though on a smaller scale. In 1892-93 the exports considerably exceeded the imports, a circumstance for which there was only one precedent in the famine year of 1878-79, when the people parted with their gold to relieve their distress. No similar reason existed in 1892-93 when the gold was exchanged for silver simply as a profitable mercantile transaction in view of the fall in the gold value of silver. The same reason existed in 1893-94, but the business was not carried quite so far, and the imports exceeded the exports, though the excess was not nearly as large as it was in former years. The export of gold has continued actively since the beginning of the present year with the further fall in the gold price of silver.

Coincidently with the large export and reduced import of gold, there was a continuance of great imports of silver, equal in magnitude to the very large imports of 1892-93; and as the exports were not large, the net imports were in excess of those of any year of the decade, saving the exceptional year of 1890-91, although the mints were closed against coinage for the public for three-fourths of the year. The uses to which all this silver has been put are not by any means definitely known. Some of it no doubt went into the native mints; a good deal also has been fashioned into ornaments more extensively than usual, bar silver taking the place for this purpose of the coined rupees which before the closure of the mints were chiefly used for the manufacture of ornaments. It has also been suggested that a large proportion must have taken the place of coined rupees in the hoards of the people, but there is no evidence that this substitution has been effected to any material
extent. Whether all or most of the silver went into consumption for these purposes, or whether any substantial proportion remained in the hands of speculators, it is not possible to say, for no systematic effort has been made to obtain accurate information on the subject. It is useless therefore to discuss it here.

## CHAP'rER VII.

## Shippina.

The returns show a further decline, though a small one, following the decrease in the preceding year. The total number and tonnage of the shipping, steam and sailing, with cargoes and in ballast, which entered from and cleared to foreign countries during each of the last seven years, are as follows :-


Steamer tonnage represented 80 per cent. of the whole. The total number of steamers which entered and cleared was 3,927 , with an aggregate burden of $6,152,966$ registered tons, the average tonnage of each steamer being 1,566 tons. About 5 per cent. of the steamers which cleared left in ballast.

Of the total of $7,665,886$ tons, the entries from and clearances to the United Kingdom were $2,654,364$, a smaller tonnage than in 1892-93, which again was smaller than in 1891-92, and $34 \cdot 6$ per cent. of the total, against $35 \cdot 3$ per cent. in 1892-93.

Entries from and clearances to British possessions also declined from 2,676,044 tons in 1891-92 to $2,470,873$ tons in 1892-93, and in 1893-94 there was a small further decline to $2,436,109$ tons. There was a decrease in the number, but an increase in the tonnage of vessels entered from and cleared to foreign countries:-

|  |  | No. | Tons. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $1890-91$ | 2,859 | $2,243,652$ |  |
|  | $1891-92$ | 3,537 | $3,064,043$ |  |
|  | $1893-93$ | 2,121 | $2,502,767$ | $2,575,413$ |

The relative proportions of tonnage entered and cleared last year were as follow :-
From and to the United Kingdom, about 34.6 per cent. of the whole.


The vessels carrying the trade of India for the most part fly the British flag, the tonnage of vessels sailing under that flag representing nearly 82 per cent., against 81 per cent. in 1892-93, and 83 per cent. of the whole in 1891-92.
The tonnage of vessels under foreign flags was $12 \cdot 7$ per cent. of the whole, almost exactly the same as in 1892-93.

The proportion of the tonnage of vessels under the British Indian registry was about $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole. These are all sailing vessels of small tonnage.

The total number of vessels under foreign flags which entered and left last year was 1,155 against 1,415 in 1892-93, their burden aggregating 972,848 tons, against 983,707 tons in 1892-93. The principal flags were :-

| -- | 1889-90. |  | 1890-91. |  | 1891-93. |  | 1892-93. |  | 1893-94. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | 'Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | 'I'ons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| German | 138 | 180,996 | 167 | 253,665 | 203 | 309,262 | 260 | 365,940 | 243 | 359,646 |
| Italian - | 114 | 177,200 | 100 | 159,876 | 90 | 167,926 | 93 | 151,240 | 70 | 124,879 |
| Austrian | 100 | 181,939 | 93 | 164,759 | 98 | 165,530 | 103 | 177,692 | 108 | 222,602 |
| French | 121 | 116,404 | 126 | 110,714 | 130 | 99,773 | 106 | 79,194 | 114 | 86,230 |
| Norwegian | 68 | 61,877 | 42 | 41,516 | 85 | 78,201 | 73 | 69,482 | 50 | 61,335 |
| Arab - | 620 | 79,994 | 496 | 68,950 | 529 | 72,591 | 559 | 76,473 | 403 | 56,850 |
| American | 31 | 44,043 | 27 | 38,391 | 23 | 30,914 | 11 | 15,110 | 5 | 5,643 |

The relatively large tonnage under the German flag, and the progressive decline of the American flag are conspicuous.
The native craft employed in the foreign trade are slowly but surely disappearing :-


The shipbuilding industry in India is of the smallest dimensions. The numbers built in the last three years were as follows :-

| In Bengal - - - | 1891-92. |  |  |  | 1892-93. |  | 1893-94. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Steamers. |  | Sailing Vessels. |  | Sailing Vessels. |  | Steamers. |  | Sailing Vessels. |  |
|  | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. . | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
|  | 1 | 80 | 7 | 1,034 | 1 | 133 |  | - | 3 | 463 |
| In Bombay - | - | - | 44 | 1,110 | 47 | 1,115 | 3 | 168 | 56 | 1,3\%3 |
| In Sindh | - | - | 5 | 252 | 5 | 221 | -. | - | 5 | 159 |
| In Madras - | - | - | 25 | 670 | 12 | 356 | - | - | 15 | 407 |
| In Burma | - | - | 4 | 170 | 7 | 316 | 1 | 32 | 15 | 678 |
| Total | 1 | 80 | 85 | 3,236 | 72 | 2,141 | 4 | 200 | 94 | 3,030 |

## SECTION II.-TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE.

## CHAPTER VIII.

The trade compares with that of the two preceding year as follows :-

| - | lmports. | Exports. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rx. | ; $\mathbf{R x}$. | Rx. |
| 1891-92 | 4,249,592 | 4,067,644 | 8,317,236 |
| 1892-93 - - | 3,895,389 | 3,594,690 | 7,490,080 |
| 189394 - - - | 4,351,251 | 3,698,321 | 8,049,572 |

The following figures give the trade with each principal country in the last three years. The figures are for merchandise only, the record of treasure being quite
incomplete and untrustworthy. The countries are arranged'geographically, proceeding from west to east along the line of frontior :-


There was a satisfactory increase in the trade of between 7 and 8 per cent., an increase which would have been considerably greater but for the decline of trade with Kabul, which forms such a prominent feature in the foregoing figures. The few other small decreases in the trade-with Tirah, Kashmir, Hill Tipperah, and Karenni-do not call for particular notice.
The total trade may be classed in three great groups, as shown above:-
(1.) The trade of the North-West Frontier, which crosses the frontiers of Sindh, British Baluchistan, and the Panjab, and is conducted chiefly with Kandahar (by railway), with Kabul and the border country lying between India and Afghanistan and Kashmir. This trade amounted in the year to Rx. 3,010,932, and was about 37.4 per cent. of the whole trade.
(2.) The trade on the North and North-East Frontier, which crosses the frontiers of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bengal, and Assam. This trade amounted in the year to Rx. $3,096,970$, and was about $38 \cdot 4$ per cent. of the whole trade.
It is carried on chiefly with Nepal and Thibet, the trade with the latter country being, however, relatively insignificant.
(3.) The trade on the East Frontier, which crosses the frontier of Burma, and is conducted with China, Siam, the Shan States, Karenni, and Zimmé. This trade amounted to Rx. $1,850,836$, and was 23 per cent. of the whole trade.

The hill country lying north-east and east of Assam has been omitted from the specification, not being worth consideration from the trade point of view. Much of it, moreover, can hardly be regarded, in present circumstances, as trans-froutier country.

## North-West Frontier.

The trade with Kandahar was better than in 1892-93, but very much smaller than in 1891-92. Exports especially were reduced to a low figure last year, the export
of cotton goods and yarns having declined materially. The Collector of Customs at Karáchi writes in his report: "The Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, ascribes the large decrease in exports chiefly to the restrictions imposed by the Afghan authorities."

The trade with Kabul also exkibits a similar decline, the reason being the same; at least it is accountable for much of the decline. The Financial Commissioner of the Panjab writes in his report that he "is inclined to think that exports from India " to Afghanistan, at all events, do not seem likely to recover from their present down-
" ward tendency. The amount and value of imports from Afghanistan into India is
" affected only by local causes in Afghanistan. The imposition by the Amir of duties
" on fruits imported into India from Afghanistan, and the Amir's restrictive trade policy
" generally, are suffcient to account for the fall in imports. But the duties levied in
" Afghanistan on Indian exports and the internal political condition of that country, do
" not seem alone sufficient to account for the steady fall in the value and amount of
" Indian exports. So far as is known in this office, the duties levied in Afghanistan on
" Indian exports are the same as formerly. The disturbing cause which operates against
"the Indian trade in Afghanistan must accordingly be sought in the ever increasing
" competition of Russian with Indian merchandise. Whether this supposition is correct
" or not will probably be proved by the statistics of future years."
The Financial Commissioner would appear, in these remarks, to have lost sight of the fact ithat if any cause operate"s to reduce the imports into a country it must necessarily operate to reduce exports, and vice versâ. If the Russian fiscal régime has operated to reduce the trade which passes from India to Russian Turkestan through Afghanistan, it must also operate to reduce the return trade to India. If the Amir's obstruction of trade has operated to reduce imports from Afghanistan, it has also, of course, as a necessary consequence, operated to reduce the return trade from India. The truth is that both causes have combined to reduce the whole trade, import and export. It would be futile to expect that the Russians will open the gates which they have so carefully and deliberately set up in their Central Asiatic territory to exclude British and Indian goods; and so far the resultant diminution of trade must be accepted. It is the object of the Russians, in pursuance of their protective policy, to keep out from those regions all goods not produced on Russian territory by Russian producers and manufacturers. But there is no such protective policy to be pursued in Afghanistan, where nothing is produced to compete with British or Indian goods, and the true policy of the Amir should be, now that his country is losing the advantages of the transit trade which it has hitherto possessed, to give the fullest measure of freedom to the local trade between the two countries. Nothing, however, seems to have a smaller place in his mind.

But while the trade with Kabul languishes and decays, the effects of the pacification of the border tribes on the Afghan frontiers and their reduction under British influence are beginning to be shown in the increased trade with those regions.

The trade with Kashmir has not quite recovered from the depression caused by the bad time in the valley in 1892, when drought and cholera prevailed.

## North and North-Eastern Frontier.

The trade with Thibet is small, and it can hardly be said to be an increasing trade as yet, though it is possible that the result of the negotiations recently concluded with China and the establishment of a trade mart at Yatung may be beneficial to commercial intercourse. It may be observed, however, that hitherto less than half the trade of India with Thibet has crossed the Bongal frontier, the greater portion being conducted with the North-Western Provinces and the Panjab.

The trade with Nepal is far more considerable than the trade with any other country across the Indian frontiers, but it is a fluctuating trade, much of it (that which is carried on between the Terai and the adjacent districts) being very local in character, rising or falling with a good or bad season. Last year the trade was rather larger than in 1892-93, but not as large as in 1891-92.

## Eastern Frontier.

Trade with Western China expanded very satisfactorily during the year, having risen to nearly double its value in either of the two preceding years. The import of raw silk, which is the bulk of the trade, exiibits a large advance, and there was a good increase in the exports of raw cotton and cotton yarn and piece goods, which are the staples of the export trade. The conditions under which trade is carried on between

Bhamo and Yunnan remain very difficult, traders having to travel in large caravans for security from the attacks of the marauding Kachins, but the further difficulty of the exactions of the Chinese officials has been somewhat moderated since last year by a reduction of the customs duties.

One of the articles imported in Bhamo is Puerh tea. Of this tea Mr. Warry writes:
"The Government of Yunnan have recently beeu devoting considerable attention to the production of Puerh tea. This tea is grown in the trans-Mekong Shan country, several days' journcy south-east of Ssumao. The late viceroy, Tsen, shortly before his death established Government agencies to purchase, manufacture, and retail all the leaf picked in these districta. The agencies were placed under the charge of skilled workmen specially imported from the Canton, Foochow, and Hankow tea gardens. Owing to the new processes introduced by them, the quality of Puerh tea has greatly improved, a marked impetus has been given to its sale, and a very fair revenue is being realised for the provincial exchequer. Puerh tea as sold in Bhamo is of coarse appearance, but it possesses a very fine aroma and it can be drunk all day long with impunity. A curious error has been circulated on gool authority regarding Puerh tea, namely, that it is a medicinal tea druuk only on account of its aperient propertics. It is true that the tea is widely spoken of as yo (medecine), but only in the sense in which all palatable and innocuous drinks are commonly termed yo in Yunnan."

This tea seems to merit the attention of planters in India, for a tea of very fine aroma which can be drunk to an indetinite extent with impunity is a desideratum.

The trade with the other countries on this frontier does not require special mention.

## General.

The nature of the trade carried on across the frontiers will be understood from the subjoined list of the principal imports and exports in 1893-94:


## SECTION III.-COAS'IING TRADE.

## CHAPTER IX.

The total trade, imports and exports, merchandise and treasure, was in the last ten years:-

| Rx |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1884-85$ | - | $-58,401,555$ |  | $1889-90$ | - |
| $1885-86$ | - | $-57,598,286$ | $-59,211,043$ |  |  |
| $1886-87$ | - | $-56,165,363$ | $1890-91$ | - | $-65,586,392$ |
| $1887-88$ | - | $-60,738,634$ | $189-92$ | - | $-67,896,004$ |
| $1888-89$ | - | $-60,166,070$ | $1893-93$ | - | $-66,097,209$ |

Taking the export value, as representing the actual value, the trade of the last five years compares thus in Rx. :-

| - |  |  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-99. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Merchandise (Indian) " (foreign) | - | - | 20,602,449 | 22,416,965 | 23,468,875 | 23,230,640 | 23,250,899 |
|  | - |  | 6,570,235 | ¢,566,577 | 6,829,130 | 7,150,335 | 7,250,196 |
| Treasure - - | - | - | 1,651,528 | 2,236,590 | 2,727,792 | 2,080,176 | 1,602,580 |

The figures do not include exports of Government stores or treasure.

## Indian Merchandise.

The principal articles in the trade are mentioned below, in the order of their importance, and placed against them are their import values in the last five years, that is, the value of the imports into British Indian ports:-

|  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. | Rx. |
| 1. Grain and pulse | 3,623,702 | 4,494,350 | 4,641,340 | 4,418,857 | 5,045.071 |
| 2. Cotton, raw - | 3,984,187 | 5,429,809 | 3,657,586 | 4,114,713 | 6,789,792 |
| 3. Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn | 1,753,704 | 2,016,576 | 2,195,276 | 2,000,024 | 2,251,103 |
| 4. Jute manufactures | 1,231,946 | 1,525,141 | 1,800,649 | 1,526,056 | 1,509,766 |
| 5. Spices - | 1,384,095 | 1,314,806 | 1,248,503 | 1,338,890 | 1,384,044 |
| 6. Seeds - | 976,335 | 1,163,682 | 1,180,536 | 1,156,905 | 1,258,836 |
| 7. Provisions | 719,810 | 817,548 | 830,881 | 942,234 | 876,026 |
| 8. Salt | 738,652 | 905,368 | 945,242 | 927,690 | 863,625 |
| 9. Teak timber | 850,828 | 943,323 | 789,746 | 821,464 | 849,864 |
| 10. Cocoa-nuts and kernel | 721,497 | 748,529 | 999,269 | 775,371 | 808,176 |
| 11. Tobacco | 459,407 | 500,590 | 650,666 | 727,963 | 577,521 |
| 12. Jute, raw | 1,164,136 | 918,360 | 761,091 | 677,272 | 676,994 |
| 13. Sugar | 653,662 | 619,936 | 634,724 | 644,328 | 635,705 |
| 14. Oils - | 630,862 | 624,895 | 731,126 | 723,705 | 811,348 |
| 15. Coffee - - | 371,303 | 356,608 | 420,640 | 557,420 | 331,593 |
| 16. Hides and skins | 470,841 | 460,214 | 514,173 | 556,896 | 510,099 |
| 17. Spirits - | 347,015 | 342,350 | 397,733 | 400,972 | 409,764 |
| 18. Timber and wood, other than teak | 420,692 | 405,808 | 394,135 | 380,086 | 384,469 |
| 19. Coal | 104,046 | 148,859 | 192,001 | 269,104 | 285,314 |
| 20. Tea - - - | 132,628 | 112,508 | 253,820 | 128,218 | 168,950 |

The trade in coal continues to increase. There were imported from Bengal into other provinces 208,165 tons of Indian coal, of which 24,338 tons were imported into Burma, 76,677 tons into Bombay and Karáchi, and 37,149 tons into Madras.

There was a considerable increase in the trade in raw cotton, greatly increased quantities having been exported from Bombay to Bengal and from Karáchi to Bombay.

The trade in food-grains continued on an extensive scale, the imports into Madras being considerable:-

|  | Owt. |  | Cwt. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1889-90 | - 3,040,011 | 1892-93 | - 6,014,478 |
| 1890-91 | - 5,173,829 | 1893-94 | - 6,884,771 |
| 1891-92 | - 6,328,805 |  |  |

The imports of rice by Madras and Bengal from Burma were, as has been stated elsewhere, on a very extensive scale.

## Coasting Shipping.

The following table gives the number and registered tonnage of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade during the last six years (000's omitted in tonnage) :-

Entered.

|  |  | Steamers. |  | Sailing Vessels. |  | Native Craft. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| 1888-89 | - | 7,316 | 7,246 | 3,241 | 245 | 185,659 | 3,089 |
| 1889-90 | - | 7,847 | 7,643 | 2,959 | 227 | 182,155 | 3,006 |
| 1890-91 | - | 8,751 | 8,673 | 2,565 | 202 | 166,113 | 2,826 |
| 1891-92 - | - | 8,868 | 9,161 | 2,774 | 217 | 160,294 | 2,700 |
| 1892-93 |  | 8,968 | 9,372 | 2,582 | 232 | 155,167 | 2,656 |
| 1893-94 - | - | 9,224 | 9,974 | 2,695 | 239 | 153,348 | 2,574 |
| Cleared. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1888-89 | - | 7,307 | 7,213 | 3,370 | 252 | 167,221 | 2,953 |
| 1889-90 | - | 7,844 | 7,617 | 3,066 | 233 | 165,673 | 2,881 |
| 1890-91 | - | 8,759 | 8,717 | 2,550 | 193 | 153,824 | 2,682 |
| 1891-92 | - | 8,862 | 9,099 | 2,636 | 196 | 149,785 | 2,555 |
| 1892-93 | - | 8,996 | 9,409 | 2,605 | 241 | 145,834 | 2,624 |
| 1893-94 | - | 9,238 | 9,996 | 2,675 | 223 | 143,503 | 2,547 |

The continued increase in the number and tonnage of steamers still forms the principal feature of this table.
J. E. O'CONOR.

Simla,
September 6th, 1894.

## TABLES

## RELATING TO

## THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISII INDIA,

Note.-The Values throughout the following Tables represent Tens of Rupres.
No. 1.
Value of the Total Trade.

|  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1898-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Merchandise | 69,197,489 | 71,975,370 | 69,432,383 | 66,265,277 | 77,021,432 |
| Treasuri | 17,459,501 | 21,934,486 | 14,722,662 | 17,009,810 | 18,461,856 |
| Total Imports | 86,656,990 | 93,909,856 | 84,155,045 | 88,275,087 | 95,482,688 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Exports | 105,366,720 | 102,350,526 | 111,460,278 | 113,554,399 | 110,603,561 |
| Total Trade | 192,023,710 | 196,260,382 | 195,615,323 | 196,829,486 | 206,086,249 |

No. 2.
Value of Total Trade, distinguishing the Proportion passing through the Suez Canal.


No: 3.
Value of Imports of Merchandise from Principal Countries into British India.


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

I 4

No. 4
value of Esports of Indian Produce and Mandfactunes to Principal Countries from British India.


[^3]No. 5.
Valie of Exiorts of Foreign (including British and Colonial) Merchandise to Principal Countries from Britioh India.


* See note on p. 71.

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No. 6.
Quanttry* of Imports of Principal articles into British India.

| ARTICLES. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Number of Animals, Living | 9,577 | 9,830 | 11,415 | 11,364 | 9,848 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grain and Pulse: Gram Puse Rice in the husk \% | 1,921 39,319 15,524 29,550 102,558 103,604 | 1,810 23,533 13,211 3,382 124,135 65,298 | 1,681 $\mathbf{2 0 , 3 8 8}$ $\mathbf{5 , 2 6 5}$ $\mathbf{2 , 9 6 3}$ $\mathbf{3 4 5 , 9 1 2}$ 1139,916 | 1,807 29,486 9,148 5,954 102,523 152,206 | 3,265 20,286 58,616 72,329 52,576 127,291 |
| " | 292,476 | 231,369 | 516,125 | 301,124 | 329,273 |
| Hops - - - - - Cirt. | 4,672 | 8,920 | 4,064 | 3,569 | 4,271 |
| Lizuors: <br> Ale, Beer, and Porter - - Gals. | 2,797,965 | 2,785;574 | 2,973,943 | 3,052,394 | 2,787,672 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | ; 349,392 | 862,096 | 370,042 | 335,951 | 378,751 |
| $\begin{array}{cccc} \begin{array}{c} \text { Liqueurs } \\ \text { Other sorts } \end{array} & - & - & - \\ \text { V Total Liquors } & - & - & " \end{array}$ | 18,581 5,848 | 11,587 3,783 | 12,896 2,974 | 12,592 3,342 | 12,739 2,639 |
|  | 4,267,200 | 4,219,024 | 4,370,102 | 4,462,126 | 4,249,174 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 789,704 | 852,556 | 903,939 | 793,095 | 954,854 |
|  | 2,243 | 34,501 | 18,492 | 18,181 | 17,008 |
|  | 297,473 | 382,037 | 290,454 | 315,278 | 289,348 |
|  | 735,072 | 815,333 | 788,442 | 790,231 | 826,943 |
|  | $1,500,207$ $2,061,528$ | 1,512,625 | 1,416,995 | 1,578,276 | $1,297,589$ |
|  | 2,061,528 | 1,526,114 | 1,399,655 | 1,316,581 | 1,396,291 |
|  | 848,820 | 647,R19 | 887,001 | 839,682 | 823,171 |
|  | 105,715 $\mathbf{2 , 7 6 3 , 4 2 9}$ | 97,930 $1,128,630$ | 106,842 $3,450,748$ | 103,058 $2,296,936$ | 130,989 604,162 |
|  | 17,974,179 | 15,039,296 | 19,345,703 | $18,129,876$ | 18,500,123 |
|  | 1,361,122 | 1,949,927 | 1,560,330 | 4,822,134 | 4,984,990 |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \dagger \\ 190,030 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \dagger \\ 188,64 \end{gathered}$ | $13,821,584$ 207,817 | $4,516,387$ 197,513 |

[^4]No. 7.
Value of Imports of Principal Articles into British India.


* Not separately enumerated.

K 2

No. 6-continued.
Quantity of Imports of Principal. Articles into British India-continued.


## No. 7-continued.

Vafue: of Imports of Puncipal, Articles into British India-continued.

| Articles. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Spices: - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cinmamon | ${ }_{6693}$ | ${ }_{1}^{0} 17$ | 340 398 | 1,018 | 1,783 |
| ( Cloves | 193,628 | 171,50.4 | 104,686 | 85,118 | 151,879 |
|  | 1,164 | 1,244 | 4,455 | 6,28.4 | 5, $\times$, 29 |
| Nutmegs | 28,226 | 42,53 | 34,52.5 | 45,811 | 38,931 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pepper } \\ & \text { Other sorts } \end{aligned}$ | 200,485 | 167,315 | 200,614 | 134,953 | 202,945 |
|  | 19,463 | 21,324 | 22,205 | 24,523 | 17,812 |
|  | 8:2,3,350 | 813,115 | 797,196 | 623,633 | 873,655 |
| Sugar : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy | 2,169,105 | 3,326,850 | 2,516,804 | 2,591,816 | 2,798,063 |
| Uurefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or goor, and other saccharine produce | 30,944 | 73,036 | 45,192 | 33,867 | 26,127 |
|  | 2,200,049 | 3,399,886 | 2.561,996 | 2,625,683 | 2,824,190 |
| 'Ten - ${ }_{\text {Other articles - }}$ | 363,68165 | 325,141 | 443,161 | 443,336 | 572,006 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\text { Drink }}{\text { Total }}$ Value of Articles of Food and $\}$ | 7,867,666 | 8,628,852 | 8,176,797 | 7,950,819 | 8,657,752 |
| III.-Metarg and Manufactures of: Metals: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brass: |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Unwrought } \\ \text { Wrought }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 900 \\ 70,765 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 260 \\ 78,676 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 255 \\ 64,166 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 668 \\ 70,708 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 309 \\ 65,969 \end{array}$ |
|  | 71,665 | 78,936 | 64,421 | 71,376 | 66,278 |
| Copper: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unwrought: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other sorts - - - | 286,846 | 203,205 | 315,9:38 | 165,277 | 411,758 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Lametta - ${ }^{-}$- - ${ }^{\text {- }}$ - ${ }^{-1}$ | 46,854 | 57,512 | 55,827 | 57,908 | 70,269 |
| Mixed or Yellow Metal, for sheath- int - | 732,436 | 703,015 | 706,5194 | 792,739 | 845.385 |
| Sheets and other manufactures - | 751,908 | 597,896 | 722,380 | 702,189 | 816,505 |
|  | 2,222,354 | 1,813,591 | 2,089,024 | 1,762,737 | 2,382,510 |
| Iron: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ore | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Old, for re-manufacture - - | 1,514 | 1,772 | 1,705 | 3,172 | 3,986 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anchors, Cables, and Kentledge - - Bar | 516,840 | 618,916 | $3+880$ 478,708 | 486,3,35 | 543,361 |
| Angle, Bolt, and Rod -- - - | 247,354 | 212,099 | 261,720 | 217,077 | 217,75! |
| Sheets and Plates (including tinned plates) | 371,586 | 321,980 | 309,619 | 316,852 | 312,667 |
|  | 400,007 | 486,122 | 390,499 | 614,844 | 495,8199 |
|  | 65,271 | 81,936 | 633,755 | 54,893 | 57,395 |
|  | 108,487 | 162,100 | 151,219 | 162,003 | 157,687 |
|  | 12,754 | 20,575 | 10,514 | 17,769 | 23,3:37 |
|  | 255,538 | 198,213 | 2+4,063 | 176,543 | 184,379 |
| Pipes and Tubes - <br> lice-bowls | 203,292 | $\begin{gathered} 258,183 \\ 61,988 \end{gathered}$ | 212,626 $3 \times, 810$ | $184,5+5$ 52,467 | 203,511 $5-1,027$ |
| Other manufactures of wrought or e:3st iron, or of iron mixed with steel | 94,685 | 80,739 | ht,9\%4 | 72,3if | 96006 |
|  | 2,414,317 | 2,542,317 | 2,321,243 | 2,423,131 | 2, 2 20,94; |

No. 6-continued.
Quantify of Imports of Principal Articles into British India-continued.


No. 7-continued.
Value of Imports of Principal Articles into British India-continued.


* Not separately enumerated.

K 4

## No. 6-continued.

Quantity of Imporits of Principal Ahticles into British India-continued.


## No. 7-continued.

$\breve{V}_{\text {aliue of }}$ Imports of Princtral Artic̀les into British India-continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ARTICLES. \& 1889-90. \& 1890-91. \& 1891-82. \& 1893-93. \& 1893-94. \\
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|l|}{} \\
\hline Opium \& 398 \& 513 \& 486 \& 418 \& 1,103 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Tobacco: \\
Unmanufactured Manufactured: Cigars Other sorts
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 11,126 \\
\& 24,773 \\
\& 99,817
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
15,363 \\
25,748 \\
110,725
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
18,551 \\
26,570 \\
121,949
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
26,816 \\
32,403 \\
129,589
\end{array}
\] \& \begin{tabular}{l}
36,278 \\
34,049 \\
177,307
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \& 127,716 \& 151,836 \& 167,070 \& 188,808 \& 247,634 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Dyeing and Tanning Materials: \\
Aniline and Alizarine Dyes \\
Cochineal \\
Cutch \\
Gambier \\
Indigo \\
Madder or Munjeet - \\
Myrabolams \\
Saffron \\
Other sorts
\end{tabular} \& 950,654
18,276
27
\(\mathbf{2 9 , 3 4 6}\)
10,703
2,949
991
75,035
17,506 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
353,994 \\
18,948 \\
19 \\
42,897 \\
1,866 \\
6,898 \\
519 \\
65,673 \\
20,369
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
458,191 \\
18,663 \\
114 \\
36,741 \\
6,118 \\
1,528 \\
2,950 \\
60,272 \\
13,806
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
501,921 \\
23,483 \\
71 \\
35,915 \\
2,824 \\
1,557 \\
3,117 \\
52,044 \\
28,701
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
533,104 \\
24,461 \\
73 \\
\mathbf{7 8 , 3 0 1} \\
34,467 \\
4,078 \\
778 \\
\mathbf{7 6 , 0 4 1} \\
17,590
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \& 515,48 \& 511,183 \& 598,383 \& 644,633 \& 708,893 \\
\hline Total Value of Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials \& 1,280,334 \& 1,597,479 \& 1,535,216 \& 1,615,097 \& 1,837,570 \\
\hline  \& \begin{tabular}{r}
3,562 \\
5,289 \\
\(2,386,684\) \\
92,143 \\
\hline 105,077 \\
1,146 \\
47,240 \\
4,072
\end{tabular} \& 8,382
7,153

$2,262,529$
99,690

200,355
4,325
48,499
3,304 \& 9,885
7,460

$2,200,966$
167,175
188,687
1,845
54,560
5,377 \& 7,133
10,579
$2,515,874$
174,390

163,942
8,222
37,106

1,916 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
15,093 \\
11,915 \\
3,091,526 \\
184,059 \\
224,910 \\
835 \\
37,683 \\
4,217
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline Total Valne of Oils - \& 2,645,213 \& 2,634,187 \& 2,635,955 \& 2,919,162 \& 8,570,188 <br>

\hline | VI.- Raw Matrbials and Unianupactured Articles: |
| :--- |
| Canes and Rattans |
| Caoutchouc, ravy |
| Coal: |
| Coal |
| Coke |
| Patent fuel |
| Coir, unmanufactured |
| Cotion, raw : |
| Asiatic |
| Other than Asiatio |
| Feathers |
| Flax, raw |
| Gums and Resins: |
| Arabic |
| Benjamin |
| Olibanum or Frankincense |
| Rosin |
| Other sorts |
| Hemp, raw | \& | 22,950 |
| ---: |
| 843 |
| $1,224,747$ |
| $\mathbf{3 8 , 4 4 2}$ |
| $\mathbf{5 0 , 3 8 0}$ |
| 887 |
| 266,754 |
| 2,188 |
| 249 |
| 474 |
| 20,458 |
| 40,032 |
| 87,360 |
| 17,216 |
| 17,569 |
| $\mathbf{2 7 , 0 5 8}$ | \& | 17,215 |
| ---: |
| 417 |
| $1,490,902$ |
| 82,673 |
| 19,867 |
| 82 |
| 177,824 |
| 16,860 |
| 61 |
| 698 |
|  |
| 10,615 |
| 29,002 |
| $\mathbf{1 0 , 1 1 8}$ |
| 15,150 |
| 17,052 |
| $\mathbf{9 6 , 4 0 4}$ | \& 23,768

0
$1,218,408$
87,001
89
709

121,944
55,829
14
29

7,906
88,225
26,421
19,648
23,007
80,277 \& 22,997
6

$1,101,791$
37,801
1,858
186
187,229
184,598
800

3 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
\mathbf{3 2 , 2 3 4} \\
8,139 \\
986,437 \\
\mathbf{8 6 , 1 2 6} \\
\mathbf{2 5} \\
287 \\
\mathbf{1 8 8 , 0 1 3} \\
90,626 \\
152 \\
\mathbf{2} \\
\hline 18,678 \\
81,633 \\
87,829 \\
24,458 \\
27,826 \\
28,683
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

-84200.
L

No. 6-continued.
Quantity of Imports of Principal Articles into British India-continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vi.-Rat Materials and Uņandfactured Articles-cont. <br> Hider and Skins: <br> Hides, raw <br> Skins, raw $-\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { No. } \\ =\begin{array}{c} \text { Cwt. } \end{array} \\ =\mathbf{N o} . \\ =\mathbf{C w t} . \end{array}\right.$ <br> Horns <br> ivors, ummarufactured - <br> - Lbs. <br> Jewellery, \&c.: <br> Precious Stones and Pearls, unset <br> Jute, raw <br> - <br> $-\mathrm{Crwt}^{-}$ <br> Lac, stick <br> Manures <br> Natural Curiosities - <br> Pitch, Tar, and Dammer <br> Plants, Living | $\begin{array}{r} 35,240 \\ 3,583 \\ 451,839 \\ 11,258 \\ 505 \\ 370,442 \\ - \\ \hline 1,379 \\ 850 \\ 132 \\ \hline 98,978 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,430 \\ 99798 \\ 752,616 \\ 16,338 \\ 611 \\ 584,995 \\ - \\ \hline 6,007 \\ 142 \\ 95 \\ \hline-\quad 129,911 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 34,947 \\ 2,704 \\ 855,059 \\ 19,768 \\ 1,117 \\ 452,550 \\ - \\ -833 \\ 573 \\ 459 \\ \hline \\ \hline 147,172 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,939 \\ 1,673 \\ 712,100 \\ 16,400 \\ 430 \\ 394,588 \\ - \\ 17 \\ 419 \\ 171 \\ 119,907 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,874 \\ 20,019 \\ 940,400 \\ 25,293 \\ 306 \\ 463,194 \\ - \\ 81 \\ 10,353 \\ 350 \\ 106,244 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 506 \\ 4 \\ 4,510 \\ 2,377 \\ 2,191 \\ 1,048 \\ 97,615 \\ 11,400 \end{array}$ | 1,053 79 8,686 584 4,499 30,157 74,171 11,362 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,028 \\ 261 \\ 6,310 \\ 566 \\ 30,597 \\ 11,887 \\ 36,484 \\ 9,750 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 821 \\ 17 \\ 3,141 \\ 31 \\ 12,026 \\ 17,212 \\ 104,767 \\ 8,970 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 854 \\ 29 \\ 10,092 \\ 352 \\ \mathbf{2 , 6 8 2} \\ 11,314 \\ 77,584 \\ 9,960 \end{array}$ |
| " | 119,651 | 130,591 | 96,833 | 146,985 | 112,867 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,956,292 \\ 25 \\ 17,957 \\ 19,523 \\ 2,360,467 \\ 389,301 \\ 4,993 \\ 973 \\ 5,562 \\ 13,388 \\ 2,150 \\ - \\ = \\ 5,100,556 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ 28,598 \\ 17,476 \\ 19,446 \\ 2,406,239 \\ 325,213 \\ 6,991 \\ 1,072 \\ 4,164 \\ 12,350 \\ 3,913 \\ - \\ = \\ \hline, 236,826 \end{array}$ | 0 <br> 20,295 <br> 17,221 <br> 18,857 <br> $2,701,069$ <br> 446,151 <br> 7,902 <br> 1,922 <br> 3,095 <br> 12,908 <br> 3,536 <br> - <br> - <br> $4,345,439$ | 0 26,114 23,461 31,218 $2,292,846$ 718,923 3,385 1,297 2,708 11,561 3,934 - - $\mathbf{4 , 6 0 1 , 9 2 1}$ - | 0 20,465 29,079 22,756 $2,94,595$ 493,116 3,933 1,987 8,321 16,017 1,909 - $=$ $\mathbf{4 , 8 5 3 , 2 0 8}$ |
| Vif.-Articles Mandfactured and partly Mantfactubed: <br> Yarns and Textile Fabrics: <br> Cotton: <br> Twist and Yarn - - - Lbs. | 46,382,525 | 50,970,950 | 50,404,318 | 38,276,545 | 42,806,991 |
| Manufactures: P'iece gooãs: Grey (unbleached) White (bleached) Coloured, Printed, or Dyed Handkerchiefs and Shawle in the piece - Other sorts Lree and Patent Net Hosiery, pure and mixed Thread, sewing Canvas Other sorts | $\begin{array}{r} 1,257,001,362 \\ 339,098,094 \\ 400,949,291 \\ 19,415,005 \\ 183,855 \\ 1,678,699 \\ -889,962 \\ 70,912 \\ 1,848,932 \end{array}$ | $1,280,539,631$ $373,148,661$ $360,335,370$ $18,896,926$ 439,426 $1,871,689$ $1,164,989$ 85,310 $1,658,461$ | $1,173,176,482$ $361,394,837$ $348,116,680$ $16,428,040$ 196,361 $2,218,634$ $1,121,350$ $1,64,857$ $1,257,009$ | $1,092,584,240$ $376,358,801$ $399,111,153$ $15,481,430$ 286,400 $1,881,548$ - 972,962 70,721 $1,559,670$ | $1,314,037,764$ $393,129,691$ $422,320,035$ $19,865,078$ $2,17,424$ $2,749,923$ $-950,39 C$ 94,248 $1,994,898$ |

## No. 7-continued.

Value of Imports of Principal Articles into British India-continued.


L 2

No. 6-continued.
Quanitty of Imports of Principal Articles into British India-continued.


## No. 7-continued.

Value of Imports of Principal Articles into British India-continued.


L 3

No. 6-continued.
Quanttit of Imports of Principal articles into British India-continued.

| ARTICLES. | 1889-90. | 1890-91 | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 30,779 \\ 2,681,711 \\ 496,230 \\ 63,696 \\ 34,566 \\ 31,428 \\ 22,968 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,453 \\ 3,145,432 \\ 556,608 \\ 24,988 \\ 44,888 \\ 31,181 \\ 6,848 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 28,585 \\ 3,08,545 \\ 549,336 \\ 56,019 \\ 38,968 \\ 38,226 \\ 13,891 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,465 \\ 2,425,744 \\ 509,779 \\ 25,251 \\ 25,448 \\ 37,183 \\ 4,570 \end{array}$ | 16,381 $2,002,919$ 518,882 33,645 27,41 51,465 10,397 |
| Cabinet-ware and Furniture - <br> Candles - <br> - Lbs. <br> Caontchonc, manufactures of <br> Carriages, Carts, \&c. (excluding railway carriages), and parts thereof <br> Chinese and Japanese-ware (including lac-quered-ware, but not earthenware and porcelain) | 4,189,745 <br> - <br> . <br> - <br> 113,779 <br> 10,853 <br> 196,275 <br> 7,925 <br> 1,275 | 3,627,375 - - - 168,904 13,276 223,233 10,707 1,372 - | 3,868,523 - $\cdot$ $\cdot$ $\overline{-} \overline{-}, 114$ 16,324 231,860 9,438 1,177 $=$ | 4,177,768 - - $\overline{-} \overline{14,500}$ 14,082 174,565 6,637 1,012 | $3,844,810$ - - 193,500 9,119 240,715 7,173 917 |
| Glass: | $\begin{array}{r} 5,942,971 \\ 23,046 \\ 17,002 \\ 23,905 \\ - \end{array}$ | $7,988,193$ 18,655 24,791 31,117 - | $\begin{array}{r} 6,826,756 \\ 22,802 \\ 19,595 \\ 26,784 \\ \hline- \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,663,861 \\ 16,467 \\ 18,438 \\ 27,533 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $8,366,183$ 26,638 17,284 26,315 - |
| Hides and Skins: <br> $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Hides, dressed or tanned }- & -\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { No. } \\ =\text { Cwt. } \\ \text { No. } \\ =\text { Cwt. }\end{array}\right. \\ \text { Skins, dressed or tanned }-\end{array}$ <br> Instruments and Apparatus: <br> Musical <br> Photographic <br> Scientific, Philosophical, \&c. <br> Ivory, manafactured <br> Jewellery, \&c.: <br> Jewellery <br> Plate <br> Lac: <br> Shell <br> Other sorts <br> Leather: <br> Unwrought <br> Manufactures of: <br> Saddlery and Harnebs <br> Other sorts <br> Matehes, lucifer and other <br> Mats <br> Oil and Floor Cloth <br> Paints and Colours <br> l'ainter's Materials | 8,802 <br> 785 <br> 160,899 <br> 1,245 <br> - <br> $=$ <br> - <br> - <br> - <br> 0 <br> 28 <br> 1,721 <br> - <br> - <br>  <br> 59,544 <br> 318,383 <br> 154,124 | 8,936 637 167,571 1,557 - $=$ - - - 0 0 1,739 - $=$ $1,031,144$ 421,082 150,436 | 4,690 469 159,159 1,475 - $=$ - - - 0 0 2,302 - - $1,209,463$ 547,769 151,776 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,220 \\ 785 \\ 167,596 \\ 1,225 \\ - \\ = \\ - \\ = \\ - \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 1,554 \\ - \\ \square \\ 1,181,059 \\ 553,596 \\ 170,537 \end{array}$ | 7,919 637 169,782 1,294 $=$ $=$ $=$ - - 45 13 1,782 - $=$ $1,039,231$ 732,502 174,665 |
| Paper and Pasteboard : <br> Printing Paper <br> Writing P'aper and Envelopes Other finds of Paper <br> Pasteboard, Millboard, \&c. | $\begin{array}{r} 79,117 \\ 50,212 \\ 3,309 \end{array}$ | 100,164 <br> 47,404 <br> 7,864 | $\begin{aligned} & 94,163 \\ & 71,083 \\ & 10,772 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99,943 \\ \hline 51,862 \\ 6,213 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,676 \\ \substack{56,686 \\ 7,909} \end{array}$ |

## No. 7-continued.

Value of Imports of Principal Articles into British India-continucd.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline ARTICLES. \& 1889-90. \& 1890-91. \& 1891-92. \& 1892-93. \& 1893-94. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
VII.-Aliticirs Manufactured and partly \\
Manufactured-cont. \\
Building and Engineering Materials: \\
\(\Lambda\) sphalt \\
Fricks and Tiles \\
Cement \\
Chalk and Lime \\
Clay \\
Farthenware Pipiog \\
Other sorts \\
Cabinet-ware and Furniture \\
Candles \\
Caoutchoue, manufactures of \\
Carriages, Carts, \&c. (excluding railmay carriages), and parts thereof \\
Chinese and Japanese-ware (including lacquered.ware, but not carthenware and porcelain) \\
Clocks and Watches \\
Coir, manufactures of (excluding rope) \\
Corals, Real \\
Cordage and Rope of vegetable fibre (ex eluding jute) \\
Corks \\
Earthenware and Porcelain \\
Fireworks
\end{tabular}} \& 8,409
23,304
121,515
\(6,1+45\)
5,594
11,539
2,515 \& 11,249
25,211
121,529
2,735
8,703
11,885
511 \& 7.170
22,908
115,673
4,801
7,059
14,457
942 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2,917 \\
17,027 \\
100,419 \\
2,177 \\
4,417 \\
12,775 \\
480
\end{array}
\] \&  \\
\hline \& 179,221 \& 184,816 \& 173,010 \& 140,211 \& 168,981 \\
\hline \& 99,397
135,947
24,440

66,260

41,183
104,531
11,470
140,194

36,231
17,978
223,929
54,551 \& 91,415
111,495
23,915
82,041

38,237
129,732
12,182
168,716

41,371 \& 113,258
126,777
29,909

81,167

36,080
140,283
16,525
168,113

37,250
12,151
273,573
68,270 \& 96,062
148,426
29,763
71,960
1
34,020
115,789
13,822
121,046
29,758
12,753
251,593

63,208 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
111,990 \\
151,982 \\
27,731 \\
93,196 \\
\\
40,221 \\
154,554 \\
8,663 \\
167,357 \\
\\
29,435 \\
11,651 \\
251,596 \\
67,337
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline | Glass: |
| :--- |
| Sheet and Plate |
| Beads and False Pearls |
| Bottles, common |
| Other ware | \& 55,244

183,771
25,823

382,289 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
69,035 \\
158,212 \\
32,914 \\
390,076
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
68,911 \\
167,628 \\
27,383 \\
464,281
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
70,042 \\
136,864 \\
28,694 \\
435,204
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
71,483 \\
220,634 \\
29,033 \\
467,330
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \& 647,127 \& 650,237 \& 728,203 \& 670,804 \& 788,480 <br>

\hline | Hides and Skins: |
| :--- |
| Hides, dressed or tanned |
| Skins, dressed or tanned |
| Instruments and Apparatus: |
| Musical |
| l'hotographic |
| Scieutific, I'hilosophical, \&c. |
| Yvory, manufactured |
| Jewellery, \&c.: |
| Jevellery |
| Pate |
| Lac: |
| Shell |
| Other sorts |
| Leather: |
| Unwrought |
| Manufactures of : Saddlery and IIurness Other sorts |
| Matches, lucifer and other |
| Mats |
| Oil and Floor Cloth |
| laints and Colours |
| Painters' Materials | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
9,144 \\
33,120 \\
\\
85,588 \\
28,276 \\
99,893 \\
17,506 \\
75,735 \\
7,981 \\
101 \\
0 \\
\\
32,097 \\
\\
64,668 \\
88,053 \\
239,407 \\
12,7: 4 \\
17,438 \\
204,0+4 \\
63,3 \geq 2
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
7,232 \\
33,848 \\
\\
94,165 \\
30,014 \\
106,427 \\
21,189 \\
\\
84,108 \\
10,443 \\
0 \\
0 \\
\\
31,702 \\
\\
57,060 \\
81,403 \\
292,755 \\
12,607 \\
23,427 \\
233,815 \\
69,446
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
7,609 \\
37,701 \\
\\
95,772 \\
35,087 \\
121,724 \\
22,393 \\
\\
77,680 \\
12,420 \\
0 \\
0 \\
\\
36,293 \\
\\
66,395 \\
88,761 \\
321,689 \\
16,027 \\
29,664 \\
205,747 \\
67,112
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 9,580

38,656
90,188
35,369
115,168
18,232
83,713
9,730
6
0
30,225
64,566
84,754
358,957
16,123
28,936
222,279

77,239 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
10,540 \\
42,448 \\
\\
101,159 \\
46,041 \\
131,684 \\
25,275 \\
\\
123,012 \\
11,718 \\
\\
186 \\
48 \\
\\
36,160 \\
\\
70,362 \\
94,238 \\
375,137 \\
12,847 \\
41,000 \\
948,448 \\
75,788
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline | Paper and Pasteboard : |
| :--- |
| Priuting Paper |
| Writing Paper and Euvelopes |
| Other kinds of laper |
| Pasteboard, Miliboard, Sc. | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
142,826 \\
154,626 \\
106,819 \\
3,208
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
178,8+4 \\
153,583 \\
93,843 \\
5,166
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
170,682 \\
163,353 \\
129,981 \\
6,323
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
182,325 \\
150,162 \\
99,367 \\
4,244
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
182,134 \\
192,747 \\
113,466 \\
5.861
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline \& 407,479 \& 431,436 \& 470,339 \& 436,098 \& 494,208 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

L4

No. 6-concluded.
Quantity of Imports of Principal Articles into British India-conciuded.

| Articles. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VII--Articles Mangfactured and partiy Manuractured-cont. <br> Perfomery and Lithographing materials (other than paper) Ships <br> Stationery (exciuding paper) - - Cwt. Telegraph, Materials for construction of Toys and Requisites for Games Wood, manufactures of Articles (not specified) imported by Post All other Articles | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \stackrel{64,190}{=} \\ & \frac{\square}{3,722,720} \\ & \therefore= \\ & \therefore= \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \stackrel{5,47}{ } \\ & \text { = } \\ & 3,749,754 \\ & = \\ & = \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \bar{Z} \\ & \overline{60,756} \\ & \bar{\square} \\ & 4,684,125 \\ & \bar{\beth} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

No. 7-concluded.
Value of Imports of Principal Articles into Britibl India-concluded.

| ARTICLES. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-82. | 1892-98. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Vir.-Artioles Manufactured and partiy Manupactured-cont. <br> Perfumery <br> Printing and Lithographing materinds (other than paper) <br> Ships, parts of <br> Soap <br> Stationery (excluding paper) - <br> Telcgraph, materials for construction of - <br> Toys and Requisites for Games <br> Uubrellas - <br> Wood, manufactures of <br> Articles (not specified) imported by Post All other Articles <br> Total Value of Articles Manafactared and partly Manufactured |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 30,368 | 27,230 | 27,910 | 32,709 | 30,207 |
|  | 35,513 | 46,008 | 50,790 | 44,317 | 49,694 |
|  | 67,328 | 42,220 | 59,484 | 51.072 | 45,104 |
|  | 111,388 | 92,852 | 110,417 | 116,478 | 121,703 |
|  | 232,133 | 223,874 | 245,567 | 262,042 | 267,771 |
|  | 1,694 | 1,165. | 6,520 | 8,303 | 3,642 |
|  | 135,862 314,106 | 150,094 | 161,39.4 | 152,475 | 180,399 |
|  | 51,931 | 326,092 41,511 | 414,912 42,052 | 441,145 47,861 | 480,938 63,402 |
|  | 236,184 | 248,630 | 231,435 | 245,063 | 814,663 |
|  | 165,095 | 176,375 | 180,836 | 198,672 | 241,309 |
|  | 39,743,039 | 41,136,710 | 39,628,342 | 36,228,187 | 44,354,932 |
| Grand Total | 66,56.j,120 | 69,034,900 | 66,587,457 | 62,605,030 | 78,956,957 |

No. 8.
Quantity of Exports of Principal articles of Indian Prodtce and Manufacture from British India.


No. 9.
Value of Exports of Principal Articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture from British India.


No. 8-continued.
Quantity of Exports of Principal Articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture from British India-continued.


No. 9-continued.
Value of Exports of Principar، Articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture from British India-continued.


M 3

No. 8-continued.
Quantity of Exports of Principal articles of Indian Produce and Mandfacture from
British India-continued.


No. 9-continued.
Value of Exports of Principal Articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture from
British India-continued.

| Articles. | 1869-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-32. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| V.-Oils : |  |  |  |  |  |
| Animal | 163 | 636 | 45 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Mineral }}^{\text {Misential - }}$ | 20,277 | 24,810 | 24,599 | - | 48,899 |
| larafin wax | 1,612 | 2,580 | 2,001 | 2,661 | 2,099 |
| Vegetable, not Essential : |  | 11,882 | 20,336 | 38,058 | 50,779 |
|  | 10,359 | 9,950 | 15,039 | 2?,912 | 13,1068 |
| ${ }_{\text {Castor }}^{\text {Cocoanut }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{328,316}$ | 373,365 | 342,123 | 266,74 | 236,902 |
| Earthmat | $\underset{\substack{146,617 \\ 1,101}}{ }$ | 102,545 | 154,939 | 183,193 | 109,319 |
| Til or Jinjili | 13,123 | ${ }_{9,363}^{1,506}$ | 3,363 10,011 | 1,619 17.872 | 2,875 |
| Other sorts | 22,378 | 27,148 | 31,760 | $17,8,2$ 56,106 | $2,2,899$ 46,233 |
| Total Value of Oils | 555,007 | 551,903 | 604,046 | 595,568 | 535,881 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Vi.-Raw Materials and Unanuypactored |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canes and Ruttans - - - - | 1,257 | 5,066 | 5,413 | 3,814 | 1,941 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\text {Coout chouc, raw }}^{\text {Coal }}$ - - - - | 113,250 <br> 38,905 | $\begin{array}{r}117,318 \\ \hline 2638 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 117,237 | 130,782 | 125,918 |
| ${ }_{\text {Ciir, ummanufactured - - - - - }}$ | 38,905 12,397 | [ $\begin{array}{r}26,388 \\ .15,855\end{array}$ | 4,649 20,478 | ${ }_{\substack{15,803 \\ 28159}}$ | 50.651 21999 |
| Cotton, raw - | 18,668,404 | 16,502,775 | 10,754,312 | 12,743,679 | 13,296,670 |
| ${ }_{\text {Feathers }}$ | 28,418 | 20,326 | ${ }_{23,515}$ | -31,381 | - ${ }_{34,366}$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { Flax, raw }}{\text { Gums and Resins }}$ - | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 28 } \\ \hline 131,562\end{array}$ | $\stackrel{0}{97,828}$ |  | ${ }_{96,116}^{61}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hides, raw | 1,664,854 | 1,695,401 | 1,723,884 | 1,761,669 | 1,948,482 |
| Skins, raw - - | 335,399 | 465,154 | 643,159 | 876,704 | 618,968 |
| Horns - | 194,286 | 203,060 | 333,762 | 252,639 | 188,137 |
| Ivory, onmanuf <br> Precious Stones and Pearls, unset | 6,570 | 8,290 | 4,540 | 6,969 | 3,281 |
|  | 9.602 | 11,669 | 10,492 | 12,333 | 9,873 |
| Jute, raw | 8,639,861 | 7,602,010 | 6,848,494 | 7,944,223, | 8,524,130 |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | 179 | 6, 694 | 4,787 | ${ }^{103}$ |
| Lae, stick - Manures Animal Bones - | 242,749 | 335,773 | 230,957 | 246,066) |  |
| Other sorts - - | 3,140 | ${ }_{3,630}$ | 5,857 | 4,582 | 6,762 |
| Mica (commercially called Talc) | 56,224 | 91,303 | 42,871 | 43,435 | 76,670 |
| Mowa or Mowra Flowers - |  | 440 | 3,111 | 212 | 771 |
| Musk - | 19,338 | 6,825 | 13,612 | 4,308 | 3,805 |
| Natural Curiosities | 30,635 | 16,908 | 15,524 | 17,987 | 47,419 |
| Rass and other materiais or making paper | 52,417 | 35,090 | 27,096 | 16,300 | 15,195 |
|  | - | 0 | 235,961 | 232,525 | 190,901 |
| Seeds: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Ajama } \\ \text { Ajown } \\ \text { dial }}}{\text { de }}$ |  | 1,536 | 1,018 | 3,774 | 1,659 |
| ${ }_{\text {Corinem }}^{\text {Aniseed }}$ Coriander | 1,38 1,192 19 | - ${ }_{\text {2,058 }}$ | $\xrightarrow{245}$ | ${ }_{686}^{290}$ | 398 <br> 598 <br> 98 |
|  | 19,395 | 20,111 | -1,141 | 31,844 | 34,336 |
| Cummin back | 20,023 | 19,230 | 18,273 | 16,610 | 18,615 |
|  | 377 | $5 \times 9$ | 665 | 1,1015 | 872 |
| ${ }_{\substack{\text { Fennel } \\ \text { Fenugreek }}}^{\text {alack }}$ | 1,252 | 3,204 | 5,811 | 8,846 | 3,007 |
|  |  | 447 | 477 | 357 | 917 |
|  | 113 | 163 | 180 | 565 | 346 |
|  | ${ }^{249}$ | 223 | 6,847 | 268 | 5,1994 |
|  | 607,499 | 514,785 | 449,037 | $566,4+4$ | 60, 280 |
|  |  | 3,685 | $4,1.52$ | 6,171 | 9,223 |
| ${ }_{\text {Con }}^{\text {Catrseed }}$ - | 813.865 | 877,329 | 875,351 | 1,06:3,034 | 959,727 |
|  | 4,734,691 | 4,984,123 | 6,793, 440 | 5,566,297 | 7,506,840 |
| LinseedMowaMusararilMowra | 19,568 | 10,363 | 55,574 | 15,149 | 211,827 |
|  | 12,934 | 26,711 | 38,682 | 53,927 | 41,762 |
| ${ }_{\text {Poppl }}^{\text {Pape }}$ - | 367,963 | 474,141 | 406,514 | 345,493 | 614,042 |
|  | 2,685,154 | 979,570 | 1,708,952 | 1,835,042 | 4,734,513 |
| Til ${ }_{\text {Til or Jinjili }}^{\text {Other sorts }}$. | 1,309,881 | 1,356,980 | 1,765,340 | 2,092,316 | 1,930,500 |
|  | 22,880 | 66,767 | 55,125 | 62,557 | 74,225 |
| 10,627,553 |  | 9,343,252 | 12,208,458 | 11,631,015 | 16,753,251 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 8-continued.
Quantity of Exports of Principal Articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture from British India-continued.


No. 9-continued.
Value of Exports of Principal articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture from British India--continued.


No. 8-concluded.
Quantity of Exports of Principal articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture from
British India-concluded.


No. 9-conicluded.
Value of Exports of Princtpal articles of Indian Produce and Manufacture from
British India--conclideded.


No. 10.
Quantity of Exports of Principal Articles of Foreign Merchandise from British India.


No. 11.
${ }^{\text {alue }}$ of Exports of Principal articles of Foreign Mekchandise from British India.


No. 10-continued.
Quantity of Exports of Principal articles of Foreign Merchandise from British India-continued.


## No. 11-continued.

Value of Exports of Principal articles of Foreign Merchandise from British Indiacontinued.


N 4

## No．10－continued．

Quancity of Exports of Principal articles of Foreign Merceandise from British India－ continued．

| ARTICles． | 1889－90． | 1890－91． | 1891－92． | 1892－93． | 1893－94． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| III－Memals and Mantfacturise or－cont． <br> Machinery and Millwork： <br> Steam－engines and parts： <br> Locomotives（excluding those for railwnys） <br> Other sorts－ <br> Other sorts | 二 | － | 二 | 二 | 二 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drigs，Medicines and Narcotics ： | $\begin{array}{r} 413 \\ 1,587 \\ 0 \\ 27,830 \\ 6,556 \\ 407 \\ 758 \\ -\quad 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 237 \\ 1,898 \\ 0 \\ 49,434 \\ 6,944 \\ 98 \\ 1,024 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 975 \\ 1,101 \\ \\ 26,717 \\ 6,005 \\ 622 \\ 619 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 385 \\ 2,067 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 49,864 \\ 3,058 \\ 732 \\ 275 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 15,596 \\ \mathbf{2 , 3 8 4} \\ 40,592 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \mathbf{3 0 0} \\ \begin{array}{r} \mathbf{2 , 5 1 5} \\ \mathbf{9 5 , 8 3 8} \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,657 \\ 5,190 \\ \mathbf{2 3 , 6 4 7} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 704 \\ 3,793 \\ 19,901 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,051 \\ 1,366 \\ 14,079 \end{array}$ |
|  | 58，572 | 38，658 | 40，494 | 24，398 | 17，496 |
| Dycing and Tanning Materials ： $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aniline and Alizarine Dyes }\end{aligned}$ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cochineal }\end{aligned}$ Cutoh Gambier－ | $12,323^{*}$ 36 7 7 289 658 92 1,676 | 42,893 51 0 377 545 20 2,058 | 50,546 60 6 377 586 84 1,053 | 69,856 75 7 832 998 51 1,917 | $\begin{array}{r} 106,638 \\ 58 \\ 4 \\ 177 \\ 411 \\ 32 \\ 1,725 \end{array}$ |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 258,634 \\ 455 \\ 8,083 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 748,312 \\ 732 \\ 10,320 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90 \\ 699,143 \\ 18,600 \\ 18,287 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 358,750 \\ 41,789 \\ 11,869 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,324 \\ 820,033 \\ 60,623 \\ 20,264 \end{array}$ |
|  | 267，224 | 759，428 | 730，120 | 412，450 | 851，244 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}5,521 \\ 112 \\ 383 \\ 1 \\ 1,036 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,291 27 311 2 11,064 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,295 \\ & 0 \\ & 752 \\ & 79 \\ & 4,732 \end{aligned}$ | 2,508 20 8 85 120 | $\begin{array}{r}4,195 \\ 147 \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{2} \\ \mathbf{2 2} \\ \hline, 264\end{array}$ |

No. 11-continued.
value of Exponts of Principal articles of Foreion Merchandise from British Indiacontinued.


No. 10-continued.
Quantity of Exports of Principal articles of Foreign Merchandise from British India -continued.


No. 11-continued.
Value of Exports of Principal Articles of Foreign Merchandise from British Indiacontinued.


No. 10-continued.
Quanttty of Exports of Principal Articles of Foreign Merchandise from British Indiacontinued.


## No. 11-continued.

Value of Exports of Principal Articles of Foretgn Merceandise from British India-m continued


No．10－concluded．
Quantity of Exports of Principal articles of Foreign Merceandise from British India－ concludedi．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline articles． \& 1889－90． \& 1890－91． \& 1891－92． \& 1892－93． \& 1893－94． \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Vif．－Articles Mandupactured and partly Mavipactored－cont． \\
Hides and Skins： \\
\(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Hides，dresed or tanned } \& - \& -\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { No } \\ =\text { Cwt } \\ \text { No．}\end{array}\right. \\ \text { Skins，dressel or tanned } \& - \& -\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Cwt }\end{array}\right.\end{array}\)
\end{tabular} \& 40
3
740
8 \& \({ }_{0}^{0}{ }_{0}{ }^{22}\) \& 0
0
0

965
11 \& ¢ ${ }_{0}^{0}$ \& 0
0
0

724
19 <br>
\hline Instroments and Apparatus： Musical Pbotographic Scientific，Philosophical，\＆c． \& 二 \& 二 \& 二 \& 二 \& 二 <br>
\hline Ivory，manufactured Jewellery，\＆c．： Jewellery Plate \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － <br>
\hline  \& 7 \& ${ }^{20}$ \& ${ }^{29}$ \& ${ }^{19}$ \& 20 <br>

\hline | Matches，lucifer and other |
| :--- |
| lats |
| Paints and Colours |
| Fainters＇Materials | \& －

41,511
3,180 \& 17,089
4,632 \& 20，414
3,493 \& 23，509
5,170 \& 17，926
3,860 <br>

\hline  \& $$
-\begin{array}{r}
165 \\
-161 \\
35
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

-_{0}^{2263}

\] \& $\begin{array}{r}325 \\ -\begin{array}{r}208 \\ 3\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& $-\begin{gathered}1744 \\ 20\end{gathered}$ \& － | 533 |
| ---: |
| 202 |
| 22 | <br>

\hline  \&  \& $\overline{1,719}$
$\overline{-}$
57，601

$=$ \& | $\overline{1,284}$ |
| :--- |
| $=$ |
| 1,903 |
| $=$ |
| $=$ | \& $\overline{1,628}$

$=$
$\overline{63,463}$
$=$

$=$ \& | - |
| :--- |
| 1,349 |
| - |
| 72,401 |
| $=$ |
| $=$ | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## No. 11-concluded.

value of Exports of Principal articles of Foreign Merchandise froin British Indiaconcluded.

| ARTICLES. | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,078 | 8,651 | 13,881 | 11,492 | 10,187 |
|  | 379 9,718 77 | 753 4,821 614 | $\begin{array}{r} 812 \\ 7,586 \\ 1,374 \end{array}$ | 721 5,565 1,590 | 68 8,208 3,595 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,630 738 4,078 1,896 | 8,426 654 6,746 1,867 | 7,977 724 5,321 1,322 | $\begin{array}{r} 14,640 \\ 833 \\ 5,725 \\ 1,703 \end{array}$ | 12,100 737 5,355 1,476 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 4,336 | 4,082 | 6,492 | 7,496 | 7,433 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Printing and Lithographing materials (other than paper) <br> Soap <br> Stationery (exeluding paper) <br> Toys and Requisites for Games <br> Umbrellas - <br> Wood, manufactures of - <br> Articles (not specified) exported by Post <br> All other Articles | 499 1,630 7,131 4,659 4,704 1,604 8,009 5,679 | 1,659 2,548 8,202 5,155 5,150 1,853 8,864 8,112 | 141 2,312 9,927 5,739 6,107 2,241 9,126 11,364 | 3,526 3,281 12,558 4,908 6,876 2,036 8,531 10,781 | 504 2,872 12,426 5,381 $9,0 \times 9$ 4,946 6,579 12,484 |
| $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Total Valuo of Articles Manofactured and } \\ \text { partly Manufactured }\end{array}\right\}$ | 2,238,573 | 2,242,139 | 2,426,066 | 2,362,869 | 2,266,867 |
| Grand Total | 4,295,808 | 4,233,529 | 4,485,179 | 4,590,290 | 4,431,475 |

No. 12.
Quantity and Valee of Imports and Exports of Principal articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries, ${ }^{\circ}$


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


## No. 12-continued.

Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Princtpal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


## No. 12-continued.

Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Ahticles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


## No. 12-continued.

Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94,
distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12--continued.
Quantity and Value of Impohts and Exports of Principal Articles in 1s:93-9.t, distinguishing Countries-continued.


## No. 12-continued.

Quantity ant Valie of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continuet.

|  | Isroums |  | mrons. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantis. | Vilue | fmantis. | Vatae |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | (ence |
| \%nor some . . . | 2, | ,128 |  |  |

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12--continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countrues-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


[^5]A 84200 .

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94 distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. i2-continued.
Quantity and Value of In::orts and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Cocntries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1803-94,
distinguishing Countries-continued.


No.12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


## No．12－contimued．

Quantity and Valde of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893－94， distinguishing Countries－continued．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{ARTICLES \(\triangle\) ND COUNTRIES．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{ImPORTS．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Exports．} \\
\hline \& Quantity． \& Value． \& Quantity． \& Value． \\
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
III．Metals，and Mandfacturrs of－－conf． Machinfry and Milework－cont． \\
Maldive Islands \\
Persia－ \\
Siam \\
Torkey in Asia \\
Zanzibar ：－ \\
United States \\
Railfay Plant and Rollino Stock（other than Government Stores）： \\
United Kingdom－ \\
Straits Settlements \\
Belgium
\end{tabular}} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
－ \\
\hline\(\cdots\) \\
\(\cdots\)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\cdots 2,055\) \\
\(\cdots\) \\
\(\cdots\) \\
\(\cdots\) \\
\hline 4,312
\end{tabular} \& 二 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
4 \\
226 \\
60 \\
9,337 \\
72 \\
61
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \& － \& 2，518，038 \& － \& 21，416 \\
\hline \& \(\cdots\) \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,237,584 \\
452 \\
4,941 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \& \& \\
\hline \& － \& 1，242，977 \& \& \\
\hline \& － \& 11，341，297 \& － \& 327，360 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
IV．Chemicals，Dregs，Medionnes and Narcotics， and Dyeing and Tanning Materials： Chemioals： \\
United Kingdom \\
Gibraltar \\
Aden \\
Ceylon \\
China，Hong Kong \\
Straits settlements \\
Cape Colony \\
Mauritius \\
Natal \\
Australin \\
Anstria \\
Belgium \\
France \\
Germany \\
Greece \\
Holland \\
Italy \\
Turkey in Europe \\
Arabia－ \\
Japan－ \\
Java \\
Maldive Islands \\
Mekran and Sonnniani－ \\
lersia \\
Siam \\
Turkey in Asia \\
Abyssinia \\
Erypt \\
Mozambique \\
Zanzibar \\
United sitates \\
West Iudies
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& －
－
二
二
二
－ \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
138,572 \\
4 \\
1,061 \\
2,768 \\
78,410 \\
16,855 \\
383 \\
37,892 \\
1 \\
720 \\
\\
\\
8,583 \\
\\
3 \\
\\
\hline
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \& － \& 357，152 \& － \& 366，081 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Droes，Mediciner，and Narcotice： \\
Cinchona Bark： \\
United Kingdom－．Lbs． \\
Ceylon－－．＂
\end{tabular} \& \(\ldots\) \& \(\cdots\) \& \(1,644,267\)
21,280 \& 45,421
799 \\
\hline ＂ \& \(\cdots\) \& ．．． \& 1，665，647 \& 46，220 \\
\hline Quining ： \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 26,857 \\
\& \cdots \\
\& \cdots \\
\& \hline 1,413 \\
\& 536 \\
\& \\
\& \ldots \\
\& \ldots
\end{aligned}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
6 \\
20 \\
\\
228 \\
21
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
10 \\
34 \\
\\
462 \\
45
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline \& 28，996 \& 34，378 \& 275 \& 551 \\
\hline Opium ： \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\quad 211 \\
\ldots \\
\ldots
\end{gathered}
\] \& \(\begin{array}{lr} \\ \ldots \& 412 \\ \ldots \& \\ \& \end{array}\) \& 80

136 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
6,068 \\
10,436
\end{gathered}
$$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Inports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quntity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94 distinguishing Countries-continued.


## No. 12-continued.

Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No, 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94,
distinguishing Countries-continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.}} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Imports.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Exports.} \\
\hline \& \& Quantity. \& Value. \& Quantity. \& Value. \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
VI. Raw Materials akd Umbanufaoturbd Articless: \\
Coas (including coke and patent fuel) : \\
United Kingdom - - Tons \\
Aden - - - \\
Ceylon - - - " \\
Straits Settlements \\
Cape Colony \\
Mauritius \\
Natal - \\
Australia - - - -
Germany \\
Arabia - \\
Japan - - - \(-\quad "\) \\
\(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Siam } \\ \text { Eqypt } \& - \& - \\ - \& \quad \& \end{array}\) \\
Réunion - - - - - "
Zanzibar \\
South America \\
United States \\
Other Countries
\end{tabular}}} \&  \&  \& \(\begin{array}{r}7 \\ 5,720 \\ 28,145 \\ 14,792 \\ \hline 8,638 \\ \\ \\ \hline 2\end{array}\) \& 11
5,720
26,284
15,366
3,246

5
100
4
5 <br>
\hline \& \& 555,280 \& 972,588 \& 52,326 \& 50,761 <br>

\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Colr :}} \& $\begin{array}{lr}\cdots & 2 \\ & 195 \\ & 68 \\ \ldots & \\ \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ \cdots & \\ & \\ \end{array}$ \&  \& $\begin{array}{r}16,313 \\ 81 \\ 127 \\ \\ 5,130 \\ 724 \\ 145 \\ 10 \\ 714 \\ 108 \\ 742 \\ 372 \\ 2,884 \\ 605 \\ 6 \\ 83 \\ \hline 1,761\end{array}$ \& | 18,030 |
| ---: |
| 49 |
| 103 |
| 3,580 |
| 509 |
| 101 |
| 6 |
| 500 |
| 87 |
| 508 |
| 192 |
| 1,540 |
| 185 |
| 3 |
| 47 |
| 1,539 | <br>

\hline \& \& 272 \& 186 \& 29,805 \& 21,979 <br>
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \&  \&  \& 523,982
9,132
8,466
3,814
268
1,302
616,182
825,506
472,432
$1,023,232$
3,500
670,423
171,724
87,945
7,875
2,149
147
368,351
4 \& $1,810,751$
25,035
9,419
8,358
336
3,604
$1,739,928$
$2,276,331$
$1,347,184$
$2,869,390$
12,610
$1,818,613$
498,335
267,441
24,075
897
294
$1,093,886$
4 <br>
\hline \& \& 94,492 \& 223,639 \& 4,794,152 \& 13,310,769 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

No. 12-contimued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal articles in 1893-94,
distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal articles in 1893-94,
distinguishing Countries-continued.


R 3

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.

| Rticles and COdntries. |  | Lmports |  | Exports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Quantity. | Value. | Quantity | Value. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | " | 10,092 | 6,479 | 10,245,176 | 7,508,840 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

No. 12-continued.
Quañtity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1803-94, distinguishing Countries.-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94,
distinguishing Countries-continued.


## No. 12-continued.

Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94,
distinguishing Countries--continued.


## No. 12-continued.

Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Artioles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{articles and COUNTRIES.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Imports.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Exports.} <br>
\hline \& Quantity. \& Value. \& Quantity \& Value. <br>
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{} <br>
\hline \& - \& 132,990 \& - \& 4,054 <br>
\hline Henp, Manufactureg or (excluding cordage): \& $$

$$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
9,870 \\
\ldots \quad 1 \\
\quad 732
\end{array}
$$ \& 120

480
2,380 \& 8

26
79 <br>
\hline \& 260,655 \& 10,603 \& 2,980 \& 113 <br>

\hline  \& | $\cdots$ |
| :--- |
|  |
|  |
|  |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| $\cdots$ |
| - | \&  \& 二

$=$
$=$
$=$
$=$
$=$
$=$
$=$
$=$
$=$
$=$
$=$
$=$
$=$

$=-$ \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
598,432 \\
1,086 \\
1,396 \\
14,336 \\
143,320 \\
410,057 \\
141,160 \\
13,449 \\
22,735 \\
633,596 \\
12,496 \\
1,488 \\
5,6847 \\
31,827 \\
925 \\
36,332 \\
1,597 \\
8,228 \\
22,658 \\
11,264 \\
8
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline \& - \& 70,714 \& - \& 3,441,958 <br>

\hline | Sils: |
| :--- |
| Piede Goods: |
| United Kingdom - - Yds |
| Gibraltar |
| Malta |
| Aden - |
| Ceylon |
| Cbiua, Hong Kong - - ", | \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4,658,934 \\
\ldots \\
1,921 \\
21,254 \\
5,363,119
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
587,590 \\
\cdots \\
13 \\
111 \\
2,538 \\
565,940
\end{array}
$$
\] \& $1,531,240$

97,448
54,802
32,067
126,227

14,628 \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
133,812 \\
6,522 \\
4,349 \\
2,615 \\
12,997 \\
1,135
\end{array}
$$ <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1803-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


S 3

No．12－continued．
Quantity and Value of Inports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893－94， distinguishing Countries－continued．

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Imports．} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Exporrs．} \\
\hline \& Quantity \& Value． \& Quantity． \& Value． \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{5}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Shawls： \\
Other Woollen Manufautores－Lbs． \\
Total Woojlen Manopacturies
\end{tabular}} \& 15，054，352 \& 1，422，971 \& 596，696 \& 57，495 \\
\hline \& \(\begin{array}{rlr}505,327 \\ \cdots \& \\ \cdots 75 \\ \cdots \& \\ \& 926 \\ \cdots \& \\ \cdots \& \\ 124,455 \\ 2,412 \\ \& 502 \\ 115,662 \\ 1,980 \\ 4\end{array}\) \&  \& 379
366
45
31
378
84
18

101 \& | 5,485 |
| ---: |
| 105 |
| 40 |
| 17 |
| 458 |
| 28 |
| 17 |
|  |
|  |
| 68 |
|  |
|  |
| 240 |
| 1,750 |
| 19 | <br>

\hline \& 752，184 \& 227，179 \& 41，904 \& 33，048 <br>
\hline \& 1，777，072 \& 241，892 \& 1，121，080 \& 128，174 <br>
\hline \& － \& 1，892，042 \& － \& 218，712 <br>

\hline | Apparel（including baberdashery，millinery， \＆e．，but excluding hosiery）： |
| :--- |
| United Kingdom |
| Gibraltar－ |
| Malta |
| Aden |
| Ceylon |
| Cbina，Hong Kong |
| Straits Settlements |
| Cape Colony－ |
| Mauritius |
| Natal |
| Canada－ |
| Australin |
| Austria－ |
| Belgium |
| France |
| Germany | \& 二

二
二
二
二
二
$\cdots$
$\cdots$
二
$=$
$=$ \&  \& 二
二
二
二
二
二
二
二
二 \& 105,144
2,764
1,472
11,546
10,258
5,138
29,179
4,737
11,458
9,414
105
4,423
7876
$-\quad 353$
1,660 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{limports.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Exports.} \\
\hline \& Quantity \& Value. \& Quantity. \& Value. \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
VII. Articles Manupactured and partiy Manufactured-cont. \\
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, but excluding hosiery)-cont. \\
Greece \\
Holland \\
Italy \\
Ruasia \\
Turkey in Europe - \\
Arabia \\
China, Treaty Ports \\
Cochin China \\
Japan \\
Java \\
Maldive Islands \\
Mekran and Sonmiani \\
Persia \\
Saigon \\
Siam \\
Sumatra \\
Turkey in Asia \\
Abyssinia - \\
Fgypt \\
Madagascar \\
Mozambique \\
Réunion \\
Zadzibar \\
South America \\
United States - \\
West Indies \\
Other Countries
\end{tabular}} \& ... \&  \& \(=\)
-
\(=\)
\(=\)
\(=\)
\(=\)
\(=\)
\(=\)
\(=\)
\(=\)
\(=\)
\(=\)
\(=\)
\(=\)
\(=\) \& 40
444
500
4,868
498
86
310
5,621
56
186
6,905
220
486
259
8,801
774
2,988
50
7,926
105
16,049
1,793
1,910
650
776 \\
\hline \& - \& 1,578,050 \& \& 256,860 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Arms, Ammonimon, \&cc. (excluding military accoutrements): \\
United Kingdom \\
Gibraltar \\
Aden \\
Ceylon \\
China, Hong Kong \\
Straits Settlements \\
Cape Colony \\
Natal \\
Australia \\
Austria \\
Belgium \\
France \\
Germany \\
Italy \\
Sweden \\
Arabia \\
Jspan \\
Java \\
Mekran and Sonmiani \\
Persia \\
Philippine Islands \\
Russia in Asia \\
Siam \\
Turkey in Asia \\
Egypt \\
Madagascar \\
Zanzibar \\
United States
\end{tabular} \&  \&  \& 二 \& 18,818
16
809
256
204
8

469
196
104
70
25
44
137
8

45
455
2 <br>
\hline \& - \& 265,713 \& - \& 15,468 <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{array}{r}
18,415 \\
12 \\
0 \\
\\
6 \\
35 \\
1 \\
130 \\
2
\end{array}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
237,460 \\
438 \\
1 \\
239 \\
437 \\
90 \\
895 \\
48 \\
\ldots \\
\ldots
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 931

0
130
197
16
2,605
27
24
1 \& 15,567
5
1,059
2,255
351
13,737
3,5
243 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.

| ARTICLES and COUNTRIES. | Inports. |  | Exports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantitg. | Value. | Quantity. | Value. |
| Vif. Articles Manifactured and partiy <br> Mandfactinen-cont. <br> . Boons and Printed Matter (including maps and charts)-cont. |  | $\begin{array}{r} 300 \\ 1,516 \\ 612 \\ 670 \\ 612 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 204 \\ 218 \\ 100 \\ 182 \\ 82 \\ 55 \end{array}$ $\qquad$ <br> 277 33 53 ${ }^{7,674}$ ** 14 - 2,421 |  | 368 476 5 85 1,012 7 6 6 |
|  | 19,351 | 248,635 | 4,963 | 45,513 |
| Cabinet Wahk and Furniture: <br> United Kingdom <br> Gibraltar <br> Malta <br> Aden <br> Ceylon <br> China, Hong Kong <br> Straits Settlements <br> Cape Colony <br> Mauritius <br> Natal <br> Canada <br> Australia <br> Austrim <br> 1selgium <br> France <br> Germany <br> Italy <br> Turkey in Europo - <br> Arabia <br> China, Treaty Ports <br> Japan <br> Java <br> Maldive Islands <br> Mekran and Sonmani <br> Persia <br> Siam <br> Turkey in Asia <br> Abyssinin - <br> Eqypt <br> Mozambigue <br> Zanzihar <br> United States <br> Other Countrics | $\cdots$ - $\cdots$ $\cdots$ $\cdots$ | 57,732 <br>  <br> 83 <br>  <br>  <br>  | $\square$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ $=$ | 25,371 2,962 1,578 1,540 1,960 334 1,106 392 1,215 943 20 230 1,073 108 764 146 90 |
|  | - | 111,990 | - | 56,604 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \quad 20 \\ & \cdots \\ & \hline 8,773 \\ & \ldots \\ & \ldots 1 \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad 119 \\ & \cdots \\ & \hline 8,281 \\ & \ldots \\ & \cdots 9 \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \\ & \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 139,070 \\ 578 \\ 213 \\ 16 \\ 376 \\ 232 \\ 171 \\ 484 \end{array}$ | 133,136 498 235 35 299 476 154 557 |

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{ARTICLES ARD COUNTRIES.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Imports.} \& \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Exporis.} \\
\hline \& Quantity \& Value. \& Quantity. \& Value. \\
\hline \multicolumn{5}{|l|}{} \\
\hline " \& 9,119 \& 8,663 \& 297,398 \& 218,932 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  \& \begin{tabular}{rrr} 
\\
\(\ldots\) \& 40 \\
\(\cdots, 319\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 2,245
188
10,730
87

29
660
1,608
7,444
2,800
202
1,896
$\mathbf{5 2 5}$ \& 187
100
8,166
50

50
817
70
3,514
1,950
249
212
360 <br>
\hline \& 240,715 \& 167,358 \& 27,854 \& 15,675 <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \&  \&  \& 221,426
65
105
6
4,193
2
88
226
7,288
781
1 \& $2,604,477$
420
1,076
64
46,678
26
1,159
8,164
106,108
12,808
4
584
10 <br>
\hline \& 1,931 \& 52,987 \& 266,484 \& 8,234,001 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Ivory: |
| :--- |
| United Kingdom |
| China, Hong Kong |
| Straits Settlements |
| Austria - |
| France |
| Germany |
| Japan |
| Zanzibar |} \& 二 \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
18,180 \\
249 \\
2 \\
820 \\
2,018 \\
4,857 \\
47 \\
107
\end{array}
$$
\] \& - \& 42 <br>

\hline \& - \& 25,275 \& - \& 68 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

- 84200. 

No. 12-continued.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-continued.


[^6]No. 12-concluded.
Quantity and Value of Imports and Exports of Principal Articles in 1893-94, distinguishing Countries-concluded.


No. 13.
Quantrty and Value of Imports of Government Stores into Britise India.


No. 13-continued.
quantity and Value of Imports of Government Stores into Britise India-continued.


No．13－continued．
Quantity and Value of Imports of Governament Stores into British India－continued．

| ARTICLES． | 1889－90． |  | 1890－91． |  | 1891－82． |  | 1892－93． |  | 1893－94． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Guantity． | Value． | Quantity． | Value． | Quautity． | Value． | duantity． | Value． | Quantity． | Value． |
| Liquors： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ale，Beer，and Porter： | Gals． |  | Gals． |  | Gals． |  | Gals． |  | Gals． |  |
| United Kingdom－ Otner Conntries－ | 364,899 0 | ${ }_{\text {22，599 }}^{0}$ | $\begin{gathered} 236,700 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | 14,608 0 | 98，800 1 | ${ }_{0}^{7,250}$ | ${ }^{0} 16$ | ${ }^{0} 4$ | ${ }^{0} 24$ | ${ }^{0} 3$ |
|  | 364，899 | 22，599 | 236，700 | 14，608 | 98，801 | 7，250 | 16 | 4 | 24 | 3 |
| Spirits： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom－ Other Countries－ | 622 1,861 | 580 233 | 17 57 | 6 7 | 188 | $0^{67}$ | 0 | 0 0 | 259 0 | 126 |
|  | 2，483 | 813 | 74 | 13 | 188 | 67 | － | － | 259 | 126 |
| Wines and Li－ quears： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom－ | 961＊ | 565 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Liquors－ | 368，343＊ | 23，977 | 236，774 | 14，621 | 98，989 | 7，317 | 16 | 4 | 283 | 129 |
| Machinery and Mill－ WORE： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom－ Other Courtries－ | － | 56,043 0 | $\overline{0}$ | 96,620 0 | $\stackrel{\text {－}}{0}$ | 68,361 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 118,732 0 | 二 | 88,648 342 |
|  | － | 56，043 | － | 96，620 | － | 68，361 | － | 118，732 | － | 88，990 |
| Metals： | Cwt． |  | Cwt． |  | Cwt． |  | Cwt． |  | Cwt． |  |
| United Kingdom－ Other Countries－ | $\begin{array}{r} 246,644^{*} \\ 33 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 277，639 83 | $377,566 *$ 33 | 378,312 7 | 421,761 <br> 27 | 378,171 300 | 545，183 | 433,849 1 | 505，616 | $\begin{array}{r}449,077 \\ \hline 57\end{array}$ |
|  | 246，677 | 277，722 | 377，599 | 378，319 | 421，788 | 378，471 | 545，184 | 433，850 | 505，616 | 449，134 |
| Paper and Pastr－ boand： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom－ Other Countries | $\bigcirc$ | 34,481 0 | $\cdots$ | 55,056 0 | 二 | 43,808 6 | － | 45,801 0 | 二 | 37,168 0 |
|  | 0 | 34，481 | 0 | 55，056 | － | 43，814 | － | 45，801 | － | 37，168 |
| Printing and Eitho－ graphing Mate－ RIALS： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| United Kingdom－ <br> Other Countries | $\overline{0}$ | ${ }_{\text {5，51］}}^{0}$ | $\bigcirc$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,564 \\ 63 \end{array}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 3,035 0 | 0 | 6,012 0 | 0 | 10,365 0 |
|  | － | 5，511 | － | 4，627 | － | 3，035 | － | 0，012 | － | 10，365 |

No. 13-concluded.
Quantity and Value of Imports of Government Stores into Britise India-concluded.


No. 14.
Quantity and Valdee of Exports of Government Stores (distinguishing Indian and Foreiga Produce and Manufacture*) from Britisi India.


No. 15.
Imports of Treasure from different Countries.


No. 15-concluded.
Imports of Treasure from different Countries-concluded.

|  | 1889-80. | 1890-91. | 1891-92. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 114,029 0 164,532 $1,351,562$ 56,764 0 420 0 749,800 | 1,988 157,218 0 35,457 $3,030,820$ $1,321,953$ 0 48,489 1,301 $1,604,370$ | 2,646 262,150 0 84,673 $2,689,712$ 51,906 100 36,698 0 $1,104,889$ | 0 70,704 0 193,383 $1,124,544$ 19,918 0 87,300 0 687,975 | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 302,564 \\ 15,000 \\ 271,570 \\ 958,226 \\ 187,264 \\ 0 \\ 340,213 \\ 0 \\ 819,381 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | 2,437,107 | 6,261,546 | 4,292,774. | 2,183,173 | 2,894,318 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,809,392 | 4,317,994 | 2,721,492 | 1,649,412 | 1,757,831 |
| Grami Total | 17,459,501 | 21,934,486 | 14,722,662 | 17,009,810 | 18,461,256 |

No. 16.
Exports of Treaslre to different Countries. .


No. 16-concluded.
Expurts of Treasure to different Countrifs-concluded.

|  | 1889-90. | 1890-91. | 1891-82. | 1892-93. | 1893-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL GOLD AND SILVER: United Kingdom $\quad-\quad-\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Privale } \\ \text { Governnent }\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 464,352 | 499,62 | 475,446 |  | 674,111 |
| rand Toyal - |  | 2,123,178 | 8,286,686 | 6,958,924 | 4,100,192 |

No. 17.
Gross Amount of Customs Duty collected on Articles of Merchandise.


No. 18.
VIII. of 1894.

An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

Substitation of new Schedules for Schedules 1I, to V. of Aet VIII. of 1894.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894; it is hereby enacted as follows:-

For Schedules II. to V., both inclusive, appended to the said Act, the Schedules appended to this Act shall be substituted.

## SCHEDULE II.-(IMPORT TARIFF.)

7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry
8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, triggerguards, hanmers, pietons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and air gun or riffe) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges, for each
10. Muchines for capping cartridges, for encb

Exception I.-Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or LOth head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the lst or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm, are free.
Execption 1I.-The following are also free, namely :-
(a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, or police uniform ;
(b) a sworl, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, or a cornmissioned officer of a volunteer corps, or certified hy the Commandant of the corps to which such officer belonge, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be inported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;
(c) swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;
(d) sworls forming part of the equipment of Native commissioned - officers of Her Majesty's Army;
(e) swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;
( $f$ ) arms, ammunition, and military stores inported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service;
(g) Morris tullurand patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British aud Native regiments or voluntere corps, for the instruction of their men.
Prociso 1.-No duty in excess of 10 per cent. ad valorem shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitied to possess the same.
Proriso 2.-When any articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10 , are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully putitled as aforesaid in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs-Collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent. ad. valorem; and if such Collector is satisfich as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

Tariff valuation.
11. Gunpowder, common, per lb.

Rs. A.

12. All other sorts of arms, ammunition, nud military stores $\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad-\quad$ - ad valo-- $\quad-\quad$

## SCHEDULE III.-(IMPORT TARIFF.)

## Liquors, Opfom, Salt, and Salted Fish.



## SCHEDULE IV.-(IMPORT TARIFF.)

General Duties,







| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tarif Valuation. | Daty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 31 | Other articles, Unmanufacturdd and Manufactured | Lb. <br> $\prime \prime$ <br> $\prime$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} \text { Rs. } & \mathrm{A} . \\ 0 & 6 \\ 0 & 7 \\ 1 & 7 \\ \text { Ad } & \text { valorem. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Five } \\ \text { per cent. } \\ " \\ " \\ " \end{gathered}$ |
| 32 | Canks and Rattans, Articles made of Cane or Ratian, and Basket WorkCaues, Malacca Rattans <br> All other sorts | Dozen. Cwt. - | $\begin{array}{cc} 5 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 \\ \text { Ad valorem. } \end{array}$ | " |
| 33 | Carrlages and Carts, including bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, Bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof. | - | " | " |
| 34 | Cases (empty) for spectacles, opera-glasses, jewellery, and other articles, | - | . " | " |
| 35 | Celluloid, Articles made of, not otherwise described | - | " | " |
| 36 | Cbalk, common <br> French, knife, and plate powder, Bath bricks, emery powder, and whiting. | - | " | " |
| 37 | Chinese and Japanese Ware, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china and porcelain (for which see No. 47). | - | " | " |
| 38 | Clocks, Watches, and other timekeepers, and parts thereof - | - | " | " |
| 39 | Coal, Coke, and Patent Fore - - | - | - | Free. |
| 40 | Coir, and Articles made of Colr, except Cables and Ropr (for which see No. 42)- <br> Yarn of all kinds <br> All other sorts | Cwt. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 9 & 0 \\ \text { Ad valorem. } \end{array}\right.$ | Five per cent. |
| 41 | Coral, real - - - - . | - | " | " |
| 42 | Cordage, Rope, and Twine made of any vegetable fibreCoir, cables, tarred - <br> " rope <br> Cordage, hemp, European <br> Twine, sail," Europeat Manila <br> All other sorts of cordage, rope, and twine - | Cwt. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 17 & 0 \\ 10 & 0 \\ 25 & 0 \\ 28 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 \\ \text { Ad valorem. } \end{array}\right.$ |  |
| 43 | Cork, and Articles made of Cork- <br> Bottle corks <br> Vial corks <br> All other sorts | Gross. <br> $\ddot{ }$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 \\ \text { Ad valorem. } \end{array}\right.$ | " |
| 44 | Cotton, and Articles made of Cottonraw <br> twist and yarn- <br> Medio, No. 40 <br> " ${ }^{\#} \quad 60$. <br> And so on, one anna and a half being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 60. <br> Mule and water, No. 15 and lower numbers Above No. 15 to No. 24 - <br> And so on, one anna being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 80. | Lb. |  | Free. <br> Five per cent. $\qquad$ |



| No | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff <br> Valuation. | Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Other articles, Unmandfactured and Manufacturbd -continued. |  | Rs. A. |  |
| 69 | Gums, Gom-Resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resinCopal | Cwt. | 70 0 | Five per cent. |
|  | Cutch and gambier <br> Gamboge | Lb. | $\begin{array}{rr}20 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 15 & \end{array}$ | " |
|  | Gum Ammoniac - | Cwt. | $\begin{array}{ll}15 & 0 \\ 18 & 0\end{array}$ | " |
|  | " Arabic - - ${ }^{\text {Bdellium (common gum) - . - - }}$ | " | $\begin{array}{rr}18 & 0 \\ 8 & 0\end{array}$ |  |
|  | ", Bdellium ( ${ }_{\text {Bjamin }}^{\text {(common gum) - . . . . }}$ | " | 80 40 | " |
|  | "\# Bysabol (coarse myrrh) - . - | " | 160 |  |
|  | " Olibanum or frankincense - - - | " | 110 |  |
|  | " Persian (false) - . | " | 110 |  |
|  | ", Kino - | " | 10 |  |
|  | Myrrh - - - - - - | " | 330 | " |
|  | Rosin - - - - - ${ }^{-}$ | " | ${ }_{6}^{6} 0$ | " |
|  | All other sorts of gume, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gam-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha. | " | Ad valorem. | " |
| 60 | Harr of all kinds, and articles made of hair | - | " | " |
| 61 | Hrmp, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom (except cordage, rope, and twine, for which see No. 42). | - | " | " |
| 62 | Hides and Skins (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free) - |  |  |  |
|  | Hides, border - - - - | Each. |  | " |
|  | " buffalo |  | $\begin{array}{ll}70 \\ 60 & 0\end{array}$ | " |
|  | Skins, including parchment and vellum, goldbeaters' skins, and all other descriptions. | - | Ad valorem. | " |
| 63 | Horn <br> " articles made of, not otherwise described | - | Ad valorem. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Free. } \\ \text { Five } \\ \text { per cent. } \end{gathered}$ |
| 64 | Instroments, Apparatos, and Appliances, and parts thereof- |  |  |  |
|  | Computing, dental, distilling, diving, drawing, educational, electric, electric lighting, galvanic, measuring, musical, optical, philosophical, phonographic, photographic (including materials for photography), scientific, surgical, surveying, telegraphic, telephonic, typewriters, and all other sorts, except telegraphic instruments and apparatus when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, which are free. | - | " | " |
| 65 | IVORy AND Ivory-ware- <br> Unmanufactured- <br> Elephants' grinders | Cwt. |  |  |
|  | Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20 lbs . in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lbs . and over. | Cwt. | 8000 | ", |
|  | Elepbants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lbs and not exceeding 20 liss. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lbs . | " | 6800 | " |
|  | Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lbs . (other than hollows, centres, and points). | " | 5250 | " |
|  | Sea-cow or moye teeth, esch not less than 4 lbs . - - | " | 2000 | " |
|  | Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs. | " | 1850 | " |
|  | Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs . All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured | " | $135 \quad 0$ Ad valorem. | " |
| 66 | Jet, Articies yady of |  |  |  |
| 67 | Jewellery and Jewels, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver- |  |  |  |
|  | Silverware, plain, other tha European embossed or chased, other than European All other sor:s, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free. | Tola. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 \\ \text { Ad valorem. } \end{array}\right.$ | " |



- 84800. 

Y

| No. | Names of Articles. | Per | Tariff Valuation. | Duty. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Other articles, Unmanufactured and Manufactured -continued. |  | Rs. A. |  |
| 85 |  <br> Tar, American and European <br> " coal - <br> " mineral | Cwt. $-\quad$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{cc} 6 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \\ \text { Ad valorem. } \end{array}\right.$ | Five per cent. " |
| 86 | Plants and Bulas, living, aud dried for herbaria | - | - | Free. |
| 87 | Plaster of Paris, and articles made of plaster of Paris, not otherwise described. | - | Ad valorem. | Five per cent. |
| 88 | Plumbago, and articles made of plumbago - | - | " | " |
| 89 | Preciods Stonrs and Prarls, unset | - | - | Free. |
| 90 | Pulp of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials | - | - | " |
| 91 | Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presseś, type, ink, hrass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, but not including paper. | - | - | " |
| 92 | Ragis - - - - - | - | - | " |
| 93 | Rallway Material for permauent way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, slcepers, bearing and fish plates, fish bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weighbridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also cranes and water cranes and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, when imported by or under the orders of a railway compnny: <br> Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the "Gazette of India," specifically include therein. | - | - | " |
| 94 | Seeds- |  |  |  |
|  | Castor - - - - - | Cwt. | 50 | Five per cent. |
|  | Cummin <br> black | " | 24 <br> 24 | per cent. |
|  | Linseed <br> black | " | $\begin{array}{rr}24 & 0 \\ 7 & 8\end{array}$ | " |
|  | Methi - - - . - | " | 48 | " |
|  | Mustard, rape, or sarson - - - | " | 60 | " |
|  | Poppy - - - - | " | 88 | " |
|  | Quince, bihidana - - - - | " | 600 | " |
|  | ${ }_{\text {Sozira }}^{\text {Til or jinjili - - - - . }}$ | " | 240 | " |
|  | Til or jinjili All other sorts -- - - - - - | $\because$ | Ad valorem. | " |
| 95 | Stells and Cowries- |  |  |  |
|  | Chanks-large shells, for cameos - | Hundred. |  |  |
|  | " white, live dead - - - | " | 80 | " |
|  | Cowras - " $\stackrel{\text { dead - }}{ }$ | " | $\begin{array}{cc}4 & 0 \\ 0 & 10\end{array}$ | " |
|  | Cowries, bazar, common - | CWt. | 010 38 | " |
|  | " Maldive - - - |  | 80 | " |
|  | " sankhla - - - | " | 70 | " |
|  | Molher-of-pearl, superior quality - | " | 40 | " |
|  | Mother-of-pearl, nacre <br> Nakhla - | " | 450 | " |
|  | Tortoise-shell | Lb. | $\begin{array}{ll}60 \\ 10 & 0\end{array}$ | " |
|  | All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described. | " | Ad valorem. |  |
| 96 | Ships and other Vbisels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamerr, steam-launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections. | . - | - | Free. |



SCHEDULE V.-(EXPORT TARIFF.)
F.)

No. 19.
Distaibtioif of Prifate Import Trade among the Principal Ports.


No. 20.
Distribution of Private Export Trade among the Principal Ports.


## No. 21.

Vessels Entered and Cleared, distinguishing Steamers and Sailing Vessels, and Steamer which proceeded vî́ Suez Canal.

|  | 1889-90. |  | 1890-91 |  | 1891-92. |  | 1892-93. |  | 1893-94. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonmage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonmage. | No. | Tonnate. |
| Stram: <br> Vià Suez Canal " other Routes | ENTERED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 677 | 1,331,765 | 752 | 1,487,111 | 1,043 | 2,019,483 | 782 | 1,637,806 | 712 | 1,575,836 |
|  | 995 | 1,321,288 | 1,295 | 1,540,302 | 1,209 | 1,459,506 | 1,155 | 1,954,174 | 1,859 | 1,505,766 |
| Sapling - | 1,672 | 2,653,055 | 2,047 | 3,027,413 | 2,252 | 3,478,989 | 1,937 | 2,991,980 | 1,971 | 3,081,602 |
|  | 3,610 | 1,005,126 | 3,443 | 885,428 | 3,494 | 829,386 | 3,447 | 910,216 | 3,059 | 716,309 |
| Total | 5,282 | 3,658,181 | 5,490 | 3,862,841 | 5,686 | 4,308,375 | 5,384 | 3,902,196 | 5,080 | 3,797,911 |
| Steam: <br> Vià Suez Canal " other Routes | CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 931 753 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,723,597 \\ 955,043 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 965 \\ 1,058 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 1,821,405 \\ & 1,161,577 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,268 \\ 977 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 2,412,341 \\ & 1,074,911 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 929 \\ & 988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,887,457 \\ & 1,047,862 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 928 \\ 1,038 \end{array}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 1,987,474 \\ 1,083,890 \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | 1,684 | 2,678,640 | 2,023 | 2,982,982 | 2,245 | 3,487,252 | 1,917 | 2,985,319 | 1,956 | 3,071,364 |
| Sailing | 3,707 | 978,765 | 3,510 | 839,131 | 3,227 | 795,024 | 3,422 | 854,776 | 3,009 | 796,611 |
|  | 5,391 | 3,657,405 | 5,533 | 3,822,113 | 5,472 | 4,282,276 | 5,339 | 3,790,095 | 4,965 | 3,867,975 |

No. 22.
Vessels Entered and Cleared, distinguishing Steamers and Sailing Vessels with Cargoes and in Ballast.


No. 23.
Vessels Entered and Cleared, distinguishing Countries.

|  | 1889-90. |  | 1880-91. |  | 1891-92. |  | 1892-93. |  | 1893-94. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tonnage. | No. | tonnage. | No. | tonnage. | No. | Tonnlar. | No. | Tonnage. |
| UNITED KINGDOM | ENTERED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 698 | 1,941,475 | 730 | 1,433,654 | 716 | 1,450,896 | 662 | 1,403,168 | 599 | 1,338,015 |
| BRITISH POSSES.SIONS: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 8,254 | 2 | 2,684 | 0 | 0 |
| Aden - | 115 | 173,482 | 106 | 161,872 | 112 | 179,150 | 96 | 161,807 | 89 | 158,009 |
| Ceylon - . | 2,995 | 433,404 | 2,681 | 537,722 | 2,452 | 460,681 | 2,496 | 483,280 | 2,423 | 518,833 |
| Cbina, Hong Kong | 87 | 147,448 | 101 | 162,579 | 93 | 153,377 | 86 | 142,866 | 72 | 114,905 |
| Straits Settlements | 375 | 437,331 | 380 | 480,268 | 368 | 480,732 | 289 | 377,852 | 287 | 387,698 |
| Cape Colony - | 59 | 78,383 | 43 | 55,264 | 58 | 78,498 | 65 | 90,094 | 34 | 45,892 |
| Manritius - | 82 | 119,534 | 90 | 130,182 | 92 | 106,321 | 91 | 107,115 | 71 | 95,837 |
| Natal - | 48 | 50,148 | 41 | 39,883 | 42 | 43,148 | 44 | 42,854 | 42 | 51,283 |
| Demerara - - | 2 | 3,058 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,425 | 1 | 1,613 | 1 | 1,667 |
| Australia - | 69 | 104,330 | 20 | 37,061 | 30 | 49,311 | 38 | 59,993 | 21 | 87,807 |
| Other Countries - | 1 | 1,620 | 2 | 3,267 | 2 | 2,393 | 6 | 7,990 | 1 | 1,620 |
|  | 3,234 | 1,548,784 | 3,464 | 1,608,098 | 3,255 | 1,563,290 | 3,214 | 1,478,148 | 3,041 | 1,408,051 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 25 | 53,391 | 22 | 49,161 | 25 | 52,105 | 26 |  | 29 |  |
| Belgium - - | 12 | 23,429 | 13 | 23,508 | 11 | 19,752 | 9 | 15,842 | 7 | 12,274 |
| France - | 2 | 2,166 | 1 | 851 | 29 | 57,751 | 5 | 9,253 | 8 | 5,338 |
| Germany - | 25 | 37,434 | 54 | 88,870 | 87 | 142,277 | 65 | 114,627 | 79 | 143,898 |
| Greece - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Holland - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,640 | 0 | 0 |
| Itnly - - | 18 | 49,407 | 19 | 47,141 | 59 | 113,681 | 19 | 46,686 | 18 | 42,166 |
| Portugal - - | 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1,355 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain - - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4,895 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arabia - - | 300 | 76,265 | 275 | 71,771 | 310 | 76,651 | 280 | 87,082 | 265 | 81,883 |
| China, Treaty Ports | 17 | 34,394 | 22 | 43,182 | 20 | 38,990 | 35 | 65,667 | 29 | 56,778 |
| Jupan : - | 8 | 11,885 | 12. | 18,296 | 3 | 4,834 | 4 | 8,180 | 18 | 41,954 |
| Java : - | 26 | 34,168 | 18 | 26,181 | 23 | 35,067 | 17 | 26,127 | 13 | 17,507 |
| Maldive Islands - | 24 | 2,982 | 14 | 1,751 | 22 | 2,815 | 21 | 3,039 | 15 | 1,506 |
| $\underset{\text { Mekran and Son- }}{\text { moiani }}\}$ | 216 | 10,690 | 227 | 10,683 | 245 | 11,579 | 235 | 11,162 | 212 | 11,053 |
| Persia - - | 133 | 61,294 | 326 | 61,909 | 112 | 59,617 | 129 | 63,496 | 133 | 67,968 |
| Russia in Asia | 26 | 45,172 | 30 | 49,329 | 51 | 79,947 | 48 | 82,349 | 44 | 86,788 |
| Siam - | 17 | 6,293 | 32 | 4,905 | 24 | 4,208 | 16 | 2,819 | 25 | 7,708 |
| Sumatra - | 8 | 6,760 | 11 | 15,683 | 7 | 9,043 | 6 | 6,506 | 2 | 4,850 |
| Turkey in Asia - | 269 | 57,728 | 194 | 48,192 | 282 | 65,168 | 284 | 64,042 | 230 | 74,412 |
| Egypt - | 6 | 8,993 | 10 | 18,553 | 182 | 298,794 | 45 | 82,971 | 18 | 81,070 |
| Mozambique | 25 | 12,991 | 10 | 3,256 | 18 | 3,454 | 17 | 6,681 | 22 | 5,197 |
| Réunion - | 21 | 14,022 | 22 | 17,078 | 22 | 14,477 | 27 | 14,237 | 18 | 8,174 |
| Zanzibar ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - | 40 | 23,455 | 47 | 29,860 | 48 | 24,376 | 64 | 39,635 | 48 | 30,600 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { America, South } \\ \text { and Central }}}{\text { Sond }}\}$ | 36 | 48,500 | 37 | 48,282 | 55 | 68,402 | 93 | 125,075 | 40 | 42,573 |
| United States - | 80 | 132,295 | 56 | 101,945 | 41 | 72,748 | 40 | 70,150 | 83 | 168,872 |
| West Indies | 1 | 1,147 | 1 | 2,852 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other ('ountries . | 15 | 13,126 | 43 | 48,850 | 35 | 32,210 | 22 | 17,917 | 44 | 47,892 |
|  | 1,350 | 767,922 | 1,296 | 821,089 | 1,715 | 1,294,189 | 1,508 | 1,020,886 | 1,390 | 1,051,845 |
| 'Soral | 5,282 | 3,658,181 | 5,490 | 3,862,841 | 5,686 | 4,308,375 | 5,384 | 3,902,196 | 5,030 | 3,797,911 |

## No. 23-concluded.

Vessels Entered and Cleared, distinguishing Countmies-conoluded.

|  |  | 9-90. |  | 0-91. | 189 | 1-92. |  | 2-83. |  | 3-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | -No. | Tonnage. |
| UNITED KINGDOM <br> BRITISH POSSES- | CLEARED. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 749 | 1,368,914 | 643 | 1,226,001 | 708 | 1,399,668 | 648 | 1,315,489 | 606 | 1,316,349 |
| SIONS: Malta | 15 | 22,253 | 39 | 60,284 | 27 | 41,758 | 4 | 5,985 | 4 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Aden - | 44 | 59,627 | 48 | 61,965 | 442,332 | 59,081 | 41 | 61,415 | 49 | $71,601$ |
| Ceylon - - | 2,546 | 854,474 | 2,731 | 400,589 |  | 338,006 | 2,581 | 363,543 | 2,457 | 394,344 |
| China, Hong Kong | 80 | 127,374 | 87 | 142,691 | 92 | 152,537 | 87 | 145,889 | 68 | 110,102 |
| Straits Settlements | 260 | 266,361 | 906 | 340,453 | 281 | 324,628 | 231 | 268,519 | 219 | 269,727 |
| Cape Colony - | 8 | 4,166 | 8 | 6,351 | 7 | 6,277 | 7 | 5,951 | 8 | 8,488 |
| Mauritius | 55 | 84,870 | 57 | 83,125 | 80 | 89,694 | 55 | 52,120 | 68 | 70,772 |
| Natal - | 19 | 10,756 | 10 | 6,121 | 21 | 14,910 | 17 | 10,865 | 16 | 10,623 |
| Demerara - - | 12 | 15,467 | 11 | 15,364 | 14 | 18,665 | 15 | 18,821 | 18 | 24,060 |
| West Indies | 9 | 9,343 | 10 | 11,381 |  | 18,226 | 12 | - 13,448 | 8 | 0,441 |
| Australia - - | . 23 | 39,071 | 21 | 38,351 | 19 | 40,709 | 24 | 40,692 | 20 | 36,175 |
| Other Countries - | 7 | 8,813 | 6 | 6,924 | 7 | 8,263 | 5 | 6,426 | 6 | 6,756 |
|  | 3,078 | 1,002,574 | 3,334 | 1,179,549 | 2,947 | 1,112,754 | 3,079 | 993,674 | 2,941 | 1,028,058 |
| FOREIGN COUN- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TRIES: <br> Austria | 26 | 56,975 | 26 | 54,945 | 23 | 50,264 | 29 | 58,298 | 32 | 68,712 |
| Belgium - | 70 | 140,439 | 56 | 114,998 | 96 | 186,418 | 47 | 95,900 | 73 | 154,511 |
| France | 118 | 206,321 | 116 | 202,768 | 208 | 370,180 | 121 | 238,667 | 161 | 321,014 |
| Germany - | 39 | 61,474 | 66 | 117,485 | 77 | 137,068 | 98 | 178,167 | 92 | 167,801 |
| Greece - | 1 | 1,619 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Holland .- | 11 | 18,054 | 10 | 17,139 |  | 42,765 | 14 | 25,672 | 24 | 52,826 |
| Italy - | 39 | 83,839 | 40 | 77,598 | 41 | 86,945 | 32 | 69,811 | 35 | 77,:52 |
| Portugal - | 1 | 984 | 1 | 1,691 | 1 | 474 | 1 | $8 \pm 2$ | 1 | 764 |
| Russia - | 4 | 6,365 | 1 | 1,239 | 4 | 5,819 | 5 | 6,955 | 4 | 7,956 |
| Spain - | 3 | 3,883 | 3 | 5,574 | 1 | 1,9015 | 6 | 9,016 | 3 | 5,721 |
| Arabia - | 246 | 72,343 | 249 | 70,755 | 234 | 71,538 | 248 | 83,031 | 197 | 81,202 |
| China, Treaty Ports | 29 | 60,488 | 28 | 57,452 | 84 | 69,700 | 48 | 96,082 | 44 | 89,178 |
| Japau - - - | 1 | 1,602 | 23 | 36,173 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 7,209 | 14 | 34,658 |
| Java - - | 1 | 1,932 | 5 | 9,027 | 4 | 5,257 | 7 | 12,180 | 8 | 13,205 |
| Maldive Islands - | 35 | 4,244 | 19 | 2,426 | 35 | 4,178 | '16 | 1,977 | 21 | 2,434 |
| Mekran and Son- $\}$ | 222 | 10,596 | 223 | 10,872 | 240 | 12,474 | 216 | 10,651 | 167 | 9,580 |
| ${ }_{\text {Persia }}^{\text {miadia- }}$ | 147 | 64,685 | 127 | 63,361 | 150 | 76,948 | 135 | 64,906 | 114 | 66,279 |
| Russia - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 . | 1 | 1,450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Siam - | 13 | 4,390 | 13 | 2,583 | 6 | 2,447 | 8 | 5,793 | 14 | 6,407 |
| Sumatra - | 3 | 971 | 4 | 1,629 | 2 | 506 | 4 | 1,085 | 0 | 0 . |
| Turkey in Asia | 96 | 28,526 | 72 | 26,133 | 106 | 42,378 | 121 | 37,469 | 75 | 23,510 |
| Egypt - | 173 | 241,916 | 185 | 288,050 | 265 | 404,584 | 157 | 254,511 | 106 | 183,390 |
| Mozambique | 42 | 14,456 | 49 | 14,134 | 49 | 10,578 | 58 | 14,878 | 38 | 5,513 |
| Réunion - | 19 | 9,730 | 27 | 17,273 | 17 | 9,383 | 24 | 12,182 | 11 | 6,786 |
| Zanzibar - - | 78 | 19,683 | 69 | 14,678 | 72 | 17,092 | 63 | 15,925 | 75 | 24,576 |
| America, South | 43 | 40,984 | 39 | 44,120 | 54 | 54,465 | 68 | 62,042 | 62 | 62,889 |
| United States ${ }^{\text {and }}$ - | 74 | 119,079 | 81 | 151,144 | 58 | 93,593 | 53 | 104,616 | 29 | 52,273 |
| West Indies | 3 | 1,584 | 3 | 2,931 | 2 | 1,138 | 1 | 542 | 1 | 435 |
| Other Countries . | 27 | 8,755 | 21 | 7,445 | 19 | 10,306 | 23 | 12,515 | 17 | 3,506 |
|  | 1,564 | 1,285,917 | 1,556 | 1,422,563 | 1,822 | 1,769,854 | 1,612 | 1,430,932 | 1,418 | 1,523,568 |
| Total - | 5,391 | 3,657,405 | 5,533 | 9,822,113 | 5,472 | 4,282,276 | 5,339 | 3,790,095 | 4,965 | 3,867,975 |

484200
Z

No. 24.
Vessels Entered and Cleared, distinguishing Nationalities.


No. 25 .
${ }^{\text {frsseles bumt at Indian Ports. }}$


No. 26.
Vessels first reaistered at Indin Ports.

|  |  | 89-90. |  | 90-91. |  | 1-92. |  | 9-93. |  | 9-94. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage. | No. | Tonnage |
| Under the English Mercbant Shipping Act: Bengal : Steam Sailing - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 754 $\mathbf{3 3 9}$ | ${ }_{1}$ | ${ }^{0} 517$ | $0^{2}$ | ${ }_{0}^{2,204}$ | $0^{1}$ | $0^{982}$ | 0 0 | - 0 |
| Bombay : Steam - - | 4 | 3,166 | 5 | 4,658 | 5 | 3,743 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 4,747 |
|  | $\pm$ | 214 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 473 |
| Burma : Steam | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0. | 0 | 2 | 73 | 1 | 32 |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 8 | 4,473 | 6 | 5,175 | 7 | 5,947 | 4 | 1,864 | 10 | 5,252 |
| Under the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 63 | 9 | 303 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 214 | 0 | 0 |
| Bombay : Steam | 2 | 27 | 4 | 149 | 0 |  | 0 |  | 3 | 163 |
| Sailing - | 94 | 2,492 | 62 | 2,150 | 83 | 2,491 | 81 | 3,062 | 83 | 2,326 |
| Madras : Sailing | 25 | 980 | 29 | 1,274 | 31 | 1,009 | 20 | 532 | 18 | 575 |
| Burme : Sailing - | 19 | 556 | 14 | 954 | 17 | 613 | 12 | 410 | 15 | 678 |
|  | 142 | 4,118 | 118 | 4,830 | 131 | 4,113 | 114 | 4,238 | 119 | 3,742 |
| Total | 150 | 8,591 | 124 | 10,005 | 138 | 10,060 | 118 | 6,102 | 129 | 8,994 |

## Revenue and Statistics

Department, India Office, 15th February, 189 à.

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# Statement <br> OF THE <br> Trade of British India 

## WITH

## British Possessions and Foreign Countries

FOR THE

FIVE YEARS

1889-90 то 1893-94.

Lew to both leouses of parliament by command of ger fatajeste.


LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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hodges, figuis, i心 Co., Limited, 104 , Grafton Street, Dublin.
189.5.


[^0]:    Asiatic cottori is imported mainly from Persia, Arabia, and the Mekran coast.

[^1]:    A 84200 .

[^2]:    * According to a return sent to me by Mr. A. F. Beawort, there were actually at work on the 30th June 1894 , 140 mills, with $3,649,736$ spindles and 31,154 looms, and their consumption of cotton amounted approximately to $4,278,778 \mathrm{cwt}$.

[^3]:    - See note ou fl. 71

[^4]:    *The mark - duuotes that the quantities are not stated, on account of their being given under different denoninations, or for other reasons: while the mark 0 signifies that there was no import or export at all, as the case may be, of the article in question. $\dagger$ Not separately ennmerated.

[^5]:    * The exporte marked with an asterisk are entirely of Indian tea. Of the value of exports to the United Kingdom, Rx, 6,114,431 represents Indian tea.

[^6]:    - The value of plate of Indian manufacture exported to the United Kingdom was Rz. 3,682.

