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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW
OF THE
TRADE OF INDIA
IN
1933-34

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CONTENTS.

Part I—Report.

PAGE.

CHARTS ILLUSTRATING—

1. Foreign Sea-borne Trade of India—	
(a) during the ten years ending 1933-34 as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods	v
(b) during the seventy years 1864-69 to 1933-34	vi
2. Variations in the values of principal articles in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods	vii—viii
3. Import and Export trade of British India (private merchandise only) and excess of exports or imports	ix
4. Variations in the trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods	x—xii
5. Monthly fluctuations in the net imports or net exports of gold, silver and treasure (on private account) during 1932-1933 and 1933-34	xiii
6. Price per tola of English bar gold in Bombay, of silver in London per standard ounce and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during 1932-33 and 1933-34	xiv
7. Variations in the shares of principal articles in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods	xv—xvi
8. Variations in the shares of principal countries in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods	xvii—xviii
9. Prices of certain staple articles in India, the index numbers of prices of cloth in Manchester, and Bank and T. T. rates during the year 1933-34	xix—xxiv
CHAPTER I.—General remarks	1—21
CHAPTER II.—Imports of Merchandise	22—77
Cotton manufactures	23
Silk, raw and manufactured	40
Artificial silk	40
Wool, raw and manufactured	41
Iron and steel	43
Other metals	47
Machinery and millwork	49
Motor vehicles	51
Hardware	56
Mineral oils	57
Provisions	60
Sugar	61
Chemicals	66
Drugs and medicines	67
Paper and pasteboard	68
Liquors	70
Salt	71
Other articles	72

No.	Page.
36. Exports of Rice not in the husk	239
37. " " Wheat	239
38. " " Lac	240
39. " " Indigo	240
40. " " Opium	241
41. " " Hides and skins	241
42. " " Manganese ore	242
43. Percentage of exports of certain principal crops to total production	242
44. Imports and Exports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes	243
45. Monthly net imports of Gold, Silver and Currency Notes during 1933-34	248
46. Absorption of Gold in India	249
47. Balance of Trade of India	250
48. Declared value per unit of principal imported articles	251
49. " " " " " " " " exported "	253
50. Wholesale prices in India	255
51. Prices of cotton, raw and index number of cotton, raw and cloth in Liverpool	257
52. Maritime freights	258
53. Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding salt revenue)	259
54. Customs tariff—rates of duty	263
55. Share of each province in the total entries and clearances of vessels	294
56. Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade	295
57. Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes during the official years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34	297
58. Trade at stations on the important land frontier routes of Burma during the official years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34	300
59. Chief imports into Burma from India	303
60. Chief exports from Burma to India	304
61. Tables illustrating competition experienced by Indian products in certain foreign markets	305
Imports of Linseed	305
" " Rapeseed	305
" " Sesamum seed	306
" " Groundnut	306
" " Tea	307

CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(a) During the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

(Private and Government).

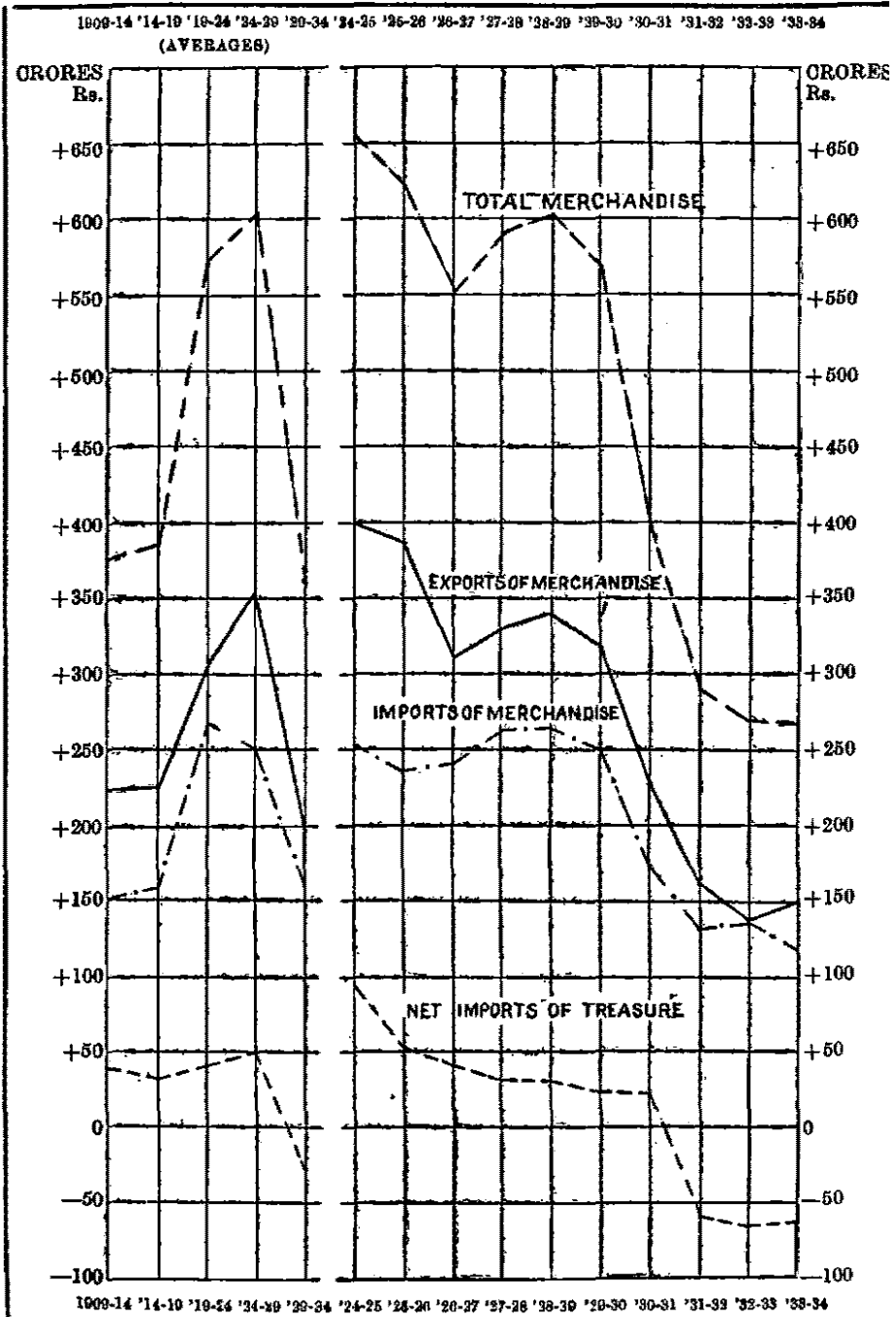


CHART 1.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

(b) During the seventy years (1864-69 to 1929-34). Quinquennial Averages.
(Private and Government.)

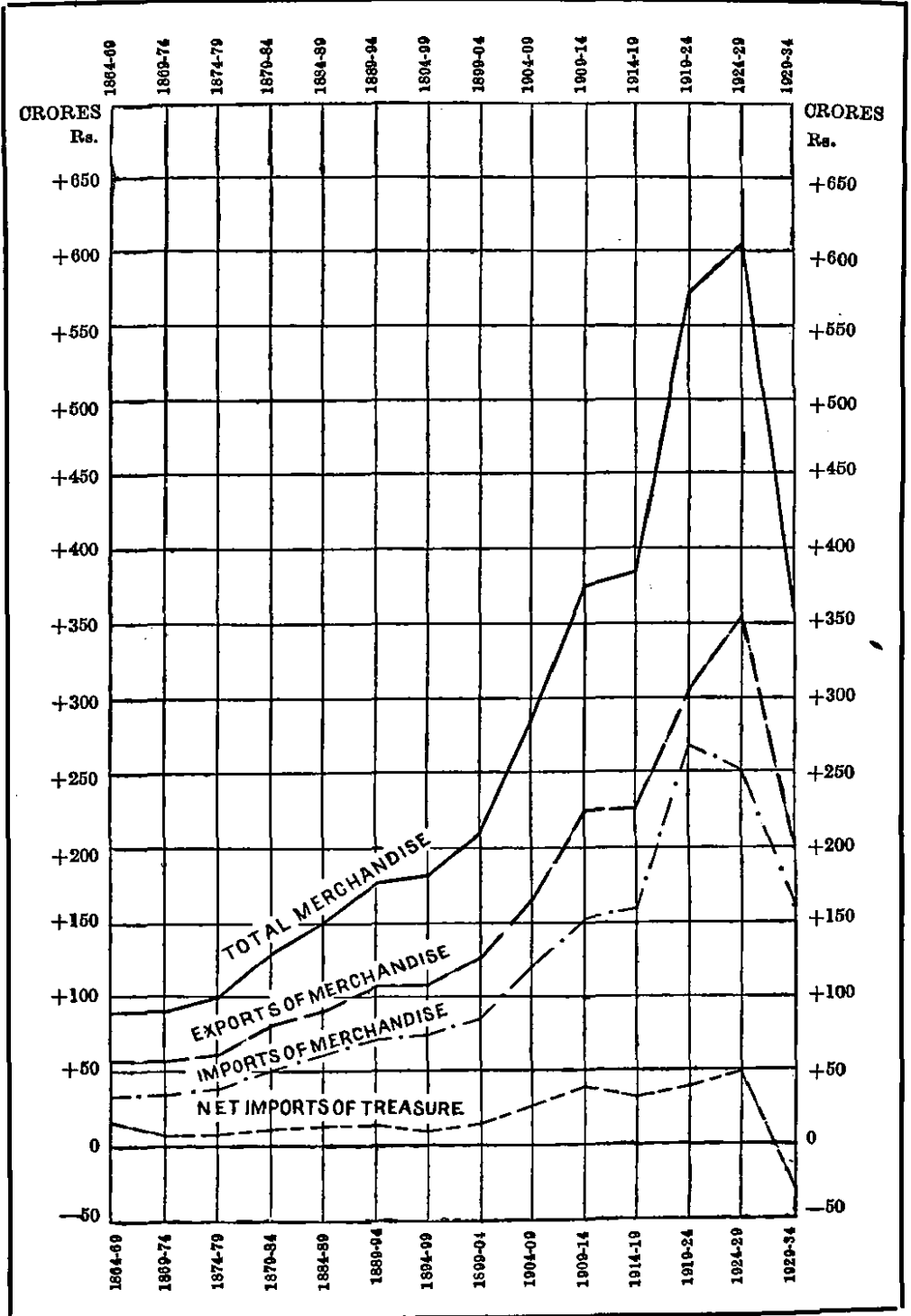


CHART 2.

(a) Variations in the values of principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS.

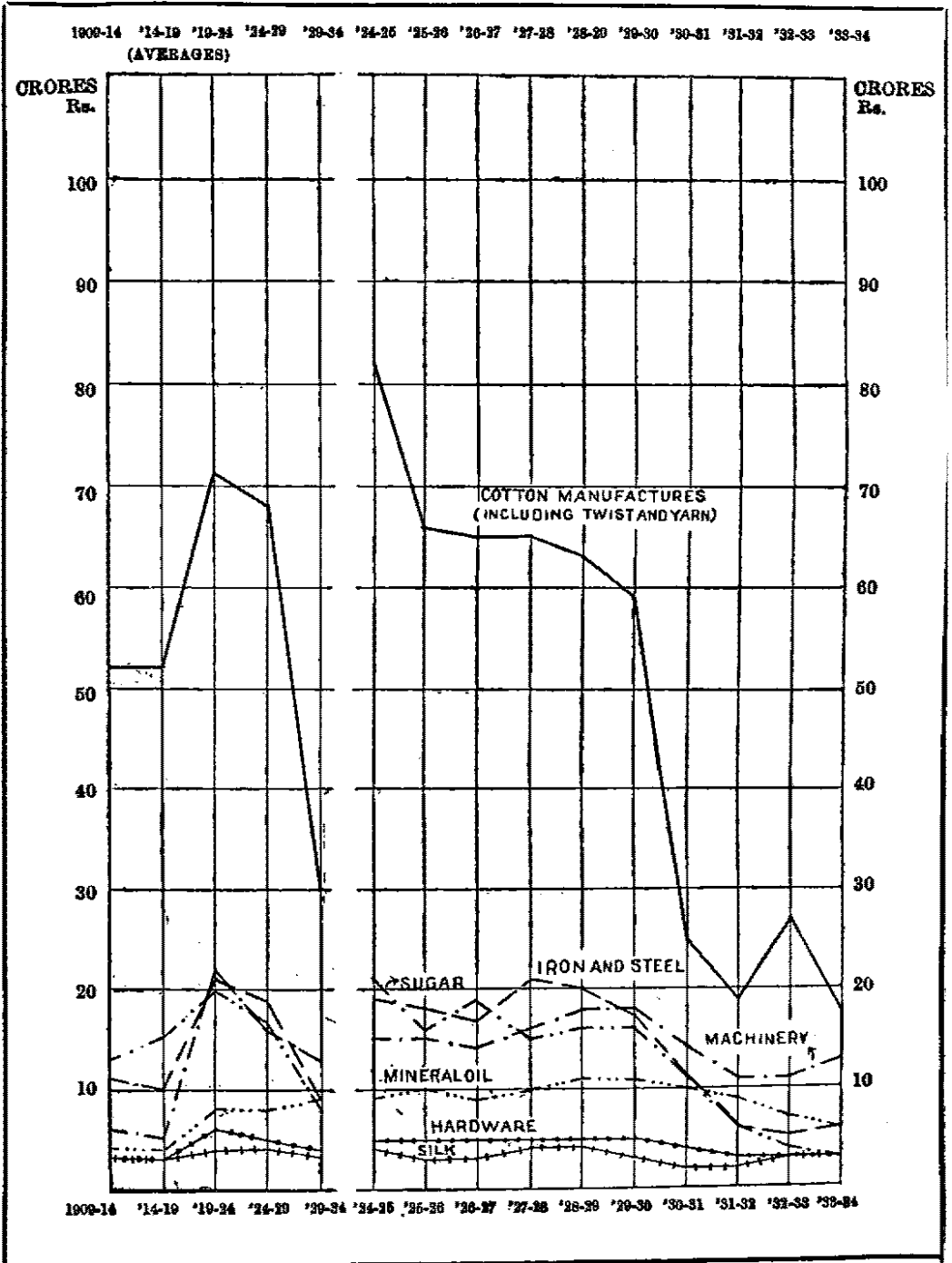


CHART 2.

(b) Variations in the values of principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

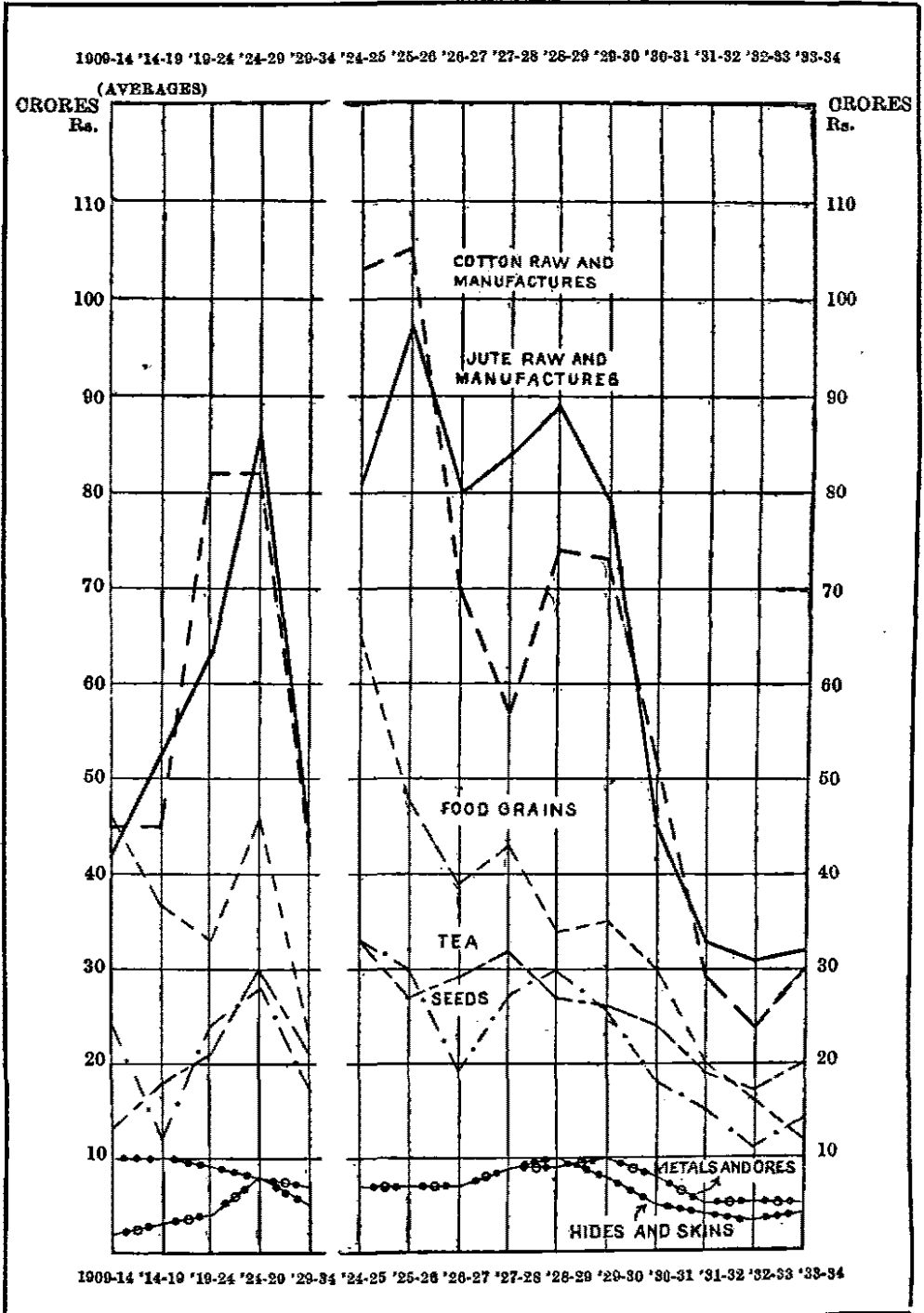


CHART 3.

Import and Export trade of British India (Private Merchandise only).

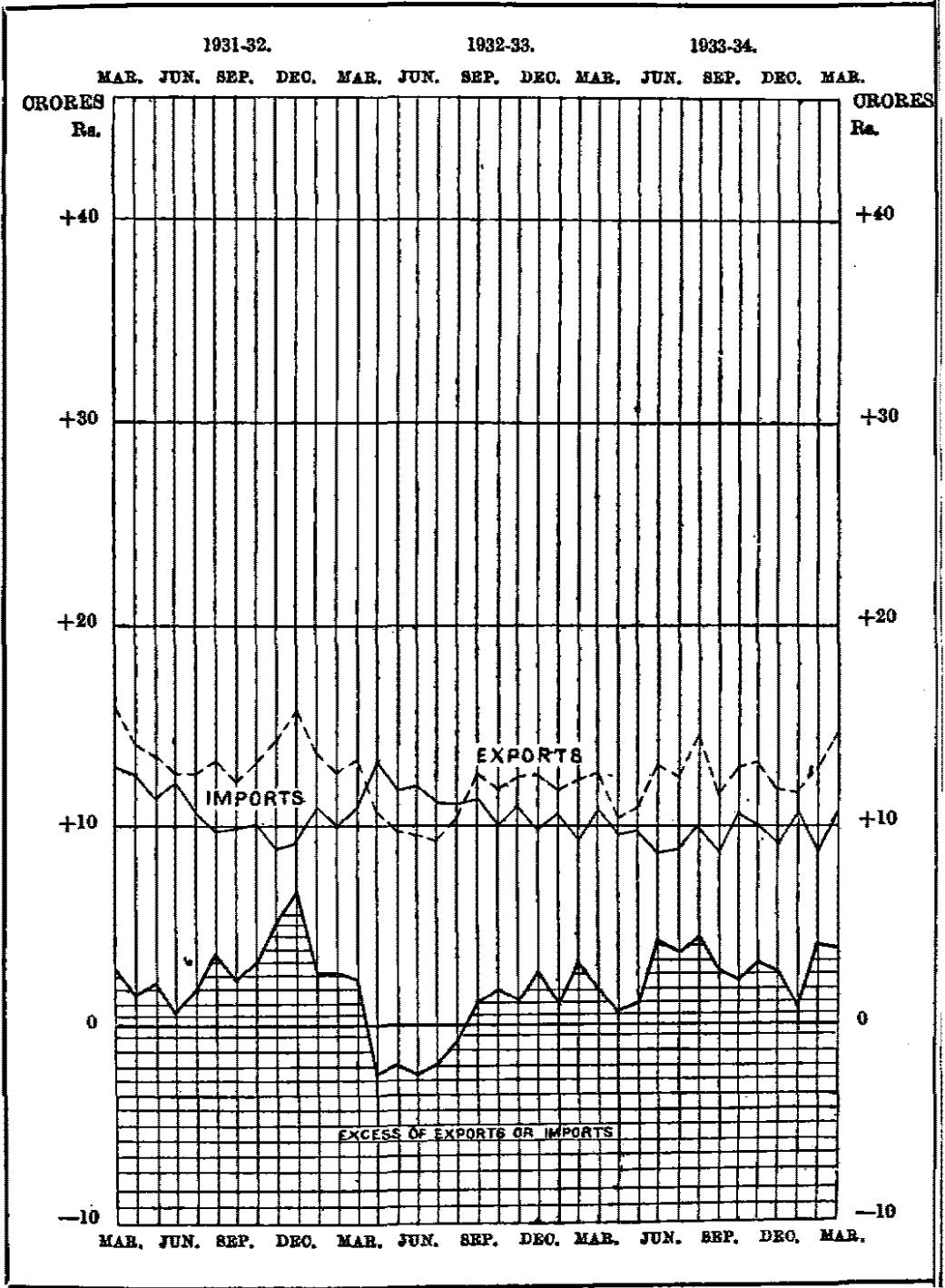


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (I).

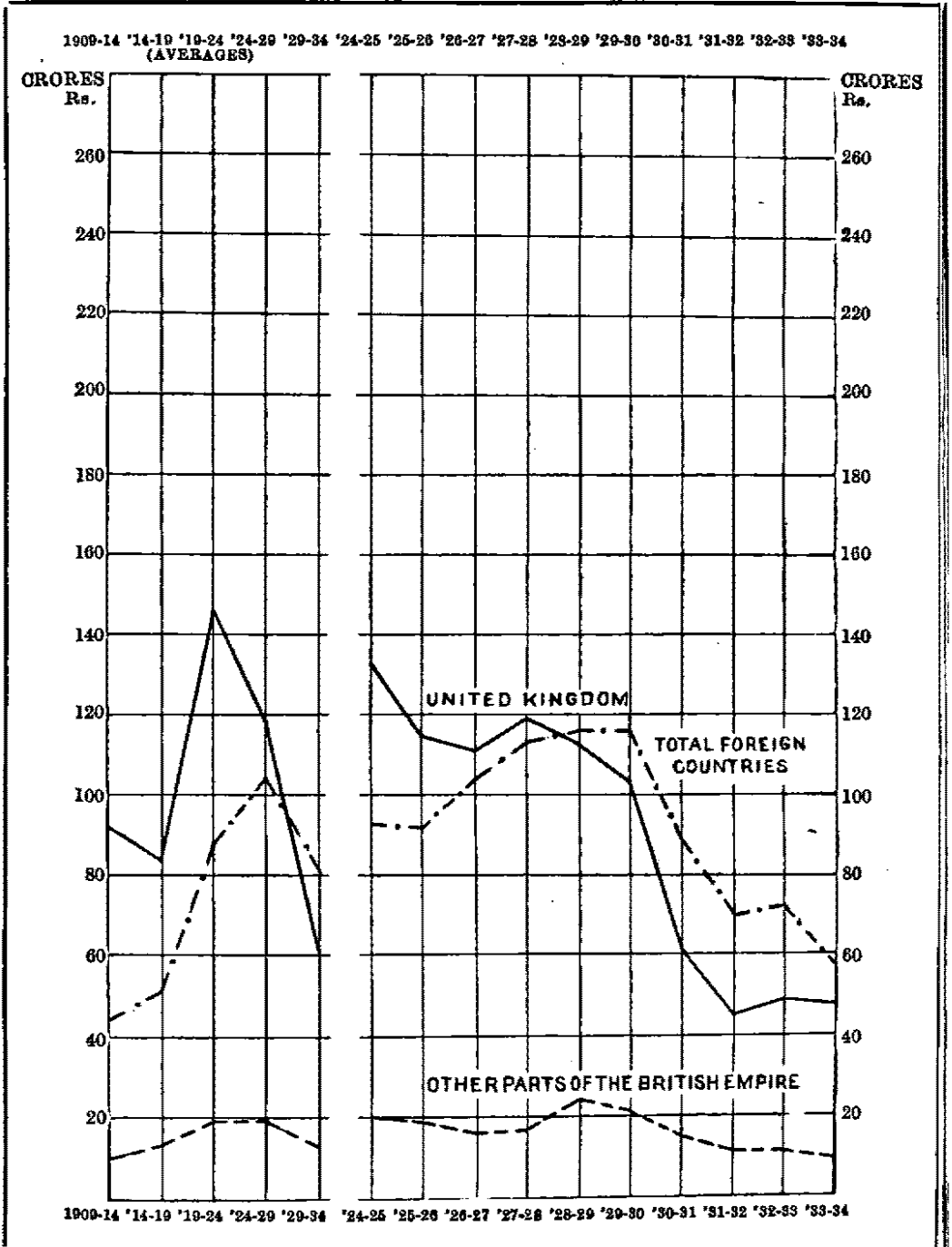


CHART 4.

(a) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS (II).

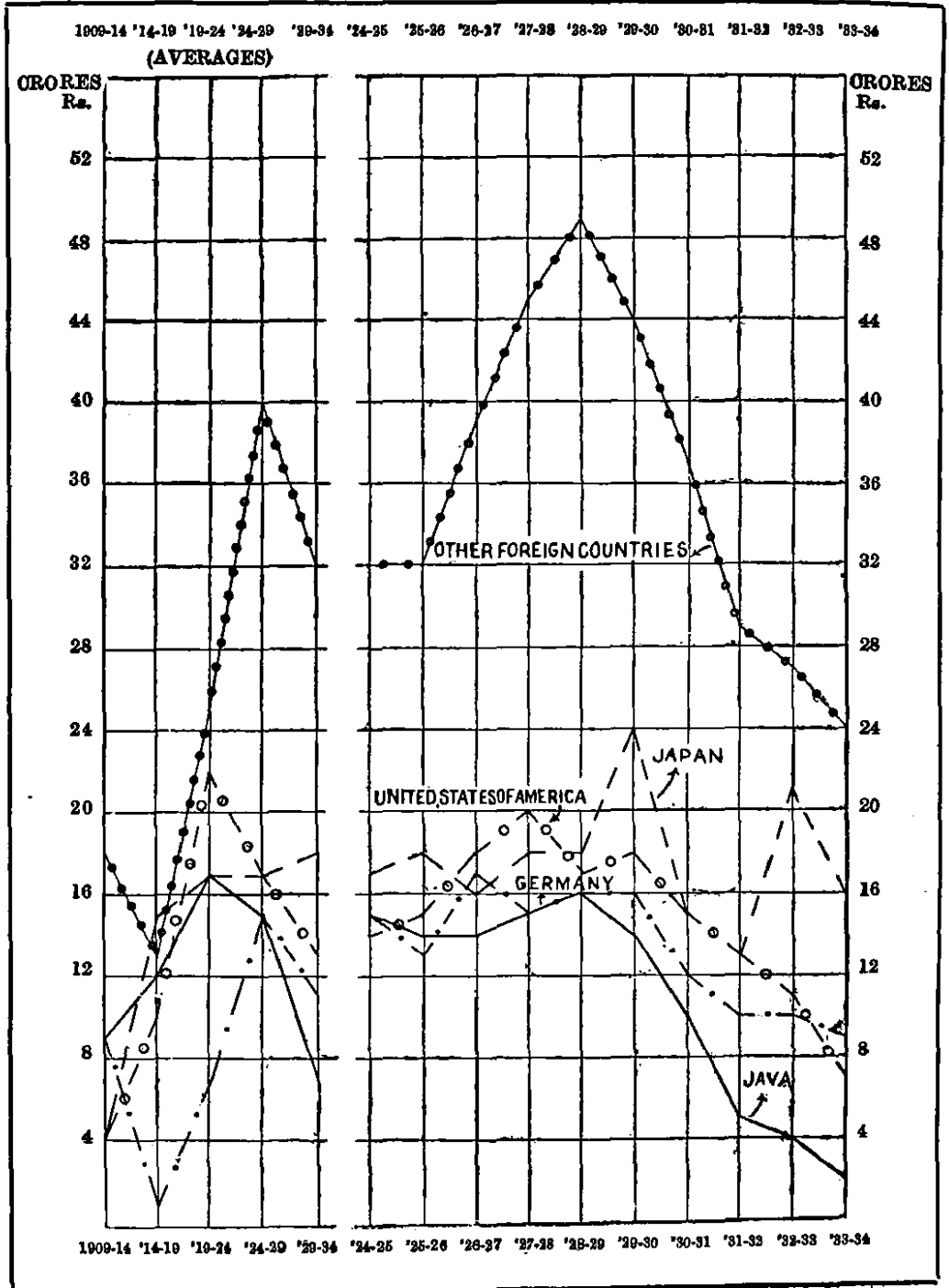


CHART 4.

(b) Variations in the Trade of British India with principal countries during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

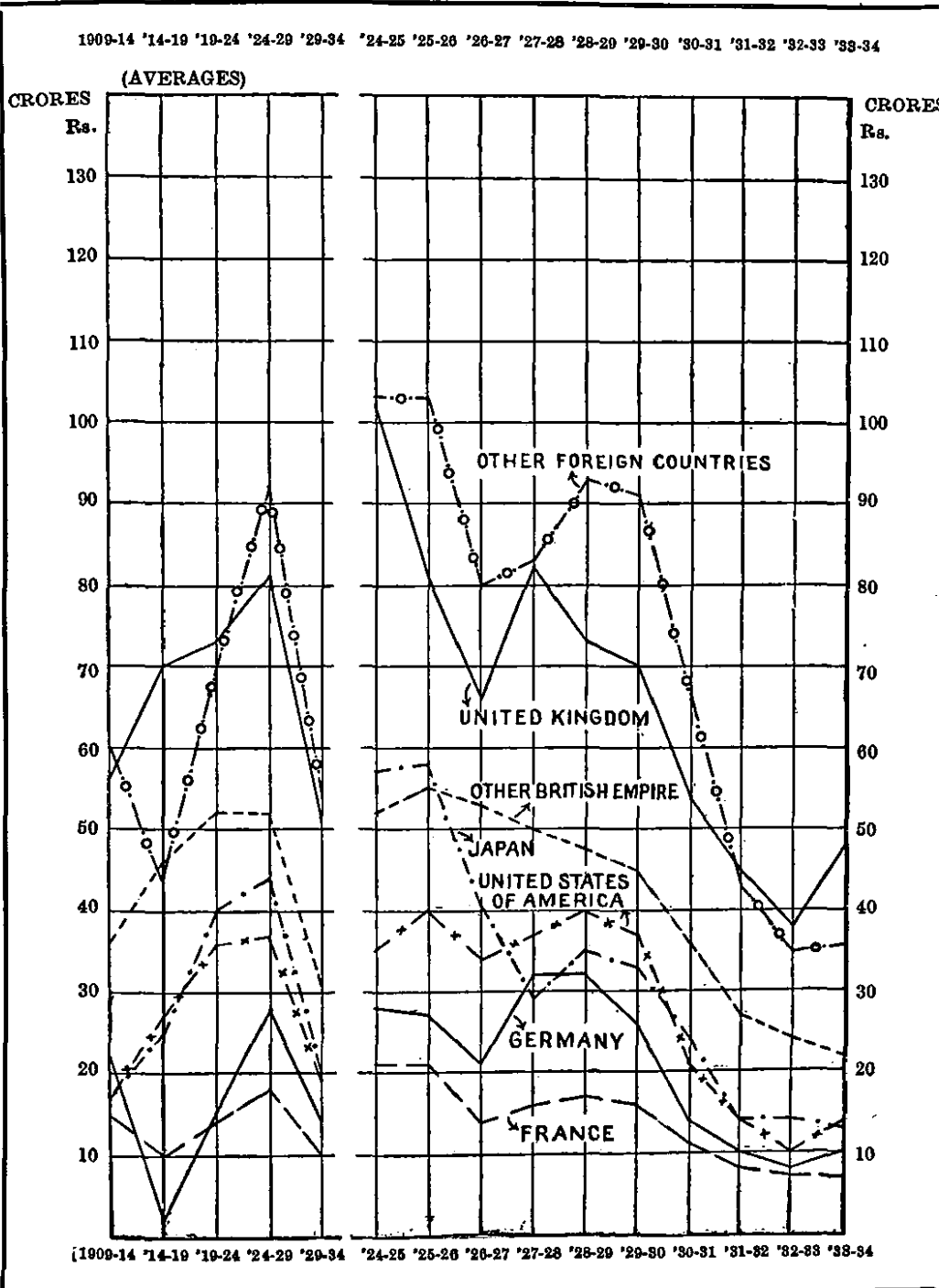


CHART 5.

Monthly fluctuations in the net imports or net exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1932-33 and 1933-34.

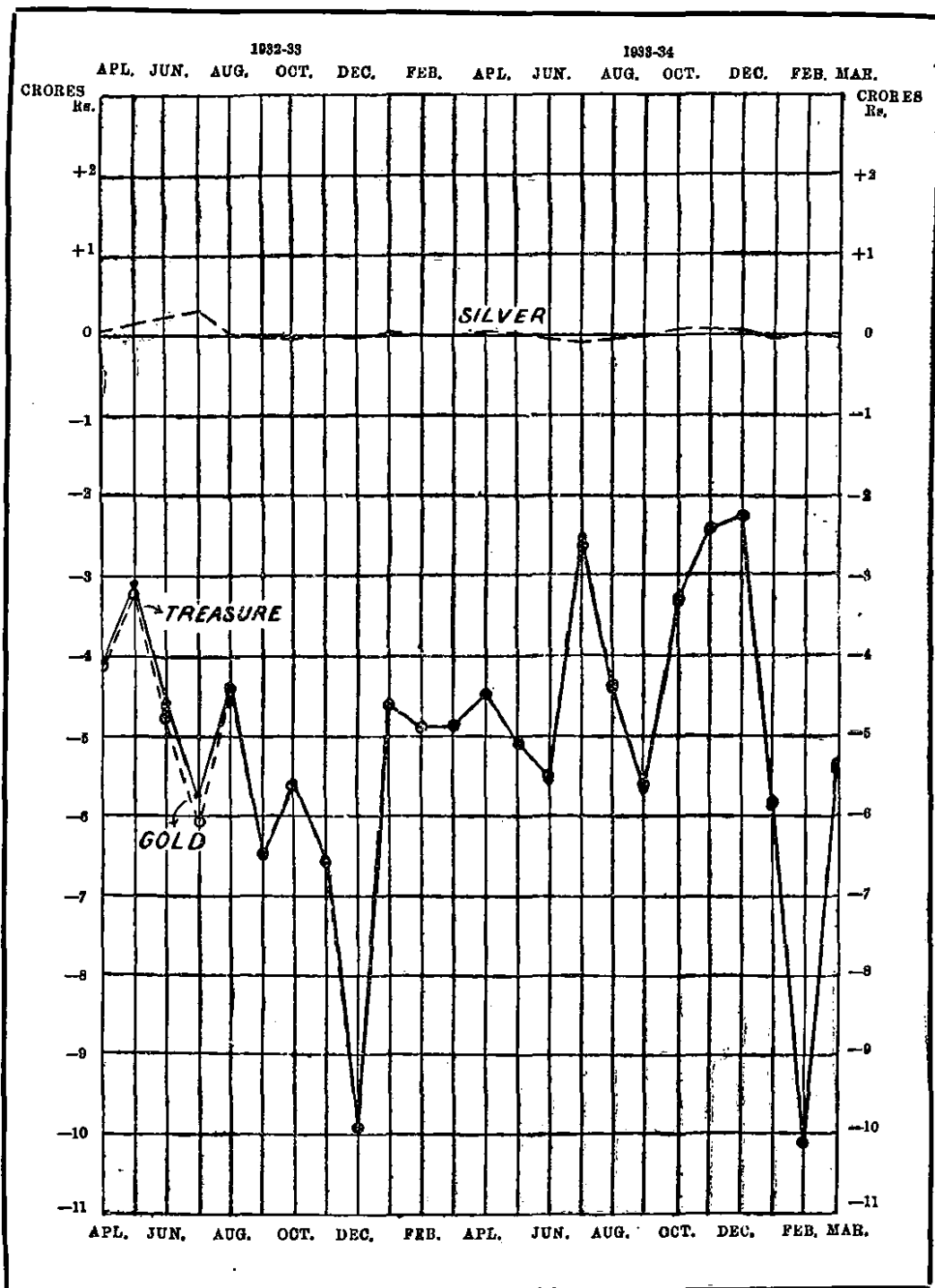


CHART 6.

Price per tola of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1932-33 and 1933-34.

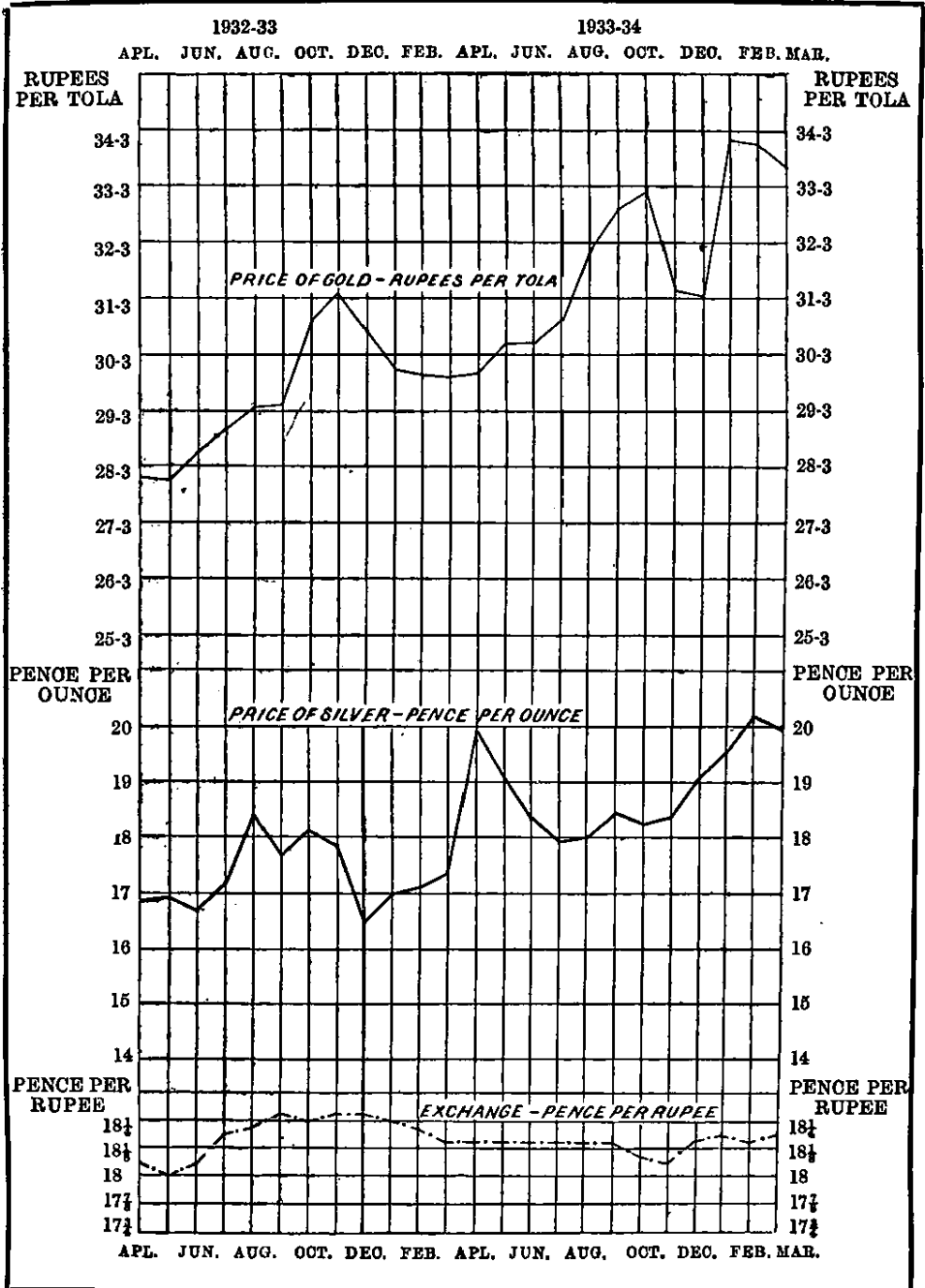


CHART 7.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS.

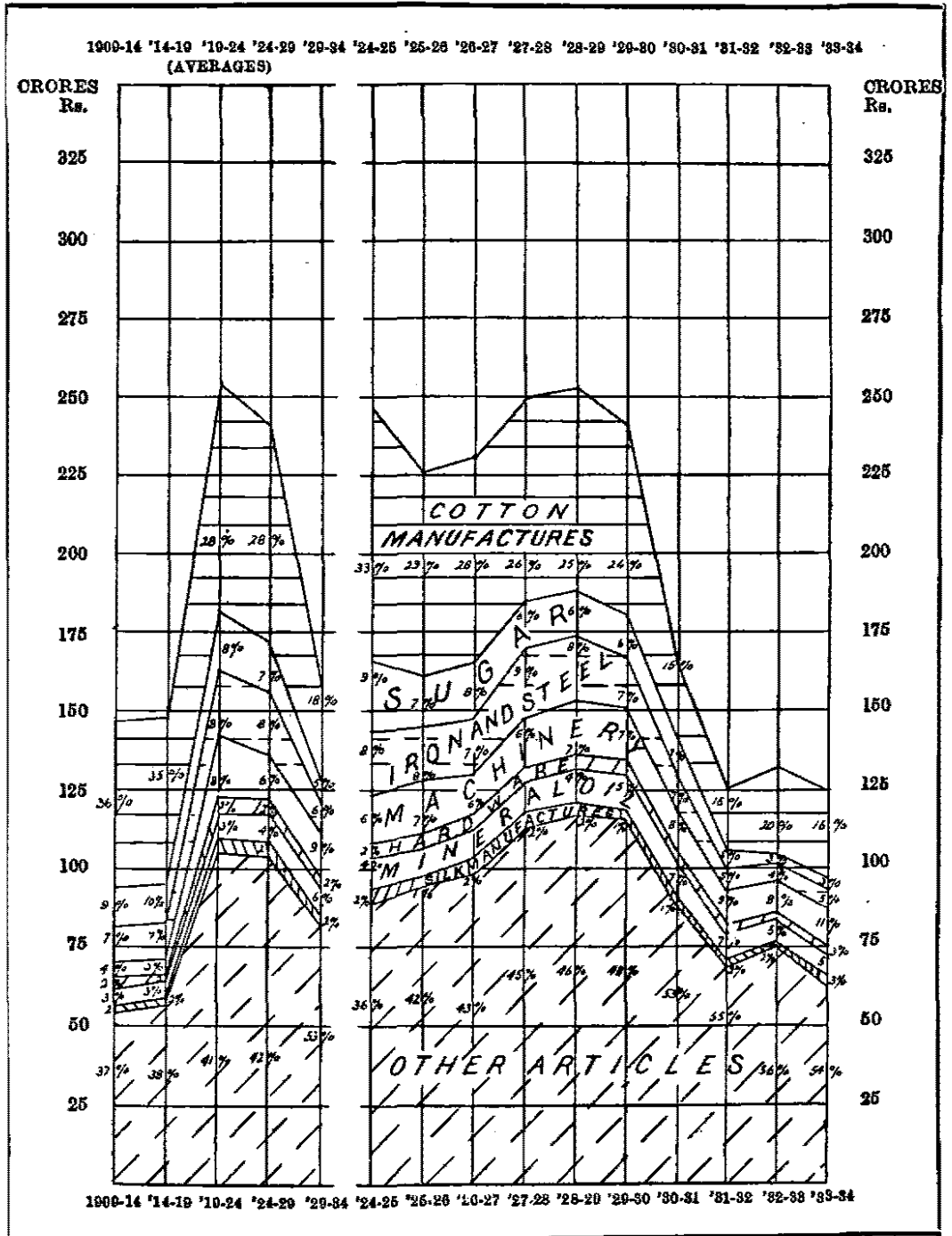


CHART 7.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

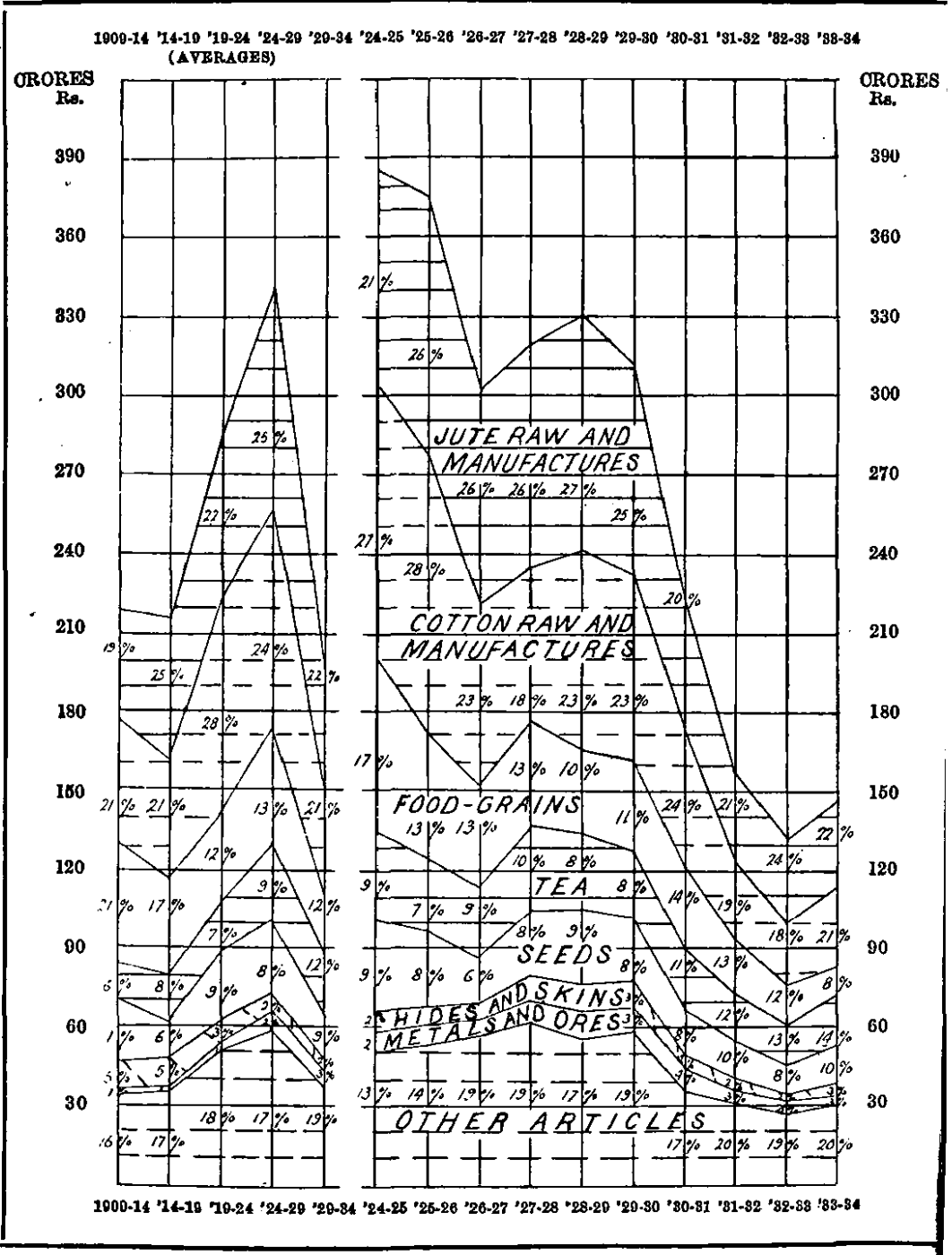


CHART 8.

(a) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the import trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

IMPORTS.

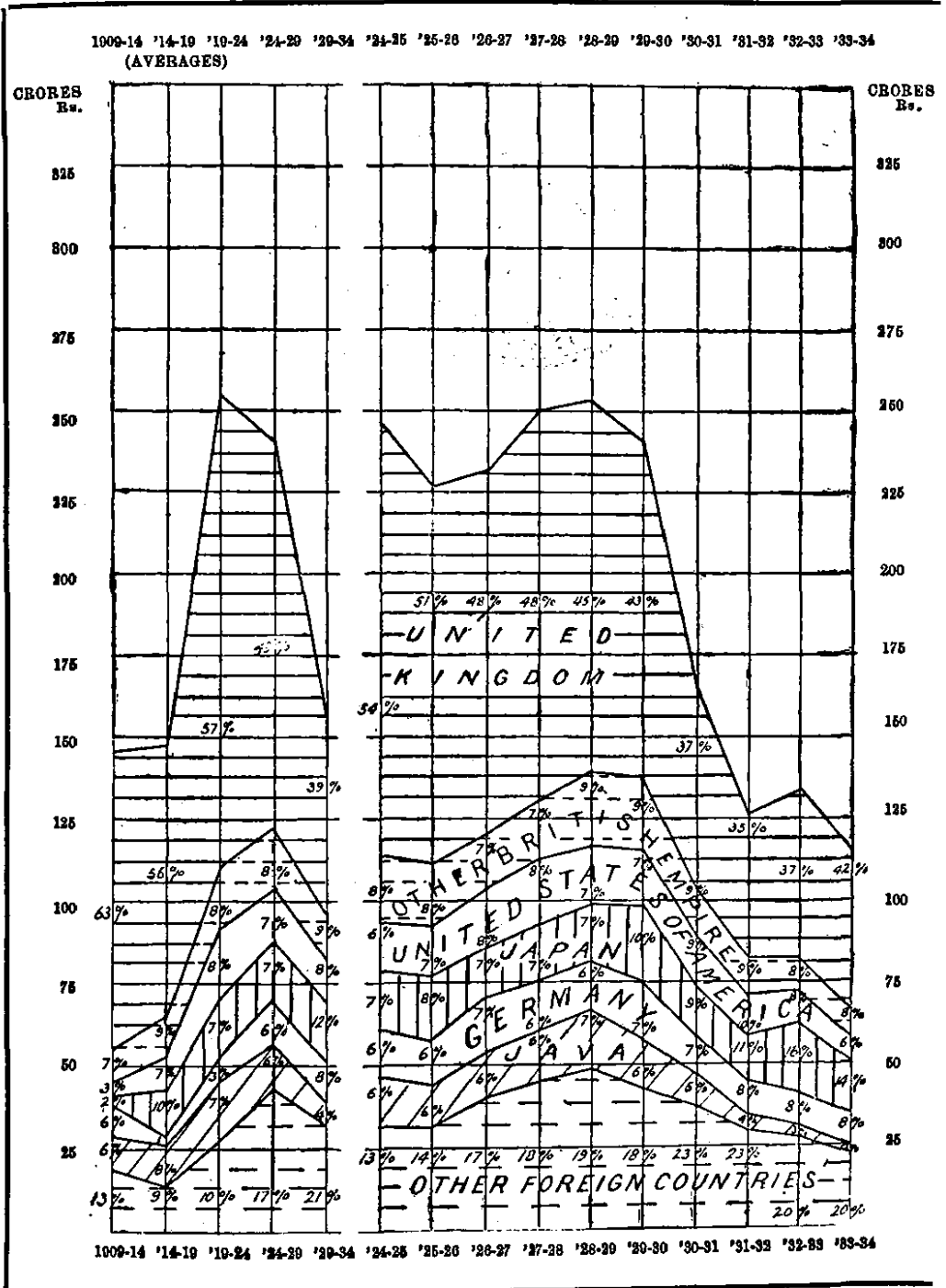
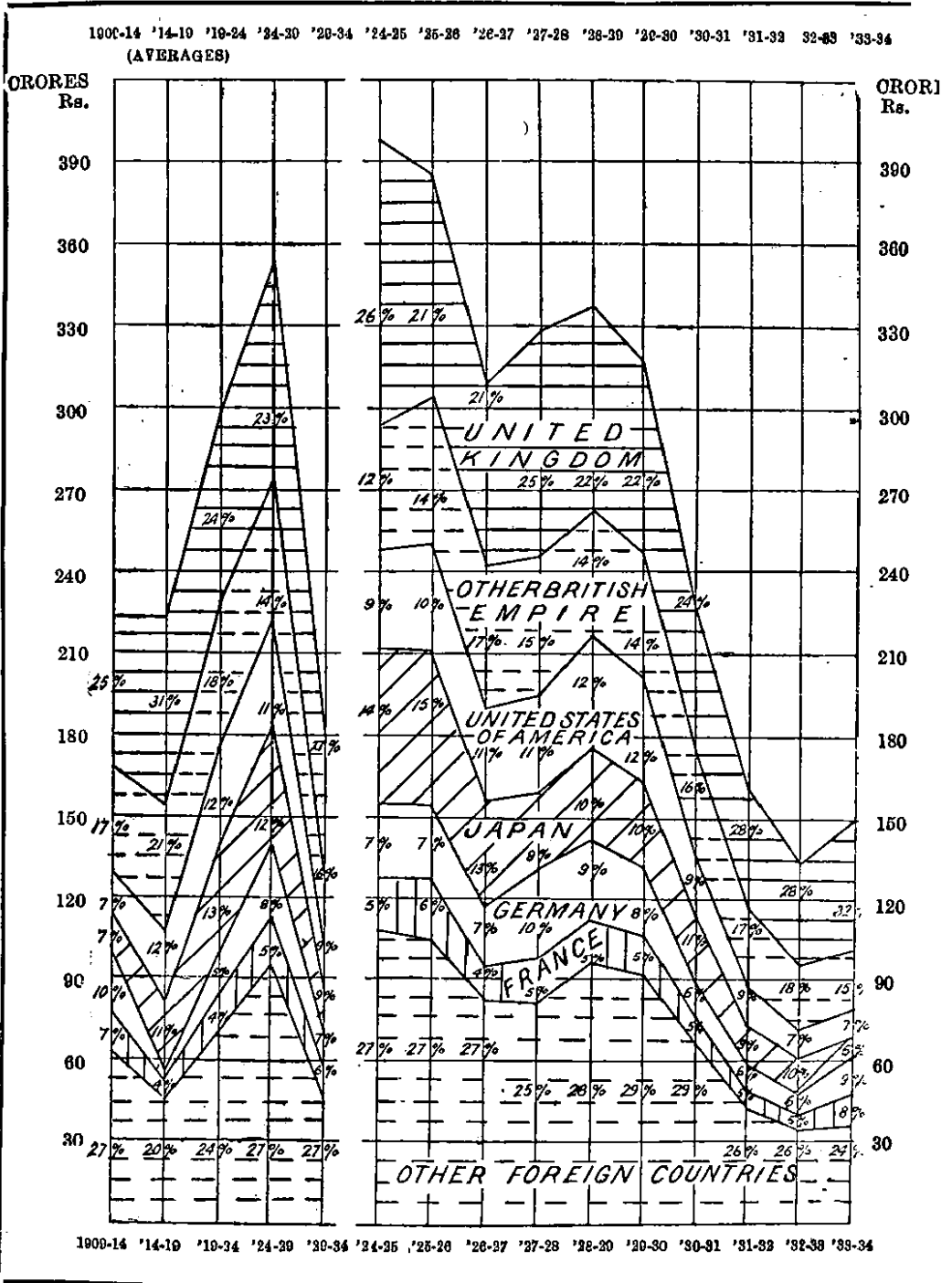


CHART 8.

(b) Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the export trade of Erit India during the last ten years as compared with averages of the pre-war, w and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.



REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1933-34.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The year 1933-34, with which this review deals, was the fifth year of the great world-wide economic depression; and it has left behind it a confused legacy of tentative experiments and new departures. How far these experiments may prove to be beneficial it is yet too early to say. In some directions, indeed, the depressed conditions of the earlier years seem to have been further intensified and new evils have appeared, while in others there are feeble indications that the corner is about to be turned. In the political field the defection of Japan and Germany from the League of Nations is important; while in the purely economic sphere the world's most comprehensive programme of world co-operation and economic internationalism, which was to have received its formal ratification in London on the occasion of the World Economic Conference, was shelved by the adjournment of this conference in a moribund condition, thereby giving a rude setback to world trade. The failure of the World Economic Conference proved a signal for excited action on the part of most of the participating countries so that a further, freer and more extended charter has been given to economic nationalism with all its weapons of restriction—control, prohibition, quotas and tariffs. And, while country after country has thus been reviving the use of the ancient weapons in the national economic armoury, international finance has continued in a state of chaos and uncertainty. But the financial chaos, which has clogged the wheels of progress over the greater part of Europe, is only one among the many uncertainties and doubts which have disturbed the economic equilibrium of the world. Of greater importance and more dominating in its influence, has been the great experiment of "socialisation of finance and industry" undertaken in the Recovery Plan of President Roosevelt in the United States of America. For a time at least that great experiment succeeded in giving to the United States of America a spell of rising prices, which was not without a beneficial influence on world prices. But the beginning of a genuine rise in world prices of commodities, such as had been induced by the actual movement of the great staples in the world markets, has been obscured by this greater speculative rise based on the prospect of inflation in America, and the period of dollar uncertainty has probably enhanced the difficulties in the path to increased international trade. The

General.

Recovery Plan has in some ways accentuated existing uncertainties and disturbed existing channels and accustomed modes of business. On the whole, therefore, the year under review has been one of swift alternations of hope and disappointment. There are as yet no striking and convincing signs of an early arrival of really prosperous times. But, withal, some recovery, however feeble, has at last been made from the oppressive economic conditions of recent years. In many countries the almost uninterrupted decline that had started at the end of 1929 has slackened off and, in some quarters at least, a feeling has been expressed that world trade is in the process of returning to some kind of stability, *albeit* at a very low, a very much restricted, level. In countries which have been free from disturbances to their monetary structure prices indeed have ceased to fall, while in the case of a few articles such as tea, tin and rubber equilibrium between demand and supply has for the time being been re-established through measures of international control. The year 1933-34 was the first complete year after the introduction of the scheme of preferential duties resulting from the Ottawa Agreement. (The examination of the effects of that agreement has been the subject of a separate report and it need not be discussed again in this review.) Apart from the Ottawa Agreement, however, the outlook in India has been considerably changed by her recent legislation, which seeks to remedy the exceptional conditions brought about in the past few years by intensive competition from Japan. Of the greatest importance has been the understanding, reached with Japan, regarding the terms of a fresh commercial treaty. Closely associated with this development were the unofficial negotiations, carried on between a delegation representing the cotton interests of Lancashire and the representatives of the cotton-mill industry in Bombay, for the evolution of a working agreement acceptable to both parties.

Indian conditions generally showed some progress towards recovery, though there was no great improvement in the agricultural situation. Apart from a few exceptions prices of the various agricultural commodities showed little or no increase on balance during the year. These prices generally rose from the beginning of the year till June or July; but after that date there was a distinct recession till the end of the year when they seemed to have steadied somewhat. The only agricultural commodity which showed a considerable price rise was tea and this was due to the "export restriction scheme" introduced during the year. On the whole, therefore, there was little or no improvement in the agricultural position. The cotton mill industry experienced depressed conditions during the first half of the year and a number of mills in Bombay had to close down. In October matters reached a crisis in that city with the closing of the Currimbhoy Ibrahim group of mills. The position, however, became distinctly more hopeful as the year advanced and just before the strike in April, 1934 the prospect for the cotton mill industry contained some promise of better times to come. The jute mill industry was slowly reaping the benefits of the restriction of output which it had imposed upon itself, although prices of jute manufactures in some months of the year were definitely disappointing. In the first quarter of 1934 the improvement in the jute industry had so far advanced that it was decided in April, 1934 to unseal 2½ per cent of the hessian looms from November, 1934. The iron and steel and sugar industries were generally in a healthy

General.

condition throughout the year and so also was the tea industry. The coal industry, however, remained in the throes of depression. On the whole Indian industrial conditions in general appeared to be slightly better during the year than had been the case for the past year or two. As far as foreign trade was concerned, India's position improved distinctly during the year under review. The visible balance of trade, even excluding shipments of gold, was greatly in her favour. Including the fairly considerable exports of gold, the balance amounted to a large figure, and India's position as regards her foreign payments was thus definitely favourable during the year under review. Financial conditions also showed some specific improvement; the bank rate remained unchanged throughout 1933-34 at the low level of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On account of the favourable balance of trade, exchange easily maintained itself above 1s. 6d. almost continuously throughout the year. Further, total cheque clearances were much higher than in the preceding two years. The price of Indian securities also registered considerable improvement during 1933-34. The $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government paper was on a distinctly higher level in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33. Prices of non-speculative industrial securities rose during the year and the index number of prices of speculative securities recorded a rise of 34 points in March, 1934 over the figure of the corresponding month of 1933. It would appear that confidence was steadily, though slowly, returning to the stock markets. The general conclusion, therefore, would appear to be that, on the whole, conditions during the year were distinctly better than they had been in 1932-33, except in the case of agriculture where the position remained more or less unchanged.

The monsoon of 1933 started a little earlier than usual and gave, on the whole, well-distributed rains over the country. There were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall was generally in excess of the normal. Averaged over the plains of India, the total rainfall during the monsoon period was 14 per cent above the normal. During the retreating period of the monsoon the rainfall was defective in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and North-East India; elsewhere it was normal or above it. Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was above the average in most parts of the country.

From the point of view of agriculture, the season may be regarded as fairly good, although in some places crops were damaged by excessive rains and, in the cold weather, by low temperature and frost. The outturn of rice fell short of the last year's good crop, but was still satisfactory, particularly in Burma where the yield was 5 per cent in excess of last year. A very good yield was obtained for the sugarcane crop, exceeding the previous year's record outturn by 8 per cent. The outturn of jute and cotton increased by 13 and 7 per cent respectively, as compared with the preceding season. Groundnut gave an increased production in 1933-34, while sesamum and castor seed yielded slightly less than in the preceding season. The wheat crop of 1932-33—which largely affects the year under review—was better than the preceding season's production by 5 per cent. The production of the rape and mustard, and linseed (winter oilseeds) crops of 1932-33 was about the same as in the preceding season, the former showing an increase of 2 per cent and the latter a decrease of an equal magnitude.

Industrial situation.—Although, in general, like its predecessor, the year 1933 was free from industrial disputes of any serious character, it was not

General.

altogether immune from minor disturbances of a sporadic nature. On the whole, the number of working people involved and the total loss in working days that occurred were a little larger than in 1932.

Index Number of prices.—The declining tendency of commodity prices was reversed about the beginning of the year under review and for some months the Calcutta wholesale price index number rose steadily, till at the end of July, the level of September, 1931 was touched. After a slight recession, following on the adjournment of the World Economic Conference, the index number became steady and remained so for the ten subsequent months, subject only to a few fluctuations within narrow limits. Thus, at last, the disastrous decline in commodity prices, which began towards the last quarter of 1929, appeared, at least, to be arrested. Prices are, however, still at a very low level.

In the following table the index numbers of wholesale prices in the important countries of the world are set out for purposes of comparison.

	India, Calcutta (July 1914 = 100)	United Kingdom Board of Trade (1913 = 100)	United States of America (1926 = 100)	Canada (1926 = 100)	Australia (1911 = 100)	Japan (October 1906 = 100)	France (1913 = 100)
1929—							
September . . .	143	135.8	96.1	97.3	185.8	217.5	60.8
December . . .	134	132.5	93.3	96.2	176.0	205.0	50.6
1930—							
March . . .	125	124.5	90.2	91.9	164.7	105.9	55.8
June . . .	116	120.7	86.8	88.0	165.7	781.2	54.0
September . . .	111	116.5	84.4	82.5	153.2	171.5	55.6
December . . .	100	108.9	79.6	77.6	139.9	160.8	51.1
1931—							
March . . .	100	105.9	76.0	75.1	145.6	158.3	53.9
June . . .	93	103.2	72.1	72.2	142.5	150.7	51.8
September . . .	91	99.2	71.2	69.7	139.1	149.6	47.3
December . . .	98	105.9	68.6	70.4	142.5	151.0	44.2
1932—							
March . . .	94	104.7	66.0	69.1	143.8	158.5	44.4
June . . .	86	98.0	63.9	66.6	130.0	146.4	42.5
September . . .	91	102.1	65.3	66.9	144.1	167.4	41.8
December . . .	88	101.0	62.6	64.0	136.7	184.6	41.3
1933—							
January . . .	88	100.3	61.0	63.9	134.4	185.0	41.1
February . . .	86	98.9	59.8	63.6	133.0	179.6	40.4
March . . .	82	97.6	60.2	64.4	133.3	177.4	39.6
April . . .	84	97.2	60.4	65.4	135.8	176.2	39.7
May . . .	87	99.2	62.7	66.9	140.6	176.8	38.8
June . . .	89	101.7	65.0	67.6	143.9	179.6	46.3
July . . .	91	102.3	68.9	70.5	145.5	182.1	40.1
August . . .	89	102.5	69.5	69.4	146.4	180.0	39.7
September . . .	88	103.0	70.8	68.9	148.1	182.4	39.7
October . . .	88	102.6	71.2	67.9	144.5	180.4	39.7
November . . .	88	102.8	71.1	68.7	141.4	178.7	40.3
December . . .	89	102.8	70.8	69.0	143.6	175.5	40.7
1934—							
January . . .	90	104.6	72.2	70.6	145.6	175.5	40.5
February . . .	89	105.3	73.6	72.1	145.2	177.5	40.0
March . . .	88	103.8	73.7	72.0	145.9	176.9	39.4
April . . .	89	102.8	73.3	71.1	147.1	176.9	38.7

The suspension of the gold standard by a number of countries toward the end of 1931 and the depreciation of their currencies in terms of gold had been expected to raise the internal prices in those countries; but after a short interval, owing to the continued fall in gold prices, the only result of the departure from gold and the depreciation of currencies was that prices in the countries off gold did not fall to the same extent as did prices in the gold countries. In India the price index number is strongly influenced by the presence of a large number of quotations for agricultural produce. As a result of this weighting, combined with the larger fall of agricultural prices than of industrial prices, the Indian price index numbers show greater falls than the price index numbers

General.

of more highly industrialised countries. These points are brought out by the figures in the table given above.

In September, 1929, the index number of wholesale prices at Calcutta was 143. By September, 1931, the index had fallen to 91. The suspension of the gold standard by Britain in September, 1931 and the retention of the link between the rupee and sterling, resulted in an immediate appreciation of the Indian price-level; this improvement was maintained till December, 1931 but thereafter a fall began and by June, 1932, the index number was 86, the lowest figure reached during 1932. The figure remained stationary at 91 from August to October, 1932, but receded to 82 in March, 1933. From March, it again showed an upward tendency and reached the maximum for 1933, *viz.* (91) in July; from the next month it declined again and closed at 89 in December. During the first quarter of 1934, the index remained more or less steady. It touched 90 at the end of January, but dropped back to 88 at the end of March.

In the United Kingdom.—In the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade Index number was 135·8 in September, 1929, and 99·2 in September, 1931. As in the case of the Calcutta wholesale price index number, some appreciation was noticed in the price level after sterling left gold. From April, 1932, the index number declined till a figure of 97·7 was reached in July, 1932. In September, 1932, the figure was again up at 102·1. Thereafter, it remained almost stationary at 101 up to December, when it began to fall, till in April, 1933, it was down again to 97·2. It rose again to 103 in September whence it showed a slight downward tendency and stood at 102·8 in December, 1933. The beginning of 1934 saw a distinct improvement and the index rose to 105·3 in February, 1934. This was followed by some decline and the year closed with the index at 103·8 in March, 1934.

In other foreign countries.—In the United States of America, the Bureau of Labour index number was 96·1 in September, 1929, and 68·6 in December, 1931. From January, 1932, it fell further, till in June it reached 63·9. It had then an upward tendency and touched 65·3 in September whence it fell again to 59·8 in February, 1933. In March, 1933, America went off the gold standard and the dollar began to depreciate relatively to most other currency units. The index number in that month showed a slight improvement and it continued to rise till October and closed at 70·8 in December, 1933. Thereafter, the index rose steadily and reached 73·7 in March, 1934.

In Canada, the price level declined steadily during 1932 from 69·4 in January to 63·6 in February of the following year. From March, 1933, it began to rise and reached 70·5 in July whence it receded to 67·9 in October but rose again to 69·0 in December, 1933. This improvement continued during the next quarter and the index was 72·0 in March, 1934.

In Australia, the index number at the end of 1931 was 142·5 and after a fall in January, 1932, it rose to 144·9 in February. Then it had a downward tendency but rose again from 139 in June to 144·1 in September. Thereafter, it began to fall till February, 1933, when it reached 133. From March it continued to rise reaching 148·1 in September, but fell again to 144·5 in October, 1933, and 141·4 in November, 1933. As in the case of the countries mentioned before, the index improved thereafter and ranged between 145·2 and 145·9 during the first quarter of 1934.

General.

On the 17th December, 1931, the Government of Japan issued a decree prohibiting the conversion of notes into gold. This was virtually an abandonment of the gold standard and the resultant depreciation of the *yen* raised the price level in Japan during 1932 to a higher level than that of 1931. The index number in December, 1931, was 151.0 and in February, 1932, it was 161.4. By June it declined to 146.4—the lowest figure of the year. It then rose again reaching 185 in January, 1933. Then it began to fall till April when it reached 176.2 and from then showed an upward tendency till July. Thereafter, it fell to 178.7 in November with a rise to 182.4 in September. Then followed a further fall and the index stood at 175.5 during the next two months. A slight rise was noticed in the following month, February, 1934—when the index was 177.5.

The comparative falls in prices of raw materials and of manufactured articles in India, as given by the prices of exported and imported articles respectively, are shown in the two tables below :—

TABLE I.
Indian Index Number Series (1873).

	Exported Articles.	Imported Articles.
1929—		
September	217	167
1931—		
December	123	145(a)
1932—		
December	120	129(a)
1933—		
January	119	128
February	118	128
March	114	125
April	110	125
May	113	125
June	118	126
July	119	128
August	119	126
September	117	127
October	113	127
November	114	126
December	114	125
<i>Fall in December, 1931 as compared with September, 1929</i>	43%	13%
<i>Fall in December, 1932 as compared with September, 1929</i>	45%	23%
<i>Fall in December, 1933 as compared with December, 1931</i>	7.3%	13.8%
1934—		
January	114	122
February	117	125
March	117	126
April	116	123
May	118	123
<i>Fall in March, 1934 as compared with September, 1929</i>	46%	24.6%
<i>Fall in March, 1934 as compared with December, 1931</i>	4.9%	13.1%

(a) Revised.

General.

TABLE II.

Calcutta Index Number Series (1914).

	Exported Articles.	Imported Articles.
1929—		
September	133	150
1931—		
December	81	124
1932—		
December	69	115
1933—		
January	70	115
February	69	111
March	65	110
April	66	111
May	71	111
June	75	113
July	78	113
August	74	114
September	72	114
October	71	114
November	72	111
December	73	112
1934—		
January	77	113
February	76	112
March	78	111
April	76	112
May	76	114
<i>Fall in December, 1931 as compared with September, 1929</i>	39%	17%
<i>Fall in December, 1932 as compared with September, 1929</i>	48%	23%
<i>Fall in December, 1933 as compared with December, 1931</i>	9.9%	9.0%
<i>Fall in March, 1934 as compared with September, 1929</i>	42.9%	26.0%
<i>Fall in March, 1934 as compared with December, 1931</i>	6.2%	10.5%

Table I gives the Indian Price Index Number series for exported articles and imported articles, month by month, from January, 1933, and also gives for purposes of comparison, index numbers for September, 1929, December, 1931 and December, 1932. Table II is based on a rough division of the Calcutta wholesale price index number series into articles of export and articles of import. It will be noticed from both the tables that up to December, 1931, the decline in the export price level was much heavier than that in the import price level. But, according to the Indian Index Number series, the position was reversed thereafter. According to this series, the fall on the export side was 43 per cent in December, 1931, as compared with September, 1929, while that on the import side was only 13 per cent. The fall in March, 1934, on the export side on the same basis was 46 per cent while that on the import side was 24.6 per cent. Compared with December, 1931, the fall in the export price level was 4.9 per cent in March, 1934, and that in the import price level was 13.1 in the same month. In the next month, however, the export index number fell by 1 point while the

General.

import index number fell by 3 points. According to the Calcutta Index Number series, the fall in export price level from September, 1929 to December, 1931, was one of 39 per cent and in import price level one of 17 per cent. From 81 in December, 1931, the export index number dropped to 76 in March, 1934, or a fall of 6.2 per cent as compared with December, 1931. The drop on the import side was from 124 to 111 or 10.5 per cent as compared with December, 1931. The export price level remained steady thereafter, though the import price level improved, the respective index numbers being 76 in April and May on the export side and 112 and 114 respectively on the import side.

The table below gives the Calcutta Index Numbers for the various groups of articles for September, 1929, December, 1931 and 1932, and for each month from January, 1933, to May, 1934. It also gives the percentage decline in December, 1931, December, 1932, September and December, 1933, and also in March, 1934, as compared with September, 1929.

	INDEX NUMBERS (JULY 1914-100)																				PERCENTAGE DECLINE ON THE BASIS OF SEPTEMBER, 1929.						
	September, 1929.	December, 1931.	December, 1932.	January, 1933.	February, 1933.	March, 1933.	April, 1933.	May, 1933.	June, 1933.	July, 1933.	August, 1933.	September, 1933.	October, 1933.	November, 1933.	December, 1933.	January, 1934.	February, 1934.	March, 1934.	April, 1934.	May, 1934.	December, 1931.	December, 1932.	September, 1933.	December, 1933.	March, 1934.		
Cereals—																											
Rice	124	74	56	55	54	52	54	60	65	66	66	69	70	74	74	59	59	60	62	65	40	55	44	40	52		
Wheat	135	86	89	105	107	89	78	89	86	87	81	77	68	77	73	75	76	69	74	72	36	34	43	46	49		
Tea	129	68	57	62	74	70	71	74	94	119	109	104	117	117	130	149	147	144	146	147	47	56	19	..	..
Oilseeds	175	80	78	78	74	65	68	72	77	77	75	73	71	76	77	75	76	78	85	92	54	55	58	56	55		
Jute, raw	90	58	38	39	36	32	46	60	45	45	43	38	38	35	38	42	43	42	40	37	36	58	58	58	53		
Cotton, raw	146	97	89	87	79	79	80	84	87	89	79	82	74	72	68	75	73	72	68	71	34	39	44	53	51		
Hides and Skins	109	61	59	61	56	54	52	61	68	66	60	57	59	58	62	74	61	59	52	54	44	46	48	43	46		
Jute manufactures	122	87	70	71	68	68	76	87	87	88	81	75	71	74	75	79	83	79	78	76	29	43	39	39	35		
Cotton manufactures	161	121	112	113	113	112	112	115	115	114	113	112	113	113	114	114	114	114	114	114	25	30	30	29	29		
Metals	180	110	104	103	92	92	95	95	101	101	102	101	102	102	101	102	102	102	102	104	15	20	22	22	22		
Sugar	164	147	139	134	131	127	129	128	129	133	137	138	138	123	124	124	123	122	123	126	10	15	16	24	26		
All commodities (including pulses, etc.).	148	98	88	88	86	82	84	87	89	91	89	88	88	88	89	90	89	88	89	90	31	38	38	38	38		

General.

General.

On an examination of the above table it will be noticed that as compared with September, 1929, the heaviest decline in March, 1934, was in oilseeds and raw jute. Among other agricultural products the next heaviest decline was in rice and raw cotton. Wheat prices were on a higher level during the first seven months of 1933 than during 1932 but they showed a declining tendency from August till March, 1934. The price of sugar was on a lower level during 1933 than in 1932 and the decline towards the end of 1933 was fairly marked. In 1933, tea prices showed a great improvement as compared with 1932 and the rise was most noticeable from June, 1933, when the price basis for teas sold for export was much higher than those for internal consumption. In December, 1932, the index number was 57, and this rose to 149 at the end of January, 1934. Among raw materials, the prices of hides and skins rose in 1933 as compared with 1932. Prices of cotton manufactures did not show any marked fluctuation during the year but they improved slightly towards the close. The prices of jute manufactures as compared with 1932, fell during the first quarter of 1933, then they rose till July. Thereafter they displayed a downward tendency till October when they rose again and the index number stood at 79 in March, 1934, and 83 in February, 1934. Metal prices were on a lower level than that in the previous year.

It has been shown above that the prices of agricultural commodities have fallen to a much greater degree than those of manufactured goods. This great fall in the prices of agricultural goods has affected India's national income which has shrunk considerably as a result. The fall has not been uniform in the case of the various agricultural commodities, as can be seen from the tables given above, and, therefore, the agricultural incomes of the various provinces have been affected differently. This is illustrated roughly by the following tables in which the main crops of each province are taken for the agricultural year 1928-29,—the year just before the depression began—and for 1932-33, the latest agricultural year. The crops have been evaluated in most cases by taking the average harvest price for each of the crops in the different provinces. Thus the money which the cultivator gets for his produce has been taken as far as possible. The following tables give the results of these computations :—

TABLE I.

Value of total production of the principal crops considered in each Province in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Provinces.	1928-29. Values in lakhs of Rs.	1932-33. Values in lakhs of Rs.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.	Percentage decrease from 1928-29.
Madras	1,80,78	99,33	-81,45	-45.0
Bombay	1,20,52	83,86	-36,66	-30.4
Bengal	2,32,59	90,54	-1,42,05	-61.1
United Provinces :	1,40,52	91,01	-49,51	-35.2
Punjab	76,78	48,53	-28,25	-36.8
Burma	63,38	29,45	-33,93	-53.5
Bihar and Orissa	1,35,17	56,55	-78,62	-58.2
Central Provinces	68,77	35,40	-33,37	-48.5
Total	10,18,51	5,34,67	-4,83,84	-47.5

General.

TABLE II.

Value of some principal crops in Madras in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Rice	97,26	53,35	-43,91
2. Cotton	11,00	4,62	-6,38
3. Sugarcane	6,54	4,20	-2,34
4. Tea	1,98	1,34	-64
5. Groundnuts	34,64	20,17	-14,47
6. Sesamum	2,45	1,80	-65
7. Castor	65	56	-9
8. Jowar	15,54	7,69	-7,85
9. Bajra	10,72	5,60	-5,12
Total	1,80,78	99,33	-81,45

TABLE III.

Value of some principal crops in Bombay in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Cotton	15,94	12,93	-3,01
2. Wheat	7,94	8,32	+38
3. Sesamum	75	1,26	+51
4. Sugarcane	5,03	3,59	-1,44
5. Gram	2,07	1,46	-61
6. Jowar	21,21	15,23	-5,98
7. Bajra	9,86	7,64	-2,22
8. Rice	31,77	19,07	-12,70
9. Tobacco	9,50	6,42	-3,08
10. Groundnuts	16,45	7,94	-8,51
Total	1,20,52	83,86	-36,66

TABLE IV.

Value of some principal crops in Bengal in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Rice	1,71,35	64,64	-1,06,71
2. Jute	37,25	10,57	-26,68
3. Tea	6,73	3,57	-3,16
4. Sugarcane	5,02	4,56	-46
5. Linseed	41	27	-14
6. Sesamum	62	68	+6
7. Rapeseed	2,93	1,82	-1,11
8. Wheat	52	35	-17
9. Barley	25	16	-9
10. Gram	63	37	-26
11. Cotton	24	17	-7
12. Tobacco	6,64	3,38	-3,26
Total	2,32,59	90,54	-1,42,05

General.

TABLE V.

Value of some principal crops in the United Provinces in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Wheat	35,87	21,94	-13,93
2. Cotton	3,80	1,47	-2,33
3. Sugarcane	18,32	18,34	+2
4. Rapeseed	7,32	4,11	-3,21
5. Linseed	1,72	1,13	-59
6. Rice	22,16	16,02	-6,14
7. Barley	18,06	8,87	-9,19
8. Jowar	4,83	2,62	-2,21
9. Bajra	4,48	2,63	-1,85
10. Maize	8,56	4,60	-3,96
11. Gram	15,40	9,28	-6,12
Total	1,40,52	91,01	-49,51

TABLE VI.

Value of some principal crops in the Punjab in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Wheat	35,52	24,37	-11,15
2. Cotton	8,47	5,71	-2,76
3. Sugarcane	4,72	3,17	-1,55
4. Rapeseed	3,03	1,44	-1,59
5. Barley	2,41	79	-1,62
6. Jowar	1,06	62	-44
7. Bajra	3,40	2,00	-1,40
8. Maize	4,31	2,19	-2,12
9. Gram	9,26	5,63	-3,63
10. Rice (unhusked)	4,60	2,61	-1,99
Total	76,78	48,53	-28,25

TABLE VII.

Value of some principal crops in Burma in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Rice	56,20	25,05	-31,15
2. Sesamum	88	75	-13
3. Groundnuts	1,93	1,34	-59
4. Rubber	57	4	-53
5. Maize	21	5	-16
6. Gram	38	14	-24
7. Tobacco	3,21	2,08	-1,13
Total	63,38	29,45	-33,93

General.

TABLE VIII.

Value of some principal crops in Bihar and Orissa in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Rice	94,62	35,10	—59,52
2. Wheat	8,38	4,69	—3,69
3. Barley	5,92	3,33	—2,59
4. Gram	6,62	3,94	—2,68
5. Sugar	5,49	2,50	—2,99
6. Rapeseed	3,79	1,44	—2,35
7. Linseed	1,97	83	—1,14
8. Maize	5,11	3,06	—2,05
9. Tobacco	3,05	1,54	—1,51
10. Cotton	22	12	—10
Total	1,35,17	56,55	—78,62

TABLE IX.

Value of some principal crops in Central Provinces in 1928-29 and 1932-33.

Crops.	1928-29.	1932-33.	Change in value in lakhs of Rs.
	Values in lakhs of Rs.	Values in lakhs of Rs.	
1. Rice	25,44	16,46	—8,98
2. Cotton	18,52	5,15	—13,37
3. Wheat	7,62	5,30	—2,32
4. Gram	2,13	1,62	—51
5. Sesamum	1,24	62	—62
6. Linseed	99	87	—12
7. Jowar	12,83	5,38	—7,45
Total	68,77	35,40	—33,37

These tables show that the largest decrease in the money value of agricultural produce occurs in the case of Bengal. The fall amounts to just over 61 per cent of the 1928-29 total. The fall in the case of Bihar and Orissa is a little over 58 per cent and in the case of Burma over 53 per cent. In the Central Provinces, the fall is over 48 per cent and in Madras 45 per cent. Bombay seems to have suffered least, the decline in this case being only a little over 30 per cent. Taking these eight provinces together, the fall amounts to over 47 per cent. A very important point, however, to be borne in mind in interpreting these figures is that so far as food crops are concerned the cultivator consumes, or exchanges in kind for services rendered, a large portion of the crop which he grows and to that extent the fall in the prices of food stuffs has not affected him.

General.

Imports and Exports.—The table below gives the values of the imports into, and exports from, British India of private merchandise and gold and silver during the three years 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34.

Imports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Private merchandise	1,26,37	1,32,58	1,15,33
Gold and silver	7,22	2,95	1,91
TOTAL IMPORTS .	1,33,59	1,35,53	1,17,24

Exports.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Private merchandise	1,60,55	1,35,63	1,49,73
Gold and silver	62,61	67,74	58,95
TOTAL EXPORTS .	2,23,16	2,03,37	2,08,68

The total value of the imports of foreign merchandise into British India during 1933-34 amounted to R115 crores and that of exports including re-exports to R150 crores. Compared with the preceding year, there was a decline of R17 crores or 13 per cent in the case of imports while exports including re-exports recorded an improvement of R14 crores or 10 per cent. On the import side the demand for foreign textiles weakened. The decrease recorded under this head amounted to one of R16 crores on a total of R47 crores recorded in 1932-33. Stated in percentages, this meant a decline of 34 per cent over the figures of 1932-33 and of 12 per cent over those of 1931-32. The decline under the textile group was primarily the result of smaller imports of cotton piecegoods, the total receipt of which only amounted to 796 million yards, valued at R13,49 lakhs, as compared with 1,225 million yards valued at R21,26 lakhs in 1932-33. All the principal varieties of cotton piecegoods participated in this decline, grey goods falling by 126 million yards, white by 151 million yards and coloured by 156 million yards. Imports both from the United Kingdom and from Japan recorded decreases under all the descriptions. Arrivals of cotton twist and yarn also fell off from 45.1 million lbs. valued at R3,79 lakhs to 32.1 million lbs. valued at R2,58 lakhs. There were concurrent declines under some of the other important items included in the textile group—notably a fall of R75 lakhs under silk, raw and manufactured, of R42 lakhs under wool and woollens and of R1.42 lakhs under artificial silk (including yarn and goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials). The imports of raw cotton also receded from 84,800 tons to 42,900 tons. Under the metals groups there was a decline of R24 lakhs. Imports of iron and steel indeed rose from 326,000 tons to 329,000 tons in quantity and from R5,30 lakhs

General.

to R5,53 lakhs in value, but metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof declined from 70,000 tons to 63,000 tons in quantity and from R4,43 lakhs to R3,97 lakhs in value. Under machinery and millwork there was an advance of R2,22 lakhs due chiefly to larger arrivals of sugar machinery. The value of hardware imported contracted from R2,99 lakhs to R2,88 lakhs. There was an improvement in the imports of motor vehicles from R2,43 lakhs to R3,19 lakhs, the number of motor cars imported rising from 6,201 to 9,759 and that of omnibuses from 2,676 to 5,496. The value of the imports of rubber manufactures, however, declined from R1,98 lakhs to R1,88 lakhs. Imports of foreign sugar continued to decline and only amounted to 264,000 tons valued at R2,71 lakhs as against 402,000 tons valued at R4,23 lakhs in the preceding year. Arrivals of mineral oils declined slightly in quantity from 188 million gallons to 186 million gallons and in value from R6,70 lakhs to R5,83 lakhs. Imports of kerosene oil contracted from 59.5 million gallons to 58.1 million gallons while those of fuel oils advanced from 104½ million gallons to 105 million gallons. The value of provisions imported declined from R2,93 lakhs to R2,72 lakhs, the bulk of the decline having been due to a falling off in the consignments of vegetable products. Imports of paper and pasteboard recorded a decline of 76,000 cwts. in quantity and of R23 lakhs in value. Consignments of wheat declined from 33,500 tons worth R29¼ lakhs to 18,300 tons worth R12½ lakhs while those of rice, not in the husk, rose from 35,500 tons (R31 lakhs) to 84,000 tons (R49 lakhs).

On the export side, despatches of raw cotton rose from 2,063,000 bales valued at R20¾ crores to 2,740,000 bales valued at R27 crores. Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn) recorded a decline of R56 lakhs and amounted to R2,73 lakhs. Despatches of Indian cotton piecegoods declined further from 66.4 million yards worth R2,09 lakhs to 56.5 million yards worth R1,66 lakhs. Shipments of twist and yarn, however, advanced slightly in quantity from 15.1 million lbs. to 16.4 million lbs. and in value from R79 lakhs to R82 lakhs. The exports of raw and manufactured jute recorded an improvement in value of R1 crore. Shipments of raw jute increased from 3,153,000 bales valued at R9,73 lakhs to 4,190,000 bales valued at R10,93 lakhs. Exports of gunny bags contracted from 415 millions (R11,16 lakhs) to 402 millions (R9,72 lakhs), while those of gunny cloth rose from 1,012 million yards (R10,24 lakhs) to 1,053 million yards (R11,38 lakhs). Exports of foodgrains declined in quantity from 2,056,000 tons to 1,870,000 tons and in value from R16,08 lakhs to R11,75 lakhs. Exports of wheat remained practically unchanged at 2,000 tons, while those of rice dropped from 1,887,000 tons to 1,744,000 tons in quantity and from R14,46 lakhs to R10,57 lakhs in value. Despatches of tea declined from 379 million lbs. to 318 million lbs. in quantity but owing to much higher prices the value rose from R17,15 lakhs to R19,85 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds amounted to 1,124,000 tons valued at R13,66 lakhs which meant an increase of 53 per cent in quantity and of 21 per cent in value in comparison with the figures of the preceding year. The improvement was due mainly to increases in the shipments of linseed from 72,000 tons to 379,000 tons, of groundnuts from 433,000 tons to 547,000 tons, of cotton seed from 2,000 tons to 6,000 tons and of sesamum from 10,000 tons to 15,000 tons. Rapeseed showed a decline of 41,000 tons. Exports of hides and skins recorded a large improvement from 41,800 tons worth R7,43 lakhs to

General.

61,400 tons worth R9,90 lakhs. Shipments of metals and ores advanced considerably from 695,000 tons valued at R4,68 lakhs to 976,000 tons valued at R5,49 lakhs. Shipments of lac amounted to 731,000 cwts. valued at R2,46 lakhs which represented an increase of 75 per cent in quantity and of 98 per cent in value in comparison with the corresponding figures for 1932-33. Despatches of coffee advanced by 13,000 cwts. in quantity but the value dropped by R8 lakhs.

The total value of re-exports amounted to R3,42 lakhs, which represented an improvement of R20 lakhs as compared with 1932-33 and a decline of R1,72 lakhs in comparison with 1930-31. Re-exports of cotton manufactures (chiefly piecegoods) recorded a slight improvement from R57 lakhs to R59 lakhs. Re-exports of raw skins rose in quantity from 226 tons to 262 tons. Shipments of sugar showed an increase from 4,000 tons to 11,500 tons. Re-exports of raw wool improved to 10.6 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs from 3.9 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of raw cotton advanced from 118 tons to 891 tons in quantity. As the bulk of the re-export trade of British India passes through Bombay her share improved from R1,97 lakhs to R2,16 lakhs, the corresponding increase in the percentage share being from 61 per cent to 63 per cent.

The following figures have been compiled to show the values of imports and exports of merchandise on the basis of the declared values in 1913-14. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fair measure of the course of trade :—

(In crores of Rupees)

—	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Imports	183	143	155	181	190	189	157	143	162	146
Exports	244	246	223	248	260	263	235	200	176	209
TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS.	427	389	384	429	450	452	392	343	338	355

The table shows a moderate progress in recovery from the record low level of 1932-33, indicating as it does an improvement of R17 crores, on the basis of 1913-14 prices, in the total trade in merchandise (excluding re-exports). It is significant that the recovery was confined to the export side, the imports having as a matter of fact shown a decline of R16 crores. The extent to which the general level of prices for the imported articles adjusted itself to the general level for the exported articles may be seen from the following index numbers, which have been obtained by comparing the values of imports and exports, as shown in the preceding table, with the values actually recorded for each.

—	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Imports	100	158	148	136	133	123	105	88	82	79
Exports	100	162	132	130	127	118	94	78	75	79

It will be seen that prices declined at a higher rate on the export than on the import side in comparison with the preceding year. The margin between

General.

the index numbers for imports and exports which was 7 points in 1932-33 broadened during the year to 9 points. The index numbers of prices of imported articles and exported articles separately, which have been given earlier in this report, refer to the *internal* prices. The prices which are considered here are *external* prices and a comparison with the figures given earlier would only be valid, if due allowance could be made for the difference between the rates of import duties in the base year 1913-14 and in the year under review. It may be stated, however, that the index numbers under consideration in this paragraph give only a rough idea of the movements involved.

Balance of trade.—The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1933-34 was in favour of India to the extent of R92 crores as compared with R68 crores in 1932-33. The transactions in treasure on private account resulted in a net export of treasure, amounting to R57½ crores as against R65 crores in the preceding year. Net exports of gold amounted to R57 crores, while silver showed a net import of R1 lakh. Net exports of currency notes amounted to R19 lakhs.

Gold exports.—Shipments of gold from India continued on a large scale, although the exports of 1933-34 valued at R58,15 lakhs were smaller than those of the preceding year by R8,69 lakhs. The following table gives the average monthly prices of gold and the quantities and values of gold exported during each month in 1933-34 :—

Table showing monthly average price of gold at Bombay and quantity and value of gold exported from British India by sea.

Month	Monthly average price of English bar gold 100 touch per tola	EXPORTS	
		Quantity	Value
	R A. P.	Fine ounces	R
1933—			
April	29 14 3½	573,770	4,55,59,311
May	30 7 4½	642,770	5,21,92,332
June	30 4 6½	694,347	5,62,50,139
July	30 13 6½	315,400	2,59,75,167
August	30 14 3½	541,923	4,46,29,873
September	32 7 9	658,938	5,70,10,948
October	32 11 11½	390,409	3,43,55,329
November	32 8 6	291,405	2,53,22,542
December	31 4 0	200,249	2,42,06,980
1934—			
January	32 0 11½	689,128	5,92,67,957
February	33 14 5½	1,136,160	10,21,61,856
March	33 13 1½	605,691	5,45,97,812

The price of gold was on a higher level than in the preceding year. The export movement was fairly strong at the beginning of the year, but fell off later, to revive again during the last quarter of the year. The net exports of gold from India during the three years, ending March, 1934, amounted to R1,80,56 lakhs. The chart on the opposite page illustrates the course of prices and exports of gold in each month during 1933-34 with the monthly rates of exchange.

General.

Rupee sterling exchange.—Although the year was one of considerable excitement from the standpoint of international finance yet India was on the whole saved from the consequential uncertainty in exchange, the rupee remaining linked to sterling. The large export shipments of gold, which had continued throughout the year, helped to maintain a firm exchange rate. The opening rate of the year at $18\frac{1}{2}d.$ ruled with a few short fluctuations over the first five weeks of the year and then spurted up to $18\frac{1}{16}d.$ on the 11th May. This rise was not however maintained for long and the rate fell once again to the level of $18\frac{1}{32}d.$ by the 24th May. The exchange remained stationary at that rate till the 9th September. Thereafter, with the presentation of the Reserve Bank Bill in the Legislative Assembly, the market was influenced by rumours of a contemplated change in the ratio and as a result there was a weakening of the rate for a short period. But gradually as the market became assured of the Government's intention to oppose any change in the ratio and as the large exports of gold which were taking place had a buoying effect on the exchange, the rate returned to the level of $18\frac{1}{32}d.$ on the 20th September to remain steady there for about a month. From the second week of October there were renewed rumours regarding a possibility of the ratio being changed and as attempts were being made by intensive propaganda to force a programme of devaluation of the rupee large forward purchases were made by speculators. The export shipments of gold were temporarily suspended and in consequence of the resultant uncertainties the rate continued to sag till the 18th November when it reached $17\frac{13}{16}d.$ which is the lowest quotation for the year. This weakness however proved to be a temporary feature, for as soon as confidence in the ratio was restored the rate gradually recovered to $18\frac{1}{32}d.$ by the 13th December. Up to the 17th January there was no further change in the rate. On the 22nd January the rate advanced to $18\frac{1}{16}d.$ with which figure the year closed. The average rate for the year was $18\frac{1}{32}d.$

Imperial Bank of India rate.—The Imperial Bank of India rate remained unchanged at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent throughout the year. As money was cheap, Government was enabled to borrow on treasury bills at lower rates and thereby to improve its ways and means position and to maintain the strength of its securities.

Government of India paper.—The following figures show the prices and yields of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past ten years.

Year	Price		Yield
	Rs.	As.	Per cent
1925	67	14	5.2
1926	74	6	4.7
1927	78	11	4.4
1928	75	6	4.6
1929	71	5	4.9
1930	68	14	5.1
1931	63	0	5.5
1932	61	3	5.7
1933	88	4	4.0
1934	89	7	3.9

General.

Freight rates.—Compared with the previous year, freight rates during the year under review reached further low levels. The rates were fast declining from the beginning of the year till June. Even the seasonal improvement that followed was less pronounced than in the previous year. According to the *Economist*, the index number of whole-cargo charter rates, calculated with the year 1913 as base, was 71.9 in March, 1934, while it was 71.7 and 78.4 in the corresponding month of 1933 and 1932 respectively.

Tariff changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1932 and the earlier part of 1933 were dealt with in the review for the year 1932-33. Since then eleven Acts have been passed introducing several changes in the tariff.

The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1933, imposed, with effect from the 23rd December, 1933, a duty (including the additional duty and the surcharge) of 3 *as.* 9 *p.* per imperial gallon on mineral oil, other than kerosene and motor spirit, which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps.

The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1934, which was passed on 19th February, 1934, affords assistance, by the imposition, generally, of minimum specific duties under the standard rate, to certain Indian industries which have been subject to menacing competition from foreign countries. The principal items affected are :—

Alum, magnesium sulphate and magnesium chloride ; cotton under vests and socks and stockings ; glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns ; certain kinds of paints, colours and painters' materials, enamelled ironware, electrical earthenware and porcelain, and domestic earthenware, china and porcelain ; lead pencils ; tiles of earthenware and porcelain ; umbrellas ; cast iron pipes ; woollen hosiery, knitted apparel and fabrics ; and toilet soaps.

The Act further imposed specific duties on hardened or hydrogenated fish oil and whale oil, sugar candy, and household and laundry soap and increased the duties on boots and shoes and uppers therefor, silk or artificial silk mixtures, and certain kinds of cotton fents. The Act came into force on the 20th February, 1934, but the changes mentioned above became effective from the 23rd December, 1933, under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

The Wheat Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1934, extended the operation of the temporary import duty on wheat and wheat flour up to the 31st March, 1935.

The measures of protection afforded to certain manufactures of iron and steel by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, as subsequently amended, the Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, and the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, were due to expire on the 31st March, 1934. The question of further protection, if any, to be granted to the steel industry was referred to the Tariff Board who were also asked to re-examine at the same time the measures of protection afforded to the industry by the Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, and the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932. As the enquiry could not be completed before April, 1934, the operation of the three Acts mentioned above was extended, with a view to maintaining the continuity of the protective scheme, for a further period up to the

General.

31st October, 1934, by the Steel and Wire Industries Protection (Extending) Act, 1934.

The Indian Finance Act, 1934, which was passed on the 29th March changed the duty payable on cigarettes to 25 per cent *ad valorem* and in addition either R8-2 per 1,000 or R3-4 per lb. whichever is higher. It also increased the duty on unmanufactured tobacco to R3-4 per lb. (standard rate) and R2-12 per lb. (colonial preference rate), and reduced the duty on silver to 5as. per oz. The Act further abolished the export duty on raw hides.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1934, extended the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, to the 30th April, 1935, subject to certain modifications which were recommended by the Salt Industry Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

As a result of the denunciation by India of the Indo-Japanese Convention of 1904 in April, 1933, the question of the conclusion of a new commercial agreement between India and Japan had to be taken up. Pending the discussion of this question the operation of the protective duties on cotton piecegoods imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, as subsequently amended, which was due to expire on 31st October, 1933, was extended up to 31st March, 1934, by the Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Second Amendment) Act, 1933. The Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Amendment) Act, 1934, further extended by one month, up to 30th April, 1934, the operation of these duties pending the completion of consideration by the Indian Legislature of the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, which was passed on the 26th April, 1934. The latter Act gave effect to the conclusions of the Tariff Board recommending substantive protection to the cotton textile industry, modified in the light of the denunciation of the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1904 and the subsequent conclusion of a new trade agreement with Japan and of the unofficial agreement between representatives of the Indian and the United Kingdom textile industries*. It also gave effect to the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Tariff Board in regard to the claims of the sericultural industry to protection. The Act removed starch and farina from the free list and made them liable to a duty of 15 per cent *ad valorem*. The duty on artificial silk yarn was raised to 25 per cent *ad valorem* with an alternative minimum specific duty of 3 as. per lb. The Act further fixed the rate of duty on cotton piecegoods, not of British manufacture, at 50 per cent *ad valorem* (subject to a minimum specific duty of 5½ as. per lb. in the case of plain greys) and made the following liable to protective duties:—

Raw silk, silk cocoons, silk waste and noils and silk yarn; cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread; fabrics of cotton, artificial silk or silk and of such mixtures; fabrics containing gold or silver thread; cotton knitted fabrics and certain kinds of cotton braids or cords, and of cotton hosiery.

The rates of duties on the following articles were also altered:—

Ribbons; socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk; fents not exceeding 4 yards in length; apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery, drapery, hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware; and textile manufactures not otherwise specified.

* For details of the two agreements *vide* Appendices I and II on pp. 167-71 *infra*.

General.

The Act came into force on the 1st May, 1934, and the changes made therein shall have effect up to the 31st March, 1939.

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, received the assent of the Governor General on the 1st May, 1934. It imposed, with effect from 1st April, 1934, on (i) *Khandsari* sugar and (ii) all other sugar, except palmyra sugar, produced in a factory in British India an excise duty of (i) 10 *as.* per cwt. and (ii) R1-5 per cwt. respectively.

The Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, which also received the assent of the Governor General on 1st May, 1934, imposed, with effect from 1st April, 1934, on matches made in British India and sold in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty an excise duty of—

- (i) R1 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is forty or less,
- (ii) R1-8 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is more than 40 but less than 60, and
- (iii) R2 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is more than 60.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Act the rate of excise duty on all other matches was fixed at 4 *as.* for every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof with effect from 3rd May, 1934. The Act also revised the customs duties on imported matches in such a manner as to comprise rates maintaining the existing measure of protection for the Indian industry over and above the equivalent of the new excise duty.

Besides the statutory changes mentioned above the period of operation of the additional protection accorded to iron or steel galvanised sheets, fabricated, and pipes and tubes made therefrom has been extended up to the 31st October, 1934, under section 3 (4) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. Similarly under section 3 (5) of the above Act the import duty on the non-British cotton piecegoods was reduced, as a result of the Indo-Japanese negotiations, to 50 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 5½ *as.* per lb. in the case of plain grey, with effect from the 8th January, 1934. As already stated in a previous paragraph, the statutory rate of duty on non-British cotton piecegoods was also fixed at this level with effect from the 1st May, 1934.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

Imports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1933-34
Cotton and cotton goods	62,90,88	31,84,57	26,18,81	34,08,53	21,90,12	19.32
Machinery and millwork	18,21,85	14,34,78	10,92,34	10,54,24	12,74,93	11.06
Metals and ores	23,61,91	15,92,26	9,77,35	9,73,49	9,49,88	8.23
Oils	11,68,65	10,32,25	9,72,26	8,00,01	8,81,30	8.90
Vehicles	10,84,73	7,30,53	4,48,47	3,81,94	4,76,33	4.13
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	5,33,20	4,77,47	3,09,20	3,84,77	4,112,04	3.48
Silk raw and manufactures	4,58,43	2,99,92	2,73,56	4,33,37	3,58,53	3.10
Hardware	5,04,65	3,60,23	2,63,91	2,99,22	2,37,93	2.49
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,63,61	4,87,79	3,41,26	2,92,87	2,71,66	2.35
Sugar	15,77,65	10,96,47	6,16,53	4,22,87	2,70,97	2.35
Chemicals	2,78,74	2,61,22	2,56,97	2,71,26	2,70,06	2.34
Paper and pasteboard	8,72,31	2,86,74	2,50,24	2,80,46	2,43,19	2.24
Wool raw and manufactures	4,28,45	2,31,11	1,92,06	2,90,47	2,54,93	2.29
Dyos	2,43,31	2,59,00	2,67,65	2,50,48	2,46,10	2.13
Liquors	3,76,63	3,31,76	2,26,86	2,25,70	2,26,98	1.96
Drugs and medicines	2,26,25	1,93,94	1,91,11	1,85,33	1,93,42	1.68
Rubber	3,32,87	2,58,24	2,22,29	1,99,05	1,91,35	1.66
Spices	3,25,75	2,54,94	2,08,22	1,72,50	1,56,67	1.35
Glass and glassware	2,51,93	1,64,78	1,21,97	1,42,47	1,22,13	1.06
Fruits and vegetables	1,82,87	1,48,69	1,34,47	1,16,57	1,00,14	.87
Paints and painters' materials	1,46,55	1,12,09	87,53	92,19	92,19	.79
Grain, pulse and flour	6,42,05	2,81,63	1,17,61	70,98	83,70	.72
Apparel	1,71,24	1,11,13	81,76	84,21	81,51	.71
Soap	1,66,68	1,11,98	82,72	82,63	78,37	.68
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,09,65	69,74	45,00	83,64	74,32	.64
Tobacco	2,49,71	1,61,16	94,34	96,94	72,15	.62
Stationery	1,05,06	81,25	63,03	72,86	66,22	.57
Building and engineering materials	1,34,44	1,09,82	83,78	77,35	64,35	.56
Toilet requisites	72,68	53,87	47,30	58,14	56,61	.49
Haberdashery and millinery	1,04,28	72,98	54,29	67,80	54,57	.47
Wood and timber	1,03,54	89,82	60,69	51,44	54,00	.47
Tea chests	80,24	63,53	50,32	47,77	53,38	.46
Toys and requisites for games	64,84	49,06	37,04	47,33	53,35	.46
Manures	98,65	67,43	36,01	52,89	52,42	.45
Books, printed, etc.	71,82	60,91	63,38	49,38	49,33	.42
Boots and shoes	87,81	88,06	64,93	51,77	47,61	.41
Salt	1,30,39	1,14,97	71,99	78,96	46,84	.40
Belting for machinery	90,21	63,62	50,11	62,86	46,06	.40
Earthenware and porcelain	72,34	48,16	38,36	49,56	43,15	.37
Arms, ammunition and military stores	65,44	54,02	68,48	44,14	42,97	.37
Animals, living	32,42	20,86	42,06	14,79	28,12	.24
Paper making materials	44,95	42,07	35,99	22,09	27,10	.23
Umbrellas and fittings	43,66	31,09	30,16	27,77	26,56	.23
Gums and resins	41,96	31,07	24,25	23,63	29,91	.23
Cutlery	41,41	26,05	20,69	24,27	25,50	.22
Tea	68,90	45,68	43,57	34,68	26,13	.21
Bobbins	89,82	42,99	31,91	28,57	22,31	.19
Tallow and stearine	31,02	27,23	20,79	24,66	18,66	.17
Furniture and cabinet ware	37,66	27,78	20,11	17,66	16,49	.14
Flax, raw and manufactures	33,38	21,69	17,76	16,76	16,04	.14
Clocks and watches and parts	23,47	10,82	11,21	12,75	15,93	.13
Fish (excluding canned fish)	26,31	23,86	13,42	13,66	15,05	.13
Coal and coke	45,55	31,69	14,29	9,03	13,59	.12
Jute and jute goods	24,20	18,37	12,78	13,49	9,85	.08
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	26,25	39,34	19,18	34,48	5,50	.04
Matches	10,89	4,11	1,05	52	74	.01
All other articles	14,33,69	10,53,76	9,64,95	10,31,73	8,99,86	7.79
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	240,79,69	164,79,37	129,37,14	192,53,43	115,88,61	100

Cotton manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (R17,74 lakhs).—The year 1932-33 had been a year of fresh advances for the import trade in cotton manufactures. The year just passed, on the contrary, was one of steady decline from the high level of 1932-33. All sections of the trade were affected, twist and yarn and cotton piecegoods, notwithstanding their different status in the industrial economy of the country, having more or less shared the same fate.

The total value of the imports of cotton manufactures in the year under review amounted to R17,74 lakhs as compared with R26,83 lakhs in the year preceding, and R59,49 lakhs in 1929-30, which, for purposes of comparison, may be taken as the last of the normal years. Imports of cotton twist and yarn amounted to 32.0 million lbs. valued at R2,58 lakhs as against 45.1 million lbs. valued at R3,79 lakhs in 1932-33, and 43.9 million lbs. valued at R6,00 lakhs in 1929-30. The total consignments of piecegoods received in the year under review totalled 796 million yards worth R13,49 lakhs as compared with 1,225 million yards worth R21,26 lakhs in the previous year, and 1,919 million yards, valued at R50,25 lakhs in 1929-30.

The values of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past five years and the pre-war year, 1913-14, are set forth below :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4,16	6,00	3,08	2,99	3,79	2,58
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached)	25,45	20,93	6,87	3,92	5,07	3,06
White (bleached)	14,29	13,27	6,20	5,33	7,38	4,73
Coloured, printed or dyed	17,86	15,15	6,82	5,05	8,34	5,25
Ferts of all descriptions	54	90	16	87	52	45
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	58,14	50,25	20,05	14,67	21,26	18,49
Hosiery	1,20	1,44	88	46	67	77
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	17	5	2	6	4
Thread	89	81	60	54	56	51
Other sorts	1,52	82	59	45	49	35
GRAND TOTAL	60,80	59,49	25,25	19,15	26,83	17,74

As stated already, the imports of cotton twist and yarn were valued at R2,58 lakhs as compared with R3,79 lakhs in 1932-33. Quantitatively, the imports of 1933-34 amounted to 32 million lbs. as against 45 million lbs. in the preceding year. The value of the consignments thus fell off by R1,21 lakhs or by 32 per cent and the quantity by 13 million lbs. or 29 per cent. Relatively speaking, therefore, the rate of decline was greater in the case

Imports.

of value than in the case of quantity. This is reflected in the average declared values, as worked out from these figures, the average value for 1933-34 being 12 *as.* 10 *p.* per lb. of yarn against 13 *as.* 5 *p.* for the preceding year. The quantities imported under the different classifications of twist and yarn are shown below :—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
—	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—									
Grey(unbleached)	} 10,087 {	35,765	36,144	30,704	28,521	19,998	21,458	31,576	23,002
White (bleached)		4,062	4,813	5,068	5,279	3,975	3,643	4,034	2,945
Coloured . . .	18,265	5,370	5,976	3,891	4,326	1,732	1,403	1,668	1,110
Mercerised. . .	..	4,169	5,365	4,077	5,722	3,526	5,056	7,774	4,864

On the above showing, the actual decline has been the largest, being about 8.5 million lbs., in the case of grey yarns, which represent quantitatively by far the most important description under the imports, whereas the rate of decline has been the greatest in the case of mercerised yarn, imports of which shrank by 37 per cent.

The following table shows the imports of foreign yarn and, correspondingly, the production of yarns in the Indian mills for a series of years :—

—	Imports	Indian mill pro- duction
—	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—		
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776
" " " 1913-14 (pre-war period)	41,794	646,757
" " " 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,237
" " " 1923-24	44,681	662,512
" " " 1928-29	50,626	734,934
Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
" 1917-18	19,400	660,576
" 1918-19	38,095	615,041
" 1919-20	15,097	635,760
" 1920-21	47,333	660,003
" 1921-22	57,125	693,572
" 1922-23	59,274	705,894
" 1923-24	44,575	617,329
" 1924-25	55,907	719,390
" 1925-26	51,688	686,427
" 1926-27	49,425	807,116
" 1927-28	52,345	808,049
" 1928-29	43,760	848,296
" 1929-30	43,882	833,560
" 1930-31	29,140	867,279
" 1931-32	31,575	966,373
" 1932-33	45,103	1,016,422
" 1933-34	32,055	921,081

It will appear from the figures just given that, although the home production fell off by 95 million lbs. in comparison with the figure for 1932-33, this

Cotton twist and yarn.

decline was of no assistance to the import trade in yarn, the quantity imported having also undergone a concurrent reduction of 13 million lbs.

The following table shows the imports of twist and yarn and the production thereof in Indian mills, classified as to counts, for a number of years:—

	1918-19 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1929-30		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	1,047	493,382	808	562,057	901	599,455	327	547,431
„ 21 to 25	898	123,905	290	181,215	227	185,937	311	177,344	207	139,331
„ 26 to 30	3,686	42,999	395	90,579	523	108,088	757	120,169	581	115,496
„ 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	23,050	46,363	14,308	71,073	20,908	77,185	14,218	75,810
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	9,013	15,279	5,252	84,002	6,429	89,594	5,700	87,358
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	19,053	—	10,938	—	15,766	—	10,969	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819(a)	679	34	6,710	19	5,236	31	5,675	44	5,635
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	43,882	893,560	31,575	966,373	45,103	1,010,422	32,055	921,061

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April, 1927.

The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn from the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries for the four years 1929-30 and 1931-32 to 1933-34:—

Imports of cotton twist and yarn.

From—	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom .	20,112	11,913	13,357	9,952	2,96	1,22	1,32	96
Japan .	10,870	6,206	18,149	11,684	1,64	83	1,61	96
Other countries .	12,900	13,456	13,597	10,419	1,40	94	86	66
TOTAL	43,882	31,575	45,103	32,055	6,00	2,99	3,79	2,58
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	—	R.s.p. 1-5-10	R.s.p. 0-15-2	R.s.p. 0-13-6	R.s.p. 0-12-10

Imports.

The main characteristic of the above table is that it shows throughout for 1933-34 a tendency of the import figures to adjust themselves in a downward direction. It is also interesting that, while imports from all the three sources specified have fallen off, the decline, actually as well as relatively, has been the largest in the case of Japan. Thus, imports from Japan have fallen away by 6 million lbs., whereas those from each of the other two sources have diminished by a little more than 3 million lbs. Expressed in percentage, Japan shows a decline of 36 per cent against one of 25 per cent for United Kingdom and 23 per cent for "other countries". It will have been seen from the table that in spite of the relatively larger rate of fall in her case, Japan still retained the position of vantage which she had acquired in 1932-33. Thus, while the import figures, both for the United Kingdom and "other countries" constitute in effect new low records, imports from Japan in 1933-34 actually amounted to about double the quantity sent out by her in 1931-32. It was largely because of this that the total imports of yarn in 1933-34, although they were smaller in comparison with 1932-33 by 13 million lbs., were, nevertheless, at least as large as the total imports of 1931-32. It is, however, to be understood in interpreting the above table that the imports from "other sources" represent predominantly imports from China, which supplies more than 98 per cent of the actual quantities shown against this group of countries.

The following table exhibits the percentage shares of the more important countries in the imports of cotton twist and yarn for a series of years:—

Percentage shares of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn.

	1918-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	80	81	41	39	58	46	35	38	30	31
Japan	2	65	54	32	17	25	24	20	40	36
China (including Hongkong) . . . . .	..	..	2	25	26	24	40	42	30	32

As these figures indicate, the United Kingdom slightly improved her percentage share notwithstanding the falling off in the actual imports from that country. Japan, on the other hand, showed a considerable decline in her relative share, the percentage, in her case, falling away from 40 per cent to 36 per cent. A part of this decline, however, has been set off by an increase in the share of China from 30 to 32 per cent.

Compared with the imports of 1932-33, the total shipments of cotton piece-goods, including fents, received into India in 1933-34, fell off by 429 million

Fents.

yards, or 35 per cent, to 796 million yards. This decrease was largely due to smaller shipments from Japan as a result of the increased duties. But the imports of 1933-34 were above the record low figure of 776 million yards for 1931-32.

The table below shows the imports of cotton piecegoods under the three main heads : grey, white and coloured, for the five years from 1929-30.

[In millions of yards]

Year	Grey goods	White goods	Coloured goods	Total piecegoods
1929-30	926	474	483	1,919
1930-31	365	272	246	890
1931-32	249	280	223	776
1932-33	356	413	425	1,225
1933-34	230	262	264	796

These figures indicate the following percentage variations. Imports of grey goods decreased by 35 per cent as compared with the imports of 1932-33. The decline in each of the other two cases amounted to 37 per cent. As in 1932-33, coloured goods individually formed the most important class under cotton piecegoods and it was under this category that the decline was largest, the actual measure of that decline being 156 million yards against 151 million yards under white goods and 126 million yards under grey.

Of the total quantity of piecegoods imported, Bombay received 33 per cent against 26 per cent taken by Bengal and 21 per cent by Sind. The respective participations of these three maritime provinces in 1932-33 had been 27, 29 and 25 per cent. Madras accounted for 9 per cent of the imports as compared with 8 per cent in the preceding year, whereas the share of Burma remained unchanged at about 11 per cent. It is important that, speaking relatively, Bombay considerably increased her share at the expense of Bengal and Sind and that the pride of place which used to be Bengal's passed over to Bombay during the year under review. The probable explanation of this is that a large part of the trade which during the active period of the civil disobedience movement had been diverted to Sind from Bombay is gradually being transferred back to Bombay.

The imports of fents amounted to 35 million yards against 32 million yards in 1932-33. Despite this quantitative increase, the value of the consignments dropped from R52 lakhs to R45 lakhs.

Fents (R45 lakhs.)

As far as quantity is concerned, the whole of the increase is to be set down to Japan which sent large quantities, amounting to an aggregate of 8 million yards against 1 million yards supplied in 1932-33. Part of the increase due to Japan was set off by a reduction in the consignments from the United States of America from 19 million yards to 16 million yards. The share of the United Kingdom remained unchanged at 11 million yards.

Imports.

Below are shown the imports under the three main important classifications of cotton piecegoods for each year from 1913-14.

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Year 1913-14	1,534·2	793·3	831·8
„ 1914-15	1,320·2	604·2	494·8
„ 1915-16	1,148·2	611·4	358·7
„ 1916-17	847·0	589·8	454·9
„ 1917-18	625·5	502·3	395·6
„ 1918-19	583·4	286·6	227·3
„ 1919-20	533·3	322·0	208·3
„ 1920-21	580·2	421·8	489·3
„ 1921-22	635·6	306·2	138·3
„ 1922-23	931·0	402·5	243·8
„ 1923-24	704·0	415·3	347·5
„ 1924-25	845·5	548·9	407·0
„ 1925-26	709·1	465·1	365·8
„ 1926-27	748·4	571·0	447·4
„ 1927-28	875·5	556·5	504·8
„ 1928-29	838·6	554·1	506·9
„ 1929-30	925·5	473·6	483·5
„ 1930-31	365·0	271·6	245·7
„ 1931-32	249·4	279·7	223·2
„ 1932-33	356·0	412·7	424·8
„ 1933-34	230·1	261·9	268·7

As shown above, the imports of grey goods fell to a record low level of 230 million yards from 356 million yards in 1932-33 and were even smaller by 19 million yards than the strikingly low figure of 249 million yards returned for 1931-32. Imports of white goods also shrank by 151 million yards in comparison with the imports of 1932-33 and constituted a low record superseding the previous low record of 1930-31 by a little less than 10 million yards. There was, similarly, a decline of 156 million yards under coloured goods, the imports of which dropped from 425 million yards in 1932-33 to 269 million yards. But under this head, at least, even with such shrinkage as occurred, a slightly better result was achieved during the year than in the two years,

Cotton piecegoods.

1930-31 and 1931-32, both of which admittedly had been remarkably lean years in this particular line of trade.

The import figures for grey goods, referred to above, can be further separated under the two classifications "plain" and "bordered". Of the net decline of 126 million yards, which has been noticed under grey goods, 62 per cent was accounted for by a falling off in the imports of plain goods, the remainder being laid to bordered goods. The details of the imports of grey goods are given below :—

		[In million yards.]	
		Plain grey.	Bordered grey.
1926-27	. . . . .	277.3	471.1
1927-28	. . . . .	347.6	527.9
1928-29	. . . . .	351.2	487.4
1929-30	. . . . .	423.4	502.1
1930-31	. . . . .	193.7	171.3
1931-32	. . . . .	166.0	83.4
1932-33	. . . . .	217.5	138.5
1933-34	. . . . .	139.9	90.2

The imports of coloured, printed and dyed goods in 1929-30 and the past three years have been further analysed below :—

	1929-30		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	190.9	5.77	104.9	2.08	237.0	3.97	140.2	2.33
Total dyed goods.	151.0	4.92	93.0	2.29	147.7	3.37	102.6	2.30
Total woven coloured goods.	132.5	4.47	25.4	.68	40.1	1.00	25.9	.62

On the basis of the detailed figures given above, the decline in 1933-34 relatively to the imports of 1932-33 amounted to 41 per cent in the case of printed goods against 35 per cent in the case of woven coloured and 30 per

Imports.

cent in the case of dyed goods. Actually, however, the significance of the decline in the cases of printed and dyed goods is weakened by the fact that the imports still maintained themselves at a considerably higher level than the abnormally low importations of the first two years following the onset of the depression. The decrease under coloured goods is, however, of especial significance in view of the fact that these are being exposed to severe competition from artificial silk goods, providing as they do a form of cheap luxury to the poorer classes in India.

The detailed figures relating to the imports under the principal classes of grey, white and coloured goods are given below in millions of yards.

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Dhutis, saris and scarves	806.1	171.0	83.6	138.8	90.3
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150.4	19.3	23.7	26.8	22.1
Longcloth and shirtings	545.4	166.3	133.8	182.8	112.8
Sheetings . . . . .	.2	4.1	3.7	5.1	2.2
Drills and jeans	21.3	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.6
Other sorts	10.8	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.1
TOTAL	1,534.2	365.0	249.4	356.0	230.1
White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Dhutis, saris and scarves	104.3	15.4	1.9	3.6	6.5
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307.9	135.2	155.2	229.2	137.8
Longcloth and shirtings	115.3	71.9	79.8	109.7	75.3
Nainsooks	204.7	25.9	21.5	30.9	17.5
Drills and jeans	5.7	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.3
Checks, spots and stripes	16.1	3.7	3.8	7.9	4.4
Twills	8.3	7.7	3.7	11.4	7.0
Other sorts	31.0	8.0	9.7	15.6	7.6
TOTAL	793.3	271.6	279.7	412.7	261.9
Coloured, printed or dyed.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Dhutis, saris and scarves	115.2	19.1	8.7	18.2	18.0
Cambrics, etc.	113.6	20.5	19.7	40.6	34.2
Shirtings	152.6	54.7	62.9	115.6	51.6
Prints and chintz	209.7	33.7	23.0	50.5	23.7
Drills and jeans	30.0	33.3	32.9	71.4	53.7
Checks, spots and stripes	19.7	12.5	5.1	12.8	13.0
Twills	31.4	16.0	17.8	22.6	14.9
Other sorts	159.6	55.9	53.1	93.1	51.6
TOTAL	831.8	245.7	223.2	424.8	268.7

Cotton piecegoods.

The bulk of the reduction under greys, it will have been noticed from the figures given above, has to be attributed to recessions in the imports of dhutis, saris, and scarves and of longcloth and shirtings, usually the two most important sub-divisions in this class. Consignments of dhutis, saris and scarves fell away by 49 million yards or 35 per cent in comparison with the imports of 1932-33 and those of longcloth and shirtings by 70 million yards or 38 per cent. The imports under the former classification, however, were still well ahead of the abnormally low figure of 1931-32. In the case of white goods, the retrogression of the import trade was accounted for mainly by jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc. and, to a relatively small extent, by longcloth and shirting. The imports of jaconets, etc., at 138 million yards were smaller by 91 million yards or 40 per cent. The decline under longcloth and shirting was smaller, being only about 34 million yards or 31 per cent. The import figure for 1933-34 under each of these two heads marked a low level, which, as will be seen from the table above, was passed in recent years only once in 1930-31.

In regard to coloured goods by far the most important manifestation of the retrograde movement was under shirtings, of which the quantity received shrank by 56 million yards or by a little more than 49 per cent. To a large extent, this difference between the import figures of 1932-33 and 1933-34 under this particular head is accounted for by the fact that the imports had been unexpectedly high in the earlier of the two years brought under comparison and, as a matter of fact, the imports of 1933-34 were smaller only by 5 per cent than those of 1931-32 and were higher than the imports of 1930-31 by as much as 9 per cent. However, the decline under shirtings was matched by a similar movement of smaller intensity, under cambrics, prints and chintz and under drills and jeans, involving in the aggregate a net decline of 50.9 million yards. Turning to the other classifications in the same table, it will be seen that there were feeble upturns under a few less important heads, to wit, drills and jeans under greys and whites, and checks, spots, and stripes under coloured. Apart from these few exceptions, the same general movement for a downward adjustment of the import level was noticeable under all classes throughout the table.

Of the total quantities of piecegoods imported in 1933-34, 54 per cent came from the United Kingdom and 44 per cent from Japan as against 49 and 47 per cent in the respective cases in 1932-33. Imports from the United States of America amounted in the aggregate to 2 per cent, or much the same as in 1932-33. The following table gives the details for a number of years.

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	97.1	88.5	82.8	82.0	78.2	75.2	65.0	58.8	49.4	46.7	53.5
Japan	.3	8.5	13.9	13.6	16.4	18.4	20.3	26.1	43.8	47.3	43.9
United States	.3	.5	1.0	.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.0	2.5	1.7	2.0
Netherlands	.8	.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	.9	.4	.2
Other countries	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.4	3.0	3.9	2.9	3.6	3.4	1.9	.4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Imports.

The feature of outstanding importance in the above table is that it indicates a definite break in the trends, in opposite directions, of the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan, the latter for the first time since 1925-26 showing a reduction in her share from 47 per cent to 44 per cent, concomitantly with an increase in the share of the United Kingdom from 49 per cent to a little less than 54 per cent. The percentage shares of the two principal competitors in the piecegoods market of India in 1913-14 and the past five years, under each of the three important classes of piecegoods are set forth in the table below :—

	GREY		WHITE		COLOURED	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1913-14 . . .	98.8	5	98.5	..	92.6	2
1929-30 . . .	56.2	42.5	92.1	2.9	57.6	31.9
1930-31 . . .	39.2	59.8	84.6	10.3	60.0	30.2
1931-32 . . .	23.9	74.3	74.0	21.4	49.4	42.4
1932-33 . . .	31.2	68.5	68.1	29.2	45.7	50.4
1933-34 . . .	38.3	61.5	70.3	28.7	53.0	46.2

The above table reveals some increase in the proportion of imports coming from the United Kingdom and a decrease in that from Japan under each of the three descriptions of piecegoods imported. This may be accounted for partly by the widening of the difference between the rates of duty applicable to the imports from the two countries. The measure of the increase in imports in the case of the United Kingdom and of the decrease in the case of Japan has been the smallest in the case of white goods. It is interesting, however, that the United Kingdom has gained in her percentage share as much as Japan has lost in hers under grey goods. In the case of white goods, the advance of the United Kingdom had no very appreciable effect on the percentage share of her competitor, Japan. In the case of coloured goods, however, the United Kingdom gained much more than Japan lost.

The actual imports, both in quantity and value, under the three main classes in 1929-30 and the past three years with the percentage variations in

Cotton piecegoods.

the imports of 1933-34 over 1929-30 and 1932-33 are shown in the table below :—

Imports of cotton piecegoods	Quantity				Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33	Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1929-30	Value				Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33	Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1929-30
	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34			1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34		
	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)			Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)		
<i>Grey.</i>												
From—												
United Kingdom.	521	60	111	88	—21	—83	11,76	90	1,76	1,35	—23	—89
Japan .	394	185	244	142	—42	—04	8,91	2,89	3,30	1,70	—48	—81
Other countries.	11	4	1	..	..	..	26	7	1	1	..	..
Total .	926	249	356	230	—35	—75	20,93	3,92	5,07	3,06	—40	—85
<i>White.</i>												
From—												
United Kingdom.	436	207	281	184	—35	—58	12,03	4,02	5,27	3,69	—30	—69
Japan .	14	60	120	75	—37	+436	33	93	1,88	98	—41	+1,91
Other countries.	24	13	12	3	—75	—87	92	38	43	8	—81	—91
Total .	474	280	413	262	—37	—45	13,28	5,33	7,33	4,73	—35	—64
<i>Coloured.</i>												
From—												
United Kingdom.	279	110	194	142	—27	—49	9,50	2,85	4,88	3,54	—27	—63
Japan .	154	95	214	124	—42	—18	3,45	1,83	2,92	1,65	—43	—52
Other countries.	50	18	17	3	—82	—94	2,20	57	54	6	—89	—97
Total .	483	223	425	269	—37	—44	15,15	5,05	8,34	5,25	—37	—65
<i>Total Cotton piecegoods.</i>												
Share of—												
Bengal .	857	226	353	208	—41	—76	20,35	3,92	5,47	3,22	—41	—84
Bombay .	518	171	335	209	—21	—49	14,05	3,35	5,93	4,44	—25	—68
Mad .	292	218	303	171	—44	—41	7,65	4,03	5,28	2,89	—46	—62
Madras .	107	62	93	71	—24	—31	3,39	1,27	1,78	1,33	—24	—60
Burma .	145	99	140	80	—43	—45	4,81	2,10	2,80	1,58	—44	—67
Total .	1,919	776	1,225	796	—35	—58	50,25	14,07	21,26	13,40	—37	—73

A study of the percentage figures given above will suggest the following interesting conclusions. Compared with the trade results of 1932-33, the actual decline in 1933-34 has been the greatest, in the case of the United Kingdom, under white goods. On the same basis, in the case of Japan, her actual loss has been the heaviest under greys. It is also interesting that while the rate of decline has been far and away greater for Japan both under greys and coloured, the losses to both the countries have been more or less evenly balanced under white. It is also to be noted that though the falling away of the trade in 1933-34 has been spread out over the entire field of imports under the above classifications, and although this affected the shares of both the countries in the same manner, the United Kingdom was still ahead of the import figures entered against her for 1931-32 by as much as 28 million yards under greys and by 32 million yards under coloured. Concurrently, Japan, despite the general reduction in her trade, actually maintained her share at a level which was higher by 15 million yards under white, and by 29 million yards under coloured goods in comparison with 1931-32.

Imports.

The same table also brings out the more important tendencies that are revealed by the values declared for the imports. It will be noticed that the total value of the imports of all classes of cotton piecegoods declined from Rs21,26 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs13,49 lakhs in 1933-34. Thus, while the quantity imported fell by 35 per cent, the value declined by as much as 37 per cent. These figures, by themselves would suggest a further lowering of the average declared value for all classes of cotton piecegoods taken together. The fall, has been, in the case of grey goods, 40 per cent in value against a reduction of 35 per cent in quantity. Under white goods, the value fell off at a slightly smaller rate relatively to the rate of decline in the case of quantity, while in the case of coloured goods the rate of fall has been almost the same both for quantity and value. Thus the declared value worked out from the figures given in the foregoing table shows a further decline under grey goods from 2 *as.* 3 *p.* in 1932-33 to 2 *as.* 2 *p.* in 1933-34. In the case of white goods, the declared value showed a small increase from 2 *as.* 10 *p.* to 2 *as.* 11 *p.*, whereas over the same period the average value of coloured goods remained unchanged at 3 *as.* 2 *p.* per yard. The following table shows the declared value per yard of each of the three classes of goods for a number of years.

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Grey (unbleached) . . .	0 2 8	0 4 11	0 4 2	0 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 2
White (bleached) . . .	0 3 11	0 5 6	0 4 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 6 11	0 6 2	0 5 7	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 5	0 3 2	0 3 2

The table which is given below illustrates the monthly variations of the average declared value of cotton piecegoods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan, separately under the three descriptions, "grey", "white" and "coloured", for the year under review.

Declared value of imported piecegoods.

(Rupee per yard)

	GREY		WHITE		COLOURED	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1933—						
April . . . . .	.158	.117	.183	.124	.251	.137
May . . . . .	.143	.122	.179	.123	.255	.132
June . . . . .	.148	.114	.201	.119	.259	.127
July . . . . .	.164	.109	.203	.119	.256	.131
August . . . . .	.155	.113	.217	.124	.249	.137
September . . . . .	.160	.116	.203	.125	.245	.137
October . . . . .	.158	.107	.214	.126	.240	.135
November . . . . .	.149	.124	.197	.123	.244	.132
December . . . . .	.149	.125	.209	.129	.238	.135
1934—						
January . . . . .	.156	.136	.227	.137	.250	.138
February . . . . .	.152	.143	.209	.129	.251	.130
March . . . . .	.151	.140	.209	.147	.247	.131

Cotton piecegoods.

On the above showing, the differential in favour of Japan in the matter of average declared value was generally the highest for coloured goods and the lowest for grey. In the case of grey goods, the differential which initially stood at 41 points in April rose after a small relapse to 55 points in July and remained at the relatively higher level till October, but in November the margin narrowed again considerably and starting with 25 points, gradually fell away to 9 points in February only to rise once more to 11 points in the next month. In the case of white goods the differential was 59 points in April and 48 in May. Thereafter with a spurt upward to 82 points in the next month it gradually rose to 93 points in August. Subsequently it moved downward fluctuatingly, but January found it once again at 90 points. By March, however, the margin narrowed down to 53 points. In the case of coloured goods the margin broadened from 114 points in April to 132 points during the first quarter of the year. Subsequently, a considerable portion of the gap was bridged over and the differential touched 105 points in October. In the course of the last few months of the year the margin tended to increase and stood at 116 points in March. It is, however, important to realise, while studying the comparative figures just given, that these should not necessarily be taken as representing prices for similar qualities, particularly in the case of white and coloured goods, although in the case of grey goods at any rate, the difference in quality is not particularly great. The average declared values of goods coming from these sources have been analysed in detail, as the relative prices of goods from various countries have a particularly important bearing on the consideration of the transfer of trade from one country to another even in normal times, while their importance is greatly enhanced during a period when the purchasing power of the consumer has fallen in a marked degree. For, as has been remarked in previous issues of this Review, India is essentially a price market and with the lowering of the purchasing power of the masses this characteristic of the market has been greatly accentuated in recent years.

The table below shows the monthly imports of piecegoods, excluding fents, in millions of yards for the past five years.

—	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
April	164	71	91	88
May	134	54	83	84
June	91	69	108	68
July	73	68	119	64
August	73	62	129	63
September	48	65	121	52
October	42	63	90	50
November	36	48	96	43
December	46	45	82	41
January	62	71	91	57
February	45	63	80	54
March	67	73	103	97

Imports.

The following table shows, side by side, the imports, classified as to countries of consignment, and the production in India, of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards from 1902-03.

Imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods.

[In million yards.]

	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total imports	Mill production in India	Total
1902-03	2,071	12	8	8	1	..	..	13	2,107	..	..
1903-04	1,997	13	4	6	..	..	..	13	2,033	1	..
1904-05	2,251	13	4	4	..	..	..	16	2,288	678	2,966
1905-06	2,415	16	5	10	..	..	..	17	2,463	..	..
1906-07	2,276	16	5	8	..	..	..	13	2,318	..	..
1907-08	2,487	16	7	4	..	..	..	18	2,532	808	3,340
1908-09	1,941	23	4	9	6	..	..	10	1,993	824	2,817
1909-10	2,141	23	4	10	5	..	..	10	2,193	964	3,157
1910-11	2,252	22	8	8	6	..	..	12	2,308	1,043	3,351
1911-12	2,379	23	7	9	4	1	..	15	2,438	1,136	3,574
1912-13	2,942	26	12	16	5	6	..	16	3,023	1,320	4,343
1913-14	3,104	25	23	10	6	9	..	20	3,197	1,164	4,361
1914-15	2,378	21	10	12	3	16	..	6	2,446	1,136	3,582
1915-16	2,049	21	13	17	4	30	..	5	2,148	1,442	3,590
1916-17	1,786	14	14	11	3	100	1	5	1,934	1,578	3,512
1917-18	1,430	6	7	13	1	95	1	3	1,556	1,614	3,170
1918-19	567	1	1	11	1	238	..	3	1,122	1,451	2,573
1919-20	976	8	1	10	2	76	..	8	1,081	1,640	2,721
1920-21	1,292	13	16	13	4	170	1	7	1,510	1,581	3,091
1921-22	955	12	2	23	1	90	1	6	1,090	1,732	2,822
1922-23	1,453	13	2	8	3	103	3	3	1,593	1,725	3,318
1923-24	1,319	11	6	7	7	123	6	7	1,486	1,702	3,188
1924-25	1,614	12	10	9	7	155	5	11	1,823	1,970	3,793
1925-26	1,227	16	11	15	7	217	2	9	1,564	1,954	3,518
1926-27	1,467	20	17	16	12	244	2	10	1,788	2,259	4,047
1927-28	1,543	20	26	23	15	323	7	11	1,973	2,357	4,330
1928-29	1,456	20	33	30	11	357	13	12	1,937	1,808	3,745
1929-30	1,248	22	25	33	10	562	10	9	1,919	2,419	4,338
1930-31	523	13	10	9	6	321	2	6	890	2,561	3,451
1931-32	383	7	11	13	8	340	4	4	776	2,990	3,766
1932-33	597	5	8	20	10	580	1	4	1,225	3,170	4,395
1933-34	426	2	..	16	1	349	..	2	796	2,945	3,741

Cotton piecegoods.

The quantities of cotton piecegoods, available for consumption in India in each year from 1904-05 with calculation as to the annual *per capita* consumption of cotton piecegoods in India (allowing for variation in population from year to year) are shown in the following table :—

Consumption per capita of cotton piecegoods including handloom products in India.

Year	NET IMPORTS		NET AVAILABLE MILL PRODUCTION		HAND LOOM PRODUCTION		NET AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION	
	Actual	<i>Per capita</i>	Actual	<i>Per capita</i>	Estimated	<i>Per capita</i>	TOTAL	<i>Per capita</i>
	Yards crores	<i>Yards</i>	Yrds crores	<i>Yards</i>	Yards crores	<i>Yards</i>	Yards crores	<i>Yards</i>
1904-05	223	7.43	59	1.97	83	2.77	365	12.17
1905-06	239	7.97	61	2.03	108	3.60	408	13.60
1906-07	226	7.29	63	2.03	115	3.71	404	13.03
1907-08	247	7.97	74	2.39	111	3.58	432	13.94
1908-09	194	6.26	74	2.39	112	3.61	380	12.26
1909-10	214	6.90	87	2.81	90	2.90	391	12.61
1910-11	224	7.23	94	3.03	91	2.93	409	13.19
1911-12	237	7.41	106	3.31	104	3.25	447	13.97
1912-13	295	9.22	113	3.53	104	3.25	512	16.00
1913-14	313	9.78	108	3.38	107	3.34	528	16.50
1914-15	241	7.53	107	3.34	118	3.69	466	14.56
1915-16	211	6.59	183	4.16	105	3.28	449	14.03
1916-17	183	5.72	132	4.13	82	2.56	397	12.41
1917-18	147	4.59	142	4.44	81	2.53	370	11.56
1918-19	101	3.16	130	4.06	105	3.28	336	10.50
1919-20	99	3.09	144	4.50	56	1.76	299	9.34
1920-21	145	4.53	143	4.47	115	3.59	408	12.59
1921-22	102	3.19	157	4.90	119	3.72	378	11.81
1922-23	152	4.61	156	4.73	134	4.06	442	13.40
1923-24	142	4.30	154	4.67	101	3.06	397	12.03
1924-25	177	5.36	179	5.43	126	3.82	482	14.61
1925-26	153	4.50	179	5.27	116	3.41	448	13.18
1926-27	176	5.18	200	6.06	133	3.91	515	15.15
1927-28	194	5.71	219	6.44	131	3.85	544	16.00
1928-29	191	5.46	174	4.97	108	3.09	473	13.52
1929-30	190	5.43	229	6.54	140	4.00	559	16.97
1930-31	87	2.49	246	7.03	139	3.97	472	13.49
1931-32	76	2.11	288	8.00	150	4.17	514	14.23
1932-33	120	3.34	311	8.64	170	4.72	601	16.70
1933-34	77	2.14	289	8.03	144	4.00	510	14.17

Imports.

It will be seen that this table, unlike its predecessors in previous issues of this Review, takes into account the estimates of the quantities of handloom cloth available for consumption from year to year. It is important to note that the figures in the last four columns are only estimates. The calculations given there, however, altogether neglect the existence of stocks. Subject to this and other considerations it will be seen that the quantity of piecegoods available for consumption in 1933-34 amounted to something like 14·17 yards per head of the population as compared with 16·67 yards in 1932-33. The statement, as will be realised, is likely to convey a somewhat misleading impression, since in 1932-33 both imports and production had shown a tendency to peak and a considerable part of the available supplies for that year must have been withheld from actual consumption and carried over as stocks into the year under report. If, however, some allowance is made for the exceptional stock position of the preceding year by taking the average of both the years for purposes of comparison, it will be seen that the average quantity available *per capita* during the two-year period was appreciably larger than the corresponding running average for two years in any previous periods excepting 1931-33, 1926-28 and the period just preceding the War.

The fall in the import demand for cotton goods in 1933-34, of which some measure has been given above, represents in effect a re-action against the unexpectedly heavy increase in imports in the preceding year. It is important that the central figure in the "boomlet" of 1932-33 had been Japan. And Japan in her recent anxiety about the rising tariff on cotton goods in India had virtually sought to minimise its impact by anticipating the increases and expanding stocks to an extent sufficient to cover the demand for some months ahead. The heavy imports of 1932-33, coming in as they did in disregard of the statistical position in the trade, were indeed bound to result in a glut on the markets in India and thereby react on the trade prospects for 1933-34. To what extent the imports of 1932-33 had been actually in excess of the current requirements of that year it is not possible to assess owing to the absence of the basic data for calculating stocks in the consuming markets in India. But some measure of the excessive stocks can be obtained from the quantities of cotton piecegoods which had remained in Customs bonded warehouses at the end of March, 1933. The quantities thus carried over at the end of 1932-33 amounted to 3·6 million yards for white and 9·3 million yards for coloured goods against the corresponding figures of 0·5 and 0·7 million yards for the preceding year. In the case of grey goods, the quantities in bond amounted to over 3 million yards, although in this particular case the significance of the figure disappears when it is set against a similar but slightly higher figure of 3·7 million yards for the preceding year. The figures for bonded stocks just given are, however, important only in so far as they suggest inferentially the much larger quantities of stocks, surplus to the current needs, that were held in the innumerable markets scattered all over the country. Another reason for the reduction of imports in 1933-34 was the increase of duties in June of that year. As far as 1933-34 is concerned, there should have been some broadening of the basis of demand, arising from the gradual lifting of the boycott against foreign goods, of which indeed there were important indications available from some of the outlying districts, where a revival of demand for imported goods had been already under way. But

Cotton hosiery.

despite this the market indications were bound to be weak, especially when the purchasing power of large sections of the people, representing the primary growers, remained feeble on account of the low prices for important crops such as jute, cotton and rice and parts of the country were affected by the disastrous earthquake in Bihar. It was not surprising, therefore, that the offtake of stocks from the ports should remain unusually small.

These indeed were the basic facts which influenced the statistical position and the trade prospects of the year. Of equally fundamental importance was that intricate mass of forces acting on the cotton industry abroad. The leading foreign influence in the cotton industry in 1933-34 was the unsteadiness of the dollar, which made purchase of cotton itself an unduly risky affair and led both yarn and cloth buyers to wait for greater stability in values before embarking on bulk buying again. At the same time industrial reports gave very little ground for optimism. There had indeed been some evidence that the textile industry of the world, taken as a whole, was achieving some moderate progress toward recovery, especially in the United States of America, where as a result of the inflationary impetus boom conditions had prevailed. But reports from Lancashire gave no indications of any improvement in the outlook for trade. There spinners seemed to have special difficulties, and such sectional measures as they could take, although not unaccompanied with some measure of success, for standardization only led to dearer yarn which in its turn made for dearer cloth. In the case of Japan, indications were not indeed wanting to show that some re-adjustment of internal prices and production costs had already set in, but apparently in many cases the hardening effect of the rise in prime costs was resisted by producers through a deliberate reduction of margins. This was in some respect inevitable, for in Japan the textile industry has already outgrown the needs of the markets of the country. Already in 1932-33, the peak year for her exports, Japan had projected herself into the industrial economy of India in a manner sufficiently demonstrative to constitute her an apparent source of menace to normal trading conditions in India. The tariff increase of 1932, which had been designed in the hope of putting an end to this regime of un-economic competition, failed to subserve its purpose completely, owing to a further depreciation of the *yen*. In the interest of the national industry in India the tariff on cotton piecegoods had to be further raised in June, 1933 to 6½ *as.* per lb. or 75 per cent. *ad valorem* or whichever is higher in the case of plain greys and to 75 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of others.

The quantity of sewing thread imported in the year under review amounted to 1,869,000 lbs. valued at R51 lakhs as compared with 2,073,000 lbs. valued at R56 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the United Kingdom supplied the major portion, totaling 1,629,000 lbs. valued at R44½ lakhs.

The total value of the imports of hosiery advanced from R67 lakhs in 1932-33 to R77 lakhs in 1933-34. Japan, which had the largest share in the trade, increased her contribution from R61 lakhs to R72 lakhs.

Hosiery (R77 lakhs).

Imports.

The imports of haberdashery and millinery declined from R68 lakhs to R55 lakhs or by R13 lakhs. The decline was shared by almost all the supplying countries. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell slightly from R14 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Imports from Germany were valued at R10 lakhs as against R13 lakhs in the year preceding. Supplies from Japan were valued at R17 lakhs as compared with R18 lakhs in 1932-33.

Haberdashery and Millinery (R55 lakhs). **Silk, raw and manufactured (R3,59 lakhs).**—The imports under this head showed an appreciable diminution, the total supplies received during the year being valued at R3,59 lakhs as against R4,33 lakhs in 1932-33. The imports of 1933-34, however, were still in advance of the figure for 1931-32 by R85 lakhs. Imports of raw silk declined from 3.2 million lbs. valued at R1,17 lakhs to 2.4 million lbs. valued at R72 lakhs, more than 88 per cent. of the supplies coming from China (including Hongkong) which sent 2.1 million lbs. as against 2.9 million lbs., or 92 per cent. of the supplies in 1932-33. Imports from Japan, however, advanced from 165,000 lbs. to 220,000 lbs. Imports of yarns, noils and warps recorded a decrease from 3 million lbs. (R88 lakhs) to 2 million lbs. (R47 lakhs). Japan, which had made a conspicuous advance in the preceding year by sending 1,187,000 lbs. (R40 lakhs) was able to send only 814,000 lbs. (R22 lakhs) in 1933-34. Imports from Italy, which came second in order of importance in 1932-33, were reduced from 862,000 lbs. to 249,000 lbs. while China advanced her share from 418,000 lbs. (R11 lakhs) to 615,000 lbs. (R15 lakhs). Switzerland which had contributed 289,000 lbs. in 1931-32 and 96,000 lbs. in 1932-33 altogether disappeared from this line in the year under review. Imports of silk piecegoods showed a further increase of 6 million yards, *viz.*, from 35 million yards to 41 million yards. But the value of the consignments which was returned at R1,82 lakhs in 1933-34 showed only an inappreciable gain of R1 lakh in comparison with 1932-33. The outstanding feature in this line of trade was a further significant increase in the share of Japan from 26.8 million yards valued at R1,33 lakhs to 34.3 million yards valued at R1,47 lakhs. China (including Hongkong), the only other competitor of any importance, was able to send only 6.7 million yards (R32 lakhs) as compared with 7.9 million yards (R45 lakhs) in the preceding year. The shares of other countries generally showed decreases. The import trade in goods of silk mixed with other materials exhibited no remarkable variation as regards the quantity received, for as against 10.1 million yards imported in the preceding year, the returns of 1933-34 showed a receipt of 9.8 million yards. But the value of the consignments advanced by a considerable margin from R43 lakhs in 1932-33 to R55 lakhs in 1933-34. Here also the predominant share in the imports went to Japan, supplies from which source amounted to 8.0 million yards as compared with 8.4 million yards in 1932-33; judged by value however Japan made a considerable headway having improved her account from R28 lakhs to R41 lakhs and this suggests not only better prices, but an improvement in the quality of the supplies as well. Imports from other countries decreased considerably. The United Kingdom and Germany reduced their contributions from 250,000 and 258,000 yards to 132,000 and 243,000 yards respectively and Italy and France from 85,000 and 47,000 yards to 65,000 and 36,000 yards.

Artificial silk (R2,74 lakhs).—There was a considerable reduction in the trade under this head, the total value of the imports amounting to R2,74

Wool.

lakhs as against R4,16 lakhs in the year preceding. Piecegoods suffered most, but decreases also appeared under yarn. The total imports of artificial silk yarn were returned at 10 million lbs. valued at R82 lakhs as compared with 11 million lbs. valued at R93 lakhs in 1932-33. Italy which is the largest supplier had her share reduced from 5.6 million lbs. to 4.3 million lbs. A portion of the ground lost by her was captured by Japan, imports from which source advanced from 1.8 million lbs. to 2.5 million lbs. The United Kingdom was barely able to hold her own, her share declining from 1.7 million lbs. to 1.6 million lbs. Imports from the Netherlands and Switzerland declined but those from Germany and France showed considerable improvement. Artificial silk piecegoods suffered a sharp decline, the imports amounting only to 40 million yards valued at R1,08 lakhs as compared with 113 million yards valued at R2,53 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan occupies a position of predominance in this line, and the decline in trade therefore affected her most. Imports from that country fell from 111.7 million yards to 39.6 million yards. In this connection it may be mentioned that in the year under review, the basis of assessment of duty on artificial silk piecegoods was changed from 50 per cent. *ad valorem* to 50 per cent. *ad valorem* or 4 *as.* per square yard, whichever is higher. The average declared value of artificial silk piecegoods of Japanese origin was 4 *as.* 2 *p.* per yard.

Imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk mixed totalling about 14 million yards valued at R49 lakhs showed an increase of 2 million yards in quantity combined with a decrease of R8 lakhs in value. The increase in quantity was due entirely to a broadening demand for the cheaper grades from Japan in preference to the more costly grades from other countries. Imports from that source amounted to 9 million yards as against 3 million yards in 1932-33. Italy which had been the foremost supplier in the preceding year with 4.4 million yards to her credit had to reduce her contribution to 3 million yards. Supplies from the United Kingdom were also reduced from 3 million yards to 2 million yards. Switzerland which had supplied about 1.0 million yards in 1932-33 cut down her share to 0.2 million yards only. The declared value per yard of the imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk mixed from Japan was 3 *as.* 11 *p.* in the year under review as compared with 3 *as.* 7 *p.* in the preceding year. The declared value of the imports from Italy was 7 *as.* 3 *p.* in 1933-34 as against 7 *as.* 9 *p.* in the preceding year. The average recorded value of the imports from the United Kingdom was 7 *as.* 10 *p.* in the year under review as compared with 6 *as.* 10 *p.* in the preceding year. It will be seen that Japanese prices are the lowest. The decline in the total value of imports is therefore mainly due to the extension of Japanese interests in this trade.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R2,55 lakhs).—Imports under this head were valued at R2,55 lakhs as compared with R2,96 lakhs in the preceding year. The decrease was fairly general and was shared by all the sub-heads in the group, except blankets and rugs other than floor rugs, and hosiery. Imports of raw wool decreased from 7.2 million lbs. valued at R42 lakhs to 5.1 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs. Australia with her contribution of 2.8 million lbs. valued at R18 lakhs still remained the largest supplier, although this quantity was less by 0.2 million lbs. as compared with imports from that country in 1932-33. She, however, realised a comparatively better value on

Imports.

her consignment in 1933-34. Imports from the United Kingdom receded from 2.1 million lbs. valued at R18 lakhs in 1932-33 to 1.5 million lbs. valued at R14 lakhs in 1933-34. The share of Persia amounted only to 0.6 million lbs. valued at R1½ lakhs as compared with nearly 1.3 million lbs. valued at R3 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of worsted yarn for weaving decreased from 912,000 lbs. valued at R15 lakhs in 1932-33 to 886,000 lbs. valued at R12 lakhs. Imports of knitting wool also declined from 996,000 lbs. valued at R18 lakhs to 810,000 lbs. valued at R13 lakhs.

Imports of woollen piecegoods in 1933-34 were smaller by over 2 million yards in comparison with the imports of the preceding year, the total supplies entered in the year under review amounting to 11.5 million yards valued at R1,30 lakhs as against 13.9 million yards valued at R1,61 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a falling off in the trade with the Continental countries all of which excepting Belgium, had to cut down their contributions. Japan and the United Kingdom increased their respective shares to 2.1 million yards (R15 lakhs) and 3.2 million yards (R57 lakhs) from 1.4 million yards (R8 lakhs) and 2.8 million yards (R52 lakhs) in 1932-33. The average declared value per yard of the French, Italian and Japanese supplies were R0-10-2, R1-1-1, and R0-11-10 whereas that of the imports from the United Kingdom was R1-12-11.

The number of shawls imported in 1933-34 amounted to 332,000 pieces valued at R9 lakhs as compared with 333,000 pieces valued at R11 lakhs in the preceding year. The imports under this sub-head in 1929-30 were 658,000 pieces valued at R27 lakhs. As usual, Germany was the largest single source of supply, but she had to her credit only 171,000 pieces as against 186,000 pieces in 1932-33. Imports from the United Kingdom decreased both in quantity and value while in the case of other countries taken together there was a slight increase in quantity combined with a decrease in value.

Imports of carpets and floor rugs continued to decline and registered only R2 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with R4 lakhs in 1932-33. The imports in 1929-30 were valued at R10 lakhs. The United Kingdom still held the predominant position, her supplies being valued at R1½ lakhs as compared with about R2 lakhs in the preceding year. The trade by sea with Persia in this line was reduced to insignificant proportions, the imports being valued at only R18,000 as compared with R80,000 in 1932-33.

Imports of blankets and rugs other than floor rugs, however, maintained the upward trend and were valued at R40 lakhs as compared with R34 lakhs in 1932-33.

Imports of woollen hosiery increased from 266,000 lbs. valued at R7 lakhs to 281,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs, the increase being entirely due to larger supplies from Japan.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R9,49 lakhs).—The imports under this head further declined by 1 per cent. in quantity, *viz.*, from 395,000 tons to 392,000 tons and by 2 per cent. in value, *viz.*, from R9,73 lakhs to R9,49 lakhs. Iron and steel manufactures accounted for 323,000 tons valued at R5,51 lakhs as compared with 324,000 tons valued at R5,29 lakhs in the preceding year. If such items as machinery and millwork hardware, cutlery,

Metals.

implements and instruments and vehicles are grouped together with metals and manufactures thereof under one head the total value of the group would aggregate R35 crores. Generally, yarn and textile fabrics constitute the most important group among India's imports, but the imports thereof during the year under review were valued at only R26½ crores.

Iron and steel (R5,52 lakhs).—The year witnessed a considerable expansion in the activity of the iron and steel industry of the world, taken as a whole. The world production of pig iron in 1933 was estimated at 48·4 million tons as against 39·3 million tons in 1932 and that of steel at 66·1 million tons as compared with 49·9 million tons in the preceding year. The production of pig iron in the United Kingdom advanced from 3·6 million tons to 4·1 million tons and of steel from 5·3 million tons to 7·0 million tons. The increase in the production of the United Kingdom thus amounted to 14 per cent. under pig iron and to 33 per cent. under steel as compared with increases of 23 and 32·5 per cent. respectively in world production.

Imports into India, of all classes of iron and steel, including pig and old iron or steel, in 1933-34 were returned at 329,000 tons as compared with 326,000 tons in the preceding year—an increase of about 1 per cent. only. The following tables show the monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel into British India from the principal supplying countries :—

Pig iron.

(In tons.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Other countries.
1933—			
April	420	..	....
May	50	..	....
June	200	..	....
July	6	..	....
August	312	..	....
September	107	..	....
October	108	..	....
November	10	..	....
December	350	..	....
1934—			
January	361	..	....
February . . . . .	..	..	....
March	40	..	....
TOTAL	{ 1933-34 1,964	..	....
	. { 1932-33 746	..	....
	. { 1931-32 331	.. 49	....

Imports.

Manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1933—			
April	22,18	4,64	2,78
May	23,72	8,19	3,24
June	22,51	8,33	2,58
July	22,20	5,92	3,39
August	26,03	7,47	2,31
September	24,17	6,12	1,95
October	29,54	7,88	3,53
November	29,99	7,73	4,57
December	31,15	6,90	3,72
1934—			
January	33,27	8,71	4,54
February	23,46	5,68	4,83
March	27,96	7,20	4,07
TOTAL			
{ 1933-34	3,16,18	83,77	41,51
{ 1932-33	2,70,16	1,23,16	45,42
{ 1931-32	3,39,11	1,53,37	44,81

Imports of pig iron further advanced from 750 tons in 1932-33 to 2,000 tons in 1933-34, the entire quantity imported having been received from the

United Kingdom. The item is really unimportant.
Pig iron. The imports of ferro-alloys increased from 500 tons to 1,300 tons, of which 890 tons were received from Italy, 170 tons from Germany and 160 tons from Japan.

Imports of manufactured iron and steel declined slightly and the total supplies received (excluding pig and old iron) amounted to 323,000 tons as compared with 324,000 tons in 1932-33, but the value of the consignments rose by 4 per cent., viz., from R5,29 lakhs to R5,50 lakhs.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the past three years :—

	Quantity Ton (000)			Value (Rs.) lakhs		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Steel angle and tee	18.4	11.8	11.4	16.9	10.2	10.9
Steel bars (other than cast steel)	72.5	69.2	66.1	65.1	56.8	63.0
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.	36.1	15.7	19.2	39.7	15.3	21.0
Bolts and nuts	7.0	6.5	7.6	18.9	18.3	21.1
Fencing materials (including fencing wire).	3.5	4.5	5.7	9.4	14.2	14.9
Hoops and strips	23.8	24.3	28.1	27.0	27.6	35.8
Nails, rivets and washers	10.9	10.5	10.6	31.4	30.7	28.3
Galvanised sheets and plates	84.0	72.7	60.8	1,65.9	1,23.4	1,13.4
Tinned sheets and plates	7.6	7.0	7.4	19.9	18.5	21.8
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned.	22.1	22.1	23.7	28.5	27.1	30.8
Rails, chairs and fishplates	4.6	1.7	3.0	9.8	4.4	5.0
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	23.8	23.6	29.0	71.8	61.7	71.6
Wire nails	9.5	13.2	11.9	14.8	23.3	20.0
Wire rope	2.7	2.0	2.3	14.2	10.7	11.5
Cast pipes and fittings	1.7	2.1	3.4	6.4	6.0	7.6
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for Ballways.	5.6	3.4	2.9	8.8	4.3	4.2

Iron and steel.

Imports of *galvanized sheets* which accounted for 21 per cent. of the total value of manufactured iron and steel imported in 1933-34 declined from 73,000 tons valued at R1,23 lakhs to 61,000 tons valued at R1,13 lakhs. Of the total imports in 1933-34, 52,000

Galvanised sheets.

tons or 85 per cent. came from the United Kingdom as compared with 50,000 tons or 69 per cent. in 1932-33. The contribution of Belgium declined to 6,000 tons (10 per cent) from 21,000 tons (29 per cent) in 1932-33. Imports

Tin plates.

of *tin plates* improved from 7,000 tons valued at R19½ lakhs to 7,200 tons valued at R21½ lakhs. The bulk of the imports, as in 1932-33, came from the United Kingdom, but supplies from this source fell off from 6,900 tons (R19 lakhs) to 5,000 tons (R15 lakhs), as a result of competition from Germany. Imports from the latter country advanced from 71 tons in 1932-33 to 1,900 tons in 1933-34. The United States of America which had lost its market in 1932-33 as a result of the high dollar rates reappeared towards the end of the year under review, her total supplies, for the year amounting to a little more than 200 tons only.

Imports of *sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned* advanced from 22,100 tons valued at R27 lakhs to 23,800 tons valued at R31 lakhs, thus showing an increase of 8 per cent. in quantity and of 14 per cent. in value. The United Kingdom continued to improve her trade, the supplies from that source amounting

Sheets and plates not galvanised.

in the aggregate to 20,300 tons compared with 19,000 tons in 1932-33. But there was concurrently a slight increase in the share of Belgium from 2,700 tons to 3,100 tons. Imports of *bars of steel other than cast steel* were further reduced from 69,200 tons to 66,100 tons, but the value of the consignments improved from R57 lakhs to R63 lakhs. Belgium and Luxemburg which together constitute the main source of supply in this line cut down their combined share from 49,000 tons to 40,000 tons, but the value of the consignments remained unchanged at R33 lakhs. Part of the ground lost by them was recovered by the United Kingdom which advanced her share from 11,500 tons to 15,000 tons in quantity and from R15 lakhs to R20 lakhs in value. There was a concurrent increase in the share of France from 4,800 tons to 5,500 tons and in that of Germany from 2,800 tons to 3,100 tons. Japan entered the field as a new competitor with a contribution of a little more than 1,000 tons.

Bars and channels.

Under *iron bars and channels* there was a slight improvement from 1,200 tons to 1,300 tons. Sweden, the principal source of supply, contributed 700 tons as compared with 600 tons in 1932-33, but an increase in the share of the United Kingdom from 350 tons to 420 tons was more or less balanced by a decline in that of Belgium from 230 tons to 140 tons. Imports of *beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework*

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.

which had suffered a serious setback in 1932-33 showed a moderate rally, the total consignments received having amounted to 19,000 tons valued at R21 lakhs as compared with 16,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase has to be attributed mainly to larger supplies from the United Kingdom, amounting in the aggregate to 9,000 tons as against 6,000 tons in 1932-33. Imports from Germany also showed an increase from 1,000 tons to 2,000 tons. But supplies from Belgium and France fell off from 6,000

Imports.

and 3,000 tons to 5,000 and 2,000 tons. Imports of *wrought tubes, pipes and fittings* advanced in quantity from 23,500 tons valued at R62 lakhs to 29,000 tons valued at R72 lakhs.

There was a considerable recovery made by the United Kingdom which advanced her share from 10,000 tons to 13,000 tons. There were concurrent increases in the contributions of Poland and France from 3,600 and 300 tons to 4,500 and 1,200 tons respectively. Supplies from other Continental countries, notably Germany and the Netherlands, fell off, the imports from these two sources amounting to 3,500 and 900 tons as against 4,400 and 1,300 tons respectively in 1932-33. Japan supplied 1,000 tons or double the quantity received in 1932-33. Imports of *cast iron pipes and fittings* also increased from 2,100 tons to 3,400 tons. The supplies from the United Kingdom amounted to 1,800 tons as compared with 1,200 tons in 1932-33 and those from Japan to 1,500 tons as against 700 tons in the preceding year. Under *hoops and strips* the imports showed an increase from 24,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs to 28,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs. This improvement was mainly attributable to the United Kingdom which increased her contribution from 8,000 tons to 13,000 tons; and, in a smaller measure, to Germany which sent 3,500 tons as against 2,000 tons in 1932-33. Part of this increase was set off by a reduction in the consignments from Belgium from 10,000 tons to 7,700 tons. There were also larger imports of *bolts and nuts* which amounted in the aggregate to 7,600 tons as compared with 6,500 tons in 1932-33.

Hoops and strips. Belgium contributed 3,500 tons and the United Kingdom 1,400 tons as compared with 3,300 and 1,000 tons in the preceding year.

Bolts and nuts.

Imports of *nails, rivets and washers* (other than wire nails) showed a slight increase in quantity from 10,500 tons to 10,600 tons but the value declined from R31 lakhs to R28 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom advanced from 3,000 tons (R8 lakhs) to 4,000 tons (R9 lakhs), while supplies from Belgium were reduced from 2,600 tons (R5½ lakhs) to 2,200 tons (R4 lakhs).

Imports of *rails, chairs and fishplates* which had fallen off to 1,700 tons (R4½ lakhs) in 1932-33 improved to 3,000 tons (R5 lakhs), the increase being mainly due to arrivals on a larger scale from the United Kingdom. Imports of *sleepers and keys* of iron or steel, however, declined from 3,400 tons to 2,900 tons, the United Kingdom supplying 2,500 tons, or 500 tons more than in the preceding year.

Among other items, fencing materials and wire ropes showed increases while wire nails, iron angle, tee, bolt and rod and wire other than fencing wire decreased.

Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel and Table 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and

Other metals.

steel (including pig and old iron) with the percentage share of each principal country :—

—	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL Tons (thou- sand).
	Tons (thou- sand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thou- sand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thou- sand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thou- sand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thou- sand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thou- sand).	Share per cent.	
1920-21	498	70.0	15	2.1	69	9.7	2	.3	113	15.9	16	2.0	712
1921-22	280	45.7	60	9.8	160	26.1	9	1.5	84	13.7	20	3.2	613
1922-23	359	48.1	90	12.1	229	30.7	7	1.0	38	5.1	23	3.0	746
1923-24	429	50.7	61	8.0	217	28.7	5	.5	18	2.4	26	3.7	756
1924-25	439	50.5	88	10.1	273	31.4	16	1.8	17	2.0	36	4.2	869
1925-26	489	55.3	69	7.8	229	25.9	45	5.1	23	2.6	29	3.3	884
1926-27	406	48.1	79	9.3	257	30.4	33	3.9	29	3.4	41	4.9	845
1927-28	685	57.2	79	6.6	316	26.4	48	4.0	16	1.4	53	4.4	1,197
1928-29	650	55.5	70	6.0	333	28.5	54	4.6	18	1.5	45	3.9	1,170
1929-30	486	49.9	56	6.0	312	32.1	35	3.6	16	1.6	60	6.8	973
1930-31	289	43.8	44	7.2	207	33.7	29	4.7	15	2.4	50	8.2	614
1931-32	164	44.2	26	7.0	118	31.8	16	4.3	5	1.4	42	11.3	371
1932-33	140	43.0	22	6.7	104	31.9	12	3.7	2	0.6	46	14.1	326
1933-34	186	50.5	23	7.0	72	21.9	13	4.0	2	0.0	53	16.0	329

It will be seen from the above that while, relatively to 1932-33, the total imports of iron and steel improved by 3,000 tons only, the actual imports from the United Kingdom were larger by as much as 26,000 tons. Consequently, her percentage share increased from 43.0 per cent in 1932-33 to 50.5 per cent, which is the highest figure on record since 1928-29. The Ottawa Agreement had extended preferences to non-protected items of iron and steel. It may also be noticed that there was a slight increase in the percentage share of Germany and a considerable decline in that of Belgium. There was also an increase in the combined percentage share of unspecified countries, and this really reflects the larger volume of business put through by Japan, the total imports from that country having advanced from 8,000 tons in 1932-33 to 16,000 tons in 1933-34.

Other metals (R3,95 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, declined from 69,000 tons valued at R4,42 lakhs in 1932-33 to 62,000 tons valued at R3,95 lakhs in 1933-34. Almost all descriptions of non-ferrous metals with the exception of aluminium and lead showed decreases. The downward trend in the demand for aluminium which had been in evidence over the preceding few years was checked during the year under review, the imports rising from 24,600 cwts. valued at R22 lakhs to 39,500 cwts. valued at R32½ lakhs. Wrought circles, which form the bulk of the imports under

Aluminium. this sub-head, recorded an increase from 16,900 cwts. valued at R14 lakhs in 1932-33 to 30,900 cwts. valued at R23½ lakhs. Of the total quantity imported in 1933-34, 17,000 cwts. came from the United Kingdom as compared with 9,000 cwts. and 23,000 cwts. in 1932-33 and 1931-32 respectively. The consignments from Canada which had fallen off to below 300 cwts. in 1932-33 rose to 3,000 cwts.

Imports.

in the year under review. The United States of America whose share in the trade has suffered from the competition offered by the European aluminium cartel still remained in the background, although imports from that source, amounting to a little under 700 cwts., showed a slight improvement relatively to 1932-33. Imports from Japan decreased to 5,000 cwts. from 6,700 cwts. in 1932-33. Wrought sheets, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, recorded an increase from 1,500 cwts. to 1,700 cwts. while other manufactures, consisting chiefly of wire and utensils, advanced from 5,900 cwts. valued at R6½ lakhs to 6,700 cwts. valued at R7½ lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium amounted to only 125 cwts. valued at R9,600 in 1933-34.

Imports of brass declined from 571,000 cwts. to 471,000 cwts. in quantity and from R1,80 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing which accounted for 90 per cent of the total quantity of brass imported in 1933-34 recorded a decrease from 483,000 cwts. valued at R1,49 lakhs to 422,000 cwts. valued at R1,19 lakhs. Germany continued to be the principal source of supply, but consignments from this source fell from 237,000 cwts. to 170,000 cwts. Imports from the United Kingdom advanced from 150,000 cwts. to 156,000 cwts. while those from Japan declined from 96,000 cwts. to 95,000 cwts. Imports, collectively, of other brass manufactures slumped from 85,000 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs to 48,000 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs, the decline being attributable to smaller receipts of rods, tubes, wire and sheets. Unwrought brass formed a relatively unimportant item, the imports under this sub-head being returned at R9,000 in 1933-34.

Imports of copper which had improved steadily from 204,000 cwts. valued at R85 lakhs in 1931-32 to 325,000 cwts. valued at R1,15 lakhs in 1932-33 fell off in 1933-34 and amounted only to 279,000 cwts. valued at R88 lakhs. Wrought copper consisting chiefly of sheets, rods, tubes and wire recorded a decrease from 316,000 cwts. to 263,000 cwts. while unwrought copper in the form of ingots, blocks, etc., showed an increase from 5,600 cwts. to 14,100 cwts. Of the total quantity of wrought copper imported in 1933-34 Germany supplied 104,000 cwts. and the United Kingdom 113,000 cwts. as compared with 192,000 and 72,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33. Imports from France and the United States of America declined from 3,000 cwts. and 13,000 cwts. to 356 cwts. and 11,000 cwts. respectively. Japan's supplies increased to 31,000 cwts. as against 22,000 cwts. in 1932-33 and 10,000 cwts. in 1931-32. As regards unwrought copper both the United Kingdom and the United States of America enlarged their supplies, their respective contributions in 1933-34 being 5,100 cwts. and 4,900 cwts. as against 500 cwts. and 4,800 cwts. in the preceding year.

Imports of lead increased from 27,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs to 28,000 cwts. valued at R5½ lakhs. Wrought sheets and pipes and tubes met with a larger demand in the year under review, the imports amounting to 10,000 cwts. and 8,000 cwts. in 1933-34 as compared with 8,000 cwts. and 7,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. Imports of lead sheets for tea chests, however, continued to be small amounting, as they did, to only a little above 800 cwts. or almost the same as in 1932-33.

Machinery and millwork.

Imports of tin, consisting mainly of blocks, ingots, etc., which had improved to 48,400 cwts. in 1932-33 were returned only at 38,700 cwts., although owing to high prices resulting from the restriction of output by the International Tin Pool the declared value advanced from R47 lakhs to R55 lakhs. The imports were, as usual, drawn mostly from the Straits Settlements.

Imports of unwrought zinc which have been steadily increasing in recent years and which had amounted to 299,000 cwts. in 1932-33 declined by a small margin to 284,000 cwts. ; but notwithstanding this quantitative decline, the value of the imports was well maintained mainly as a result of the regulation of production and the total value returned, R32 lakhs, showed a very slight increase in comparison with the imports of 1932-33. The United States of America and Germany had their shares reduced from 57,000 and 27,000 cwts. to 33,000 and 17,000 cwts. There was also a small reduction in the imports from the United Kingdom. But Austria succeeded in enlarging her contribution by a fairly large margin from 75,000 cwts. to 112,000 cwts. Imports of wrought zinc improved from 27,000 cwts. to 34,000 cwts.

German silver, including nickel silver, was unable to maintain the improvement recorded in the preceding year and the imports fell from 17,500 cwts. (R13 lakhs) in 1932-33 to 17,200 cwts. (R12 lakhs) in the year under review. The chief sources of supply were Italy (R4 lakhs), the United Kingdom (R3 lakhs) and Austria (R2 lakhs).

Machinery and millwork (R12,77 lakhs).—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes during the past five years :—

	1929-30 R (lakhs)	1930-31 R (lakhs)	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)	1933-34 R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	4,12	2,74	1,56	1,00	1,21
Electrical	2,41	2,39	2,16	1,56	1,27
Boilers	1,09	97	56	45	66
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	36	30	19	15	16
Mining	61	74	66	36	32
Oil crushing and refining	43	40	35	19	27
Paper mill	7	7	6	5	11
Refrigerating	20	22	10	9	9
Rice and flour mill	24	22	10	9	7
Saw mill	9	7	3	3	3
Sewing and knitting	85	59	51	45	50
Sugar machinery	9	14	30	1,53	3,36
Tea machinery	28	17	11	21	12
Cotton machinery	2,10	1,78	1,93	2,04	2,03
Jute mill machinery	1,44	81	32	36	32
Wool machinery	6	1	1	3	3
Typewriters, including parts and accessories.	26	25	13	7	10
Printing and lithographing presses	28	14	15	9	15
Belting for machinery	60	64	50	53	46

Taking the imports of the different descriptions of machinery and millwork together there was an improvement to the extent of R2,23 lakhs, the

Imports.

value recorded having advanced from R10,54 lakhs in 1932-33 to R12,77 lakhs. The sugar industry was mainly responsible for this increase. If sugar machinery is left out of account, there is a net increase of only R40 lakhs over the preceding year. Demand for specialised machinery for the older industries such as cotton, jute, tea and mining actually fell off as compared with the preceding year.

The value of the imports of prime-movers advanced by R21 lakhs to R1,21 lakhs. This improvement was principally due to an increase of R11 lakhs under railway locomotive engines, and of R4 lakhs under oil engines, including parts. Imports under these two heads were valued at R43 lakhs and R53 lakhs respectively in 1933-34. Imports of electrical machinery receded from R1,56 lakhs to R1,27 lakhs. There was a shrinkage of demand for all descriptions of electrical machinery, except motors. The value of the total supplies of electrical machinery from the United Kingdom amounted to R86 lakhs, of those from the United States of America to R17 lakhs and from Germany to R11 lakhs, as against R1,21 lakhs, R16 lakhs and R10 lakhs respectively in 1932-33.

Electrical machinery.

The import trade in textile machinery did not maintain the improvement noticed in 1932-33, the total value receding from R2,68 lakhs to R2,61 lakhs. Under cotton machinery there was a decrease from R2,08 lakhs to R2,03 lakhs. The contribution of the United Kingdom amounted in value to R1,65 lakhs or 81 per cent as compared with R1,84 lakhs or 88 per cent in 1932-33. Imports of jute machinery fell off from R36 lakhs to R32 lakhs, but the imports of wool machinery showed a slight increase, the value of the imports being returned at R3½ lakhs. Imports of sugar machinery were valued at R3,36 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with R1,53 lakhs in the preceding year and R30 lakhs in 1931-32. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at R1,96 lakhs as against R91½ lakhs in 1932-33. The percentage share of United Kingdom in 1933-34 amounted to 58 per cent of the total value recorded, the balance being made up mainly of imports from the Netherlands, Belgium and Germany. The share of the Netherlands showed a remarkable increase from R11 lakhs to R61 lakhs. The impetus given to Indian sugar production by the passing of the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, is reflected in the number of new factories erected during the year under review, viz., 64 with an estimated annual output of 160,000 tons. Imports of tea machinery again declined and were valued at only R12 lakhs in the year under review as against R21½ lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of mining machinery and rice and flour mill machinery decreased from R33 lakhs and R9 lakhs to R32 lakhs and R7 lakhs respectively in 1933-34. Increases were, however, recorded under some of the other descriptions of machinery. Imports of boilers increased to R66 lakhs, those of metal working machinery (chiefly machine tools) from R15 lakhs to R16 lakhs, and of oil crushing and refining machinery from R19 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Imports of sewing and knitting machines, received chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany, increased from 39,100 to 54,900 in number and from R41 lakhs to R44 lakhs in value. The consignments of typewriters received in 1933-34 also advanced and amounted to 6,600 valued at R7½ lakhs as against 3,900 valued at R5½ lakhs in 1932-33. The increase in the value of agricultural machinery imported,

Textile machinery.

Sugar machinery.

Motor vehicles.

from nearly R7 lakhs to over R10 lakhs, is also of interest, the most important single item in the imports being tractors and parts thereof.

Imports of belting of all descriptions declined by R7 lakhs to R46 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in this particular line of trade decreased from R35 lakhs to R31 lakhs in 1933-34, and her percentage share from 67 per cent to 66 per cent.

Belting for machinery.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the total import trade in machinery and mill-work :—

Imports of machinery and mill-work including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United King- dom.	7.41	90	11.21	74.4	8.12	70.2	8.23	73.7	0.11	68.1
United States.	27	8	1.78	11.6	1.37	11.8	90	8.1	94	7.0
Germany	46	6	1.24	8.2	1.18	10.2	1.04	9.3	1.36	10.2
Belgium	..	..	17	1.1	27	2.3	39	3.5	43	3.2
Other Coun- tries.	12	1	75	4.7	63	5.5	60	5.4	1.54	11.5
TOTAL	8.26	100	15.13	100	11.57	100	11.16	100	13.38	100

It will be seen from the table above that the combined percentage share of 'other countries' increased at the expense of the United Kingdom, the larger imports of sugar machinery from the Netherlands and of textile machinery from Japan contributing to this result.

Motor vehicles (R3,19 lakhs).—The import trade in motor vehicles had been for some time on a downward grade: the year under review, however, saw the first sign of an improvement and the value of the imports of all classes of motor vehicles increased from R2,43 lakhs in 1932-33 to R3,19 lakhs in 1933-34. The increase was not entirely due to a normal annual demand, but is accounted for, partly at least, by the subnormal importations of the preceding few years which evidently had failed to keep pace with the normal deterioration, through wear and tear, of the vehicles already on the road, making early replacement of running units necessary. The increase in imports, in the case of motor cars, was one of 3,558 in number and R48 lakhs in value, the aggregate consignments received during the year having been returned at 9,759 valued at R1,77 lakhs as against 6,201 cars valued at R1,29 lakhs in 1932-33. These imports, however, were still far behind the average annual takings of the pre-depression years and even offered a poor comparison with the imports of 1930-31 which had stood at 12,601 cars valued at R2,58 lakhs. Such increases, however, as occurred during the year under review brought in their train relatively larger changes in the geographical distribution of the imports. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted in 1933-34 to 5,348 cars valued at R1,06 lakhs as compared with 3,958 cars valued at R80 lakhs in 1932-33 and 2,178 cars valued at R50½ lakhs in 1931-32. Imports from the United States of America numbered 2,227 valued at R36 lakhs as compared with 1,201 valued at R28½ lakhs in 1932-33 and 3,368 valued at R65 lakhs in 1931-32. Concurrently, imports from Canada which had fallen away from 676 cars valued at R10½ lakhs to 296 cars valued at R6 lakhs in 1932-33, stepped up once again to 1,715 cars valued at R26 lakhs in the year under review. The number of cars imported from Germany, Italy

Imports.

and France dropped from 146, 226 and 84 to 106, 221 and 62 respectively. Arrivals in 1933-34 also included 26 cars from the Straits Settlements, 21 from Ceylon, 7 from Aden and Dependencies, 5 from Sweden and 3 each from Java, Belgium and Egypt. The average declared value of motor cars imported from the United Kingdom in 1933-34 was R1,985, of those from the U. S. A. R1,631 and from Canada R1,488 as against R2,023, R2,374 and R2,080 for the respective imports in the preceding year. Taking the annual figures of imports for 1932-33 and 1933-34, the United Kingdom still retained the predominant position which she had wrested from the United States of America in 1932-33, but there were at the same time relatively larger increases in the shares of the United States and Canada. This is evidenced by the fact that the percentage share of the United Kingdom which had amounted to 64 per cent in 1932-33 came down to 55 per cent in the year under review. Simultaneously, the combined participation of the United States and Canada, which worked out at 24 per cent in 1932-33, had advanced to 40 per cent in 1933-34. At the same time it has to be mentioned that the rise in the percentage figure for the United Kingdom in 1932-33 had been the result of certain special forces. In that year the United Kingdom had been in possession of a differential advantage over America due to the depreciation of the sterling and at the same time to the conditions under which the motor industry was operating at that time in the United States of America. Exportable stocks in America had fallen to a low ebb in 1932-33. During the year under review the advantage to the United Kingdom due to the exchange was neutralised by the depreciation of the dollar. It is true that to some considerable extent the effect of the depreciation of the dollar has been circumvented by the promulgation of the "Codes" in the United States which in effect seek to raise the level of production costs in that country. But it seems probable that the portion of the United States trade which might have been forced back from that country by the rise in basic prices was diverted more particularly to Canada. This circumstance may be taken as accounting for the much higher rate of progress for Canada than for the United States on the basis of the imports from the two countries in 1932-33. The United Kingdom, however, still retained some of her differential advantage owing to the operation of the preference of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent granted to her in the Indian tariff. It is important that compared with the imports of 1931-32, the United Kingdom showed an increase of 146 per cent *vis-à-vis* an actual decline of 3 per cent in the combined share of the United States and Canada. This position is due, partly at least, to the outstanding achievement of the British motor car industry, which in recent years has developed car types, providing improved chassis design and coach work perfection, and offering to the market a wide range of engine power. These special features have built up for the British industry a competitive power which both the American and Canadian exporters find difficult to meet. The conclusions which may be drawn from the import figures just given have to be modified in the sense that the import trends they represent have been disguised to the extent that cars which previously used to be received as complete units are being increasingly brought over in "knocked down" condition for subsequent re-assembly in local factories. Further, orders for American and Canadian models can now be filled by subsidiaries of American and Canadian factories operating from the United Kingdom to gain advantage of the preferential tariff.

. Motor vehicles.

The following table shows the imports of motor cars during each year from 1920-21 compared with those for the pre-War and War-time averages :--

Number of motor cars imported.

---	United Kingdom	United States(a)	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
Year 1913-14 (pre-War).	1,669	868	..	111	7	225	2,880
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19).	537	1,681	..	49	28	22	2,317
Year 1920-21	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	218	423	15,432
" 1921-22	790	802	578	168	223	347	2,805
" 1922-23	449	1,386	1,846	61	131	450	4,323
" 1923-24	1,005	2,865	3,290	153	370	301	7,984
" 1924-25	1,882	3,106	3,950	215	235	186	9,380
" 1925-26	2,309	4,143	4,775	367	860	213	12,757
" 1926-27	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
" 1927-28	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
" 1928-29	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
" 1929-30	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,309
" 1930-31	2,885	5,098	3,260	261	917	190	12,601
" 1931-32	2,178	3,368	676	161	510	327	7,220
" 1932-33	3,953	1,201	296	84	226	430	6,201
" 1933-34	5,348	2,227	1,715	62	221	186	9,759

(a) The country of origin of many of the cars imported from the United States of America during the years previous to 1920-21 is Canada.

Of the total number of cars imported during the year 4,739 cars were received in Bombay, 2,371 in Bengal, 1,342 in Madras, 781 in Sind and 526 in Burma as against 2,525, 1,634, 1,004, 642 and 396 respectively in the preceding year.

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries, etc., imported amounted to 5,496 valued at R66 lakhs. This constituted a remarkable improvement indeed on the trade of 1932-33 for which year the imports had been returned at 2,676 valued at R41 lakhs. Compared with the imports of 1931-32, the imports of 1933-34 were quantitatively larger to the extent of 1,194 cars. In spite of this gain in the turnover there was a recession in the value from R67 lakhs to R66 lakhs. Even in the annual comparison between 1932-33 and 1933-34 the value had advanced in a much smaller ratio than the number of cars imported, the increase in the two cases having been 61 and 105 per cent respectively. As regards the distribution of the trade of 1933-34 the outstanding feature has been the recapture of the trade by the United States and Canada. Imports from these two sources taken together increased from 80 per cent in 1932-33 to 90 per cent in 1933-34. This figure was slightly in excess of the corresponding percentage of 89 for 1931-32. Imports from the United States amounted to 3,692 valued at R36 lakhs as against 1,793 valued at R25 lakhs in 1932-33, and those from Canada showed a concurrent increase from 338 valued at R6 lakhs to 1,243 valued at R16 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent out 528 cars valued at R12 lakhs as against 517 valued at R10 lakhs in 1932-33. The increase in the case of the United Kingdom was thus a nominal one but this is largely accounted for by the relative movement of the unit

Imports.

values of vehicles imported from the three sources. The average declared value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom in 1933-34 was R2,020 as against R1,934 in 1932-33, while for the same period the unit value of American makes had declined from R1,381 to R977 and of the Canadian makes from R1,728 to R1,338. Of the total number of vehicles imported 5,077 or 93 per cent represented chassis as against 2,484 in the preceding year. The total value of chassis imported amounted to R59 lakhs as against R38 lakhs in the preceding year.

Imports of motor cycles continued to decline—the number imported in 1933-34 amounting to 700 against 782 in 1932-33 and 926 in 1931-32. The preponderance of imports from the United Kingdom in this line of trade, however, remained unassailed although relatively to 1933-34 there was a slight recession in her percentage share which is accounted for by an increase in the imports from the United States of America from only 1 in 1932-33 to 12 in 1933-34 and in those from Germany from 47 to 55. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 612 or 87 per cent as against 699 or 89 per cent in 1932-33.

The following table shows the number, of all classes, of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to the end of March, 1934 :—

Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March, 1934.

Provinces.	Motor cars, including taxi cabs.	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels.	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.).	Total
Bengal including Calcutta	39,005	5,312	5,060	49,377
Bombay City (a)	9,930	516	949	11,395
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind) (a).	10,827	776	39	11,642
Madras City	14,374	3,196	2,171	19,741
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City) (a).	7,617	1,382	5,676	14,675
United Provinces (b)	12,808	1,792	4,447	19,045
Punjab	6,253	1,226	5,404	12,883
Burma (a)	9,881	1,077	5,296	16,254
Bihar and Orissa	10,263	1,393	2,483	14,139
Central Provinces (c)	3,411	632	1,724	5,767
Sind	1,815	412	520	2,747
Delhi (c).	8,609	1,495	2,104	12,208
North-West Frontier Province	3,972	1,552	2,990	8,514
Ajmer-Merwara	866	204	244	1,314
Assam (b)	1,786	153	1,320	3,259
TOTAL	141,415	21,118	40,427	202,960

(a) Actually running. (b) Figures relate to the year ending December, 1933.
(c) Represent number of vehicles re-registered during the year.

The chart on the opposite page illustrates the imports of motor vehicles together with the course of prices and the estimated consumption of petrol during each year from 1924-25. It will be seen that in comparison with the

Motor vehicles.

imports of the peak year 1929-30 there is still a good deal of leeway to be made up despite the increased importations of 1933-34.

The larger importation of motor vehicles in 1933-34 was indeed expected in its turn to induce a sympathetic increase in the imports of rubber manufactures in India. Quantitatively, imports under all classifications of rubber manufactures were higher in 1933-34 than in the preceding year, but the aggregate value of the imports declined from R1,98 lakhs in 1932-33 to a further low level of R1,88 lakhs. The following table shows the imports of the principal descriptions of rubber manufactures during the past 3 years :—

Imports of rubber manufactures.

[In thousands.]

	1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Number	R	Number	R	Number	R
Pneumatic motor covers	848	1,34.83	292	1,25.73	311	1,13.33
" " cycle covers	9	1.06	5	81	5	78
Pneumatic cycle covers	1,634	24.73	1,369	18.81	1,772	21.38
" " motor tubes	339	20.18	275	17.93	285	15.36
" " cycle tubes	14	35	10	28	9	20
Pneumatic cycle tubes	1,731	19.24	1,770	9.60	2,071	19.70
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	3	8.76	3	3.14	3	3.36

Pneumatic motor covers representing about 60 per cent of the aggregate value of the imports under this head increased from 292,000 to 311,000 in number but the declared value dropped by 10 per cent from R1,26 lakhs to R1,13 lakhs. The United Kingdom which had greatly improved her position in 1932-33 under the stimulus of the high dollar rates in 1932-33 was not only able to maintain her progress but also accelerated her rate by virtue of the 10 per cent preference granted to her by India. Imports from the United Kingdom rose in number from 108,000 to 197,000 with an increase in value from R45 lakhs to R71 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America on the other hand fell off from 87,000 to 37,000. Part of the trade thus lost by the U. S. A. was, however, taken over by Canada which showed an increase from 12,000 to 22,000 in number and from R5 lakhs to R7 lakhs in value. Among the other sources of supply Germany, France and Italy had smaller shares, imports falling from 16,000, 15,000 and 32,000 to 10,000, 7,000 and 11,000 in 1933-34.

There was a concomitant increase in the number of motor tubes imported ; from 275,000 to 285,000 in number accompanied by a decline in value from R18 lakhs to R15 lakhs. Consignments from the United Kingdom increased from 107,000 to 206,000, while those from Japan and Canada advanced from 9,600 and 11,400 to 14,900 and 14,300 respectively. But supplies from other sources showed reductions.

Under pneumatic motor cycle covers imports numbered 5,100 and showed a nominal decline on the imports in 1932-33 at 5,300. The United Kingdom was able to enlarge her supplies slightly from 3,200 to 3,800 but this increase was counterbalanced by smaller receipts from the United States of America, Italy and Canada imports from which sources, however, constitute relatively

Imports.

minor proportions of the total imports under this head. There was a further falling off in the demand for pneumatic motor cycle tubes, the imports in 1933-34 having amounted to only 9,000 as against 10,000 in 1932-33. The decline was due almost wholly to smaller receipts from the United States of America aggregating 400 (5 per cent) as compared with 1,500 (15 per cent) in 1932-33. The share of the United Kingdom, however, advanced from 5,400 (52 per cent) to 7,400 (84 per cent). Imports of pneumatic cycle covers increased in number from 1,369,000 to 1,772,000. The United Kingdom supplied 1,117,000 as against 774,000 in 1932-33, while Japan increased her share from 367,000 to 436,000 and France from 86,000 to 97,000. In pneumatic cycle tubes there was an increase in the imports from 1,779,000 (R10 lakhs) to 2,071,000 (R11 lakhs). The share of the United Kingdom rose to 948,000 or 46 per cent in 1933-34 from 685,000 or 39 per cent in 1932-33. At the same time imports from Germany and France advanced from 30,000 and 75,000 to 55,000 and 150,000 respectively. These increases, however, were set off in part by a slight recession in the share of Japan from 858,000 (48 per cent) to 844,000 (41 per cent). The number of solid tyres for motor vehicles imported showed a slight advance from 2,900 to 3,200. The United Kingdom and Germany supplied 2,400 and 500 as compared with 1,800 and 300 respectively in 1932-33, whereas consignments from the United States of America fell away from 778 to 243.

Hardware (R2,88 lakhs).—The improvement in this line noticed in the preceding year 1932-33 was not maintained in the year under review. After a sharp decline by R99 lakhs to R2,61 lakhs in 1931-32, imports had rallied and reached R2,99 lakhs in 1932-33, but in the year under review, total imports under this head aggregated R2,88 lakhs only. The following table compares the values of the different classes of hardware imported during the last five years :—

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements	14	9	6	6	6
Other implements and tools (except machine tools)	71	49	35	35	39
Builders' hardware	40	33	25	27	21
Domestic hardware	13	10	8	9	8
Enamelled ironware	32	24	15	23	22
Metal lamps	78	52	31	41	40
Metal lamps, parts	10	5	4	5	4
Stoves	10	6	5	4	4
Safes, etc.	2	1	..	..	..
Gas mantles	8	6	4	9	5
Other sorts	2,28	1,65	1,27	1,40	1,39

Among the items separately recorded above, implements and tools (other than agricultural implements and machine tools) alone recorded an advance. Metal lamps, the most important single item in the list, registered an increase in number, imports advancing from 3,083,000 to a little over 3,743,000; but the value declined from R41 lakhs to R40 lakhs. Imports from Germany, the principal supplier to India of this article, fell off from 2,787,000 valued at R36 lakhs in 1932-33 to 2,579,000 valued at R28 lakhs. Other countries interested in this item are Austria, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America each of which, with the exception of Austria,

Mineral oils.

increased its supplies in the year under review. The value of parts of metal lamps, imported mainly from Germany, declined from R5 lakhs to R4 lakhs. Imports of agricultural implements, consigned mostly from the United Kingdom, remained unchanged at R6 lakhs, but those of other implements and tools advanced from R35 lakhs in 1932-33 to R39 lakhs in 1933-34, the United Kingdom accounting for R19 lakhs, Germany for R9 lakhs and the United States of America for R7 lakhs. Imports of enamelled ironware, which had improved from R15 lakhs in 1931-32 to R23 lakhs in 1932-33, fell off by R1 lakh in the year under review. Supplies from Japan were valued at R15 lakhs as against R16 lakhs in 1932-33 and R9 lakhs in 1931-32. Imports from Germany and the United Kingdom were small, being valued at a little over R1 lakh in each case. Domestic hardware (other than enamelled ironware), which is imported chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom, showed a decrease from a little below R9 lakhs to R8 lakhs. In builders' hardware there was a noticeable decrease, imports declining by R6 lakhs to R21 lakhs. The supplies were mainly drawn from Germany (57 per cent) and Sweden and the United Kingdom (19 per cent each). Among other articles included in this group the decline in the imports of gas mantles (chiefly drawn from Germany, the United States of America and the United Kingdom) from R9 lakhs to R5 lakhs is worth mentioning. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the import trade in hardware :—

Imports of hardware.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57	86	95	86	37	32	34
Germany	18	32	33	30	29	36	30
United States	10	12	12	12	10	6	8
Japan	1	5	5	6	6	10	12
Other countries	14	16	15	16	19	16	16
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be noticed that the set-back in the German share (6 per cent) was taken advantage of by the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America in equal proportions.

The value of cutlery imported amounted to just over R25 lakhs as against R24 lakhs in 1932-33 and R21 lakhs in 1931-32. The United Kingdom's share in the trade increased by R1 lakh to R8 lakhs while there was a corresponding reduction in the share of Germany which fell from nearly R14½ lakhs to R13¾ lakhs.

The value of electroplated ware, which is chiefly indented from the United Kingdom, rose from R2 lakhs in 1932-33 to R3 lakhs in the year under review.

Mineral oils (R5,83 lakhs).—The market for imported mineral oils continued dull and in fact suffered some slight contraction during the year under review, imports having declined from 188 million gallons valued at

Imports.

R6,70 lakhs in 1932-33 to 186 million gallons valued at R5,83 lakhs in 1933-34 or by 1 per cent in quantity and 13 per cent in value. Relatively to 1932-33 imports of kerosene amounting to 58 million gallons valued at R2,26½ lakhs showed a falling off by one million gallons the effect of this fall being further supplemented by a small drop of 0·2 million gallons under other classifications of mineral oils. In the case of the latter namely, mineral oils, other than kerosene, there were increases of 1 million gallons under lubricating oils and of 0·3 million gallons under fuel oils; there were similar increases under certain unspecified descriptions, but these increases were set off in part by a deficiency of 3·5 million gallons under petroleum. As far as kerosene is concerned, the decline in the foreign imports synchronised with a falling off in the local production in India from 159·7 million gallons in the preceding year to 156·9 million gallons in the current year. In the case of petrol the decline in the import trade has to be set off against a larger production at home, the local refineries having produced 72·6 million gallons against 68·0 million gallons in 1932-33.

The following table shows the imports of each description of mineral oils by sea from abroad into British India :—

Imports of mineral oils into India by sea from foreign countries.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7,766	110,203	106,350	100,829	104,528	104,837
Kerosene—						
In bulk	52,976	101,756	88,745	77,081	58,263	56,628
In tins	15,874	4,701	10,148	8,609	1,231	1,519
TOTAL KEROSENE .	68,850	106,457	98,893	85,690	59,494	58,147
Lubricating oils . .	14,953	26,700	25,681	16,047	17,274	18,166
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	4,655	8,836	12,742	5,117	1,606
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	27	18	34	36	80
Other kinds	3,416	4,726	2,711	1,289	1,335	3,386
TOTAL MINERAL OILS .	95,023	252,768	242,489	216,631	187,784	186,222

Imports of kerosene amounted to 58 million gallons valued at R2,27 lakhs as against 59 million gallons valued at R2,54 lakhs in 1932-33, thus showing

Mineral oils.

a decrease of 2 per cent in quantity and of 11 per cent in value. In the table below will be found details regarding imports. The U. S. S. R. which now holds a predominant place in this line of trade in the Indian market cut down her share from 69 per cent of the entire import trade to 66 per cent, her actual

	1913-14 (pre-war year.) Gals. (1,000)	1931-32 Gals. (1,000)	1932-33 Gals. (1,000)	1933-34 Gals. (1,000)
IMPORTS OF KEROSENE				
OIL.				
United States of America	42,311	20,802	3,675	2,205
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	1,070	41,461	40,894	38,234
Persia	2,303	18,552	6,559	292
Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes	20,815	4,417	2,070	1,698
Straits Settlements	2,240	15		
Other countries	2	883	6,287	16,658
TOTAL	68,850	85,090	59,494	58,147

deliveries aggregating at 38 million gallons or 3 million gallons less than the shipments received in 1932-33. Deliveries from Persia showed a heavy decline from 6.6 million gallons in 1932-33 to 0.3 million gallons in 1933-34. There was further diminution in the share of the United States of America. The

20 million and odd gallons which this country exported to India during 1931-32 had already fallen to 3.7 million gallons in the following year. This share was further reduced to 2.3 million gallons in the year under review. The Celebes which had supplied 1.3 million gallons in 1932-33 disappeared altogether as a supplier to India. Part of the deficit thus caused in the foreign supplies was, however, made good by importation from Java, hitherto an unknown source, to the extent of 4.2 million gallons. The gap was otherwise filled up by an increase in the shipments from Sumatra from 0.8 million gallons to 1.7 million gallons and, to a larger extent, by an enlargement of indents on Roumania which country left untrammelled by export restrictions since June, 1933, was able to improve her account by an advance from 6 million gallons to 10 million gallons. The exports from this country were apparently made at cut prices as is evidenced by the decline in the average declared value for her consignments from 5s. 11p. per gallon to 4s. 6p. per gallon, the latter rate being only 72 per cent of the average value for imports from all other sources taken together. The coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into India proper declined from 128 million gallons in 1932-33 to 110 million gallons in the year under review.

Imports under the specification "petroleum dangerous flashing below 76°F" dwindled down from 5 million gallons valued at R37 lakhs in 1932-33 to

1.6 million gallons valued at R6 lakhs. The Netherlands India which had been a prominent supplier in 1932-33, with a contribution amounting to a little above 2 million gallons, almost disappeared from the Indian market and the predominance in this line of trade went to U. S. S. R. which was able to advance her share from 0.8 million gallons to 1.3 million gallons or 81 per cent of the total imports of the year. Supplies from Persia at 293,000 gallons showed an increase of 87,000 gallons in comparison with the volume of the shipments from the same source during the preceding year. Calculated on the smaller volume of the total trade offered, the percentage participation of Persia showed a large increase, viz., to 18 per cent from 4 per cent in the preceding year.

The imports of fuel oils showed a slight improvement from 104.5 million gallons to 104.8 million gallons in quantity although there was a decline in value from R2,03 lakhs to R1,96 lakhs as a result of the lower level of prices ruling. The small

Fuel oils.

Imports.

increase in the total quantity imported is due to larger shipments from Roumania and Borneo. The former country indeed doubled her share with a turnover of 9.5 million gallons as against 5.1 million gallons in the preceding year, while Borneo increased her contribution from 25.9 million gallons to 29.5 million gallons. The increased competition of these two countries naturally affected the share of Persia which fell from 65.6 million gallons to 62.3 million gallons. The decrease in Persian supplies was, however, further supplemented by a falling off in the contributions of Sumatra and U. S. S. R.

Under lubricating oils, batching oils were unable to maintain the improvement noticed in 1932-33. Imports under this head dropped from 8.8 million

Lubricating oils. gallons to 7.4 million gallons in quantity and from R50 lakhs to R35 lakhs in value. The trade, as usual, was practically divided between the United States of America and Borneo, but the share of Borneo slumped heavily from 3.4 million gallons to 1.4 million gallons, part of the trade lost by her having been passed on to the United States which sent 5.8 million gallons as against 5.3 million gallons in the preceding year. Imports of other lubricating oils advanced from 8.5 million gallons to 10.8 million gallons in quantity but declined in value from R1.10 lakhs to R1.02 lakhs. The United Kingdom was able to improve her share from 1.6 million gallons to 2.3 million gallons. There was a concurrent improvement in the trade of the United States of America which amounted to 8 million gallons or 74 per cent as compared with 6 million gallons or 72 per cent in 1932-33.

Provisions (R2,72 lakhs).—Imports under this head showed a further decline of R21 lakhs, the total value amounting to R2,72 lakhs as compared with R2,93 lakhs in 1932-33. In spite of this decline, however, there were noticeable increases under a number of individual subheads and the decrease in the total value of the imports is due mainly to the heavy decline in imports of canned and bottled provisions, and of certain unspecified descriptions. The total imports of canned and bottled provisions were valued at R55 lakhs only as compared with R82 lakhs in the preceding year. A feature of note, so far as this particular group is concerned, is the further heavy reduction under vegetable products (vegetable ghee, etc.), the imports of which dwindled to 3,000 cwts. valued at R1 lakh from 37,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs in 1932-33. These figures indicate the extent to which the local industry has been able to meet the demand for these products. Canned and bottled provisions, unspecified, also recorded a large decrease, imports declining by 37,000 cwts. in quantity and R16 lakhs in value to 82,000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs. Under the same group canned and bottled fruits made considerable headway, imports being 38,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs as compared with 27,000 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs in the year preceding. Imports of tinned fish also increased in quantity from 24,000 cwts. to 27,000 cwts., but the value recorded a slight easing off from R8½ lakhs to R8½ lakhs. Under farinaceous and patent foods, there was a falling off in quantity from 343,000 cwts. to 338,000 cwts. accompanied by an increase in value by R4 lakhs to R67 lakhs. Of the total quantity of farinaceous and patent foods imported, by far the largest proportion consisted of farinaceous foods in bulk (chiefly sago, tapioca, etc., despatched from the Straits Settlements and to a relatively small extent from Hongkong and Java). The imports of these decreased from 306,000 cwts. to 286,000 cwts. in quantity and from R26 lakhs to R24

Sugar.

lakhs in value. On the other hand milk foods for infants and invalids, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, recorded an increase in quantity from 10,000 cwts. to 12,000 cwts., though again the value fell from R19 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Other kinds of farinaceous and patent foods showed increases both in quantity and value, the imports in the year under review amounting to 40,200 cwts. valued at over R26 lakhs. Imports of condensed milk amounting to 172,000 cwts. were on nearly the same level as in 1932-33 while the import value declined from R49 lakhs to R46 lakhs. Arrivals during the year included 84,000 cwts. from the Netherlands and 39,000 cwts. from the United Kingdom as against 72,000 cwts. and 21,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33. Other principal sources of supply were Australia (16,000 cwts.), Italy (16,500 cwts.) and Denmark (11,500 cwts.). Imports of biscuits and cakes amounting to 39,000 cwts. valued at R30 lakhs and those of confectionery amounting to 23,000 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs recorded slight increases both in quantity and value. The variations in the trade in some of the more important articles under "provisions" are indicated in the table below:—

Articles.	1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)
Bacon and hams	11	10	12	9	15	12
Cheese	7	6	9	8	10	8
Cocoa and chocolate	4	3	3	3	4	3
Butter	4	5	4	5	5	6
Jams and Jellies	9	4	12	4	17	6
Pickles, chutneys, sauces and condiments.	5	4	6	4	9	7
Other sorts	—	21	—	22	—	15

The share of the United Kingdom in the trade advanced from 48 per cent in 1932-33 to 56 per cent in 1933-34, the value of her imports rising from R1,40 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs. Imports from the Netherlands shrank from R35 lakhs to R24 lakhs and there was a corresponding decrease in her relative share from 12 per cent to 9 per cent. Imports from the Straits Settlements, consisting largely of farinaceous foods and to a less extent of goods in transit from Australia, remained practically unchanged at R20 lakhs while direct supplies from Australia fell away from R18 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America were valued at R14 lakhs as compared with R18 lakhs in 1932-33. Supplies from Japan increased and were valued at R6 lakhs as compared with R4 lakhs in the preceding year.

Sugar (R2,71 lakhs).—The first point of importance to the world sugar industry during the year under review arose from the consequences of the inflationary policy of the United States of America. But hardly less significant were the attempts to form marketing agreements whereby sugar deliveries from the United States could be better adjusted to the requirements of the consuming centres. Further, there was the bewildering position in Cuba where, for some time after President Machado's downfall, grave doubts had arisen as to Cuba's continued adherence to the Chadbourne Scheme.

Imports.

Actually, however, the change of regime has made no difference and Cuba has continued to operate under the restriction plan. For some time, however, there was a great deal of uncertainty regarding the ultimate size of the 1933-34 crop in Cuba.

The world production of sugar in 1932-33 was considerably smaller than in 1931-32, so that, whereas the estimated figure of world stocks had stood at 7 million tons on the 30th September, 1932, it went down to 6.4 million tons exactly one year later. The reduction in production was due mainly to conditions in Cuba and Java. There was an increase in some other countries, but the movement of sugar has been considerably hampered by protective tariffs. Among the countries having direct influence on the Indian market, Africa, in particular, showed an increase in output from 780,000 metric tons in 1931-32 to 954,000 tons in 1932-33. Naturally, there was inherent in these increases a danger to the stability of the Restriction Scheme; and during the year, efforts were made to get the principles of the pact extended to sugar producing countries of the world not already included in it. In Java, as remarked above, production had fallen considerably in 1933. But the surplus stocks on the 1st April, 1933 amounted to 2.3 million metric tons as compared with 1.4 million metric tons on the 1st April, 1932. As the export quota for Java has been fixed under the provisions of the Chadbourne Agreement, these stock figures have not had the same statistical importance as they used to have in the pre-Agreement days, but, nevertheless, a heavy statistical position in Java is bound to have a disturbing effect on the course of prices for sugar.

The cumulative effect of the forces enumerated above would no doubt have caused very serious dislocation in the Indian market, but this market has, for some time past, been less responsive to influences abroad. The demand for imported sugar in the Indian markets has undergone a remarkable change since the grant of protection to the sugar industry in India. Sheltered behind a protective tariff, the industry has developed its production with considerable speed and success. The following table shows the production of sugar in India direct from cane and *gur* in recent years:—

Production of Sugar from Cane and Gur.

Year	Direct from Cane.	Refined from <i>Gur</i> .	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1923-24	38,312	56,406	94,718
1924-25	33,805	33,593	67,398
1925-26	52,990	38,409	91,399
1926-27	62,941	58,085	121,026
1927-28	67,684	52,055	119,739
1928-29	68,050	31,038	99,088
1929-30	89,768	21,150	110,918
1930-31	119,859	31,791	151,650
1931-32	158,581	69,539	228,120
1932-33	290,177	80,106	370,283
1933-34	480,000(a)	74,000(a)	554,000(a)

(a) Estimated.

Sugar.

The outstanding feature of this table is the continuous trend since 1928-29. The estimate for 1933-34 given above is, however, liable to be affected to some extent as a result of the earthquake in Bihar which interfered with production in the areas affected.

The increase in local production naturally affected the volume of the import trade. The downward trend in the imports of sugar into India in recent years has been touched upon in previous issues of this Review. That downward movement continued at an increased rate in the year under report, the imports of sugar, all sorts, including molasses in 1933-34 having amounted to 264,000 tons as against 402,000 tons in 1932-33. Going back to earlier years, the figures of imports had been returned at 1,003,000 tons in 1930-31 and at 556,000 tons in 1931-32. The probable requirements for consumption in India in 1933-34 were estimated at 880,000 tons. This could have been met to the extent of 645,000 tons by the home production, so that this would have had left approximately a margin of 235,000 tons for imports. As against this the actual imports of sugar including molasses in 1933-34 amounted to 264,000 tons. It is true that production in India was latterly expected to have received a slight check owing to the reason already mentioned and this should normally have led to a broadening of the expectation of trade for the importers in 1933-34. Actually, however, the imports showed a further heavy recession during the year under review in comparison with the trade results of 1932-33. The large difference between the import figures for these two years was indeed, to some slight extent, reduced by the larger importations into the non-British ports in Kathiawar, amounting in the aggregate to 73,000 tons in 1933-34 as against 64,000 tons in the preceding year. Otherwise, the deficit resulting from the very low imports was met largely perhaps by variations in stocks from year to year. No reliable data from which to calculate the stocks in the various consuming markets in India can be procured, but a reduction of stocks is more than probable as market reports indicate that there were large accumulations of stocks in some parts of the season, especially at the beginning of the year.

In the Bombay sugar market Java, white granulated, T. M. O. quality, started off with a quotation of R14-11-0 per cwt. recorded on the 7th April. Large arrivals from Java tended to depress the level of prices, but the market was irregular owing to a number of local disturbances and, on balance, the rates dropped only an anna per cwt. by the 28th of the month. Java supplies slackened off by the beginning of May and, as stocks were firmly held, the rates advanced up to R15-1-6 by the 23rd June. Thereafter, as Java arrivals increased, spot values eased off. The market recorded a slight drop to R15-1-0 on the 30th and then heavy liquidations, induced by panicky reports regarding the Dutch florin, forced the rates down to R14-13-6 by the 14th July. In the meanwhile, Java reduced her limits to meet the competition from Mozambique and the downward movement continued further till the market touched R14-10-0 on the 18th August. The trend was reversed through a sharp appreciation of the florin which by cutting down the volume of Java supplies raised the quotation to R14-10-6 on the 23rd of the month. Subsequently, the dealers were reported to have come to an understanding regarding the fixation of prices and thenceforth the market became much more orderly. Rates continued steady at R14-10-6 till the 8th September and thereafter, rising with the Java limits, ruled at about R14-11-6 till the 27th October,

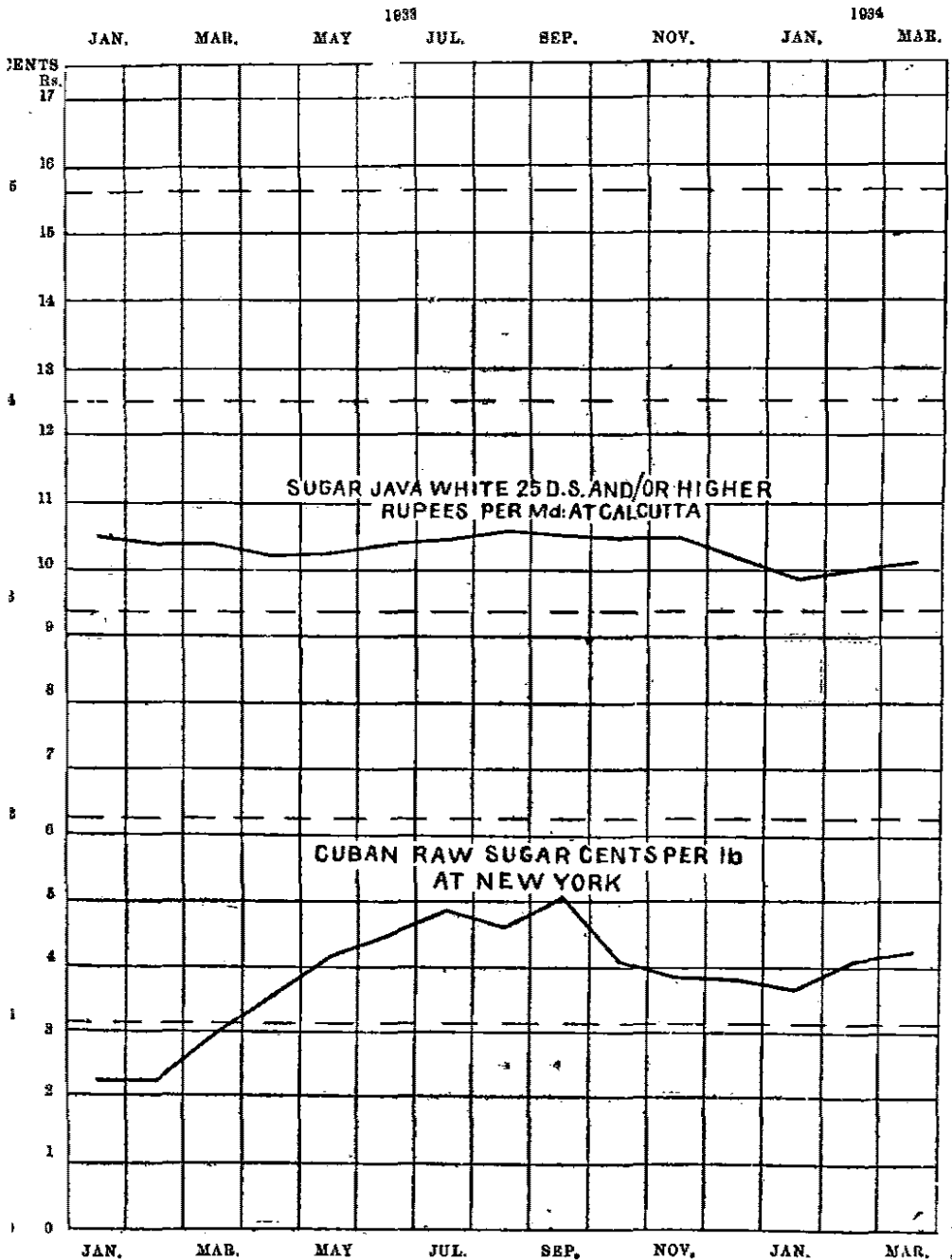
Imports.

November witnessed a further firming up of the spot situation which led to a gradual appreciation to R15-0-0 by the 17th of the month ; but reaction quickly followed on a fall of the rupee exchange rate for guilders and, as offerings of forward shipments broadened, a downward course was followed with fluctuations till about the 12th of January when R13-9-0 was quoted. In the following week an upward tendency was initiated by a rise in the rupee exchange rate for guilders and by the 23rd February the quotation had returned to R14-3-6. This was followed by a further sharp rise to R14-8-0 at the end of the following week, due to the announcement of the excise duty on sugar in the Indian budget. This rise, however, was wiped off later, as prices were again forced downward by disorderly liquidation. The closing quotation of the year was R14-3-0 quoted on the 23rd March.

At Calcutta the price of Java, white, D. S. 25 and above was quoted at R10-4-9 per *maund* on the 7th April. As at Bombay, the market tended to weaken and eased off to R10-3-0 by the 28th April. Thereafter for two weeks Calcutta refused to follow the rise at Bombay ; but the upward movement began to assert itself from the 19th May with the rates at R10-4-6. By the 2nd of June the market had advanced to R10-7-3 ; but later the rates eased off once again and remained steady at R10-6-6 till the 7th July. In the meanwhile the stock position had improved considerably and prices were once again marked up, touching R10-9-6 in the first two weeks of August. Stocks having been replenished by that time, there was an easier feeling and about the middle of that month the market steadied at R10-8-6 and generally remained so for the next five weeks. Thereafter the level was slightly lower till the 20th October. Subsequently, with low stocks in the market, prices tended to firm up but a firm tone could not be maintained in the face of near offers of Indian sugar at attractive rates. The quotation, therefore, moved downward but with fluctuations till it touched R10-7-0 on the 1st December. The sagging tendency continued further under the influence of large offers of spot supplies of up-country sugar at low prices and by the 12th January the market had moved down to R9-13-0. Latterly the rates improved slightly owing to the repercussions of the earthquake in Bihar, the market ruling at R10-2-0 over the first three weeks of March. At the end of the year, however, a slight weakness appeared, the rates quoted for the 23rd March being R10-1-0.

In the chart on the opposite page the price of Cuban raw sugar at New York and the course of prices at Calcutta of sugar, Java white, 25 D. S. and/or higher, are compared. Cuban raw stood at 1.05 cents on the 6th April. Thereafter it steadily advanced with a few fluctuations up to 1.40 cents by the 4th May. Then it eased off, declining to 1.30 cents by the 25th of that month. June opened with an upward movement which continued, with a set-back about the middle of the month, the rates touching 1.65 cents by the 13th July. Thereafter, the rates moved back to 1.44 cents by the 17th August only to return to 1.65 cents by the 7th of the next month. Weakness set in once again from the 28th of the month, forcing back the rates to 1.20 cents by the 19th October. In November a feeble hardening re-appeared but the movement was quickly checked, the quotation thereafter stepping down gradually to 1.15 cents by the 23rd of the month. Throughout the next three months the basis fluctuated heavily ; it rose to 1.30 cents on the 7th December, fell back to 1.17 cents on the 11th January and then, firming up to 1.42 cents

Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York and of sugar Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher at Calcutta from January, 1933 to March, 1934.



Sugar.

by the 8th February, returned to 1.27 cents by the 21st. In March, however, the rates held fairly well, closing with 1.42 cents on the 29th March.

Imports of sugar all sorts, excluding molasses, showed a further decrease from 370,000 tons in 1932-33 to a little above 261,000 tons in 1933-34, a decline of 29 per cent. The corresponding decline in value was one of R1.42 lakhs or 34 per cent., viz., from R4.12 lakhs to R2.70 lakhs. The bulk of the imports consisted of sugar 23 D. S. and above, the total consignment of which amounted to 231,000 tons (R2.39 lakhs) as compared with 327,000 tons (R3.67 lakhs) in 1932-33. Portuguese East Africa, which appeared in the market as one of the major competitors in 1932-33 with 13,000 tons (R13 lakhs), further advanced her share to 18,000 tons (R18 lakhs). As was to be expected the further recession in the total imports mainly affected Java, her supplies amounting in the aggregate to 194,000 tons as against 295,000 tons in 1932-33. The United Kingdom sent out 12,000 tons as in the preceding year.

Imports of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces during 1933-34 were as follows:—

Bengal	23,000 tons	(86,000 tons) or 12 per cent.
Bombay	74,000 "	(87,000 ") or 38 "
Sind	34,000 "	(57,000 ") or 18 "
Madras	44,000 "	(41,000 ") or 22 "
Burma	19,000 "	(24,000 ") or 10 "

The corresponding figures for the previous year are shown in brackets.

The total amount of beet sugar imported during the year amounted to 28,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs as compared with 41,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of these imports came from the United Kingdom, supplies from that source showing a further small advance from 23,000 tons valued at R24 lakhs in 1932-33 to 25,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs. The U. S. S. R., which had cut down her share from 68,000 tons to 9,000 tons in 1932-33, almost disappeared from the Indian market. The consignments of 1933-34 also included 1,000 tons from the Netherlands and 2,000 tons from Hungary. Supplies from Germany were reduced to very meagre proportions. The imports of beet sugar were received exclusively in Sind and Bombay.

The following table gives the imports of sugar from the principal sources for a number of years:—

Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses).

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	4,400	59,300	8,400	22,900	34,900	36,700
Ceylon	100	4,900	3,600	5,700	1,100	100	..
Java	583,000	850,800	781,100	800,700	366,800	294,800	194,400
Mauritius	130,600	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,900	900	600	500	400	200	250
China and Hongkong	1,500	2,100	6,100	5,100	5,000	2,200	3,400
Portuguese East Africa . . . . .	..	..	600	200	..	12,700	18,200
Japan	100	300	500	..	100	4,000	3,500
Germany	700	300	15,200	11,700	15,400	300	..
Austria . . . . .	..	..	1,400	..	400	..	..
Hungary	74,000	2,100	36,500	13,500	600	..	1,700
Netherlands . . . . .	..	1,600	2,500	600	600	500	1,300
Belgium . . . . .	..	300	1,800	800	200	2,500	1,900
France . . . . .	..	800	11,900	..	..	..	..
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	..	400	9,700	600	1,100	500	..
United States . . . . .	..	200	200	200	300	..	..
Other countries	200	200	8,600	41,400	101,200	16,800	..
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	803,000	863,800	930,600	901,200	516,100	389,500	261,300
Value R (lakhs)	14.29	15.86	15.51	10.54	6.01	4.12	2.70

Imports.

The imports of molasses fell away to about 2,500 tons only from 32,000 tons (R11 lakhs) in 1932-33.

The re-exports of sugar from India showed an increase, having gone up from 4,000 tons (R5 lakhs) in 1932-33 to 11,500 tons (R7 lakhs). Of the total quantity re-exported, the bulk amounting to 8,500 tons was received by the United States. Of the remainder Arabia took 1,500 tons and Persia 500 tons. Shipments to Kenya Colony, including Zanzibar and Pemba were reduced to 100 tons only from 400 tons in 1932-33.

The total area under sugarcane in India was 3,305,000 acres in 1933-34, as against 3,321,000 acres in 1932-33 or a decrease of 0.5 per cent. The total production of raw sugar (*gur*) was estimated at 5,067,000 tons as compared with 4,684,000 tons in 1932-33 or an increase of 8 per cent. The production of sugar by modern factories and refineries in the season 1932-33 amounted to 370,300 tons as compared with 228,000 tons in 1931-32. Exports of Indian sugar during the year under review slightly increased as compared with the preceding year and amounted to 1,630 tons as compared with 1,260 tons in the preceding year. This included 425 tons of sugar, below 23 Dutch Standard. There was a further increase in the exports of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) from 820 tons to 1,200 tons. Of the total quantity of molasses exported, 93 per cent was despatched from Madras. Shipments to Ceylon amounted to 900 tons.

Chemicals (R2,70 lakhs).—Relatively to 1932-33, there was a slight decline of R1 lakh in the imports of chemicals, the total value of the consignments received being returned at R2,70 lakhs as against R2,71 lakhs in the preceding year. This decline is to be attributed mainly to a fall in prices, for quantitatively, the imports were larger for most of the items under this head.

Sodium compounds, which in volume constituted 47 per cent of the total imports of chemicals, showed an increase from 1,639,000 cwts. to 1,697,000 cwts. in quantity, but this improvement was not reflected in the value, which remained unchanged at R1,28 lakhs. The bulk of sodium compounds imported consisted of sodium carbonate, which recorded an improvement from 1,103,000 cwts. to 1,131,000 cwts. combined with a decrease in value from R65 lakhs to R64 lakhs. The chief source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom. Imports of caustic soda showed an increase from 285,000 cwts. (R34 lakhs) to 308,000 cwts. (R36 lakhs), supplies being drawn mainly from the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Appreciably large quantities were, however, also received from Japan. Sodium bicarbonate, bichromate and silicate also showed increases but there were decreases under sodium cyanide and sulphide and under borax.

The total imports of acids were returned at 32,000 cwts. which meant an increase of 6,000 cwts. over the imports of the preceding year, but the value of the consignments were nearly the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, R8 lakhs. Imports of acetic and nitric acids advanced from 2,800 and 2,500 cwts. to 4,000 and 4,100 cwts. respectively and of oxalic acid from 2,100 to 2,900 cwts. But imports of sulphuric and tartaric acids fell away from 6,800 and 2,300 cwts. to 4,000 and 1,200 cwts. respectively.

Drugs and Medicines.

Imports of ammonia and salts thereof declined by 1,000 cwts. to 40,000 cwts. The imports of bleaching materials maintained the upward trend, being returned at 152,000 cwts. as compared with 151,000 cwts. in 1932-33, although in value there was a decline of about R1 lakh. In the case of alum and aluminous sulphates the downward trend continued, the total supplies amounting to 13,700 and 25,500 cwts. as against 21,000 and 29,400 cwts. respectively in the preceding year, and 26,100 and 48,700 cwts. in 1931-32.

Consignments of sulphur received during the year amounted to 444,000 cwts. valued at R21 lakhs as against 364,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs in 1932-33. Supplies from Italy rose from 206,000 cwts. to 245,000 cwts. but those from Germany fell off from 38,000 cwts. to 32,000 cwts. There was an increase under glycerine imports rising from 10,000 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs to 12,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of copper sulphate and magnesium compounds, lead compounds and potassium compounds showed increases in quantity, while copperas and calcium carbide showed decreases. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total value of chemicals imported.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1914-19 (war average)	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74.7	70.4	59.4	57.2	54.0	54.8	51.6	55.2
Germany . . .	12.4	.7	16.7	15.7	18.3	18.1	14.9	12.7
United States . .	.3	5.5	4.7	4.2	5.2	4.6	5.4	5.8
Italy	5.2	2.8	5.8	7.6	7.3	5.9	5.6	5.7
Kenya Colony . .	..	.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.7
Norway . . . . .	.5	.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	.8	.3	.3
Japan	1.5	16.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.3	4.9	8.4
Other countries	5.4	3.1	7.8	8.8	9.6	12.0	15.7	10.2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The recovery of the United Kingdom's share and the advance made by Japan are worthy of note. The chief items in which the former extended her trade were sodium compounds, especially caustic soda and sodium carbonate. The increase in Japan's share is due to larger supplies of caustic soda, sodium bicarbonate and potassium compounds.

Drugs and medicines (R1,93 lakhs).—The imports under this head were valued at R1,93 lakhs which meant an increase of 4 per cent on the imports of the preceding year (R1,86 lakhs). The increase was due mainly to larger importations of unspecified descriptions the combined value of which advanced from R91 lakhs to R1,03 lakhs. Imports of quinine salts increased from 102,700 lbs. valued at R26 lakhs to 127,600 lbs. valued at a little below R32 lakhs. The increase in the value of the imports under this sub-head, however, was more than counter-balanced by a decrease under proprietary and patent medicines the

Quinine salts.

Imports.

value of which contracted further from R38 lakhs to R31 lakhs. In spite of this decrease in the total the United Kingdom had a slightly better showing, her supplies being valued at R16 lakhs as compared with R15 lakhs in the preceding year. But imports from other sources declined considerably, Germany being credited with R6 lakhs, France with R2 lakhs and the U. S. A. with R4 lakhs as compared with R7 lakhs, R6 lakhs and R5 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Imports of camphor rose from 1,753,000 lbs. to 1,786,000 lbs. in quantity, while the recorded value receded from R25 lakhs to R23 lakhs. German supplies amounted to 563,000 lbs. valued at R7½ lakhs as compared with 452,000 lbs. valued at R6½ lakhs in 1932-33. Imports from Switzerland fell away from 154,000 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. The share of Italy also fell from 378,000 lbs. to 186,000 lbs. There was a further expansion of Japanese imports, which amounted to 1,034,000 lbs. valued at R13½ lakhs as compared with 748,000 lbs. valued at R11½ lakhs in 1932-33. Arrivals in 1933-34 also included 1,000 lbs. from the Straits Settlements and 1,300 lbs. from the United Kingdom. Imports of codliver oil declined from 128,000 lbs. in 1932-33 to 116,000 lbs. during the year under review. The United Kingdom supplied 521 ounces of cocaine out of a total of 1,119 ounces and 663 ounces of morphia out of a total of 790 ounces received, the remainder coming mostly from Germany. Preparations of opium and morphia, imported chiefly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R80,000 as compared with R93,000 in the preceding year.

Paper and pasteboard (R2,63 lakhs).—The imports of paper and pasteboard combined receded from 2,640,000 cwts. valued at R2,86 lakhs in 1932-33 to 2,564,000 cwts. valued at R2,63 lakhs in 1933-34. Paper, all kinds, accounted for 2,247,000 cwts. as against 2,220,000 cwts. in the preceding year but the improved demand was accompanied by a fall in value from R2,49 lakhs to R2,35 lakhs. Imports of printing paper amounted to 771,000 cwts.

Printing paper.

valued at R84 lakhs as compared with 679,000 cwts. valued at R83 lakhs in 1932-33. Newsprint recorded an increase from 457,000 cwts. to 511,000 cwts. in quantity combined with a decrease in value from R48 lakhs to R46 lakhs, while other kinds of paper showed an improvement from 223,000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs to 259,000 cwts. valued at R38 lakhs. Norway retained her predominant position in the trade and her total supplies of printing paper increased from 230,000 cwts. to 249,000 cwts., although the import value receded slightly from R24 lakhs to R23 lakhs. Austria reduced her contribution from 152,000 cwts. (R17 lakhs) to 147,000 cwts. (R15 lakhs). The share of the U. K. rose from 45,000 cwts. to 46,000 cwts. but the value of her supplies in 1932-33 and 1933-34 remained practically at the same level, viz. R9 lakhs. Consignments from Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium aggregating 109,000 cwts. in 1933-34 were larger by 7,000 cwts. in relation to the imports of 1932-33. There were also increases in the supplies from Sweden, Finland and Japan, the imports from these sources amounting to 75,000, 101,000 and 8,000 cwts. respectively as compared with 62,000, 66,000 and 3,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Imports of writing paper and envelopes improved slightly in quantity from

Writing paper.

150,000 cwts. to 151,000 cwts. but the value of the consignments declined from R39 lakhs to R36 lakhs.

Paper and pasteboard.

The quantity supplied by the United Kingdom, Norway and Sweden, advanced from 33,000, 39,000 and 11,000 cwts. to 35,000, 49,000 and 15,000 cwts. respectively. On the other hand supplies from Germany, the Netherlands and Japan fell off from 11,000, 12,000 and 12,000 cwts. to 6,000, 9,000 and 11,000 cwts. respectively. Imports of packing paper declined from 325,000 cwts. to 250,000 cwts. in quantity and from R45 lakhs to R32 lakhs in value. Sweden, as usual, was the principal supplier, although imports from that country fell off from 173,000 cwts. valued at R23½ lakhs to 132,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs. Imports from Germany and the Netherlands together amounted to 21,000 cwts. and those from the United Kingdom to 14,000 cwts. as compared with 42,000 cwts. and 19,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33. Norway which made considerable headway in the preceding year and supplied 26,000 cwts. increased her consignments to 27,000 cwts. There was also an increase in the supplies from Austria her share amounting to 31,000 cwts. as against 21,000 cwts. in 1932-33, while Czechoslovakia curtailed her consignments from 22,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts.

Imports of old newspapers stood at 947,000 cwts. as in 1932-33. The United Kingdom supplied 851,000 cwts. as against 824,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Supplies from the United States of America fell off from 120,000 cwts. to 94,000 cwts. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the trade rose from 87 to 90, while that of the United States of America receded from 13 to 10.

Imports of paper manufactures rose from 25,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs to 31,000 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal supplier, consignment from that source aggregating in value to R7 lakhs. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard of all kinds decreased from 420,000 cwts. valued at R37 lakhs to 317,000 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs. Of these strawboard accounted for 194,000 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pasteboard imported into British India :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56.2	32.8	31.2	30.2	27.8	31.7
Norway	5.1	14.2	15.0	10.3	14.2	15.2
United States	8	2.2	4.5	4.5	3.8	3.2
Sweden	8.2	11.1	10.4	11.3	14.5	12.7
Netherlands	2.5	7.0	7.0	6.4	4.9	4.3
Japan	1.0	2.8	3.9	3.9	5.6	4.7
Germany	17.3	12.0	9.7	11.0	10.5	7.7
Austria	8.8	9.1	10.3	14.3	10.1	9.7
Other countries	5.6	9.6	8.0	8.1	9.6	9.8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

The principal feature in the above table is the recovery of the percentage share of the United Kingdom in 1933-34. Norway also made a further advance relatively to 1932-33, but the share of Sweden receded from 14.5 to 12.7 per cent. It may also be noted that Germany, Austria and Japan were unable to maintain the advance made in the preceding year.

Imports.

In 1933 there were altogether ten paper mills in India, viz., four in Bengal, three in Bombay and one each in the United Provinces, Madras and Travancore.

The aggregate production of the Indian mills in 1933 amounted to 43,443 tons as compared with 40,606 tons in 1932 and 40,714 tons in 1931. Imports of wood pulp, mostly for the use of Indian paper mills amounted in 1933-34 to 20,300 tons valued at R27 lakhs as compared with 15,600 tons valued at R22 lakhs in 1932-33. Norway and Sweden together accounted for 15,800 tons as against 10,700 tons in 1932-33, the remainder coming chiefly from the United States of America, Germany and Finland.

Liquors (R2,27 lakhs).—The total imports were returned at 4.9 million gallons valued at R2,27 lakhs as against 5.4 million gallons valued at R2,26 lakhs in 1932-33. The decline in quantity was due to the falling off in the imports of denatured spirit which is included under this head in the trade returns; almost all the other items showed increases. As in the preceding year, the largest share in the imports went to Bombay which received 1.7 million gallons valued at R72 lakhs; Bengal came next with 1.2 million gallons valued at R61 lakhs. Imports into Sind, Madras and Burma were, as usual, relatively smaller, being valued at R43 lakhs, R25 lakhs and R26 lakhs respectively.

Of the total quantity of liquors imported, ale, beer and porter accounted for 71 per cent, spirit for 25 per cent and wines for 4 per cent, as compared with 69, 28 and 3 per cent respectively in 1932-33. The actual imports of ale, beer and porter declined from 3,718,000 gallons to 3,456,000 gallons. Ale and beer imported in bulk amounted to 952,000 gallons as against 1,189,000 gallons in 1932-33. While ale and beer in bottles amounted 2,390,000 gallons as compared with 2,403,000 gallons imported in the preceding year. Supplies were, as usual, drawn mainly from the United Kingdom, which accounted for 98 per cent of the imports in bulk. Of the imports in bottles, 48 per cent came from the United Kingdom, the rest coming mainly from Japan (22 per cent), Germany and the Netherlands (16 and 13 per cent respectively). Imports of stout and porter amounted to 114,000 gallons and consisted mainly of consignments from the United Kingdom. Imports of spirit, all sorts, amounted to 1,213,000 gallons valued at R1,39 lakhs as compared with 1,524,000 gallons valued at R1,33 lakhs in 1932-33. The details of spirits imported are shown below:—

	1932-33		1933-34	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	113,800	17	118,800	18
Gin	86,100	7	90,800	8
Rum	2,100	..	1,700	..
Liqueurs	7,700	2	9,500	2
Whisky	331,400	55	335,700	56
Spirit, present in drugs	102,500	33	110,500	34
" perfumed	5,000	5	6,900	7
" denatured	856,800	8	517,600	7
" other sorts	18,800	7	22,200	6

In the case of whisky, the most important item, the imports were, as usual mainly from the United Kingdom, which also supplied the bulk of the gin imported. The Netherlands also shared to some extent in the imports of gin

Salt.

In the case of brandy, imports were, almost entirely from France, except for small quantities received from the United Kingdom and Germany. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of spirit rose from 476,000 gallons valued at R84 lakhs to 493,000 gallons valued at R89 lakhs in 1933-34. Supplies from France also showed a concurrent improvement from 122,000 gallons to 128,000 gallons in quantity and from R21 lakhs to R22 lakhs in value. Imports from Java consisting largely of denatured spirit amounted only to 521,000 gallons valued at R7 lakhs against 857,000 gallons valued at R8 lakhs in 1932-33. The receipts from the United States of America showed a similar reduction from 48,000 gallons valued at R16 lakhs in the preceding year to 45,000 gallons valued at R14 lakhs. Supplies from Germany rose slightly from 11,000 gallons to 12,000 gallons. Under wines the imports recorded an increase from 165,000 gallons valued at R16 lakhs to 177,000 gallons worth R19 lakhs. As usual, the supplies came mainly from France (57,000 gallons valued at R7 lakhs), the United Kingdom (51,000 gallons valued at R6½ lakhs) and Italy (26,000 gallons valued at R2 lakhs).

Salt (R47 lakhs).—Relatively to 1932-33 there was a decline of 36 per cent in quantity and of 40 per cent in value in the imports of foreign salt. The total supplies received in 1933-34 were returned at 349,000 tons valued at R47 lakhs as against 544,000 tons valued at R79 lakhs in 1932-33. Stocks of salt in bond at Customs houses at the end of March, 1933 were, however, much larger than usual, being 164,500 tons as compared with nearly 92,000 tons at the end of March, 1932. There were reductions in the imports from all the principal sources of supply. Aden and Dependencies which are the principal suppliers of foreign salt to the Indian market sent 272,000 tons as compared with 285,000 tons in 1932-33, though their percentage share in the imports advanced from 52.4 to 77.9. Though Germany also showed an improvement in her relative share, the actual imports from that country were reduced from 57,000 tons to 54,000 tons. There were larger reductions in the case of other countries. Italian East Africa which had supplied 103,000 tons in 1932-33 supplied only 9,000 tons in the year under review. The shares of Egypt and Spain were curtailed from 40,000 and 28,000 tons to 11,000 and 2,000 tons, while the United Kingdom which had sent 25,000 tons in 1932-33 was able to supply only 500 tons in the year under review. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries of consignment :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19.1	30.0	28.3	69.5	52.4	77.9
Egypt	13.9	16.3	19.1	3.4	7.3	3.1
United Kingdom	22.5	12.0	6.9	5.7	4.5	.3
Spain	15.0	10.8	9.1	.8	5.1	.6
Germany	8.8	9.8	13.8	5.7	10.5	15.5
Italian East Africa	8.1	10.6	21.9	14.9	19.0	2.6
Other countries	12.6	3.6	3.4	..	1.2	..
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	643,850	703,840	451,080	544,124	349,246

Imports.

Bengal and Burma, which constitute the principal consumers of foreign salt, received 310,000 tons (89 per cent) and 39,000 tons (11 per cent) as compared with 462,000 tons (85 per cent) and 82,000 tons (15 per cent) respectively in 1932-33. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Calcutta, chiefly from Bombay and Karachi, in 1933-34 amounted to 122,900 tons as compared with 115,300 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool, Rashafun (Italian East Africa), Aden and Indian salt for 1933-34, month by month, at Calcutta.

	IMPORTED			INDIAN
	Liverpool (<i>ex-golah</i>)	Rashafun Fine (<i>ex-golah</i>)	Aden Fine (<i>ex-ship</i>)	Bombay (<i>ex-golah</i>)
1933—	R	R	R	R
April	58	..	..	40
May	58	33	47	38—39
June	58	42	47	44—50
July	55	45	(a)41	55
August	55	45	47	55
September	51	43	45	55
October	51	45	45	55
November	51	42	47	55
December	51	..	..	..
1934—				
January	51	42	49	57
February	52	42	50(k)	55
March	55	..	..	..

(a) *Ex-golah* price.

Other articles.—The table below shows the important items comprised in this group :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1.82	5.38	4.77	3.69	3.85	4.02
Dyeing and tanning substances	1.41	2.43	2.59	2.68	2.50	2.46
Spices	1.73	3.26	2.55	2.08	1.72	1.56
Glass and glassware	1.95	2.52	1.65	1.22	1.42	1.22
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1.07	1.10	60	45	84	75
Tobacco	75	2.70	1.51	94	97	72
Cement	66	64	55	41	29	22
Coal and coke	11	46	35	14	10	14

There was a further improvement recorded under instruments and apparatus, the total value of the imports under this head rising from R3.85 lakhs to R4.02 lakhs. The principal item in this group, *viz.*, electrical instruments and apparatus, however, showed a small set back. The value of these

Instruments and apparatus (R4.02 lakhs.)

Other articles.

imports amounted to R2,31 lakhs as compared with R2,34 lakhs in 1932-33. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom, the principal source of supply in this particular line, was able to advance her share from R1,22 lakhs to R1,31 lakhs. This increase was more than counterbalanced by reductions in the imports from Germany, the United States of America and Japan, the value of the consignments from these countries falling off from R34 lakhs, R27 lakhs and R17 lakhs to R25 lakhs, R24 lakhs and R15 lakhs respectively. Imports from Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands remained stationary at about R3 lakhs, R6 lakhs and R11 lakhs respectively. The following table shows the value of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the past three years :—

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	19	22	20
„ wires and cables	60	59	63
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	5	13
Electric lamps and parts thereof	54	55	54
Batteries	11	13	14
Carbons, electric	3	3	3
Accumulators	9	9	8
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	8	8	7
Meters	7	10	8
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	3	3	3
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone) .	3	2	3
Unenumerated	41	45	35
TOTAL	2,23	2,34	2,31

All the other important descriptions of instruments and apparatus, excepting surgical instruments, photographic appliances and wireless apparatus, showed increases. Musical instruments recorded a further improvement from R24 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Imports of optical instruments were valued at R8 lakhs as against R7 lakhs in the preceding year. Cinematographic films, both raw and exposed, showed increases. Imports of raw films (*i.e.*, those on which no pictures have been impressed) totalled 36.9 million feet (R15 lakhs) as compared with 25.6 million feet (R11 lakhs) in 1932-33. Imports of exposed films amounted in the aggregate to 10.8 million feet valued at R28 lakhs as compared with 9.5 million feet valued at R19 lakhs in 1932-33. The imports of photographic appliances, however, contracted in value from R31 lakhs to R29 lakhs. Imports of surgical instruments showed a decline of R1 lakh and stood at R13 lakhs. Imports of wireless apparatus, mainly from the United Kingdom were valued at R10 lakhs, or almost the same as in the preceding year. The value of scientific instruments imported also remained almost unchanged at about R15 lakhs.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade in instruments and apparatus in 1933-34 was R2,06 lakhs as compared with R1,94 lakhs in 1932-33

Imports.

and her percentage share correspondingly improved from 50 to 51. Imports from the United States of America increased from R53 lakhs to R57 lakhs, but her share remained unchanged at 14 per cent. Germany, on the other hand, had her share reduced from R65 lakhs to R56 lakhs, her percentage share declining from 17 to 14.

Imports of dyeing and tanning substances showed a further small decline of R4 lakhs. The total value of the imports was returned at R2,46 lakhs as compared with R2,50 lakhs in 1932-33. Coal-tar dyes registered a decline of R6 lakhs and were valued at R2,11 lakhs. But in quantity, the imports of coal-tar dyes showed an increase from nearly 13 million lbs. to about 14 million lbs. Though imports of alizarine dyes rose both in quantity and value from 2.3 million lbs. valued at R18 lakhs to 2.6 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs, imports of other coal-tar dyes registered a fall of R9 lakhs, in value, though in quantity the receipts aggregated 11.3 million lbs. or an increase of 0.7 million lbs. as compared with the preceding year. The following table shows the details of the imports of coal-tar dyes during the past three years :—

	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF LBS.			VALUE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
<i>Imports of Alizarine Dyes—</i>						
From United Kingdom . . .	858	535	735	5	5	7
„ Germany . . .	2,354	1,728	1,680	13	13	12
„ United States . . .	..	..	3	..	..	..
„ Switzerland . . .	..	34	54	..	..	..
„ Other countries . . .	..	5	106	..	..	1
TOTAL	3,212	2,302	2,578	18	18	20
<i>Imports of other Coal-tar Dyes—</i>						
From United Kingdom . . .	1,587	1,565	1,225	20	28	23
„ Germany . . .	10,741	6,831	7,098	1,57	1,23	1,23
„ United States . . .	985	697	1,069	11	8	11
„ Belgium . . .	138	49	79	2	1	2
„ Netherlands . . .	57	60	47	1	1	1
„ Switzerland . . .	617	576	509	16	17	15
„ Other countries . . .	539	877	1,297	8	21	15
TOTAL	14,664	10,655	11,324	2,15	1,99	1,90

There were larger receipts of alizarine dyes from the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. The share of the United Kingdom rose from

Glass and glassware.

535,000 lbs. to 735,000 lbs. Czechoslovakia sent 107,000 lbs. as against 4,000 lbs. and Switzerland 54,000 lbs. as against 34,000 lbs. in the preceding year. Supplies from Germany, however, were reduced from 1,728,000 lbs. to 1,680,000 lbs. Under dyes, other than alizarine, there was a small increase in the receipts from Germany, the shipments from that source amounting to 7,098,000 lbs. as compared with 6,831,000 lbs. in 1932-33. But the value of the consignments remained unchanged at R123 lakhs. The United States of America enlarged her share from 697,000 lbs. valued at R8 lakhs to 1,069,000 lbs. valued at R11 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom showed a decline from 1,565,000 lbs. to 1,225,000 lbs. in quantity and from R28 lakhs to R23 lakhs in value. Switzerland supplied 509,000 lbs. valued at R15 lakhs as against 576,000 lbs. valued at R17 lakhs in 1932-33.

There was a further considerable increase in the imports of spices, the quantity of which amounted to 1,365,000 cwts. as against 1,272,000 cwts. in 1932-33. The value, however, continued to decline, reaching R1,56 lakhs as against R1,72 lakhs in 1932-33.

Spices (R1,56 lakhs). Betelnuts showed an increase in quantity from 1,117,000 cwts. to 1,194,000 cwts. but the value fell off from R1,19 lakhs to R1,05 lakhs. Receipts of betel nuts from the Straits Settlements amounted to 1,071,000 cwts. and those from Ceylon to 87,000 cwts. as compared with 995,000 and 100,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33. Imports of pepper declined from 13,000 cwts. to 12,000 cwts. in quantity, and from R6 lakhs to R3½ lakhs in value, the Straits Settlements contributing 8,000 cwts. (R2 lakhs). The imports of cloves advanced from 69,000 cwts. to 77,000 cwts. without any corresponding gain in value which remained almost unchanged at R34 lakhs. Of the total imports of cloves Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, together supplied 70,000 cwts. as against 61,000 cwts. in 1932-33.

The total value of the imports of glass and glassware amounted to R1,22 lakhs as compared with R1,42 lakhs in 1932-33. Almost all the important descriptions under this head recorded decreases. Japan still retained the foremost position although the value of her supplies shrank to R57 lakhs from R65 lakhs in 1932-33. Belgium also experienced a similar set-back, her share, measured in value, being reduced from R15 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Consignments from the United Kingdom, Germany and Czechoslovakia were valued at R11, R13 and R20 lakhs as compared with R12, R18 and R23 lakhs respectively in 1932-33. Austria and Italy maintained their respective levels fairly well, the share of the former being about R1½ lakhs and that of the latter a little over R2 lakhs. Turning to the different descriptions of glassware imported, glass bangles showed a decrease from R40 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Beads and false pearls recorded an increase in value from R12 lakhs to R13 lakhs although the quantity received fell away from 22,700 cwts. to 21,600 cwts. The principal sources of supply for both these classes of articles, as usual, were Czechoslovakia and Japan, the shares of the two countries being R13 and R5 lakhs respectively for both items together. Imports of soda water bottles representing chiefly, consignments from Germany and the United Kingdom numbered 18,000 gross (R4 lakhs) as compared with 29,000 gross (R6 lakhs) in 1932-33. Bottles of other descriptions imported amounted to 768,000 gross (R17 lakhs) as against 781,000 gross (R18 lakhs) in the preceding year.

Imports.

Imports of glass sheet and plate amounted to 19½ million square feet as compared with 19 million square feet in 1932-33 but the value fell off from R23 lakhs to R21 lakhs. Supplies from Belgium, consisting largely of cheap window glass, were valued at R10 lakhs as against R14 lakhs in the preceding year, but those from the United Kingdom, representing mostly the finer qualities remained almost stationary, being valued at R3 lakhs. Among other descriptions included in this category, mention may be made of table-ware, funnels, globes, etc., each of which recorded a decrease.

The trade in precious stones and pearls was unable to maintain the expansion noticed in the preceding year and the value of the consignments fell off from R84 lakhs in 1932-33 to R75 lakhs. This decrease was due to smaller receipts of diamonds which accounted for R59 lakhs as compared with R71 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of pearls, unset, however, advanced from R10½ lakhs to R14 lakhs. The imports of other kinds of precious stones were well maintained, being valued at nearly R2½ lakhs in 1933-34 as against R2½ lakhs in the preceding year. Belgium, as usual, constituted the principal source of supply for precious stones, but her contribution was reduced from R69 lakhs to R55 lakhs. Supplies from the Netherlands which already in 1932-33 had shrunk to a little below R1 lakh fell off to very negligible proportions. The United Kingdom which had R2 lakhs to her credit in each of the two preceding years was able to maintain the same level in 1933-34. But the value of the consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mainly of pearls, increased to R6½ lakhs and of those from Arabia to R7 lakhs from R5½ lakhs and R5 lakhs respectively in 1932-33.

Imports of unmanufactured tobacco which had reached 5.1 million lbs. in 1932-33 fell off to 4.2 million lbs. in the year under review. Supplies from the United States of America which accounted for 50 per cent of the total quantity imported in 1933-34 as against 91 per cent in the preceding year amounted in the aggregate to 2.1 million lbs. as compared with 4.7 million lbs. in 1932-33. Part of this recession was made good by larger imports from the United Kingdom amounting to 2.0 million lbs. (48 per cent) as compared with 0.3 million lbs. in 1932-33. Imports of foreign cigarettes continued to fall off, the receipts in 1933-34 amounting to 0.6 million lbs. valued at R19 lakhs as against 0.8 million lbs. valued at R29 lakhs in 1932-33. As usual, the United Kingdom was the largest supplier but imports from that country declined further to 475,000 lbs. from 721,000 lbs. in 1932-33 and 1,190,000 lbs. in 1931-32. Receipts from China also fell away from 57,000 lbs. to 23,000 lbs. but those from the United States of America rose from 12,000 lbs. to 13,000 lbs. Among other description of tobacco, cigars as well as tobacco for pipes and cigarettes recorded increases from 15,000 lbs. and 49,000 lbs. to 17,000 and 50,000 lbs. respectively.

Imports of cement showed a further decline from 83,000 tons to 66,000 tons in quantity and from R29 lakhs to R22 lakhs in value. The Madras Presidency, as usual, had the largest share in the imports, although her requirements underwent a further reduction from 29,300 tons to 23,700 tons. Burma reduced her off-take from 22,000 tons to 16,400 tons. The bulk of the consignments during the year

Coal.

came from the United Kingdom, supplies from which source amounted to 32,000 tons (R14 lakhs) as against 34,000 tons (R17 lakhs) in 1932-33. Japan sent only 27,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs as compared with 39,000 tons valued at R8 lakhs in 1932-33. Among other countries Denmark, Jugo-Slavia and Germany also showed noticeable decreases. The following table gives the details for the past three years :—

	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	45,200	34,300	32,100	25	17	14
Germany	1,300	900	200	1	..	..
Belgium	800	200	100	..	..	..
Italy	1,400	100	200	1	..	..
Jugo-Slavia	6,600	4,700	3,900	2	1	1
Denmark	2,100	1,800	800	1	1	..
Japan	29,000	39,300	27,500	9	8	6
Other countries	1,400	1,400	1,200	2	2	1
TOTAL	87,800	82,900	68,000	41	29	22

Imports of foreign coal increased by 60 per cent in quantity from 35,000 tons in 1932-33 to 56,000 tons in 1933-34 and by 42 per cent in value from R6½ lakhs to R9 lakhs. Bombay enlarged her imports from 11,000 tons to 14,000 tons and Sind and Madras enhanced theirs from 12,000 tons and 3,000 tons in 1932-33 to 26,000 tons and 4,000 tons respectively in 1933-34. Imports into Burma increased from 8,000 tons to 12,000 tons. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal during the past five years :—

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	19,000	23,000	24,000	16,000	10,000
Union of South Africa (mainly Natal).	197,000	122,000	23,000	14,000	36,000
Japan	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	300
Portuguese East Africa. . . . .	..	5,000	..	..	..
Australia	2,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	6,000

As will be seen from the above table, the imports from the Union of South Africa (mainly Natal) showed some recovery while those from the United Kingdom suffered in competition. It is also interesting to note that Australia which had 3,000 tons to her credit in 1932-33 doubled her contribution in 1933-34.

CHAPTER III.

Exports of Merchandise.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

Exports.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1933-34
{ Jute, raw	27,17,38	13,88,47	11,18,81	6,73,03	10,93,37	7·47
{ Jute manufactures	51,93,08	31,89,44	21,92,43	21,71,18	21,37,49	14·6
{ Cotton, raw and waste	68,60,35	46,72,05	33,78,19	30,69,95	26,97,07	18·44
{ Cotton manufactures	7,18,67	5,21,54	4,81,83	3,20,11	3,73,03	1·86
Tea	26,00,64	23,55,93	19,43,74	17,16,28	19,84,02	13·56
Seeds	26,46,76	17,68,16	14,68,83	11,30,68	13,66,15	9·33
Grain, pulse and flour	34,79,16	29,88,19	30,37,18	16,07,69	11,74,79	8·03
Metals and ores	10,33,96	7,94,04	5,47,10	4,64,18	5,48,73	3·75
Leather	8,16,34	6,39,11	5,35,20	4,78,42	5,22,98	3·61
Hides and skins, raw	7,98,37	5,46,63	3,65,71	3,70,87	4,25,83	2·91
Wool, raw and manufactures	6,33,54	3,23,25	3,36,75	1,91,10	2,72,48	1·86
Lac	6,90,73	3,13,74	1,83,04	1,34,24	2,46,44	1·68
Paraffin wax	3,17,69	2,81,93	2,31,74	2,01,88	2,28,91	1·67
Oilseeds	3,11,92	2,09,05	2,00,68	1,90,81	1,64,72	1·12
Coffee	1,45,40	1,81,86	94,50	1,09,81	1,02,45	·7
Fruits and vegetables	90,43	70,75	90,32	69,53	69,06	·68
Tobacco	1,06,43	1,03,68	85,43	77,11	93,80	·64
Wood and timber	1,80,07	1,40,47	78,47	50,18	84,34	·58
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,11,67	1,08,23	89,94	75,43	78,69	·54
Cofir	1,04,68	88,56	75,58	60,34	70,66	·53
Opium	1,43,09	1,22,07	80,93	11,25	72,64	·5
Spices	1,96,39	1,27,19	97,25	72,33	72,20	·49
Oils	73,33	47,24	87,23	53,79	57,24	·39
Fodder, bran and pollards	1,18,03	76,76	75,14	79,29	40,64	·32
Fish (excluding canned fish)	73,81	68,33	54,24	45,71	44,87	·31
Mica	1,03,08	67,59	39,36	31,52	44,74	·31
Coal and coke	73,06	49,35	54,91	44,19	37,53	·26
Hemp, raw	68,33	39,30	26,90	32,16	30,09	·24
Rubber, raw	1,78,88	1,29,75	44,59	8,78	31,18	·21
Provisions and oilman's stores	60,40	49,95	39,55	33,03	26,18	·19
Manures	40,98	51,30	38,39	20,39	25,45	·17
Bones for manufacturing purposes	75,27	71,25	45,14	34,83	24,38	·17
Drugs and medicines	48,45	20,92	33,10	31,26	23,81	·16
Fibre for brushes and brooms	28,15	25,51	20,43	34,02	23,02	·15
Bristles	14,30	10,98	11,66	13,65	17,47	·12
Saltpetre	8,87	7,52	10,68	13,20	15,26	·1
Apparel	24,52	10,12	10,33	8,93	11,14	·08
Animals, living	36,80	26,00	14,99	10,10	9,86	·06
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	14,99	10,30	7,47	9,24	9,84	·06
Cordage and rope	14,10	10,45	8,54	7,73	6,55	·04
Candles	10,91	8,46	4,05	4,74	5,83	·04
Horns, tips, etc.	7,53	3,54	1,30	2,48	5,23	·04
Silk, raw and manufactures	32,31	10,66	3,34	3,18	3,29	·02
sugar	3,68	2,51	1,92	3,10	2,38	·02
Tallow, stearine and wax	7,95	7,38	3,79	1,07	1,98	·01
All other articles	4,54,43	3,71,77	2,94,36	2,70,65	2,90,03	2·04
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS .	3,10,80,55	2,20,49,26	1,55,88,86	1,32,40,57	1,46,31,66	100

Jute and jute manufactures (R32,31 lakhs).—The total area under jute in 1933 was estimated at 2,517,000 acres as compared with 2,143,000 acres in 1932 and 1,862,000 acres in 1931. The yield for the 1933 crop was estimated to be 8,012,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as against an estimate of 7,097,000 bales in 1932 and 5,567,000 bales in 1931. The crop of 1932 which formed the basis of trade transactions during the earlier part of the year had already shown an increase of 1,530,000 bales or of 27 per cent over the

Jute.

previous year's crop. The 1933 season saw still further improvement and this year's crop again exceeded the previous year's output by as much as 915,000 bales. This exceptionally heavy yield was in part due to the large additions that were made to the acreage under jute during the year. It has also to be borne in mind that the efforts made by propaganda to restrict cultivation voluntarily did not affect the acreage used. To a certain extent, the prevailing prices giving some faint promise of a rise and favourable weather at sowing time influenced the acreage. The large crops of the two successive years were thus bound to have important repercussions on the jute trade of the year. At the beginning of the year under review, the impact of the heavy crop of 1932 was indeed beginning to lighten. Already about the end of March, 1933 there were indications of a hardening price movement in the jute market in India, and in the following month and, specially during its latter half, there was ample evidence of renewed and considerable activity in the trade. By May the Calcutta market had come fully under the sway of a wave of sharply advancing prices. Large purchases and advancing rates ruled the market for some time. But the upward movement was quickly checked in June. New low levels were again reached and although the trade always had the expectation of a sharp recovery, the market was gradually carried downward over the greater part of the year. Taking the year as a whole, therefore, conditions in the jute market cannot be said to have assumed any healthier tone. At the end of the jute season in July 1933, the old crop was indeed reported to have left very little stock to be carried over into the new season in the primary markets, but stock at Calcutta from the old crop was said to have been particularly heavy being fully 30 per cent larger than the carry-over at the beginning of the 1932-33 jute season. The exceptionally heavy crop of 1933 was, therefore, expected to bring a further heavy pressure on the trade and on the course of prices for jute.

While examining jute prices, it is perhaps necessary to bear in mind that there is hardly any other commodity of commercial transactions the prosperity of which depends in such an extraordinarily large measure on the fortunes of other commodities. The depression elsewhere has thus its adverse effects on jute and it was inevitable that with the rapid deterioration of the usual channels of demand for jute, on the one hand, and the steady increase of supplies of the fibre, on the other, prices would continue to fall to lower levels. The prices of jute "Firsts" per bale of 400 lbs. at Calcutta were quoted on the 4th April at R25-4. Throughout April prices were rising owing to reports of scarcity of rain interfering with sowing. On the 18th of April the rates were quoted at R26 and in the next week, following on the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States of America, the rates spurted up to R29 on the 25th of the month. In May, the market was carried upward by a wave of speculative buying and gradually advanced to R31-4 on the 16th May. As offers even at this high price were scarce, the rates adjusted themselves upward to R37 on the 20th of the month. This was followed by a reaction to R34-4 on the 23rd, but the fact that the mills were buying at advancing rates against heavy clearances for their goods helped to sustain the market and prices rallied to R35 on the 30th of the month. In June, there was a gradual decline due to the favourable weather and bearish crop reports, the quotation reaching R29-4 on the 27th June. In course of the next week the market

Exports.

improved with an addition of 8 *as.* per bale in the rates, but the forecast that had been issued meanwhile on the 4th July indicated a large increase in the acreage, and prices again depreciated to R29 on the 11th. Subsequently the rates recovered owing to the reserved attitude of sellers and on the 18th the old crop was quoted at R30-4 with a premium of R1-12 per bale for the new crop. But, fundamentally, the tone of the market was weak and influenced by the conditions in America, the rates eased off to R28-12 on the 1st August. Subsequently, however, a bullish view prevailed owing to reports of scarcity of water for retting and the quotation spurted up to R30-8 on the 8th August. Later, as the crop movement enlarged and selling pressure increased, the gain in prices was wiped off by a slump to R27-12 at the end of the next week. The market, however, recovered and touched R28-12 on the 29th, the improvement being due mainly to reports that weather conditions had interfered with the movement of the crop. In the first week of September the rates again showed a faint drop, being quoted at R28, but with the issue, on the 5th September, of the final jute forecast which confirmed a large crop, sellers' ideas underwent a further drastic change. The rates slumped to R26 on the 12th and still further down to R25 on the 19th. The downward movement continued owing to prolonged absence of demand from buyers until the market was carried down to R24 on the 7th November. As by then sellers had already begun to evince steadiness, the rates remained almost unchanged at R24 throughout November and up to the middle of December. Thereafter, better conditions in the hessian trade reacted on the market for the raw material and gradually as the mills began to show greater interest for covering, the rates improved and touched R29-8 on the 23rd January. The upward movement received a temporary check in the last week of the month owing mainly to reactions produced by the uncertainty of the American dollar; and the rates sagged to R28 on the 30th January. Subsequently, as the firmness of the upcountry markets began to prevail the rates recovered to R28-8 on the 6th February and thereafter, despite occasional spurts upward, remained steady about this level till the 27th February. On the 6th March the rates hardened once again to R29-4. The market indeed subsequently showed a tendency to go down in sympathy with hessian prices, but as the mills were buying on the decline, the rates latterly began to harden once again, the quotation rising in one week from R27-12 to R28-4 on the 27th March.

The prices for "First Marks" at London per ton, *c. i. f.*, stood at £14-12-6 on the 7th April. As offers at these rates at Calcutta were few, prices were marked up, reaching £15-5-0 on the 17th. Thereafter, in sympathy with the Calcutta market, the quotation advanced to £19-5-0 by the 26th May. In June, a downward movement set in concurrently with the trend in the Calcutta market, the rates touching £16-5-0 by the 7th July. Later, the market behaved erratically owing to the reactions produced by the preliminary jute forecast issued at Calcutta and the reserved attitude of the operators in India. On balance, however, the rates slightly improved, reaching £16-7-6 on the 25th August. By the 8th September the quotation dropped to £15-6-3 and thenceforth the market followed the decline in the Calcutta market until £14-2-6 was quoted on the 8th December. In the next week prices spurted up to £14-12-6 and as in Calcutta, the rise was well maintained

Jute.

On the 19th January on which date £17-2-6 was quoted. The upward trend was disturbed over some weeks as a result of the reports of strikes in the linoleum industry in the United Kingdom and the rates dropped to £15-17-6 on the 2nd February. But beginning from the 9th of the month, the market at London was again advancing in sympathy with the Calcutta market, the rates being marked up to £16-17-6 by the 2nd March. As at Calcutta, the rates subsequently eased slightly, falling to £16-2-6 on the 16th March. The closing quotation of the year was £16-7-6 recorded on the 23rd.

Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill area during the year under review amounted to 10.4 million bales as compared with 7.7 million bales in the preceding year. Exports of raw jute abroad from Calcutta during 1933-34 amounted to 3,931,000 bales. Arrivals during the period from 1st July, 1933, to 30th June, 1934, totalled 8.9 million bales as compared with 7.6 million bales during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

On a general survey, it would appear that conditions in the jute mill industry were, on the whole, less perplexing than they had been in the preceding year. The internal competition in the industry was as a matter of fact considerably reduced, thanks to the agreement for restriction of output which was in force throughout the year. This involved the Association mills continuing to work 40 hours per week with 15 per cent of the hessian rooms sealed. The principal non-Association mills, however, worked 54 hours a week with their normal complement of machinery. The production of jute manufactures, including canvas, rope and twine, in India showed a slight increase and amounted to 906,000 tons in 1933-34 as against 903,000 tons in the preceding year. The net increase in 1933-34 relatively to the production in 1932-33 was thus one of 3,000 tons. Despite this larger production of the year, the stocks of hessian cloth and bags with the jute mills at Calcutta were lower during the year than in 1932-33 and were, as a matter of fact, below the normal for recent years. The effect of this was no doubt modified to a considerable extent by the stock position for sacking cloth and bags which showed enormous increases, especially up to the end of August.

The monthly production of jute manufactures in the Indian mills is shown in the table below :—

(In millions)

	Hessian				Sacking			
	Cloth		Bags		Cloth		Bags	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.
April	79	73	7	6	7	4	40	38
May	83	95	6	8	7	5	40	44
June	88	88	7	8	6	4	42	41
July	74	85	9	7	3	4	42	39
August	85	98	7	8	3	3	44	45
September	83	84	6	6	2	4	45	37
October	75	96	5	6	3	4	40	42
November	85	95	6	8	3	5	45	42
December	84	86	6	8	4	5	46	39
January	84	94	7	8	3	6	47	42
February	76	86	6	8	4	4	44	39
March	86	86	7	9	4	5	47	40
TOTAL	982	1,066	79	90	49	53	522	488

Exports.

The monthly stocks of jute manufactures with mills are shown in the table below :—

[In million yards]

	Hessian cloth and bags*		Sacking cloth and bags*	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
April	160	80	69	112
May	161	71	89	130
June	162	73	112	169
July	151	73	123	182
August	127	77	123	188
September	113	70	83	127
October	92	66	72	108
November	89	58	63	96
December	88	52	71	103
January	90	73	83	111
February	91	81	94	104
March	90	85	105	94

* Figures are for mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

The stock position, therefore, shows considerable improvement over 1932-33 in so far as hessian cloth and bags are concerned. In the case of sacking cloth and bags, however, stocks at the end of August still amounted to as much as 188 million yards which exceeded the stocks at the corresponding date of 1932-33 by 65 million yards and were actually in excess of the highest figure for the past three jute seasons by nearly 38 per cent. But these stocks subsequently underwent some reduction and stood at 94 million yards at the end of March, 1934, against 105 million yards at the same date in the preceding year. This improvement in the stock position in 1933-34 in regard to hessian cloth and bags was made possible entirely by the restriction of production undertaken by the Calcutta mills. This programme of restriction was, however, a double-edged weapon : it is true that it helped to inflate prices of jute manufactures, but simultaneously it also enabled the jute industry abroad to take advantage of the higher prices of Calcutta goods. This, it might be argued, is a defect common to most schemes of production control, but in the case of jute, its effect has been aggravated particularly by the circumstance that most of the foreign jute manufacturing countries have, by raising tariffs on jute goods from India, created sheltered markets within their own borders for the bulk of their home products. So far, however, as the year under review is concerned, the market in India, on the whole, was well supported by the wave of demand from North and South America, resulting from the "boomlet" which followed the abandonment of the gold standard in the United States of America. Apart from this bright spot, demand from abroad for jute goods remained as depressed as ever. The Argentine, one of the most important outlets for jute products from India, had her own difficulties, and there the tightening of the control by the Exchange Control Board had important repercussions on the demand for jute goods. Even in America, conditions were unsettled and in the matter of her demand for jute goods uncertainties regarding the progress and the probable incidence of the proposed processing tax on jute goods for long continued to be a vexing problem to the trade.

Jute.

The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during the year amounted to 1,420,000 tons and was in excess of the corresponding exports for 1932-33 by 177,000 tons. The total value of the shipments also increased from R31½ crores to R32½ crores. Raw jute accounted for 34 per cent of the total value of the shipments in 1933-34 and jute manufactures for 66 per cent as compared with 31 and 69 per cent respectively in the preceding year. The following statement compares the exports of jute raw and manufactured, during the year 1913-14 and each of the past three years :—

	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	597	583	748
Bags (in millions)	369	389	415	402
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,021	1,012	1,053

The quantity of raw jute exported, as shown in the table above, exceeded the quantity shipped in 1932-33 by 33 per cent and was in fact only 3 per cent less than the shipments of the pre-War year, 1913-14. The exports of gunny bags decreased in number by 13 millions whereas the total quantity of the cloth exported showed an increase of 41 million yards. The production and mill consumption in India with the corresponding exports abroad of raw jute for the last 20 years are given in table No. 29, and the detailed figures of exports of jute manufactures are shown in tables Nos. 30-A and 30-B appended to this Review. The total exports of raw jute increased from

563,000 tons to 748,000 tons in quantity and the corresponding increase in value was one of R1 crore, namely from R10 crores in 1932-33 to R11 crores in 1933-34. The increase in the export of raw jute was thus considerable and, on the whole, the export trade in raw jute may be said to have emerged reasonably well from the low point of depression which had been reached in 1932-33. The United Kingdom and Germany, normally the two most important consumers for raw jute, considerably increased their requirements. The United Kingdom received 177,000 tons (R2,55 lakhs) as compared with 130,000 tons (R2,24 lakhs) in the preceding year, whereas demand from Germany enlarged from 122,000 tons (R2,12 lakhs) to 165,000 tons (R2,42 lakhs). Exports to the Netherlands, Belgium and France also showed concurrent increases from 22,000 tons (R37 lakhs), 41,000 tons (R71 lakhs) and 69,000 tons (R1,16 lakhs) to 33,000 tons (R48 lakhs), 56,000 tons (R83 lakhs) and 84,000 tons (R1,25 lakhs) respectively. Italy received 65,000 tons valued at R96 lakhs as compared with 37,000 tons valued at R66 lakhs in 1932-33. The intake of the United States of America amounted to 52,000 tons valued at R75 lakhs as against 36,000 tons valued at R69 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan and Brazil also showed considerable increases, the former taking 17,000 tons and the latter 19,000 tons as against 14,000 tons and 13,000 tons respectively in 1932-33. Spain alone among the important outlets for raw jute had reduced her takings, her demand having fallen off from 42,000 tons to 36,000 tons.

The total exports of gunny bags decreased in number from 415 millions to 402 millions, and correspondingly in value from R11,16 lakhs to R9,72 lakhs. The decline was due entirely to a falling off

in the demand for sacking gunny bags, the exports of which shrank from 326 millions to 308 millions in quantity and from R9,53

Exports.

lakhs to R8,03 lakhs in value. Hessian gunny bags, however, showed a considerable improvement and amounted to 93 millions valued at R1,69 lakhs as compared with 89 millions valued at R1,63 lakhs in the preceding year. In the case of sacking gunny bags Australia, individually the most important source of demand for the Indian market, cut down her requirements from 91 millions to 71 millions. At the same time the offtake of Hongkong was reduced from 24 millions to 18 millions. Similar declines were also noticed in the case of the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa and the Straits Settlements, their respective shares being 18 millions, 14 millions and 14 millions as compared with 20 millions, 17 millions and 15 millions in the preceding year. Demand from the West Indies and Java remained almost stationary at about 10 millions and 13 millions respectively. Belgium and Siam showed increases, their respective requirements having risen from 7 millions and 12 millions to 9 millions and 13 millions. The increase in the case of hessian gunny bags is to a great extent accounted for by larger takings by the United Kingdom, the Philippine Islands and Egypt which received respectively 27 millions, 6 millions and 8 millions as compared with 26 millions, 5 millions and 7 millions in the preceding year. Against these increases has to be set a considerable falling off in the purchases of the United States of America which amounted to 7 millions only as compared with 12 millions in the preceding year. There was also a concurrent decrease in the offtake of Hawaii which received 17 millions only as against 18 millions in 1932-33. The decreases accounted for by these countries were, however, counterbalanced by increases in the offtake of Turkey, European, which took 1.2 millions as against 0.4 million in the preceding year.

The exports of gunny cloth increased from 1,012 million yards in 1932-33 to 1,053 million yards in 1933-34 and in value from R10,24 lakhs to R11,38

lakhs. The bulk of this improvement has to be attributed to hessian gunny cloth the consignment of which advanced from 986 million yards valued at R9,86 lakhs to 1,018 million yards valued at R10,92 lakhs. Exports of sacking gunny cloth also spurted up from a little above 25 million yards valued at R38 lakhs to slightly below 35 million yards valued at R46 lakhs. Expressed in percentage the increase in the case of hessian gunny cloth relatively to the exports of the preceding year was one of 3 per cent and that in the case of sacking gunny cloth 37 per cent. The increase in the exports of hessian gunny cloth is accounted for almost entirely by larger takings of Canada and the United States of America. The total demand from Canada amounted to 80 million yards valued at R87 lakhs as compared with 65 million yards valued at R6,43 lakhs and the purchases by the United States of America totalled at 643 million yards valued at R6,53 lakhs as against 546 million yards valued at R5,06 lakhs. These two countries, therefore, between them were responsible for an increase of 112 million yards. Part of this increase, however, was counterbalanced by a falling off in the shipments to other countries most of which took considerably less than in the previous year. The Argentine Republic cut down her requirements from 232 million yards valued at R2,38 lakhs to 161 million yards valued at R1,84 lakhs. The offtake of the United Kingdom at 48 million yards valued at R52 lakhs was smaller than her purchases in 1932-33 by 6 million yards in quantity and by R6 lakhs in value. The

Jute.

Philippine Islands received 18 million yards as against 21 million yards in the preceding year. Supplies to Australia amounted to 18 million yards, or 2 million yards less than in 1932-33. Uruguay, Peru and the Union of South Africa showed slight increases, their respective requirements representing relatively much smaller proportion of the total shipments recorded under this head. Under sacking gunny cloth there was a remarkable improvement in the indents from the Argentine Republic which amounted in the total to 9 million yards as compared with 6 million yards in 1932-33. Consignments to the United Kingdom increased from 3 million yards to 4 million yards and those to the United States of America and Egypt from 3 million yards and 4 million yards to 4 million yards and 7 million yards respectively. Simultaneously the demand from Australia had shrunk considerably, her total takings aggregating at a little below 2 million yards as against a little below 5 million yards in the preceding year. The decline in the case of Australia was, however, more than counterbalanced by the increase in the offtake of Norway which received 7 million yards as against 3 million yards in the preceding year.

The following table shows the prices of a typical grade of bags and of two of the more important grades of hessians :—

Prices of jute manufactures during 1933-34.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40" × 8 cz.		Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
1933—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
April 5 . . .	22 8	22 12	8 6	8 6 to 8 7 9 2	10 12	10 13 to 10 14
" 26 . . .	23 6	24 0	9 2	9 2 to 9 3 11 11	11 15	12 2
May 31 . . .	26 10	27 0	11 10	11 10 to 11 0 11 2	15 8	15 4 to 14 2 13 14
June 28 . . .	26 0	26 4	11 4	11 4 to 10 8 11 3	14 0	13 4 to 14 1
July 26 . . .	26 0	26 2	11 4	11 4 to 10 12 10 12	14 0	13 9 to 13 2
August 30 . . .	24 4	24 2	11 11	11 11 to 10 3 8 11	13 1	12 10 to 11 3
September 18 . . .	22 0	22 2	9 1	9 1 to 8 8 8 10	11 12	11 0 to 10 12
October 25 . . .	22 2	22 8	8 12	8 12 to 8 7 9 0	11 0	10 10 to 11 4
November 29 . . .	22 14	23 0	9 2	9 2 to 8 12	11 4	11 4 to 11 6

Exports.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40" × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1933—						
December 20 . . .	23 2	23 4	9 10	{ 9 10 to 9 4 }	11 14	{ 11 12 to 11 10 }
1934—						
January 31 . . .	23 12	24 0	9 12	9 12	12 8	12 8
February 28 . . .	24 12	24 12	10 2	10 3	13 3	13 2
March 14 . . .	24 8	24 8	9 10	9 12	12 11	12 10

Cotton (R26,59 lakhs).*—The Indian cotton crop of the season was estimated at 4,970,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 4,656,000 bales in the preceding year. The American crop of 1933 was similarly estimated at 13,047,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight (equivalent to 16,309,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) as compared with 13,002,000 bales of 500 lbs. for 1932 while the production of Egyptian cotton for 1933-34 was 2,123,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 1,227,000 bales in 1932-33.

The most striking feature of the recent history of cotton trade has been the elaborate propaganda carried on in the United States of America in favour of a policy of restricting production. The crop of 1932 was below normal, but efforts at further reduction were made in 1933 and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration eventually succeeded in securing the abandonment of about 10·8 million acres out of a total of 40·8 million acres. A heavy reduction in the 1933 crop was, therefore, expected. On the other hand, there was an upward swing in the world demand for American cotton when the year under review opened. Speaking on the basis of available statistics, the position of American cotton was indeed showing considerable strength at the beginning of the year under review. Supply had been deliberately curtailed on the one hand and there was renewed demand on the other. Since the Banking crisis of March, 1933, the United States commodity markets have been largely influenced by the hopes and fears of inflation. There was in particular an increased activity in the American mills as a result of the speculative boom in the industrial conditions in that country which was induced by an anticipation of the effects of the "Codes" introduced under the National Recovery Act. The higher rate of clearance for American cotton resulted in a notable reduction of the balance to be carried over at the end of the cotton season in July, 1933. At the same time the crop of 1933 was 13,047,000 bales, which, despite a nominal increase of 45,000 bales over the previous crop, was appreciably below the average production of the preceding five years. Further, the exigencies of the financial situation in the United States of America which had resulted from the crisis of March, 1933, intensified the demand for a further measure of farm relief in that country, and

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, for assistance in connection with these paragraphs.

Cotton.

throughout the year it was known that Government was undertaking a vast scheme of compulsory limitation of the crop backed by control of production at the gins. The specific provisions of the measure of relief contemplated could not be decided upon till after the end of the year. It was, however, understood that, in so far as the 1934 crop was concerned, the Government, by persuading farmers to agree to a reduction of 40 per cent, were asking for an acreage of not more than 25 millions with the possibility of a crop in the neighbourhood of 9 million bales.

So far then the position appears to be that, at the beginning of the year under review, the general position in the world markets was tending to become particularly favourable to the price outlook for American cotton. In actual practice, however, owing to the complexities of the financial situation both in America and Europe, the statistical position had, relatively speaking, a much smaller influence on the price position for American cotton. From about the 4th March, 1933, when the American banking crisis came to a head, the commodity markets in the United States of America gave distinct signs of being affected by prospects of inflationary legislation in that country. By the time the United States officially went off the gold standard, the New York market had already begun to feel the full effects of the inflationary tendencies; by July, 1933, prices had been carried up to 11·75 cents. In the Liverpool market the rise in New York prices was counter-balanced by a rise in the dollar exchange. Left behind on the rise, Liverpool was unable to take the full benefit of the price advances in New York. But even then the first burst of the inflation in the United States had raised Liverpool prices by about 1*d.* per lb. The subsequent history of the Liverpool prices for American cotton may be divided into two distinct periods. Till about the beginning of August, bullish apprehensions regarding reduction in acreage had kept prices high. With the announcement, however, of the first crop estimate, it was seen that these apprehensions were unwarranted and with the assurance of plentiful supplies prices began to adjust themselves downward till by November the rise in the Liverpool markets between April and July had almost been wiped off. From the beginning of December an upward movement was again under way. This movement gained in strength gradually as legislation in favour of further restriction progressed; another important factor was the proposal for the devaluation of the dollar.

Coming to a detailed discussion of the movement of prices in the Liverpool market, the quotation for middling American on the 7th April was 5·28*d.* Speculative enterprise having been strengthened by the Washington developments regarding inflation in the United States, the rates adjusted themselves upward till 5·53*d.* was touched on the 28th April. The sentiment in the market having continued to be bullish owing to unfavourable weather reports from America and the rumours of possibility of action being taken under the Farm Relief Bill which was signed in the first week of May, 1933, the market was carried upward to 6·19*d.* on the 12th May. Subsequently, there was a reaction from these levels, owing to bearish reports of an increase in the American acreage for cotton, but speculative support having been well maintained, the quotation recovered, after a slump to 5·96*d.* on the 19th, to 6·07*d.* on the 26th May. The market was lifted further to 6·37*d.* in course of the next week

Exports.

owing to financial developments in the United States of America. There was a strong reaction from this level owing to realising by operators and in fact prices remained steady at a lower level of 6'18*d.* till the 23rd June. But then, following on the announcement made on the 12th June by the American Department of Agriculture of its scheme for loan to cotton planters, the market again relapsed into bullish control. By the 30th June the quotation was carried upward to 6'38*d.* and it rose further by 2 points in the succeeding week on receipt of reports of the acreage reduction programme of Government having received the support of American farmers. Strong reactions followed over the two following weeks as a result of fluctuations in the inflationary movements in the United States and, despite a rally to 6'47*d.* on the 28th July, the downward curve of prices continued under the influence of a further bearish Bureau report, till 5'53*d.* was quoted on the 25th August. Part of this decline had been due to hedge selling and liquidation of contracts and there was a reaction to 5'60*d.* on the 1st September. Thereafter, throughout the month the market remained exposed to various disturbing factors, including a bearish Bureau report, an erratic movement of the dollar sterling rate and unsettled condition of the American stock markets in general. But even then such fluctuations as occurred during this period were, on the whole, moderate and on balance by the last week of September the quotation had moved back to where it had been in the first week of the month. Fundamentally, however, the undertone in the market remained weak owing to the Bureau report, issued on the 9th October, which confirmed the large crop estimates of the previous month. but as the announcement at the end of September of the United States Government's crop loan plans for a reduction of the acreage for 1934 crops had already begun to strengthen the holding movement in the South, cotton prices remained comparatively stable with a feeble upturn visible toward the end of the month when a quotation of 5'54*d.* was returned on the 27th. At the beginning of November a fresh feature was added by speculations regarding the possible reactions of the gold programme of the U. S. Government. Starting with a quotation of 5'43*d.* on the 3rd November the price curve continued downward until 5'09*d.* was touched on the 24th of the month. Meanwhile, the peak of the crop movement in the United States was passed and with the tightness of the spot situation in the South becoming accentuated, the trend of prices was reversed. These bullish features, indeed, took some time to gain complete control over the market owing to the fluctuations in the value of the dollar and the weakening of buying interest in the terminal markets. On balance, between the 1st and the 29th December the quotation gained only 18 points but later as the prospect of acreage reduction in the United States of America became more assured the rate of advance was accelerated with the quotation swinging up from 5'64*d.* on the 5th January to 5'07*d.* on the 26th. The financial announcements relating to the dollar at the end of January gave a further impetus to the upward movement, the rates spurting up to 6'29*d.* on the 2nd February and advancing further by 51 points to 6'80*d.* by the end of next week. Due to profit-taking there was a fall of 12 points in course of the next week and later the bullish incentives gradually weakened as a result of the uncertainties regarding the progress of the Bankhead Bill for compulsory reduction of the acreage ; but despite this, the basis for actual spot cotton in the South having remained

Cotton.

exceedingly stiff, the downward curve was followed only with moderate fluctuations. The quotation for the last week of the year recorded on the 30th March was 6'35*d.* which was fully 20 points below the rate quoted on the 2nd of the month.

The comparatively higher basis for American cotton automatically led to a gradual change in the relative price position for Indian and American cotton in the world markets. The following table compares the prices at Liverpool for Middling American and Fine Broach and gives the percentage parity of Broach as compared with American cotton :—

Prices of Indian and American cotton at Liverpool with parities (per cent of Indian on American).

	PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American)		PRICE PER LB.		PARITIES (per cent of Indian on American)
	Middling American	Fine Broach			Middling American	Fine Broach	
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>			<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
1933—				1933—			
April 7	5·23	4·61	87·3	October 6	5·44	4·56	83·8
" 14	5·37	4·70	87·5	" 13	5·44	4·54	83·5
" 21	5·30	4·64	87·5	" 20	5·51	4·55	82·6
" 28	5·53	4·80	86·8	" 27	5·54	4·55	82·1
May 5	5·89	5·20	88·3	November 3	5·43	4·43	81·6
" 12	6·19	5·47	88·4	" 10	5·31	4·38	82·5
" 19	5·93	5·23	87·8	" 17	5·13	4·23	82·5
" 26	6·07	5·22	86·0	" 24	5·09	4·14	81·3
June 2	6·37	5·54	87·0	December 1	5·15	4·17	81·0
" 9	6·12	5·29	86·4	" 8	5·25	4·16	79·2
" 16	6·18	5·33	86·7	" 15	5·25	4·07	77·5
" 23	6·18	5·37	86·9	" 22	5·25	4·08	77·7
" 30	6·38	5·51	86·2	" 29	5·33	4·16	78·0
July 7	6·40	5·50	85·9	1934—			
" 14	6·33	5·52	87·2	January 5	5·64	4·41	78·2
" 21	6·23	5·43	87·2	" 12	5·88	4·65	79·1
" 28	6·47	5·60	86·6	" 19	6·05	4·71	77·9
August 4	6·25	5·32	85·1	" 26	6·07	4·67	76·9
" 11	5·90	5·03	85·1	February 2	6·29	4·84	76·9
" 18	5·66	4·83	85·3	" 9	6·80	5·13	75·4
" 25	5·53	4·59	83·0	" 16	6·68	5·12	76·6
September 1	5·60	4·63	82·7	" 23	6·67	5·15	77·2
" 8	5·38	4·47	83·1	March 2	6·55	4·99	76·2
" 15	5·47	4·58	83·7	" 9	6·65	5·04	75·8
" 22	5·42	4·63	85·4	" 16	6·62	4·87	75·1
" 29	5·60	4·73	84·5	" 23	6·46	4·87	75·4
				" 30	6·35	4·72	74·3

The rates for Broach cotton at Liverpool were 87·3 per cent of the prices for Middling American in the same market on the 7th April, 1933. After rising to 88·4 on the 12th May the parity fell back to 85·9 by the 7th July and rallying to 87·2 over the two subsequent weeks, it receded to 82·7 by the 1st September. Thereafter there was an upturn lasting for 3 weeks and then the parity index started off for a lower level, reaching 81·6 by the 3rd November and subject to occasional short breaks, it continued on the downward course till it touched 75·1 on the 16th March. Subsequently, the parity improved slightly in course of the next week, but it tailed off again and a low figure of 74·3 was recorded on the 30th of the month.

Exports.

The comparatively lower parity for Indian cotton was, in the first place, due to a reaction from the abnormal position of the preceding two or three years when higher rates for Indian cotton had ruled on account of a succession of several short crops in India. At the same time, the parity for Indian cotton, it must be recognised, would not have fallen so low except for the technical position in the Indian markets over a considerable portion of the year. Fundamentally, the demand position for Indian cotton was stronger than in the preceding season. The basic feature of the raw cotton trade in 1932-33 had been a heavy offtake of American cotton in the markets of the East. The Eastern demand represented mainly purchases on Japan's account. The comparatively higher basis for American cotton in the year under review should normally have led to Japan switching over to Indian cotton. A tendency in this direction had already become pronounced during the last three months of the preceding year, but the upward trend came to an abrupt halt owing to the suspension of purchases of Indian cotton by Japan from June, 1933. The boycott was essentially an act of reprisal prompted by the announcement of the decision of the Government of India to abrogate the trade convention of 1904 with Japan, but the agreement between the Japanese spinners and raw cotton dealers not to accept Indian cotton was not definitely reached until after the promulgation in India of the tariff changes of June, 1933, which prescribed higher rates of duty on foreign (including Japanese) cotton piecegoods. The boycott was withdrawn by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association early in January, 1934. As the boycott had practically no retrospective effect on existing contracts, its actual incidence could not be felt until in August and the reappearance of Japanese demand on anything like a normal scale could not be envisaged until February, 1934. The boycott was thus operative at least for a period of six months of the year during which period the rate of turnover for Japanese shippers in the Indian market was reduced to an average of 2,800 tons per month against the monthly average of 14,900 tons for the corresponding period of the preceding year. As Japan normally constitutes the most important single outlet for raw cotton exports from India—being responsible, on an average, for more than 50 per cent of the total outward shipments of raw cotton from this country—a recession of such a heavy magnitude was bound to have important repercussions on the stock position as well as the price level of Indian raw cotton. Actually, however, the lower rate of consumption due to the boycott had to a great extent been compensated by an abnormally heavy intake of Japan during the three pre-boycott months of the year under review, her average takings during that period having been 26,000 tons as against 8,000 tons for the corresponding period of 1932-33. On the contrary, such reduction as had occurred on balance in the exports to Japan was actually more than set off by increased shipments to China, representing mostly indents by Japanese mills in that country to countervail the decrease in direct shipments to Japan. Despite this, the first large reactions set up by the boycott had been sufficient to cause a setback in the price outlook for Indian cotton and prices in fact remained depressed, not only actually but also relatively to American cotton, over the greater portion of the year.

The year opened with an easy feeling in the Bombay cotton market owing mainly to heavy tenders against the Broach contract. The opening rate of

Cotton.

the year was R175-0-0 quoted on the 7th April, 1933. But cotton was reported to have been firmly held by merchants and shippers, mostly on an investment basis, and as tenders against the Broach contract continued to fall off, the rates were hardening up, the quotation being marked up to R204-8-0 by the 12th May. During the remaining weeks of May prices tossed up and down under the influence of alternating hedge selling and covering purchases, induced by the rapid fluctuations in the dollar exchange; but on balance the quotation recovered to R204-12-0 by the end of May. June opened with a spurt to R220-4-0, quoted on the 2nd, under the spell of bullish advices from the United States which led to covering demands by shippers. This trend was quickly reversed, however, by the announcement of the boycott by the cotton spinners in Japan. The immediate effect of the announcement was an unloading by long interests in the Bombay market on rather a heavy scale which resulted in the rates falling precipitously to R210 on the 9th June. From then on the rates continued to adjust themselves to a lower level until R180-12-0 was touched by the 18th August. The downward trend was broken in the last week of August, when following on an appreciation of the dollar exchange the prices reacted to R186 on the 23rd. Thereafter, backed by a good covering demand, the market was pitched up to R203-8-0 for April-May contracts, only to fall back to R193 by the end of the next week. With the approach of the Indo-Japanese conference the market buoyed up a little and remained steady within a range of R198 to R199 for three weeks till the 29th September. From the beginning of October a further spell of weakness commenced owing partly to the repercussions of the reported difficulties of an important group of mills at Bombay and the rates reacted downward, reaching R184-8-0 by the 17th October. At this stage speculation regarding an early termination of the Japanese boycott again created a buoyant feeling in the market, but a fresh reaction began on renewed liquidation, following disappointment at the slow progress of the Indo-Japanese discussions. These factors sent the quotation down to R178-8-0 on the 24th November. Thereafter, the market remained featureless except for occasional spurts due to rush of shorts for covering with bullish turns in the treaty discussions at Simla. On balance the rates improved by about a couple of rupees by the 29th December. Agreement having been reached with the Japanese delegates on the 5th January, Japanese shippers were encouraged to resume buying of contracts on a heavy scale and backed by the export demand, the market rapidly advanced, reaching R215-12-0 by the 9th February. Part of this appreciation was attributable to the unseasonable spell of cold weather which damaged the cotton crop in some parts of India. But as the crop movement had already set in fully the rates gradually receded, the quotation on record for the 23rd March being R196-12-0.

One result of the comparatively low parity for Indian cotton, as set out in the preceding paragraph, was to encourage a larger absorption of Indian cotton in markets other than Japan. The world consumption of Indian cotton for the six months ending July 31, 1933, had indeed proved to have been rather short of the normal rate of consumption in recent years. But consumption during the six months ending January 31, 1934, showed a notable increase in relation to the consumption of the preceding six months. Spinners' takings in both these half-yearly periods had shown notable

Exports.

increases, as is evidenced by the world's cotton mill stocks. The mill stocks of Indian cotton outside India, on the 31st July, 1933, and the 31st January, 1934, were estimated by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association at 636,000 bales and 409,000 bales as compared with 375,000 bales and 241,000 bales respectively on the corresponding dates of the preceding year. Exports of Indian cotton, therefore, naturally increased in spite of the reduction in Japanese demand in consequence of the boycott. The total outward shipments of Indian cotton during 1933-34 amounted to 2,740,000 bales as compared with 2,063,000 bales in 1932-33, and 2,369,000 bales in 1930-31. The value of the exports amounted to R26,59 lakhs as compared with R20,37 lakhs in the preceding year. The volume of the exports thus increased, relatively to 1932-33, by 33 per cent and the value thereof by 31 per cent. Japan indeed still remained the largest single market for Indian cotton, although her share decreased slightly from 1,085,000 bales valued at R11,12 lakhs in 1932-33 to 1,022,000 bales valued at R10,53 lakhs in 1933-34. This decline, however, was more than counter-balanced by an increase in the offtake of China from 134,000 bales valued at R1,33 lakhs to 337,000 bales valued at R3,22 lakhs. The United Kingdom increased her takings from 167,000 bales valued at R1,61 lakhs to 342,000 bales valued at R3,27 lakhs. Exports to Italy advanced from 150,000 bales valued at R1,44 lakhs to 261,000 bales valued at R2,39 lakhs. There was concurrently a notable expansion in the demand of Germany, France and Belgium, which were responsible for 247,000 bales, 163,000 bales and 144,000 bales or considerably larger quantities than their respective shares of 1932-33 at 153,000 bales, 124,000 bales and 128,000 bales. There were similar variations in the exports to Spain and the Netherlands, their respective requirements having enlarged from 53,000 bales and 38,000 bales to 61,000 bales and 65,000 bales.

The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last 5 years together with the pre-War average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

—	Pre-War average 1909-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
April	303,600	386,300	424,700	307,300	95,000	290,000
May	248,800	404,900	341,700	283,400	135,400	232,100
June	218,900	382,200	244,500	260,600	121,800	308,200
July	190,100	318,700	268,900	212,300	100,400	213,700
August	110,300	231,300	250,700	259,900	83,300	170,400
September	75,300	211,400	286,800	111,200	163,100	69,300
October	66,800	176,100	223,700	111,300	120,500	84,700
November	101,400	207,200	226,900	135,900	121,500	124,100
December	158,200	297,600	287,000	191,400	164,600	162,700
January	319,800	452,700	438,900	168,000	267,200	243,100
February	318,300	493,500	433,300	159,700	373,800	341,900
March	295,800	508,500	438,900	168,200	316,000	499,800
TOTAL	2,407,300	4,070,400	3,926,000	2,369,200	2,062,600	2,740,000

Exports from Bombay amounted to 48 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India, those from Karachi were 41 per cent and those from Madras 4 per cent as compared with 56, 35 and 3 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Viewed in retrospect, the export trade in Indian cotton during the year 1933-34 showed swift and violent fluctuations

Cotton.

in demand. To a certain extent, this was inevitable, since Japan fills such a large part of the canvas in this particular line of trade in India that anything that modifies or checks the demand from this particular source is bound to produce important reactions on the market in India. It has, however, to be borne in mind that the withdrawal of the Japanese demand was at most operative for barely six months of the year. Apart from the question whether Japan could, for any length of time, keep out of the Indian market, the fact remains that the boycott was, to a great extent, made possible by large supplies which had been secured and held by the country in advance. The withdrawal of Japan from the market in India even for a short period, however, forced the Indian grower to make large sacrifices in prices and to surrender a good part of the monetary compensation which could have been his but for the boycott. It is true that the edge was taken out of the full force of the Japanese boycott owing to supplies going elsewhere in large consignments. This was by no means a mere fortuitous concurrence of forces unconnected with ordinary cause and effect, for Indian cotton holds an important position as a safety valve against any abrupt and erratic conduct on the part of American cotton. It is, however, gratifying to note that considerable progress has been achieved during the year in the direction of developing more secure markets for Indian cotton within the Empire. In this respect an important beginning has been made by the inauguration of the Indian Cotton Enquiry Committee in Lancashire under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Jackson to explore and demonstrate the suitability of Indian cotton from the point of view of the cotton industry in Lancashire. The formation of this Committee, which provides a very useful and practical *liaison* between Lancashire and India, has been in fulfilment of a programme to which the United Kingdom has already been committed by the undertaking given by the British Government in the Ottawa Agreement to co-operate in any practicable scheme for investigating whether, by research, propaganda or improved marketing, greater use could be made of Indian cotton in Lancashire.

Imports of raw cotton into India during 1933-34 showed a heavy decline in comparison with the imports of the preceding year. In 1933-34 these amounted to 43,000 tons valued at R3,55 lakhs as compared with 85,000 tons valued at R7,26 lakhs in 1932-33. The decrease is accounted for by smaller imports from the United States of America as a result of the higher levels of cotton prices ruling in that country. Shipments from the United States amounted to 8,000 tons valued at R64 lakhs as against 46,000 tons valued at R3,85 lakhs in the preceding year. Consignments from Kenya Colony, representing mostly Uganda cotton, however, showed an improvement from 21,000 tons to 24,000 tons, but arrivals of Egyptian cotton fell off from 9,000 tons to 6,000 tons. The quantity of foreign cotton re-exported from the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the last 5 years is shown in the following statement:—

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
To Japan	4,480	..	..	298	1,362
„ United Kingdom	3,360	220	152	344	1,857
„ Other countries . . . . .	..	310	638	25	1,781
TOTAL	7 840	530	790	667	5,000

Exports.

The re-exports of foreign cotton, it will be seen from the above, amounted to 5,000 bales as compared with 667 bales in the preceding year and 790 bales in 1931-32.

During the cotton season 1933-34 in the aggregate 2,405,000 bales of raw cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of July, 1934, as against 2,478,000 bales in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on the 31st August, 1933, was 713,000 bales as compared with 698,000 bales on the corresponding date of 1932. Stocks on the 26th April, 1934, were 1,216,000 bales as compared with 924,000 bales a year ago. According to the Indian Central Cotton Committee the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past four fiscal years was as follows :—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

—	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Bombay Island	672,249	660,632	570,501	530,352
Ahmedabad	317,229	326,710	335,640	353,090
Bombay Presidency	1,174,666	1,187,254	1,104,738	1,078,344
Madras	213,243	235,929	289,430	273,852
United Provinces	236,834	249,673	205,538	209,542
Central Provinces and Berar	120,818	116,186	118,517	108,298
Bengal	96,135	96,453	107,376	102,960
Punjab and Delhi	69,146	82,060	88,852	70,082
Rest of British India	26,058	20,302	31,736	33,011
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	1,936,900	1,996,857	2,006,187	1,936,089
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	329,419(a)	344,855	372,828	352,088
TOTAL INDIA	2,266,319	2,341,712	2,379,015	2,288,177

(a) Part calculated from yarn production, rest actual raw cotton consumption reported.

Cotton manufactures (R2,73 lakhs).—In 1932-33 the Indian mill industry had been through a period of intense competition from Japan. This

Cotton manufactures.

competition was not only organized with remarkable efficiency but it was also conducted along such thorough lines that Indian mills were already finding it difficult in 1932-33 to carry on even in their own home markets. Some mills had been forced to reduce their margin of profit considerably, while a number of them, at any rate, curtailed output. The depreciation of the *yen* further aggravated the competition and the whole question formed the subject of a summary enquiry by the Tariff Board, on whose recommendations the Government of India raised the duties on cotton piecegoods, not of British manufacture, to 5½ *as.* per pound or 50 per cent *ad valorem* whichever is higher, for plain grey goods and to 50 per cent *ad valorem* for "others". These rates, which came into effect from the 30th August, 1932, had been calculated on the basis of a rate of R106 = 100 *yen* exchange. The exchange value of the *yen*, however, subsequently declined and at the beginning of the year under review stood at about R83 = 100 *yen*. Largely because of this further depreciation of the *yen*, the imports of Japanese goods still continued on a large scale and at prices which Indian mills could not meet or could only meet with difficulty. Government accordingly decided to make yet another tariff revision and the rates were raised to 6½ *as.* per lb. or 75 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, for plain greys and to 75 per cent *ad valorem* for "others". These rates came into force in June, 1933, and remained operative until as a result of the successful negotiations with the Japanese Delegation in connection with the renewal of the commercial treaty between India and Japan, the rates were reduced with effect from the 8th January, 1934, to 5½ *as.* per lb. or 50 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher, for plain greys and 50 per cent for others, being the rates which had been in force prior to the promulgation of the revised rates in June, 1933. The tariff revision effected in June, 1933, had been forestalled to some extent and the resulting large stocks of Japanese goods held in India further reduced demand for the products of the Indian mills. At the beginning of the year the stock situation in the Indian mills had already become sufficiently serious, the stocks with the mills on the 1st April, 1933, amounting to as much as 601 million yards as compared with 382 million yards on the same date in the preceding year. In the year under review prices fell to new and lower levels and as some of the mills in India found it unprofitable to operate at such prices, total production naturally was curtailed. The annual production for 1933-34 was thus much smaller than that of 1932-33. And this made it possible for the mills in India to effect a considerable reduction in the stocks which stood at 421 million yards on the 1st April, 1934. The following table shows the production of piecegoods in the Indian mills, month by month, from April, 1930 :—

(In thousand yards)

Month	Total Indian Production			
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
April	213,077	236,048	257,864	214,661
May	213,220	240,003	241,380	236,181
June	215,162	246,837	253,382	237,366
July	211,127	246,349	263,301	245,588
August	187,111	233,031	283,871	246,511

Exports.

(In thousand yards)

Month	Total Indian Production			
	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
September	193,018	268,587	277,293	241,357
October	191,429	233,846	268,350	245,392
November	208,130	227,729	281,588	251,055
December	236,604	276,797	294,970	277,429
January	240,153	249,206	263,542	243,197
February	225,834	261,181	236,087	247,003
March	226,268	271,277	248,271	259,272
TOTAL	2,561,133	2,989,891	3,169,899	2,945,052

It will be seen that production in India in 1933-34 has been reduced by 225 million yards. This reduction has been mainly due to a falling off in the output of the mills in the Bombay Island. From the beginning of April, 1933, till the close of the year about seventeen mills were reported to have closed down, or suspended working temporarily owing to financial complications. Though this was unfortunate for the individual mills concerned, the net result was beneficial to the stock position in the Bombay Island. Stocks were thus cleared earlier than would otherwise have been the case and towards the latter part of the year under review renewed spindle and loom activity was beginning to manifest itself again. Outside the City, conditions were somewhat slack about the end of the year, the demand for Ahmedabad goods, in particular, in the up-country consuming markets showing a serious falling off. Elsewhere in the Bombay Presidency also labour troubles seriously affected the production of the mills.

The table given below shows the production of cotton piecegoods for Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India separately :—

(In thousands of yards)

Month	Bombay Island			Ahmedabad			Rest of India		
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
April	94,598	102,884	75,314	83,157	87,920	63,218	78,293	87,210	76,129
May	96,611	85,194	78,286	63,981	63,444	74,210	79,410	87,742	83,685
June	105,245	95,382	76,092	60,132	70,044	77,852	81,460	87,956	83,422
July	103,940	100,462	81,761	60,699	60,933	60,624	81,700	92,006	94,203
August	97,671	118,965	87,891	55,356	67,727	63,018	80,004	97,179	95,602
September	118,980	109,976	80,805	64,584	75,463	70,080	85,023	91,854	90,512
October	88,675	112,020	76,679	64,333	67,684	72,550	80,838	88,646	97,163
November	85,968	111,840	73,380	64,041	76,016	78,003	77,719	93,732	99,122
December	106,662	111,540	78,666	80,791	85,642	95,695	88,345	97,779	103,148
January	103,347	96,670	70,575	60,683	72,343	74,442	85,677	94,629	98,180
February	109,560	82,773	69,022	69,640	67,102	82,379	84,961	86,212	95,602
March	108,120	82,933	75,717	74,839	71,640	86,268	88,319	93,669	97,292
TOTAL	1,216,866	1,210,591	923,058	781,236	859,867	907,934	961,769	1,032,434	1,114,060

Cotton manufactures.

It will appear from the figures given above that taking the year as a whole, the decline in the production was confined to the Bombay Island, where the output of the mills had been low from November. But it is also interesting that, on the basis of the monthly analysis given above, the rate of production elsewhere was initially a little worse in comparison with the rate for the corresponding months of the previous year.

The production of yarn in the mills in India amounted to 921 million lbs. as compared with 1,016 million lbs. in 1932-33 and 966 million lbs. in 1931-32. The details of production by counts are given below in millions of lbs. :—

Counts	1913-14	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Nos. 1—10	131	106	79	106	113	117	115	107
„ 11—20	262	389	303	388	400	445	494	440
„ 21—30	167	263	213	272	260	294	297	255
„ 31—40	20	34	37	46	61	71	77	76
Above 40	3	11	10	15	27	34	37	37
Wastes	..	6	6	7	6	5	6	6

It will be noticed from the above table that the slackening of the rate of production in 1933-34 has been confined almost exclusively to the three classifications covering 30s and below. In the case of counts 31-40 there has been an almost negligible decline of 1 million lb. on a total of 77 million lbs., while other classifications exhibit no variation relatively to the corresponding figures for 1932-33.

The exports of twist and yarn amounted to 16 million lbs. as compared with 15 million lbs. in 1932-33 and an average annual of 82 million lbs. for the post-War quinquennium. The total value of the exports of Cotton yarn (R82 lakhs).

in 1933-34 amounted to R82 lakhs as compared with R79 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase in the volume of the exports in 1933-34 is attributable mainly to enlargement of demand in Syria and Persia, the former taking off 2.8 million lbs. as against 2.3 million lbs. in 1932-33, and the latter 4.3 million lbs. against 3.7 million lbs. Part of the increase accounted for by these two countries was, however, counterbalanced by a reduction in the offtake for Iraq which fell from 1.1 million to 0.8 million lbs. and in that for French Somaliland which went down from 1.8 million to 1.5 million lbs. Consignments to Aden and Dependencies at 2.1 million lbs. practically remained unchanged in relation to the shipments of 1932-33.

The proportion of exports of cotton piecegoods to the total production in India in 1933-34 was 1.9 per cent as compared with 2.1 per cent in 1932-33 and 3.5 per cent in 1931-32. The actual quantity of cotton piecegoods exported showed a further decline from 66 million yards in 1932-33 to 56 million yards in 1933-34, the corresponding decline in value being from R2,09 lakhs to R1,66 lakhs. The following table sets forth the quantities of piece-

Exports.

goods grey, white and coloured exported from 1926-27 onward with the average exports during the War period.

	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Cotton piecegoods—									
Grey	74,576	19,949	17,089	16,385	15,043	9,795	8,585	4,682	4,165
White	1,475	1,550	1,355	1,379	1,109	399	267	358	292
Coloured	80,377	175,902	149,260	131,455	117,184	87,520	95,784	61,402	52,004
TOTAL	156,428	107,401	168,624	149,219	133,426	97,715	104,636	66,442	56,461

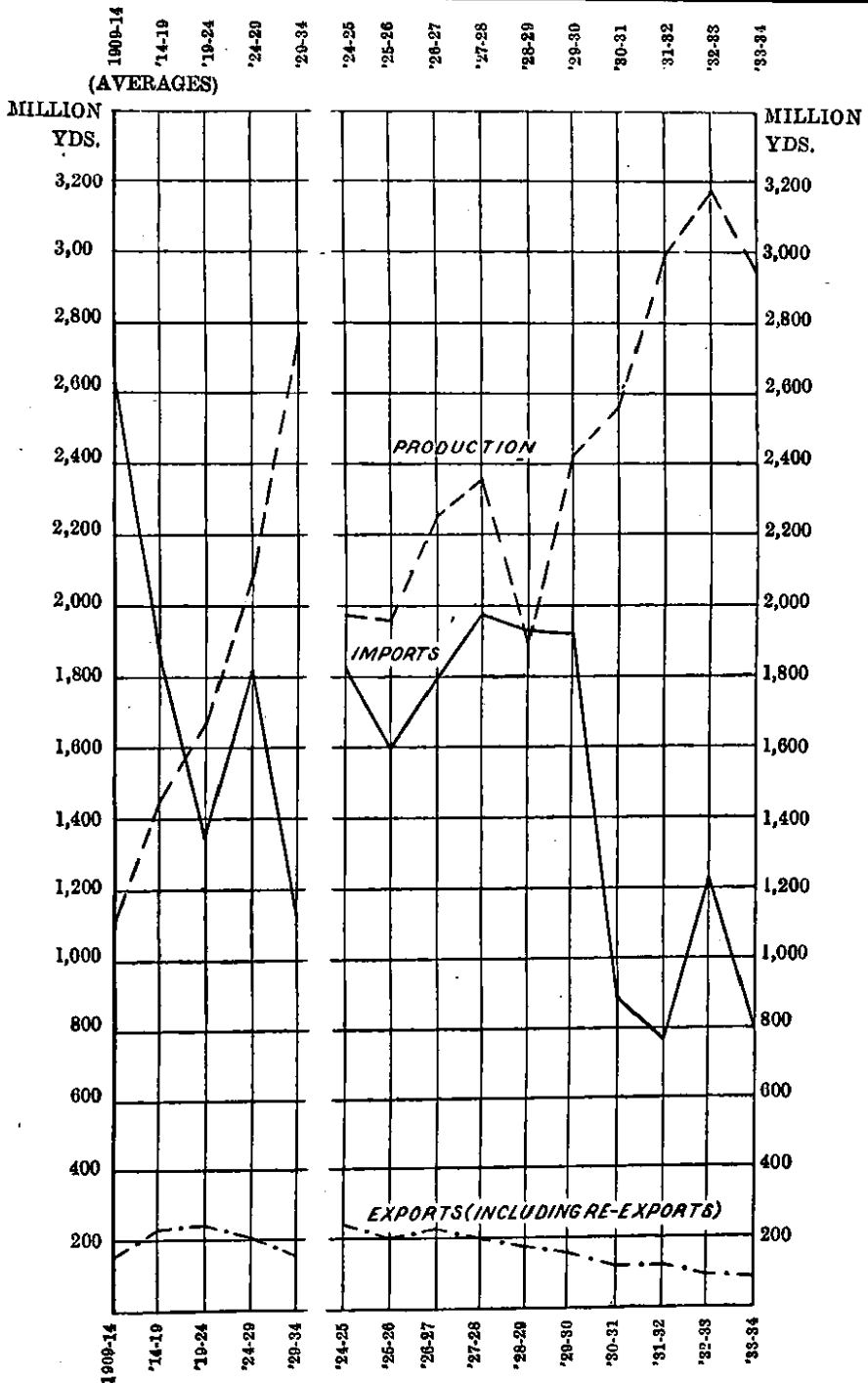
Under coloured goods, which constitute by far the most important item of export, the shipments amounted to 52 million yards as against 61 million yards in the preceding year. The exports of grey goods amounted to only 4 million yards and were slightly below the exports of the preceding year, which had stood at 5 million yards. The consignments of white goods sent out also fell back from 0.4 million yards to 0.3 million yards. Of the total value of piecegoods exported, amounting to R1,66 lakhs, grey goods accounted for R11 lakhs, white goods for a little below R1 lakh and coloured goods for R1,55 lakhs.

The detailed figures of production and exports under the different classifications of cotton piecegoods for the past three years and for 1913-14 are given below :—

Production in Indian mills.

	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth	292.5	790.9	748.0	725.8
Chadars	69.9	55.7	58.6	56.1
Dhutis	284.8	964.6	1,096.8	978.5
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings.	128.9	154.4	143.7	137.0
Drills and jeans	27.8	103.2	112.9	104.3
Other sorts	68.6	242.3	203.0	263.3
TOTAL	872.4	2,311.1	2,423.0	2,265.0
Coloured piecegoods	291.9	678.8	746.9	680.0
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	1,164.3	2,989.9	3,169.9	2,945.0

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1924-25 to 1933-34 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



Cotton manufactures.

Exports.

	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings	2.2	4.1	1.7	.8
Chadars and dhuties	7.6	2.3	1.9	1.6
T. cloth and domestics	21.6	.6	.4	.4
Drills and jeans . . . . .	.6	.1	.2	.4
Other sorts	12.2	1.7	.8	1.2
TOTAL	44.2	8.8	5.0	4.4
Coloured piecegoods	45.0	95.8	61.4	52.0
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89.2	104.6	66.4	56.4

Of the total quantity of piecegoods exported in 1933-34, Ceylon took 13 million yards or practically the same as had been taken by her in 1932-33. There was a pronounced fall in supplies to the Straits Settlements which went down from 8 million yards to 5 million yards; export to Portuguese Africa and Tanganyika territory also suffered a diminution from 6 million yards to 3 million yards. Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba together took 3 million yards as against 4 million yards in 1932-33. The decline in the shares of these countries was partly counterbalanced by slight increases in the offtake of Persia (from 8 million yards to 9 million yards), and of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (from a little below 2 million yards to just above 2 million yards). Demand from Iraq, Arabia, and the Bahrein island practically remained unchanged at 5 million, 4 million and 3 million yards respectively.

The following table shows the average declared values per yard of the different classes of exported piecegoods compared with the corresponding values for the imported goods in 1913-14 and the last five years:—

Imported piecegoods.

	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 8	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 4	0 2 2
White	0 2 11	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11
Coloured	0 3 5	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 3 2

Indian piecegoods exported.

	1913-14	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.	R A. P.
Grey	0 2 7	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 2
White	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 6 4	0 5 9	0 5 0	0 4 11
Coloured	0 5 0	0 5 9	0 5 7	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 4 9

Exports.

From the above tables it will be seen that although the declared values of exported piecegoods fell away between the two years 1932-33 and 1933-34 under all the three classifications, they were still on higher levels relatively to the corresponding values of the imported piecegoods. This fact indicates the principal cause of the retrogression of the Indian piece-goods trade in the overseas markets in recent years. The main reason for the greater fall in the declared value in the case of imports was the intensity of competition from Japan. But the same factor has been operating also in the markets for cotton piecegoods abroad, where prices were subjected to an unusual amount of strain, to the detriment alike of India and other countries competing with Japan in the respective markets involved. This was inevitable on account of the phenomenal pressure of Japanese exports of cotton piecegoods in recent years. Not only has the volume of her export trade increased, but the great bulk of her goods has been sold at what appears to be cut prices. India can hardly hope to retain her export trade in cotton piecegoods in markets where she enjoys no special advantages against Japan when she requires a considerable measure of protection in her home markets. A continued decrease of exports seems, therefore, most probable.

In the following table a rough estimate is made of the quantity of mill made cloth which was available for consumption in India during the year 1913-14 and the last five years. Stocks at the beginning and end of each year cannot be taken into account owing to the absence of complete data regarding these.

—	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mill production	1,164·3	2,419·0	2,561·1	2,989·9	3,169·0	2,945·0
Imported goods . . .	3,197·1	1,919·3	890·0	775·6	1,225·3	795·7
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS . . .	4,361·4	4,338·3	3,451·1	3,765·5	4,395·2	3,740·7
Exported, Indian . . .	89·2	133·4	97·7	104·6	66·4	56·5
" Foreign . . .	62·1	22·2	17·4	15·7	21·6	24·8
TOTAL EXPORTS . . .	151·3	155·6	115·1	120·3	88·0	81·3
Handloom production (estimated).	1,068·0	1,404·0	1,384·0	1,500·0	1,700·0	1,436·0
BALANCE AVAILABLE . . .	5,278·1	5,586·7	4,720·0	5,145·2	6,007·2	5,095·4

Tea (R19,85 lakhs).—The International Scheme for the Regulation of Exports of tea was announced in May, 1933 with retrospective effect from the beginning of April, so that at the end of the year under review the tea industry had just completed one year of this scheme. Generally, the restriction scheme has enabled the industry to meet, what have undoubtedly been, very disturbing conditions. Production in the year under consideration has gone down from 434 million pounds in 1932-33 to 381 million pounds in 1933-34, so that the London warehouses which had 276 million pounds in hand at the

Tea.

end of March, 1933 were able to reduce stocks to 251 million pounds by the end of the year under review. As regards Indian tea specifically, the stocks at London fell from 187 million pounds to 166 million pounds during the same period. It is true that the stocks at the end of the year under review were still somewhat heavy, but each of the three countries, namely, India, Ceylon and Netherlands India, has been assigned a definite quota under the restriction scheme and the complete elimination of the surplus stocks will, it is hoped, be only a matter of time. It can be said that the hopes engendered by the regulation scheme have, to a considerable extent, been justified; this is found by the relative levels of average prices realised for tea. The average declared value per lb. of tea exported from India in 1933-34 amounted to 10 *as.* compared with 7 *as.* 3 *p.* for the exports of 1932-33. At the same time, the average prices realised at the auction at London for all kinds of tea, advanced from 9-45*d.* per lb. in 1932 to 11-70*d.* per lb. in 1933.

Under the restriction scheme the quota for overseas shipments of tea from India for 1933-34 had been fixed at 321 million lbs. The International Committee has since permitted an addition of 2½ per cent of the agreed "standard export" to the quota effective in 1933-34 to arrive at the permissible limit for the exports of 1934-35.

The total outturn of tea in India in 1933-34 amounted to 381 million lbs. as compared with 434 million lbs. in 1932-33 and 394 million lbs. in 1931-32. The decline of 1933-34 in relation to the outturn of the previous season was thus one of 53 million lbs. A number of circumstances account for this fall in outturn. As exportable rights had been strictly limited to assigned quotas under the scheme of license in connection with the International Regulation of exports, the individual grower had not much inducement to turn out additional supplies, the bulk of which might very well be left on his hands at the end of the season; and, accordingly, the majority of growers in India had joined in a scheme, as yet on a voluntary basis, to restrict production at the very source within predetermined limits. Another factor contributing to lower the yield this year was the fact that in some of the districts, at any rate, the season did not prove favourable to a high yield on account of the recurrence at intervals of drought and flood. The unsatisfactory production in the first three months of the year was thus due to drought in some of the districts. August witnessed another drought followed later by a spell of wet cold weather. In September the distribution of rainfall continued to be uneven. Taking the season as a whole, the bulk of the reduction in the crop occurred in August and November. The August reduction was due partially to weather conditions and partially to the anxiety of growers to eliminate the poor quality pluckings common to this part of the season. By October, the permissible quota of production had been completed in several gardens and pickings had to be suspended in November in several cases owing to the necessity of adjusting the season's production with the quota figures. Generally, the restriction plan resulted in an elimination of coarse plucking and the reduction of pluckings in August, in particular, had the effect of raising the general standard of quality for the year. The early teas, except in Cachar and Sylhet, were reported to have been up to the average and, in some places, exceptionally good. Autumnal teas mostly proved to be of no special merit, although limited quantities of teas above the average standard were produced.

Exports.

The season, as a whole, thus proved to have been a good average year for quality in spite of the vagaries of the weather.

Of the total production of 1933 the largest share, as usual, was contributed by Assam which produced 219 million lbs. or 58 per cent. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 104 million lbs. or 27 per cent and that in Southern India to 58 million lbs. or 15 per cent. The net reduction in the crop yield of India on the basis of the production of 1932 amounted to 53 million lbs. and was brought about by a decline of 38 million lbs. in Assam, of 10 million lbs. in the rest of Northern India and 5 million lbs. in Southern India. The total area under tea in India was 813,900 acres in 1933 as compared with 809,100 acres in the preceding year. The acreage and production for a number of years are shown in the following tables :—

Acreage.

—	1906	1915	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933*
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	427,200	429,500	432,900	430,900	428,400	430,300
Rest of Northern India	153,900	181,300	220,900	222,800	227,200	226,600	227,600	229,400
Southern India	37,600	68,000	127,800	135,700	143,400	149,300	153,100	154,200
TOTAL	530,700	632,100	775,900	788,000	803,500	806,800	809,100	813,900

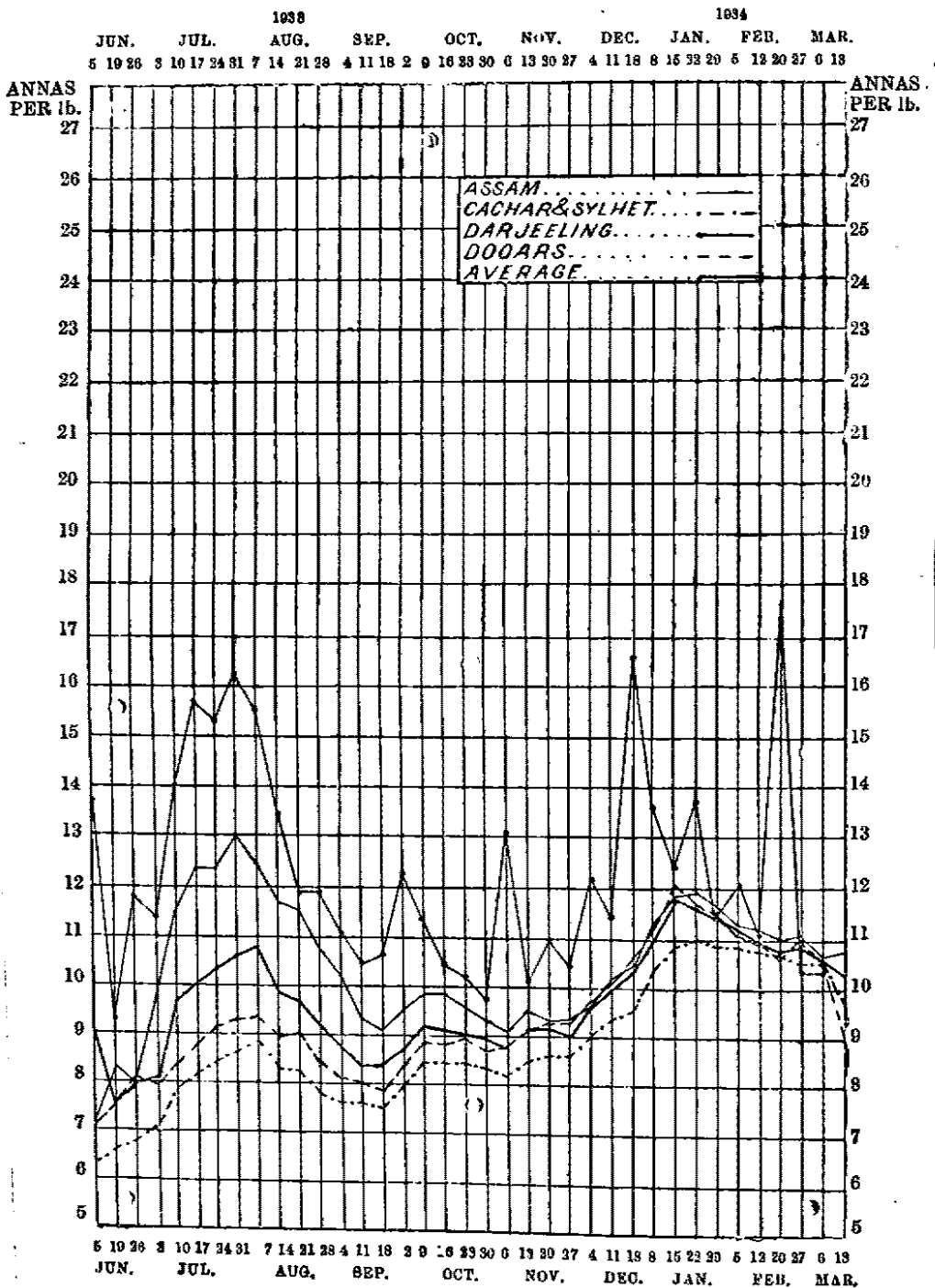
* Subject to revision.

Production.

—	1906	1915	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933*
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	216,018	258,941	233,416	243,229	257,058	219,341
Rest of Northern India	64,216	94,695	100,864	115,628	102,769	94,252	113,847	103,380
Southern India	14,281	31,610	57,271	58,273	54,896	56,603	62,764	57,901
TOTAL	240,965	372,057	404,153	432,842	391,081	394,084	433,669	380,622

* Subject to revision.

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea realised at the auction sales in Calcutta.



Tea.

The variations in the exports for the corresponding official years are indicated by the following figures :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

—	1906-07	1915-16	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong).	217,931	301,403	309,845	326,363	307,147	295,294	323,825	270,822
From Southern India (Madras ports).	13,980	25,840	49,321	49,671	48,575	45,901	54,837	46,825
From Bombay, Sind and Burma.	1,743	11,227	436	600	517	323	175	195
TOTAL	233,654	338,470	359,602	376,634	356,239	341,518	378,837	317,842

In 1933-34, 83 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced was exported overseas, the balance amounting to 63 million lbs. was left for the home market.

The scheme of license for exports of tea made it necessary in the procedure relating to the auction sales for tea at Calcutta, to offer the invoices with export rights and those for internal consumption in separate lots and on different dates in each auction week. The number of packages of tea for internal consumption, excluding second-hand tea, damaged tea and dust) sold during the season 1933-34 amounted to 267,635 and they fetched an average price of 4 *as.* 10 *p.* per lb. The number of packages with export rights sold during the season was 575,709 with an average price of 9 *as.* 7 *p.* The total number of packages (excluding second-hand tea, damaged tea and dust) of either description sold thus amounted to 843,344 against 772,843 packages sold in the preceding season, the prices realised averaging at 8 *as.* 1 *p.* in the season 1933-34 against 5 *as.* 2 *p.* in the 1932-33 season. The number of packages of dust sold during the season 1933-34 amounted to 212,778 as against the record figure of 262,979 for 1932-33, the average price being 5 *as.* 7 *p.* against 4 *as.* 1 *p.* in 1932-33. The auction sales of tea opened at Calcutta on the 5th June, 1933 and altogether there were 37 sales for invoices with export rights and 38 sales for those for internal consumption.

The average weekly prices per lb. realised for tea at the auction sales in Calcutta during the 1933-34 tea season are graphed in chart No. 9 appended to this Review and also in the chart on the opposite page where the district weekly averages are exhibited along with the general average.

The average price realised for invoices with export rights in the first sale of the season held on the 5th-6th June was 9 *as.* per lb. During the early weeks of the season the market was irregular, the average having, on balance, lost a little more than one anna per lb. by the 26th June. July opened with a healthier outlook owing to revival of demand and as the average quality of the invoices offered improved, the rates tended to harden, touching 10 *as.* 7 *p.* on the 31st July. But demand having been checked about the middle of that month, prices were again receding until the average realised had sagged to

Exports.

8 *as.* 4 *p.* by the 11th September. In October there was a moderate recovery during the earlier weeks with the rates marked up to 9 *as.* 2 *p.* by the 9th of the month. But subsequently the usual seasonal decline in prices set in and by the first week of November the average returned to 8 *as.* 9 *p.* Thereafter, with the onset of the seasonal improvement in quality an upward movement got under way, culminating in an average of 9 *as.* 2 *p.* returned on the 20th-21st of the month. December witnessed a wave of speculative buying and immediately after the release of the announcement of the international committee regarding the revised export quotas for 1934-35 there was a spurt to 9 *as.* 7 *p.* on the 4th-5th December which was followed by further rapid advances leading up to an average of 11 *as.* 9 *p.* about the middle of January. Subsequently, prices tended to ease off and as sellers' offers increased in view of the approaching end of the season, the rates continued to fall away, the average realised at the last sale of the season being 10 *as.* 4 *p.*

The total exports of tea in 1933-34 amounted to 318 million lbs. valued at R19,85 lakhs as compared with 379 million lbs. valued at R17,15 lakhs in 1932-33. Relatively to the exports of 1932-33, there was thus a decrease of 16 per cent in quantity and an increase of 16 per cent in value. The relative movements in the volume and value of the exports are reflected in the average declared value per lb. of tea exported, which, as already indicated, amounted to 10 *as.* in 1933-34 as against 7 *as.* 3 *p.* in the preceding year. Except for 24 lbs. of green tea exported in the whole course of the year, the consignments sent out in 1933-34 represented exclusively black tea. Of the total outward shipments 87 per cent was taken by the United Kingdom or much the same as in 1932-33. Exports to that country amounted to 276 million lbs. as compared with 331 million lbs. in the preceding year. The value of the consignments, however, increased from R14,78 lakhs to R17,57 lakhs. Direct shipments to the United States of America fell off from 11 million lbs. to 8 million lbs. and those to Canada from 17 million lbs. to 15 million lbs. Direct consignments to the U. S. S. R. showed a heavy decline from 3.5 million lbs. to 0.7 million lbs. But part of this decline was made up for by increases in the offtake of Australia and New Zealand which received respectively 2.0 million and 2.5 million lbs. as against 1.6 and 1.1 million lbs. in the preceding year. There was a notable set-back in the exports to Egypt, which took off 1.3 million lbs. as against 2.0 million lbs. in 1932-33. Ceylon with an offtake of 3.2 million lbs. showed a faint drop in relation to her takings of the previous year at 3.5 million lbs. Arabia cut down her share from 1.7 million lbs. to 0.6 million lbs. while Persia received 1.1 million lbs. or very little less than her intake of 1.5 million lbs. in 1932-33. China practically held aloof as she had done in the previous year.

Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom amounted to 38 million lbs. in 1933 as compared with 42 million lbs. in 1932. Stocks of Indian tea in London warehouses at the end of the year were 166 million lbs. as against 187 million lbs. and 139 million lbs. respectively at the corresponding date of 1932-33 and 1931-32. Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom to Russia (European) declined from 5.5 million lbs. in 1932 to 3.2 million lbs. in 1933 and those to the United States of America from 6.8 million lbs. to 5.7 million lbs. Re-exports to Central and South America remained practically

Tea.

unchanged at about 1 million lbs. But re-exports to Canada and Newfoundland showed a slight improvement from 4·1 million lbs. to 4·2 million lbs. and those to the Irish Free State from 15·1 million lbs. to 15·4 million lbs.

The share of Calcutta in the total exports was 62 per cent, of Chittagong 23 per cent and of Madras 15 per cent. Shipments from Chittagong amounted to 74 million lbs. and those from Madras to 47 million lbs. The coastwise exports of tea from Bengal amounted to 13 million lbs. as compared with 21 million lbs. in the preceding year.

The following table shows (in millions of lbs.) the exports of tea from the principal tea-growing centres during the past five years :—

(In millions of lbs.)

—	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Northern India	326	309	296	313	277
Southern India	64	48	47	55	47
Ceylon	251	241	247	253	216
Java	137	135	145	141	131
Sumatra	23	23	27	32	27
China	126	91	96	87	92
Japan	24	20	25	30	30
Formosa	18	19	18	15	18
TOTAL	959	886	901	926	838

Imports of tea into the principal consuming countries from India, Ceylon, China, Japan and Java, as far as information is available, are shown in table No. 61 appended to this Review. A reference to this table will show that the contribution of India to the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom during 1933 was 55·3 per cent as compared with 55·1 per cent in 1932. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported, however, fell from 312 million lbs. to 279 million lbs. Imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom also contracted from 172 million lbs. to 148 million lbs. and those of Java tea from 73 million lbs. to 63 million lbs. Arrivals of China-tea, on the other hand, recorded an improvement from 5 million lbs. to 8 million lbs. In the case of the United States of America, the quantity of Indian tea imported showed a small decline from 18 million lbs. to 17 million lbs., the percentage share of India amounting to 17·4 as against 19·1 in the year preceding. In Canada the demand for Indian tea weakened, the imports falling from 27 million lbs. (66·1 per cent) to 24 million lbs. (60·9 per cent). In the case of Australia imports of Indian tea showed an improvement from 2 million lbs. (4·2 per cent) to 2·5 million lbs. (5·2 per cent).

Oilseeds (₹13,66 lakhs).—The total exports of Indian oilseeds of all kinds improved in quantity from 733,000 tons in 1932-33 to 1,124,000 tons in the year under review and from ₹11,31 lakhs to ₹13,66 lakhs in value. Relatively to 1932-33, therefore, there was an improvement of 53 per cent in quantity and 21 per cent in value. In quantity,

Exports.

the exports in 1933-34 reached a record level for recent years, this expansion

	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	(Thousands of tons)			
Linseed	379	120	72	379
Rapeseed	273	54	115	73
Groundnuts	212	672	433	547
Castor	114	104	80	82
Cotton	240	12	2	6
Sesamum	119	12	10	16
Copra	31	14	15	22
Others	85	14	15	22
TOTAL	1,453	988	733	1,124

being mainly due to the recovery made by Indian linseed. Exports of linseed in the year under review attained the pre-war level. There was also an improved demand for groundnuts as compared with the preceding year, but this improvement was accompanied by a fall in value. Excluding linseed and groundnuts, other kinds of oil-

seeds taken together declined from 228,000 tons to 198,000 tons in quantity and from R3,28 lakhs to R2,45 lakhs in value, rapeseed being largely responsible for this result, the demand for it falling off by about 37 per cent. The table in the margin compares the quantities of the different kinds of oilseeds exported during the last 3 years with the pre-war averages.

Exports of linseed in the year under review totalled 379,000 tons valued at R4,58 lakhs, and as compared with the preceding year showed an increase of 307,000 tons in quantity and R3,66 lakhs in value.

Linseed.

This result was largely due to the combined effect of the Ottawa preference in the United Kingdom and the relative scarcity of available supplies in international markets. The Argentine crop of 1933 suffered a serious shortage and was estimated at only 1.4 million tons as compared with 2.2 million tons in the preceding year. The Indian crop, on the other hand, was very much the same as in the previous year, the estimated production in 1933 being 406,000 tons as against 416,000 tons in 1932. The Indian linseed export trade was also assisted by the preference given on it in the United Kingdom market. The 10 per cent import duty placed Plate linseed, for a time, out of line with Indian, and United Kingdom purchasers bought freely with the result that there was an increase of 162,000 tons in the offtake of the United Kingdom alone. In the preceding year she had imported only 14,000 tons of Indian linseed. Another notable expansion took place in the American market, exports to the United States of America amounting to 84,000 tons as compared with 200 tons in the preceding year. This expansion was due to the failure of the crops in the United States of America coupled with the short crops in the Argentine. The principal countries in Europe also increased their demands. Exports to France and Italy were 43,000 and 22,000 tons as against 22,000 and 11,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Germany and Australia, each of which had taken 9,000 tons in 1932-33, advanced their respective shares to 10,000 and 12,000 tons. Shipments in 1933-34 also included 10,000 tons consigned to Belgium, 6,000 tons to Greece and 4,000 tons to the Netherlands, their respective intake in the preceding year having been 300, 3,000 and 200 tons only. Japan, which had practically withdrawn from the Indian market in 1932-33, took a little less than 1,500 tons in 1933-34, but even this amount was less than a quarter of her actual takings in 1931-32. More than 46 per cent of the total shipments in 1933-34 was consigned to the United Kingdom as against 20 per cent in the preceding year. The trade in linseed was divided between the ports of Bengal and Bombay in the proportion of 50 and 48 per cent as compared with

Oilseeds.

65 and 35 per cent for the respective provinces in 1932-33. With the commencement of exports from Vizagapatam, Madras came into the trade for the first time in 1933-34 with a share of 2 per cent of the total.

The price of linseed, bold, was quoted at R4-15-6 per cwt. on the 7th April, 1933. The market was weak at the beginning of the year as a result of shippers at this end pressing for business. During the succeeding week there was a firmer tendency as a result of covering operations encouraged by the firming up of the Argentine options. With the emergence of the United States as a buyer in the Indian market, the rates gradually advanced, reaching R6-0-0 by the 12th May. For the two subsequent weeks, the market ruled steady at a slightly lower level owing to option selling, but with Plate supplies falling off, the market continued to advance and in sympathy with the general trend in the American commodity markets, the upward movement was carried further till R7-0-0 was quoted on the 21st July. This impetus, however, worked itself off during the end of July as a result of the reaction in the American commodity markets and, in common with other commodities, linseed was adjusting itself to a lower level, prices reaching down to R6-8-0 by the 11th August. But owing to speculative influences in Argentina and alarmist reports regarding the new crop from that country the market maintained itself at a slightly higher level till about the beginning of September. Thereafter, on receipt of further reports of improvement in the Argentine crop conditions, prices eased off to R6-7-6 on the 15th September from R6-11-0 in the previous week. From that date, with a gradual lowering of the Argentine options, selling pressure in the Indian market increased and rates declined till R5-9-0 was quoted on the 17th October. Subsequently, speculative interest increased owing to bullish advices from the Argentine and prices rose once again to R5-14-0 on the 27th October and to R6-3-6 at the end of the next week. But with trade demand gradually relapsing to routine buying and with crop prospects in the Argentine continuing to remain uncertain, the market for Indian linseed dragged on till about the end of November, prices, on balance, having shown a small depreciation from R6-3-6 on the 3rd November to R5-15-0 on the 24th of the month. On the 29th November, when the Argentine Government fixed the minimum price for linseed the market showed an immediate rally to R6-2-0 on the 1st December, but the higher rates in the Argentine having been counteracted by alterations in the exchange rate of that country, the Indian market failed to maintain the rise, and the rates gradually moved down to R5-11-6 by the 29th December. The last three months of the year, however, witnessed a fresh hardening of the spot position for Indian linseed owing to stocks being firmly held in anticipation of further short crops both in India and the Argentine. The rates rose to R5-12-0 by the 12th January and, later, owing to the damage done by the earthquake in Bihar and Orissa to the growing crops, firmed up still further, reaching R6-4-0 by the 9th February. Subsequently, the market became easier, but the rates never dropped below R6-0-0 till the end of the year.

The production of groundnuts in India in 1932-33 was estimated at 3,007,000 tons as against 2,276,000 tons in 1931-32, an increase of 32 per cent over the Groundnuts (R6.63 lakhs). yield of the previous crop. The crop of 1933-34 is, according to the latest report, estimated at 3,252,000 tons. Supplies of groundnuts in 1933-34, therefore, proved to be abundant

Exports.

and exports also recovered from the low level of 433,000 tons in 1932-33 and rose to 547,000 tons in 1933-34. But prices in the world markets were far from satisfactory throughout the year and the total value realised declined still further from R7,12 lakhs in 1932-33 to R6,63 lakhs in 1933-34. France has proved in recent years to be the most important single market for groundnuts exported from India, but in August, 1933 a decree was passed under which an import duty is levied on groundnuts other than those grown in the French colonies. This restriction of the market had also a disastrous effect on prices. Exports to France during 1933-34 amounted to 188,000 tons only as against 219,000 tons in the preceding year, or a decline of 14 per cent. This decline was, however, more than counter balanced by increased demands from the United Kingdom which took 53,000 tons and the Netherlands which took 101,000 tons as against 32,000 and 87,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Other European countries also showed greater interest. Purchases by Germany amounted to 97,000 tons as compared with 48,000 tons in the preceding year, while Italy received 72,000 tons against 28,000 tons in 1932-33. There were smaller increases in the exports to Belgium and Denmark, their respective shares being 13,000 tons and 7,000 tons as against 9,000 tons and 1,500 tons in the preceding year. About 83 per cent of the total quantities exported in 1933-34 was shipped from the Madras Presidency, as compared with 81 per cent in 1932-33. The remainder was despatched almost entirely from Bombay.

The price of groundnuts (machine decorticated) at Madras was quoted at R23-9-0 per candy of 500 lbs. on the 7th April. Thereafter prices tended to harden in sympathy with the world commodity markets and reached R27-13-3 by the 16th June. Then followed a period of sharp fluctuations but on balance the market had gone down by a little less than a rupee by the 28th July. From August there was a continued decline till the end of the year, each month in fact establishing a new low level. The lowest quotation for August was R24-0-0; in October it dropped to R21-11-0. By the 8th December rates had fallen to R20-0-0 while in January R19 was touched. On the 23rd February the rate quoted was R18-0-0. The downward movement was arrested for a time in March, the quotation firming up to R18-8-0 on the 15th of that month; but subsequently a fresh relapse occurred and on the 29th March R17-8-0 was reached.

The production of rape and mustard in India in 1932-33 was estimated at 1,046,000 tons as against 1,025,000 tons in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 2 per cent on the crop yield of 1931-32. Rapeseed (R81 lakhs).

The crop of 1933-34 was, according to the latest report, estimated to yield 952,000 tons or a decrease of 94,000 tons in comparison with the crop of 1932-33. The export trade in rapeseed during the year experienced a sharp set-back, the total shipments being returned at 73,000 tons as compared with 115,000 tons in 1932-33. The decline thus amounted to 42,000 tons and it was almost wholly accounted for by a falling off in the demand of Italy which took only 10,000 tons as against 68,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the other consuming markets showed more or less appreciable increases. The United Kingdom took 20,000 tons as against 11,000 tons in 1932-33 while France and the Netherlands increased their respective shares from 8,000 tons and 12,000 tons to 11,000 tons and 15,000

Foodgrains.

tons. Purchases by Belgium amounted to 4,000 tons as against 3,000 tons in 1932-33, while German demands slightly increased from 9,100 tons in 1932-33 to 9,800 tons in 1933-34. Out of the total quantity exported from India in the year under review 72,000 tons or 98 per cent was shipped from Karachi.

The production of castorseed showed a small increase from 146,000 tons in 1931-32 to 151,000 tons in 1932-33. The exports, however, experienced Castorseed (R 1,00 lakhs). a further small reduction from 86,000 tons in 1932-33 to 82,000 tons in 1933-34. This further recession in the export trade is probably due to the fact that during 1933-34 Indian castorseed was slightly out of parity with the Brazilian product. Shipments of Indian castor seed to France declined from 17,000 tons to 13,000 tons while purchases by the United States of America dropped from 28,000 tons to 23,000 tons. Belgium, which had taken 4,000 tons in 1932-33, practically withdrew from the market having cut down her demand to 300 tons only. The off-take of the United Kingdom however increased to 27,000 tons from 23,000 tons in 1932-33.

The production of sesamum in 1932-33 was estimated at 551,000 tons as compared with 476,000 tons in 1931-32. Concurrently with this increase in Sesamum (R 22 lakhs). the yield of the crop there was also an expansion in the export trade, which in volume amounted to 15,000 tons as compared with 10,000 tons in the preceding year, due in great part to increase in Italian purchases which rose from 4,600 tons to 8,500 tons. The Netherlands which had received 600 tons in 1932-33 was altogether out of the market in 1933-34.

Cottonseed had fared badly in the preceding year, with exports totalling only about 2,400 tons as compared with 11,700 tons in 1931-32. In spite of Cottonseed (R 3 lakhs). abundant world supplies, the trade returns showed some improvement during the year under review and exports amounted to 5,600 tons. Most of the consignments were shipped to the United Kingdom which received 3,300 tons as compared with 1,500 tons in the preceding year. The remainder went mainly to Ceylon and Egypt which together took 2,200 tons as against 700 tons in the preceding year.

Foodgrains and flour (R 11,75 lakhs).—The slump in the export trade in foodgrains intensified further during the year 1933-34 and the shipments fell from 2,056,000 tons to 1,870,000 tons or by 9 per cent in quantity and from R 16,08 lakhs to R 11,75 lakhs or by 27 per cent in value. Under rice, which constitutes the most important head in this class, there was a further recession from 1,887,000 tons to 1,744,000 tons. Consignments of pulse similarly declined from 111,000 tons to 104,000 tons. Declines were also noticeable under wheat-flour, jowar and bajra and barley. In the year under review the last named cereal was virtually eliminated from the export trade of India, the shipments for the entire year amounting to 142 tons only as against a total of 16,600 tons in 1932-33. A somewhat similar phenomenon was witnessed in 1932-33 in connection with wheat, exports of which had already dwindled considerably in that year. The year now being reviewed saw no improvement and the export figure was maintained at about 2,000 tons. Among the comparatively unimportant sub-heads, maize and oat have to be noticed as showing some improvement compared with the trade of 1932-33.

Exports.

The detailed exports during the past five years compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-War quinquennium are given below :—

—	Pre-war average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,308	2,298	2,254	2,301	1,828	1,733
„ in the husk	42	28	25	70	59	11
Wheat	1,308	13	197	20	2	2
„ flour	55	51	47	43	21	13
Pulse	291	97	82	93	111	104
Barley	227	6	1	27	17	..
Jowar and bajra	41	15	7	59	16	5
Maize	49	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts		2	1	1	2	2
TOTAL . Tons (000)	4,411	2,510	2,614	2,614	2,056	1,870
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	34,79	29,88	20,37	16,08	11,75

Rice thus accounted for 93.3 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported as compared with 91.8 per cent in the preceding year. Pulse recorded a small increase in the percentage, the total exports having amounted to 5.4 per cent in 1932-33 as compared with 5.6 per cent in the current year.

The statement below shows the production and exports of rice from India proper and Burma during the past 5 years together with the corresponding figure for the nearest pre-War year :—

Total outturn of rice in India and Burma and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

[In thousand tons]

—	PRODUCTION		EXPORTS			
	Cleaned rice		Rice		Paddy	
	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma	India proper	Burma
1913-14	24,782	4,037	585	1,835	10	20
1929-30	26,146	4,986	273	2,025	5	23
1930-31	27,055	5,143	279	1,975	4	21
1931-32	28,799	4,202	235	2,066	2	68
1932-33	26,176	4,913	226	1,602	4	55
1933-34	25,168*	5,185*	216	1,517	1	10

* Subject to revision.

Rice.

The production of cleaned rice in India and Burma had already shown a small decline in 1932-33 over the preceding year's figure. This fall in production has been maintained in the current year, the total estimated production this year being 30,353,000 tons or 736,000 tons less than in 1932-33. The decline in the crop outturn as revealed by these figures was, however, confined to India proper, Burma showing in 1933-34 an increase of 5 per cent over her previous years' crop of 4,913,000 tons. Exports of rice and paddy from British India (including Burma) amounted to 1,744,000 tons as compared with 1,887,000 tons in 1932-33—a decline of 143,000 tons. Burma which was responsible for 88 per cent of the total shipment in 1932-33 maintained her lead without any appreciable fall in her percentage share, while Bengal and Madras contributed 6 and 4 per cent respectively. Both in point of turnover and value, the year under review witnessed still further depressed conditions in the rice market. New low levels in prices have been recorded and the usual seasonal improvements have been of a sporadic character, leaving no prospect of immediate improvement. Prices, however, appear to have steadied at a new low level much below the normal of the pre-depression years.

Among the rice-growing provinces in India, Burma occupies a special position, in that it alone has a considerable exportable surplus. During the year under review, however, Burma recorded a further reduction in her foreign exports, the total shipments of rice including rice in the husk having amounted to 1,527,000 tons as against 1,657,000 tons in the preceding year—a decline of 8 per cent. In itself, perhaps, this decline is not very important, specially in view of the fact that against it has to be set the very large increase in exports to India proper which improved by 71 per cent, the relevant figures being 1,046,000 tons in 1932-33 and 1,789,000 tons in 1933-34.

Coming to details, the year began with one of the lowest opening rates on record. The one dominating feature of the rice market in Burma was the feeling of uncertainty induced by the bumper crop of 1932-33. It was estimated that the exportable surplus of Burma would be 3,450,000 tons of rice and rice products or 750,000 tons in excess of the preceding year's figure. The combined exportable surpluses of Burma, Siam and Saigon were estimated by the trade at 6.2 million tons, which, compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year, showed an increase of a little less than one million tons. The reaction produced in the market by these large crop surpluses was further aggravated by a gradually narrowing demand in the world market for rice. It is true that consumption in some parts of the East at any rate was showing signs of improvement, due, in some measure, to a better outlook for such commodities as rubber, tea and tin. The effect of this improved demand was, however, hardly noticeable in view of a counter-balancing factor of greater importance, namely, the deliberate and intensive development of certain tracts which instead of importing their requirements of rice from outside, endeavoured to grow the crop themselves. Restrictions on imports, by legislation and other

Exports.

measures, in some foreign countries had also their effect on the rice trade of India. Some instances of such restrictions are mentioned below.

In Netherlands India, for instance, where a drastic reduction in the cultivation of sugarcane was producing a steady change over to rice, it was found necessary to restrict imports of rice in order to conserve the home market for the local production. Also the Federated Malay States have recently imposed an import duty on rice with a more or less similar object. Further Japan has inaugurated elaborate measures for rice control and the change in her status from an importing to an exporting country is important to India. Concurrently, China has decided to protect herself by the imposition of a small import tariff on rice coming from abroad. All these factors were bound to have considerable reactions on the rice export trade of Burma. Even in those markets where rice is capable of being sold on a strictly price basis in competition with other foodstuffs, the inability to provide in sufficient quantities the quality of rice demanded by the consumer, had had a restrictive effect on the export trade.

A detailed examination of the Burma market over the year reveals an interesting position. In the earlier months of the year, the general outlook was by no means unhopeful. As it was, Burma prices were considerably below parity in relation to both Siam and Saigon and this gave the Burma dealer a basis for adjustment, should prices fall abroad. Concurrently with this, livelier conditions began to rule in the American commodity markets owing to the depreciation of the dollar. For some time there was in evidence a rising tide of optimism in the rice market, strengthened by improvement in the silver market which under the stimulus of advancing prices, raised hopes of better rice trade in the Eastern markets. The impending World Economic Conference was also expected to improve world conditions. In Burma itself, stocks on hand showed a gratifying velocity of movement.

The brighter prospects, however, soon began to disappear. The first sign of change came with the news that both Siam and Indo-China had shipped heavily during the early part of the year, so that the increased export demand had, to a certain extent, already been met and satisfied in anticipation. By the end of July the basic factors supporting the market during the first few months of the year had all disappeared. One of the main reasons for this reaction was the decrease in activity in the United States commodity markets toward the end of July. Further, the results of the World Economic Conference were such as to cause a reaction in almost all commodity markets, including the rice market. By the end of October it was believed that Burma had still about 1.6 million tons to sell against a balance of 1.3 million tons at the same date in the preceding year. This unusually large balance had to be worked off before the end of the season. By the end of October, it had become clear that the Burma surplus would have great difficulty in finding an outlet. Although the crop in India proper turned out to be 4 per cent smaller than that of the preceding year, this decrease was discounted by a record production in Burma, which at a figure of 5,185,000 tons showed an increase of 272,000 tons over the previous crop. There was no failure of production in other countries to set off against (this larger) Burma surplus. Indo-China indeed had little or no balance left to be carried over into the

Rice.

new season, but there also the new crop turned out to be at least as high as in 1932-33. In Siam the carry over at the end of the season proved to be one of exceptional magnitude and although the new crop was small in relation to the 1932-33 crop, it was well above the mean production for the preceding five years. Japan with another record crop to her credit was expected to continue her operations as an exporter of rice.

Prices of Big Mills specials (per hundred baskets of 75 lbs. each) at Rangoon were quoted at R147-8 on the 5th April, 1933, and with paddy firmly held by stockholders, the quotation advanced to R150 in course of the next week. Thereafter, owing to the abandonment of gold by the United States of America and the consequent speculation in silver the market for rice became extremely sensitive to silver price fluctuations. Following a slump to R147-8 on the 19th April, the price position was immediately retrieved by an advance to R162-8 on the 26th. This was largely due to a buying demand for China. With the withdrawal of China as a buyer there was a sharp break to R157-8 on the 3rd May; and under the influence of alternating speculative buying and forced selling induced by the condition of the silver market the rates rose to R165-0 by the 10th May, only to return to R157-8 at the end of the next week. Subsequently, there were some advances, but on balance for the month the price remained at R162-8, where it had been about a month earlier. The offtake in May having been abnormally heavy, a higher basis of prices was established for the subsequent weeks, and supported by buying from China and bullish advices regarding the rice crop of South China, the prices adjusted themselves upward to R170-0 by the 14th June. Later, the market weakened on receipt of unconfirmed reports of sale of old stock rice by Japan in Bombay and prices showed a distinctly sagging tendency which took the quotation down to R165-0 on the 28th June; the market, however, firmed up once again on receipt of reports about drought in Guzrat and rumours of floods in China. Prices remained steady at a slightly higher level, namely, R167-8-0, till the 12th July and were even marked up to R172-8-0 on the 19th, but a fresh weakness developed as weather reports from Bombay improved, and the rate fell to R160-0-0 in course of the following week. A part of this decline was probably due to the break down of the World Economic Conference. As paddy prices now turned out to be above the cleaned rice parity, the rates for the latter took an upward turn once again, reaching R165-0-0 on the 9th August, but settling down at R162-8-0 for two weeks about the middle of August owing to the absence of buying interest from abroad. Thereafter, a downward reaction set in, brought about by favourable weather reports from India and Burma. The quotation on the 30th of the month was returned at R150. Except for a rise to R152-8-0 on the 6th September, the market remained featureless for two weeks till the 20th on which date the rates dropped rapidly to R140 in anticipation of further sales of Japanese rice to India. The situation was immediately relieved, however, by a further spell of speculative buying by Hongkong shippers against reports of drought in South China which took the quotation up to R145 on the 27th September. Later, the withdrawal of Japanese offers led to a further firming up of prices and gradually the quotation touched R155 by the 25th October. Throughout November, the market remained at a higher level on account of speculative purchases in

Exports.

anticipation of the proposed Chinese tariff against foreign rice. The peak of the movement was reached on the 22nd November with the rates quoted at R182-8-0. In anticipation of a larger crop in the new season prices broke to R175-0-0 on the 29th November, and subsequently the rates tended to fall away rapidly, the old crop having been quoted, at R162-8-0 on the 13th December. In the subsequent week the market quoted on the basis of the new crop, at R147-8-0 ; but even this abnormally low quotation failed to attract purchasers. However, as paddy was firmly held in anticipation of an improvement of distant positions, the downward course of prices was resisted up till the end of January. Subsequently, however, with demand failing to react and speculative interest ceasing on account of the uncertain course of demand in the markets of the West, the rates continued to sag and the year closed with an abnormally low quotation of R127-8-0 recorded on the 28th March.

Exports of rice not in the husk suffered a further heavy reduction during the year, the total quantity shipped amounting to 1,733,000 tons as against 1,828,000 tons in 1932-33. The main increases and decreases in the shipments to the different foreign countries are shown in the table below :—

Exports of rice not in the husk to foreign countries.

[In thousands of tons]

	From Burma		From India proper	
	1932-33	1933-34	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	70	93	5	7
Poland	30	31	..	..
Netherlands	92	54	4	8
Germany	224	221	4	7
Belgium	29	40	..	..
Italy and Fiume	28	25	..	..
Rest of Europe	14	15	3	1
Arabia	5	15	39	29
Ceylon	306	322	88	81
Straits Settlements and Sumatra	215	226	4	4
Java and Malay	74	56	1	2
Japan	74	..	..	..
Formosa	9	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong).	262	222	..	1
Rest of Asia	6	11	23	17
Egypt	35	45	1	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	33	30	19	22
Rest of Africa	33	33	25	25
Cuba	36	41	3	5
West Indies	16	20	1	1
United States of America . . . . .	..	..	1	..
Australia	5	4	..	..
New Zealand	1	2	..	..

A reference to the above table will show that the bulk of the decline recorded in 1933-34 was due to a falling off in the requirements of the consuming markets in Asia. Exports to the European markets, taken as a whole,

Wheat.

remained more or less stationary as compared with 1932-33, although supplies to these markets from the Burma ports had to some extent improved in volume over the same period. Shipments to Africa and a few other countries actually showed some improvement. It was only in the Asiatic zone, that there was any substantial falling off. China, the most important market in that area, had already shown signs of weakness in the preceding year. In the year under review purchases on China account were still further reduced, although the rate of reduction was not as pronounced as in 1932-33. The effect of this decline in the Chinese demand was further aggravated by the disappearance of exports to Japan and a falling off in the takings of Java and Malaya ; although the decrease due to these was to a certain extent set off by improved shipments to Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Sumatra and Arabia the net result was far from satisfactory. As regards European demand, the most striking factors here were increased exports to the United Kingdom and Belgium ; but these were almost exactly counter-balanced by a corresponding reduction in exports to the Netherlands. Reductions, although of a relatively smaller magnitude, were also noticeable in the shipments to Germany and Italy and Fiume. In the African zone, the increase in exports was mainly due to larger shipments to Egypt. But all these shipments do not represent the *bonâ fide* requirements of the Egyptian market as the bulk of these finally went to other countries. There were better shipments to Cuba and the West Indies also ; but this may be due to the changed practice of purchasers who formerly registered their orders through the United Kingdom but now buy direct from the Indian market. The detailed figures of exports to the different countries during 1932-33 and 1933-34 have already been given in the table above. The coastwise exports of rice not in the husk from Burma to India proper during 1933-34 amounted to 1,628,000 tons as compared with 936,000 tons in the preceding year, thus showing a large increase of 692,000 tons.

The year also witnessed an increase in the imports of rice from abroad, the total quantity received amounting to 84,000 tons (R49 lakhs) as compared with 36,000 tons (R31 lakhs) in 1932-33. The total imports of 1933-34 comprised of 54,000 tons received from Siam, 25,000 tons from Indo-China and 5,000 tons from Japan, the respective contributions of these countries during 1932-33 having been 15,000 tons, 21,000 tons, and 100 tons only. Of the total imports of 1933-34, 78,000 tons were received into the Madras Presidency and the remainder into Bombay. This position of increased imports into India concurrently with a record harvest in Burma appears at first sight unusual ; but to some extent it can be explained by the fact that the declining prices gave an inducement to foreign growers to get rid of their stock as quickly as possible. Another important factor is the fact that normally at the beginning of the season Siam—which sent the largest portion of the 84,000 tons of imported rice—has an initial advantage over other growers owing to the earlier harvesting of the crop in that country.

For the third year in succession India remained aloof from the international market as an exporter of wheat. The export shipments during the year under review amounted to 2,060 tons valued at R3 lakhs and were slightly below the already low record of 1932-33, for which year the total exports had been returned at 2,200

Wheat (Rs. 3 lakhs).

Exports.

tons valued at a little below R4 lakhs. This virtual isolation of India from the world markets was due in the main to the same forces which had been in operation during 1932-33. Sheltered against the full shock of competition from abroad, prices in India were left to pursue their own course independently of the basic trends in the wheat markets of the world. Prices in India were indeed falling, but despite such price declines as were recorded, Indian wheat was still well above the export price parity during the whole year.

Prices in the world wheat markets were already low at the end of 1932-33. It is estimated that the unshipped balance of the world's exportable stocks of wheat about the beginning of the year under review was far in excess of the corresponding balance at the beginning of the preceding year. In the beginning of 1933-34, the world exportable stocks were believed to be in the neighbourhood of 700 million bushels. This represents one of the heaviest accumulations of stocks ever recorded, though its effects were to some extent counter-balanced by a remarkable drop in the world production of wheat during the 1933-34 wheat season. This production was estimated at 3,550 million bushels, one of the lowest figures on record for recent years. But any advantage that might have accrued from this lower production was largely negated in advance by the peculiar geographical distribution of the harvests. The low production, it is of importance to mention, was due entirely to a reduction in the crop outturn of the principal exporting countries which, taken together, produced one of the shortest crops on record for many years past. At the same time the production of the importing countries was one of the highest recorded since the War. The principal outlet for the wheat surpluses of the exporting countries is Europe. But Europe had another record crop amounting to 1,734 million bushels, which even exceeded the record harvest of 1932-33 by 16 per cent. Europe on an average consumes 70 to 80 per cent of the world's exportable surplus of wheat and the heavy yield of the European wheat harvests had the effect of cutting down the import requirements of the deficit wheat-producing countries of Europe. The probable demand of the European markets was estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome at 375 million bushels. But as out of this about 100 million bushels could be drawn from the exportable surpluses of Europe and North Africa, the probable demand for wheat from other exporting markets was reduced to about 275 million bushels. As against this the exportable surpluses of the four great exporting countries, namely, Canada, the United States, Australia, and the Argentine were estimated at 942 million bushels. In the face of a narrowing import demand for wheat, prices tended to decline, and as the European markets adopted protective measures to maintain internal prices, by raising the tariff and tightening up their quotas, prices in these markets were maintained at artificial levels which in turn served only to restrict the potential demand for wheat. Competition in a narrowing market became all the keener and measured in gold, wheat prices in the free markets fluctuated around a new low average level.

In the Liverpool market prices for Manitoba No. 3 per quarter of 480 lbs. were quoted at 23s. 10½d. on the 7th April and were about 2s. 8d. below the opening quotation in the same market at the beginning of the preceding year.

Wheat.

During April the rates rose in sympathy with the American markets where important advances had taken place in anticipation of inflationary legislation in the United States of America. During May, initially, Manitoba wheat got somewhat out of line owing to a further sharp advance in the Winnipeg futures as a result of the forecast of a considerable reduction of the acreage in Canada. June witnessed widespread speculative buying, following on reports of severe crop deterioration in the Spring Wheat belts of the United States of America and Canada, and the market was lifted to 27s. 4½d. on the 30th June. In July speculative interest was further intensified and buying against rumours of an agreement having been reached among the wheat growing countries resulted in violent movements which carried prices to unjustified levels, culminating in a quotation of 31s. 6d.* on the 28th July. This movement subsided in August under pressure of Russian and other Continental offers and the market fell back to 24s. 10½d. on the 25th August. This was followed by a temporary hardening due to the Wheat Agreement in London; but owing to hedge pressure and lack of support, rates returned to 23s. 1½d. on the 29th September. The downward course prevailed for some weeks owing to offers of European wheat at exceptionally low prices, and the rates reached 22s. 3d. on the 20th October. Subsequently, this downward trend was arrested and prices kept within a narrow range around 23s. till the middle of January, 1934, mainly as a result of the limitation of exports under the London Agreement and the weakening of the Argentine competition, following the fixation of minimum prices by the Argentine government. During the middle of January a higher level of prices prevailed owing to strong government holding in Canada. The prices of No. 3 Manitoba at Liverpool at the beginning of each month during 1933-34 are shown in the following table:—

Prices of wheat, c.i.f. Liverpool and London.

								No. 3 Manitoba per 480 lbs.	
								s.	d.
1933—April	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	10½
May	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	4½
June	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	9
July	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	9
August	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	1½
September	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	9
October	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	9
November	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	4½
December	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	9
1934—January	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	10½
February	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	6
March	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	9½

* Nominal.

Exports.

In the Indian wheat market prices had been subjected to an abnormal strain during the latter part of 1932-33. The rates in the Karachi market per candy of 656 lbs. were quoted at R29-6-0 on the 7th April, 1933 and gradually, as the market settled down, the lower level of R24-2-0 was reached by the 28th of the month. During May prices were again marked up, following unfavourable weather reports from the producing centres up-country and the rates touched R26-6-0 by the 26th May. Gradually, as the crop movement in the Punjab broadened, prices began to sag, and, except for occasional fluctuations, tended toward a lower level, adjusting themselves to R25-8-0 by the 23rd June. From the beginning of July, there was a strong upward movement which carried prices to R27-13-0 on the 14th July. But the movement was abruptly checked as a result of favourable monsoon in the Punjab. Starting with a rate of R27-3-0, quoted on the 21st July, the market gradually fell back reaching R24-12-0 by the 11th August. The Indian wheat forecast, issued about this time, proved a bear factor, and the rates continued to fall, settling down to R23-7-0 during the last three weeks of September. On the 6th October prices fell further by 4 *as.*, and broke to R21-2-0 in course of the following week. Subsequently, the market rallied and touched R23-13-0 by the 10th November. This increase, however, could not be maintained on account of the heavy stock position in the up-country markets and the rates stepped back to R22-6-0 by the 8th December. Thereafter prices moved erratically, but throughout the remaining months of the year the fluctuations were confined within a very narrow range around R22 till the end of the year.

The total area under wheat in India during 1932-33 was 33.0 million acres as compared with 33.8 million acres in the preceding year. The yield of the 1932-33 wheat crop was estimated at 9.4 million tons as against 9.0 million tons, the crop of the preceding year. The following table shows the balance of wheat available for consumption in India for a number of years. In calculating net imports and exports the equivalent in wheat of flour imported or exported has been taken into account.

Years	Production of previous crop year	Net imports (+) or net exports (-) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Pre-war average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	9,424,000*	-1,381,000	8,043,000
War average (1914-15 to 1918-19)	9,455,000†	-877,000	8,578,000
1920-21	10,122,000	-324,000	9,798,000
1921-22	6,706,000	+269,000	6,975,000
1922-23	9,830,000	-269,000	9,561,000
1923-24	9,974,000	-707,000	9,267,000
1924-25	9,660,000	-1,219,000	8,441,000
1925-26	8,867,000	-272,000	8,595,000
1926-27	8,696,000	-220,000	8,476,000
1927-28	8,973,000	-317,000	8,656,000
1928-29	7,791,000	+370,000	8,161,000
1929-30	8,502,000	+268,000	8,880,000
1930-31	10,469,000	-31,000	10,438,000
1931-32	9,306,000	+28,000	9,334,000
1932-33	9,024,000	+2,000	9,026,000
1933-34	9,449,000	-2,000	9,447,000

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13.

† " " 1913-14 to 1917-18.

Wheat flour.

It will be seen that the balance available for consumption increased in 1933-34 as compared with the preceding year by nearly 4 million tons. In the following table the production and exports of wheat during the past five years and in the pre-war year 1913-14 are set forth :—

Total production of wheat and total exports by sea to foreign countries.

	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1929-30	10,469	13
1930-31	9,306	197
1931-32	9,024	20
1932-33	9,449	2
1933-34	9,358 †	2

† Subject to revision.

The imports of wheat into India during the year amounted to 18,300 tons valued at R12½ lakhs as compared with 33,500 tons valued at R29½ lakhs in the year preceding. Out of the total quantity received in India during the year a little less than 8,800 tons was received into Bengal during the first two months of the year and about 4,600 tons into Bombay during June, these shipments having apparently been made in fulfilment of contracts entered into during the later months of the preceding year. Further, consignments amounting to about 4,400 tons in the aggregate were subsequently imported into Bombay during November; but there was no particular significance attaching to these consignments, as the imports were presumably made for milling for re-export out of India under claims of drawback.

The shipments of wheat flour further contracted from 21,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs in 1932-33 to 13,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1933-34. Arabia which in recent years has constituted the largest single market for wheat flour from India was able to absorb only 4,000 tons as compared with 7,000 tons in 1932-33 and 14,000 tons in 1931-32. The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan which had received 2,000 tons in 1932-33 practically suspended her purchases in the Indian market, while Aden and Dependencies, Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba, which among themselves had taken a little below 7,000 tons in 1932-33, cut down their requirements to a little below 5,000 tons.

The quantity of other food grains exported declined from 146,000 tons valued at R1,30 lakhs to 112,000 tons valued at R98 lakhs. Exports of barley which had amounted to 17,000 tons valued at R11 lakhs in 1932-33 were reduced to insignificance and amounted only to 140 tons valued at R11,000. Shipments of jowar and bajra declined from 16,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs to 5,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs. Exports of pulse declined from 111,000 tons valued at R1,04 lakhs to 104,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs. Quantitatively the most important single item responsible for this decline was beans, the exports of which fell off from 31,000 tons to 26,000 tons. Exports of gram which had spurred up from 16,000 to 30,000 tons in 1932-33

Exports.

declined to 29,000 tons in 1933-34. Exports of lentils remained stationary at 11,500 tons while exports of other sorts of pulse showed a slight drop from 38,600 tons to 38,200 tons. With regard to value, so far as pulses are concerned, the heaviest decline occurred under unspecified descriptions, the declared value for 1933-34 showing a decline of about R5 lakhs in comparison with 1932-33. This was supplemented by a drop of R4 lakhs under beans, R3 lakhs under gram and of about R½ lakh under lentils. Exports of oats and maize, involving comparatively smaller magnitude, showed small increases.

Hides and skins. (R9,90 lakhs).—There was a welcome change during the year under review from diminishing demand and falling prices that had characterised the hides and skins trade in India in the years preceding. This improvement was due to the interplay of numerous economic forces, the most important of which was the reaction set up by the depreciation of the American dollar. There was thus a larger demand for supplies from India and this demand was abundantly reflected in the total figure of exports which advanced from 42,000 tons to 61,000 tons in quantity and from R7,43 lakhs to R9,90 lakhs in value. The average declared value for raw hides and skins rose from 7as. 3p. to 7as. 4p. but that for tanned hides and skins fell from R1-6-11 to R1-4-5 per lb. The total exports of raw hides and skins during the year amounted to 41,600 tons valued at R4,25 lakhs as compared with 27,300 tons valued at R2,77 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of raw hides increased from 13,300 tons valued at R63 lakhs to 20,300 tons valued at R1,01 lakhs. Simultaneously, shipments of raw skins advanced from 13,300 tons to 19,900 tons with a corresponding increase in value from R2,14 lakhs to R3,23 lakhs. There were also similar increases in the case of tanned or dressed hides or skins. Exports of tanned hides improved from 9,000 tons valued at R1,62 lakhs to 13,200 tons valued at R2,41 lakhs and of those of tanned skins from 5,500 tons valued at R3,04 lakhs to 6,500 tons valued at R3,24 lakhs, so that the aggregate increase under tanned or dressed hides or skins amounted to one of 5,200 tons in quantity and of R99 lakhs in value.

The quantities and values of raw hides and skins of different descriptions exported in 1913-14 and each of the past three years are set forth in the following table :—

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,200	18,600	11,400	16,900	5.91	76	64	87
" buffalo hides	17,300	2,700	1,600	2,900	2.20	13	6	12
" other hides	1,300	400	300	600	3.19	2	2	3
" goat skins	22,700	16,900	12,200	18,200	3.13	2.58	1.79	2.77
" sheep skins	1,600	500	600	1,200	26	6	5	11
" other skins . . . . .	..	300	500	500	..	10	30	35
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings)	80,100	33,100	28,600	40,200	11.60	3.65	2.76	4.25

Of the total shipments of raw hides amounting to 20,300 tons as much as 5,600 tons valued at R34 lakhs was taken by Germany which in 1932-33 had received 3,700 tons valued at R20 lakhs. This indicates an increase of 51 per cent in quantity and of 70 per cent in value. Of the other countries, Italy received 3,900 tons valued at R17 lakhs as compared with 2,900 tons valued at R12 lakhs in 1932-33. The United Kingdom which had taken only

Hides and skins.

1,400 tons valued at R4½ lakhs in 1932-33 improved its takings to 2,900 tons valued at R10 lakhs. The United States of America, which had earlier withdrawn from the Indian market, re-appeared in the year as a buyer with indents totalling to about 350 tons or so.

The detailed figures of the exports of raw hides are given below :—

	QUANTITY (TONS)				VALUE R (LAKHS)			
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Buffalo hides .	17,300	2,700	1,600	2,000	2,20	13	6	12
Cow hides .	37,200	13,600	11,400	10,900	5,91	76	54	87
Calf hides .	1,300	300	300	500	18	2	2	2
Other hides .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL HIDES, RAW.	55,800	16,600	13,300	20,300	8,29	91	62	1,01

A reference to the above table will show that the most important category for raw hides exported was cow hide. Of the total shipments under this head, which amounted to 17,000 tons, 5,100 tons valued at R31 lakhs were consigned to Germany, indicating an increase of 1,700 tons in quantity and of R13 lakhs in value in comparison with the figures for 1932-33. Italy came a close second with her total purchases amounting to 3,600 tons (R16 lakhs) as compared with 2,700 tons (R12 lakhs) in the preceding year. Purchases on the United Kingdom account amounted to 2,600 tons valued at R9 lakhs as against 1,200 tons valued at R4 lakhs in 1932-33. Among other markets of relatively smaller importance Greece received 800 tons, Finland 700 tons and Spain, Sweden and Norway 500 tons each. The shipments of cow hides were, as usual, made chiefly from Bengal which had a share of 64 per cent against 23 per cent for Burma. Sind and Bombay claimed 8 and 5 per cent respectively of the total trade. Under buffalo hides which came next in importance to cow hides the exports advanced from 1,600 tons to 2,900 tons in quantity and from R6 lakhs to R12 lakhs in value. The total shipments of 1933-34 included 800 tons for Greece, 500 tons for Germany, 200 tons severally for the United Kingdom, Italy and Bulgaria. The remainder was made up principally of shipments to European Turkey and Egypt.

Exports of raw skins advanced from 13,300 tons valued at R2,14 lakhs to 19,900 tons valued at R3,23 lakhs. The detailed exports for 1913-14 and each of the past three years are shown in the following table :—

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Goat skins .	22,700	15,600	12,200	18,200	3,13	2,58	1,70	2,77
Sheep skins .	1,000	500	600	1,200	26	6	5	11
Other skins .	..	400	500	500	..	10	30	35
TOTAL SKINS, RAW.	24,300	16,500	13,300	19,900	3,39	2,74	2,14	3,23

Exports.

Exports of goat skins, the most important sub-head in the above table, amounted to 18,200 tons valued at R2,77 lakhs as compared with 12,200 tons valued at R1,79 lakhs in 1932-33. As usual, the bulk of the shipments went to the United States of America which received 11,600 tons valued at R1,52 lakhs,—thus showing an increase of 4,000 tons in quantity and of R65 lakhs in value in comparison with the exports of the preceding year. The offtake of the United Kingdom also showed a concurrent increase from 2,600 tons valued at R50 lakhs to 4,200 tons valued at R77 lakhs. Among the other important markets the Netherlands improved their share from 500 tons in 1932-33 to 1,000 tons in the year under review. In the minor ranks Germany and France showed relatively smaller improvement but demand from Belgium and Australia showed a remarkable shrinkage. Of the total shipments of 1933-34, 52 per cent was exported from Bengal, 17 per cent from Bombay, 26 per cent from Sind and 5 per cent from Madras. Their respective shares in the preceding year were, 53, 13, 28 and 6 per cent.

The exports of hides and skins, tanned or dressed, amounted to 19,700 tons valued at R5,65 lakhs as compared with 14,500 tons valued at R4,66 lakhs in 1932-33. The detailed figures of the exports are given below :—

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,600	8,900	7,900	11,400	1,47	1,83	1,40	2,08
" buffalo hides	800	600	400	800	11	11	6	12
" other hides . . . . .	..	800	700	1,000	..	19	16	21
" goat skins	3,700	2,000	2,000	3,500	1,61	1,63	1,69	1,73
" sheep skins	2,500	2,700	2,500	2,900	96	1,36	1,20	1,36
" other skins	300	100	100	100	7	14	15	16
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED	15,200	15,700	14,500	10,700	4,22	5,26	4,66	5,65

It will be seen from the above table that the shipments of tanned cow hides showed an advance of 3,500 tons and those of tanned buffalo hides one of 330 tons in comparison with 1932-33. The bulk of the shipments under tanned hides as usual consisted of consignments to the United Kingdom, that country having received 11,300 tons of cow hides (R2,06 lakhs) and 700 tons of buffalo hides (R11 lakhs) and 1,000 tons of calf skins (R21 lakhs) or a total of 13,000 tons (R2,38 lakhs) as against 7,700 tons (R1,38 lakhs), 375 tons (R5 lakhs), and 730 tons (R16 lakhs), under the respective heads yielding a total of 8,800 tons (R1,59 lakhs) in 1932-33. The United States of America which had as remarked earlier ceased to show any interest in the tanned or dressed descriptions from the Indian market re-appeared with a very modest demand of 40 tons valued at R72,000.

Of the total quantity of tanned skins exported the United Kingdom took 88 per cent and Japan 8 per cent as in the preceding year. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United Kingdom amounted to 3,400 tons as compared with 2,900 tons in the preceding year, but there was a decline in value from R1,68 lakhs to R1,65 lakhs. The United States of America received 90 tons against 7 tons in the preceding year. In the case of the sheep skins, exports to the United Kingdom aggregated 2,300 tons valued at R1,11 lakhs as compared with 1,900 tons valued at R95 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan received 520 tons as against 460 tons in 1932-33.

Lac.

Lac. (R2,46 lakhs).—The year under review was one of unexpected improvement in the export trade of lac, shipments having increased from 418,000 cwts. valued at R1,24 lakhs in 1932-33 to 731,000 cwts. valued at R2,46 lakhs in this year. Expressed in percentages, the increase in volume relatively to the exports of 1932-33 was thus one of 75 per cent and that in value, of 98 per cent. The following table shows the details of the exports during the past two years as compared with the pre-war, war, and post-war averages :—

Exports of lac.

—	Pre-war average		War average		Post-war average		1932-33		1933-34	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac.	391,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	270,200	67	548,200	75
Stick lac and seed lac.	15,100	4	18,400	5	7,300	2	125,000	30	159,100	22
Others	28,100	8	16,800	5	33,900	10	14,100	3	23,700	3
TOTAL	434,300	100	345,400	100	418,200	100	418,300	100	731,000	100

The bulk of the improvement was necessarily appropriated by shellac which represented 72 per cent of the total quantity and 79 per cent of the total value recorded under lac. The outgoing shipments of shellac in 1933-34 amounted to 529,000 cwts. valued at R1,94 lakhs as compared with 262,000 cwts. valued at R83 lakhs. The figures represented an increase of 267,000 cwts. or of 102 per cent in volume and of R1,11 lakhs or 134 per cent in value. This is no doubt a very impressive record but it is due to causes other than the intrinsic position of the commodity as revealed by the statistics of stocks in the world markets. The actual demand for this commodity in the terminal markets continued in fact at a low level owing to the reduced state of the main consuming industries. The rate of deliveries from the London Warehouses was also distressingly slow: this was inevitable to a certain extent as the gramophone record industry, which constitutes one of the main consumers of shellac, continued to be in a depressed condition, although the outlook for radio-gramophones was not so black. The most important single factor determining the statistical position of shellac in recent years has been the consumption in the United States of America. For about three years American consumption had remained unusually depressed. As a result, shellac was, up to the end of 1932-33, fetching disappointingly low prices in the world markets and it was becoming increasingly difficult to maintain the market at anything above a low level. But the American surplus stocks having already dropped to very low dimensions, certain sections of the trade were encouraged to believe that the stocks in that country would have to be replenished to cope with the spring requirements. Actually, however, the American demand re-appeared about the beginning of the year under review and for some time clearances from Calcutta for the American markets continued at an accelerating rate. Part of this apparent recovery in demand was no doubt due to an anticipation of the inflationary impetus in that country, but it was sufficient in itself to initiate a wave of speculative buying in the United Kingdom. By the time that the United States demand appeared, the technical position in the London market had already grown healthier, with some

Exports.

of the dealers rather short against sales effected to consumers. At the same time, the increase in the American takings having coincided with a competitive demand from Europe, shippers in India grew more reserved in their attitude and the United Kingdom shippers, anxious not to be left behind on the rise, started large scale operations, involving transfer of stocks from Calcutta to the London market. The buying movement in the United Kingdom became pronounced from October onwards and did not show any sign of drooping even at the end of the year. Within this brief period large quantities were turned over which had no reference to the needs of the technical position, but were connected only with large scale financing operations backed by strong syndicated interests in London. As deliveries in the London market continued to be on a small scale, the transference of stocks from India to the United Kingdom had the effect of making large additions to the already heavy accumulation of warehousing stocks in London. These stocks were at one time calculated to be about equal to one year's requirements on the basis of the reduced rate of absorption in the consuming industries, and were apparently held mostly on an investment basis against expectation of improved outlets being secured in the consuming markets at a later date.

Prices of T. N. shellac were quoted at Calcutta at R18 per maund on the 7th April, 1933. The market remained fairly quiet about this relatively low level all through April; May-June, however, witnessed some improvement due to the buying movement from the United States and, as a result of the increased speculative activity, prices were beginning to adjust themselves upward, reaching R25-0 on the 7th July. But there was a subsequent relapse as a result of the growing uncertainties regarding a probable expansion of demand in the United States of America and gradually the weekly quotations were forced back to R21-8 by the 15th September. From this day onward till the beginning of December the rates fluctuated either way in an unsettled market, the fluctuations being generally confined between R22-0 and R23-0. Prices, however, made a recovery on balance owing to the soundness of the technical position in the local market. But the large transfers that were now taking place to the London warehouses resulted in a gradual decline of spot and near-at-hand supplies which exposed the market to a good deal of manipulation. Beginning with a spurt to R24 on the 8th December prices were pushed up gradually to R44-0 by the 12th January. Although subsequently there was a relapse from this high level, the quotation remained within R39-0 up to the end of the year, this lower level having been passed only once on the 9th March when R37-0 was quoted. Since the close of the year further transfers have taken place from Calcutta to London and a position seems to have been deliberately brought about by speculators to get up a regular crop scare. Stocks at Calcutta were thus reduced to an abnormally low level, the bulk of them having already been sold by the end of April.

The exports of shellac to the United Kingdom amounted to 309,000 cwts. as compared with 81,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Shipments to the United States of America also showed a concurrent increase from 66,000 cwts. to 94,000 cwts. Simultaneously, Germany, France and Italy increased their purchases from 34,000, 11,000, and 5,000 cwts. to 40,000, 12,000 and 6,000 cwts. respectively. The share of Japan in the total exports amounted to 31,000 cwts. as against 27,000 cwts. in 1932-33. A part only of these increases was set off by a decline

Lac.

in the requirements of Belgium and Australia from 4,000 cwts. to 3,000 cwts. in either case.

Exports of button lac increased from 17,000 cwts. to 19,000 cwts., but, as a result of lower prices, the total value remained stationary at R7 lakhs. Of the total quantity exported in 1933-34 the United Kingdom took 13,000 cwts. as compared with 12,000 cwts. in the preceding year. The United States of America received a little more than 1,000 cwts. which was nearly double the amount taken by her in 1932-33. Exports to Germany and France fell slightly in comparison with the shipments of 1932-33 and amounted to 1,000 cwts. or a little more or less.

Exports of stick lac advanced from 4,200 cwts. to 6,900 cwts. Out of the total shipments 4,300 cwts. or 62 per cent was consigned to Belgium which in 1932-33 had received only 300 cwts. - Germany accounted for about 1,800 cwts. against 1,400 cwts. in the preceding year. The following table shows the exports of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore during the past four years.

Exports, in cwts., of stick lac from Bangkok and Singapore.

—	1930	1931	1932	1933
To United States of America	2,878	1,852	..	5
„ Germany	4,176	1,750	992	201
„ United Kingdom	2,426	128	40	120
„ India	37,611	11,277	4,711	9,965
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	49,322	15,591	5,863	11,524

Shipment of seed lac in 1933-34 amounted to 152,000 cwts. valued at R42 lakhs as compared with 121,000 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs in the preceding year. The principal market for the particular variety, as usual, was the United States of America and shipments to that country amounted to 118,000 cwts. against 84,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Belgium received about 13,000 cwts., thus showing an increase of 10,000 cwts. on her offtake of the preceding year. The demand of the United Kingdom remained stationary at 12,000 cwts., while the Netherlands which had re-appeared in the Indian market in 1932-33 with a share of 12,000 cwts. cut down her requirements to 700 cwts. only.

Exports of other kinds of lac, representing mostly refuse lac, advanced from 14,000 cwts. to 24,000 cwts. of which Germany took 8,000 cwts. and Belgium 13,000 cwts. against 10,000 cwts. and 1,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33.

The outstanding feature of the export trade in lac, as already stated, has been the uncertainty regarding the demand for shellac. The heights which prices for shellac reached during December and January had hitherto been unscathed in the recent history of shellac, except during the days following the outburst of War. Being altogether unconnected with any broadening of the technical outlook in the consuming markets, this singular rise has to be explained, partially at any rate, by reference to the unsystematic methods of collection entailing disorganised and irregular supplies. The trade on this side in India apparently did not fail to take the fullest advantage of the situation. It has been reported that large quantities were turned over,

Exports.

representing grades that were either not suitable or were not of the kind tendered earlier. But in the case of a commodity for which demand is so variable and so precariously elastic, any uncontrolled orgy of inflation can but lead to one result—the increased concentration on the development and use of synthetic substitutes. Taking a long view of the past, shellac which was intensively sought after as a raw material in the manufacture of paints and varnishes is now being displaced from its position of pre-eminence through the rise of cellulose finishes. Even in the electric and plastics industries where newer uses were found for the natural product, a large part of the field is being increasingly appropriated by thermosetting plastics and similar synthetic resins. With the intensive research in new synthetic compositions it is doubtful if the consuming interests will tolerate for long a position in which they are at the mercy of an uncertain supply.

Raw wool. (R1.98 lakhs).—The trade in raw wool from India met with exceptionally good prospects during the year under review. During 1932-33 the world production of wool was 2 per cent below the output of the preceding season. Furthermore, the prospects for the 1933-34 season were all on the side of a smaller supply in view of droughty conditions in parts of Australia and South Africa. One result of all these factors was an increased demand on India and during the year the exports advanced from 32 million lbs. to 56 million lbs., or by 75 per cent. Of the total quantities shipped the United Kingdom took 43 million lbs. or 77 per cent as compared with 28 million lbs. or 87 per cent in 1932-33. Of the remainder, 7.6 million lbs. were consigned to the United States of America and an interesting fact to be noted in this connection is that this purchaser more than trebled her share in comparison with the recorded purchases of 1932-33—about 2.5 million lbs. Belgium received 2.7 million lbs. or a little more than double of what she had taken in 1932-33. Considerable increases were also registered in the takings of France, Germany and the Netherlands.

In addition to the exports of wool of Indian origin, fairly large quantities of foreign wool, mostly of Tibetan and Central Asian origin imported across the frontier, are ordinarily re-exported from the Indian ports. The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin together with the imports of foreign wool by land into India and the corresponding re-exports by sea:—

	Imports by land	Re-exports by sea	Exports by sea (Indian merchandise)
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1913-14	221	91	437
1922-23	165	122	472
1923-24	179	98	327
1924-25	181	121	471
1925-26	181 (a)	103	387
1926-27	214 (a)	113	400
1927-28	234 (a)	113	448
1928-29	230 (a)	107	504
1929-30	157 (a)	73	450
1930-31	76 (a)	45	272
1931-32	95 (a)	81	368
1932-33	52 (a)	34	288
1933-34	128 (a)	95	499

(a) Railborne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Oils.

The re-exports of wool advanced from 4 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs to 11 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs. As usual the principal customers for raw wool re-exported from India were the United Kingdom and the United States of America whose respective shares in 1933-34 were 2.6 million and 7.6 million lbs. as against 2.2 and 1.7 million lbs. in the preceding year. The export trade in Indian raw wool was divided between Sind and Bombay in the proportion of something like 62 and 36. Of the re-exports Sind had 49 per cent and Bengal 50 per cent against 66 and 33 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Bombay had a little less than 1 per cent of the total re-export trade in 1933-34.

The following table shows, for purposes of comparison, the quantity of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries.

Imports of sheep's and lamb's wool into the United Kingdom (excluding goat hair).

(In million lbs.)

—	1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Australia . . .	205	325	304	238	223	270	257	200	305	309
New Zealand . . .	181	172	164	193	182	194	175	189	301	244
South Africa . . .	133	140	148	160	163	167	153	131	213	174
Argentina . . .	55	30	54	73	40	51	60	94	90	81
India . . .	55	59	41	65	55	54	34	36	34	40
TOTAL, INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	601	727	811	823	779	814	752	848	921	952
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE.	7	8	5	7	7	7	4	4	4	4

Exports of carpets and rugs rose from 6 million lbs. to 8.5 million lbs. in quantity and from R64 lakhs to R73 lakhs in value. Of the total exports, the share creditable to the United Kingdom amounted to 6.7 million lbs. (R56 lakhs) as compared with 4.3 million lbs. (R45 lakhs) in 1932-33. There was a reduction in the purchases of the United States of America from 928,000 lbs. to 775,000 lbs. But this was set off by larger shipments to Canada, Java and Ceylon; the respective shares of the first two of the above mentioned countries were 167,000 and 108,000 lbs. as against 55,000 and 81,000 lbs. in 1932-33, while that of the third, namely, Ceylon went up from 468,000 lbs. in the preceding year to 519,000 lbs. in the year under consideration.

Oils. (R57 lakhs).—The total exports of oils in 1933-34 were valued at R57 lakhs which meant an increase of R3 lakhs in value in comparison with the exports of 1932-33. The bulk of the shipments consisted, as usual, of vegetable non-essential oils, the consignments of which increased from 2,444,000 gallons to 2,915,000 gallons in quantity. Larger quantities, however, did not mean higher values, which in this case remained unchanged at R38 lakhs.

Exports.

The details showing the exports of vegetable non-essential oils are given in the table in the margin. As usual the most important single item under this head was castor oil, exports of which showed a further increase from 1,125,000 gallons valued at R17 lakhs to 1,335,000 gallons valued at R18 lakhs. More than 50 per cent of the total quantity exported was shipped to the United Kingdom which took 753,000 gallons, or 14,000 gallons

Imports of vegetable non-essential oils.

	(In thousand gallons.)			
	1913-14 Pre-war	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Castor oil	1,007	932	1,125	1,335
Groundnut oil	288	455	917	716
Coconut oil	1,091	30	29	32
Mustard oil	407	250	226	263
Other sorts	449	177	147	569
TOTAL	3,242	1,900	2,444	2,915

less than what she had received in 1932-33. But the decline in the intake of the United Kingdom was balanced by larger shipments to Germany which received 240,000 gallons as compared with 159,000 gallons in 1932-33. The Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium and the Union of South Africa showed considerable increases, namely, from 6,000, 2,000, 16,000, and 27,000 gallons to 53,000, 12,000, 23,000, and 43,000 gallons. Italy, which had been indifferent to the Indian market in 1932-33, re-appeared with a demand for 20,000 gallons. Denmark and New Zealand took less than in the preceding year. Exports of groundnut oils amounting in the total to 716,000 gallons showed a decline of 201,000 gallons in comparison with the exports of the preceding year. Supplies to the United Kingdom amounted to 507,000 gallons or 71 per cent of the total as compared with 664,000 gallons or 72 per cent in 1932-33. The remainder went mainly to the Straits Settlements (43,000 gallons), Mauritius (34,000 gallons), Federated Malay States (32,000 gallons), Ceylon (17,000 gallons) and Arabia (11,000 gallons). Consignments to Egypt representing mostly shipments "for orders" amounted to 37,000 gallons. The shipments of coconut oil were returned at 32,000 gallons and were in excess of the quantities exported in 1932-33 by 3,000 gallons. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands took 12,000 gallons and 4,000 gallons respectively, which are almost on par with their respective takings in the preceding year. Exports of mustard or rape seed oil amounted to 263,000 gallons against 226,000 gallons in the preceding year. The principal destinations were Mauritius (162,000 gallons), Fiji Islands (51,000 gallons), the United Kingdom (16,000 gallons) and the Straits Settlements (9,000 gallons). Shipments of sesamum oil showed a considerable increase and amounted to 104,000 gallons as compared with 75,000 gallons in the preceding year. The exports of 1933-34 included 53,000 gallons consigned to Arabia, 23,000 gallons to Aden and Dependencies, 13,000 gallons to Mauritius and 2,000 gallons to French Somaliland. There was also a further increase in the shipments of linseed oil which in the aggregate amounted to 67,000 gallons against 44,000 gallons in 1932-33. The bulk of the shipments was made up of supplies to the Straits Settlements and the Philippine Islands, their respective shares amounting to 19,000 and 24,000 gallons. Hongkong which had disappeared from the Indian market as a buyer in 1932-33 re-appeared with a demand for 9,000 gallons. The consignments of 1933-34 also included 6,000 gallons despatched to Ceylon.

Under essential oils, sandalwood oil recorded an increase from 56,000 lbs. valued at R7 lakhs to 74,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs. The United Kingdom received 47,000 lbs. against 27,000 lbs. in 1932-33, but purchases on Japan's

Metals and Ores.

account fell off from 23,000 lbs. to 21,000 lbs. As in 1932-33, France remained aloof as a direct buyer in the Indian market. Exports of lemon grass oil amounting to 45,000 gallons showed an increase of 2,000 gallons. The principal destinations of the consignments were the United Kingdom (14,000 gallons), the United States of America (19,000 gallons) and France (5,000 gallons).

Other articles.—The following is a summary of the more important of the remaining articles of export:—

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—						
Pig lead	9	2.45	2.17	1.73	1.47	1.52
Pig iron	42	2.59	1.70	1.23	.74	.85
Manganese ore	1.21	2.29	1.39	.67	.48	.51
Others	47	3.01	2.68	1.94	1.98	2.61
Paraffin wax	67	3.18	2.82	2.32	2.02	2.29
Oilcakes	1.38	3.12	2.08	2.01	1.96	1.65
Coffee	1.54	1.45	1.82	.95	1.10	1.02
Tobacco	48	1.06	1.04	.85	.77	.94
Dye stuffs	1.04	1.12	1.08	.87	.75	.79
Coir manufactures . . . . .	.89	1.04	.89	.76	.69	.77
Opium	3.42	1.42	1.22	.87	.11	.73
Spices . . . . .	.91	1.06	1.27	.87	.72	.72
Teakwood . . . . .	.79	1.48	1.17	.57	.40	.61
Fodder, bran and pollards.	.77	1.19	.77	.75	.70	.47
Mica . . . . .	.45	1.03	.68	.39	.32	.45
Coal and coke . . . . .	.69	.72	.49	.55	.44	.37
Hemp, raw	1.02	.68	.39	.27	.32	.36
Rubber . . . . .	.79	1.79	1.30	.45	.9	.31
Manures	(a) .94	.50	.51	.38	.20	.25
Saltpetre . . . . .	.31	.9	.8	.11	.12	.15

(a) Includes crushed bones which are chiefly required for industrial purposes.

Metals and ores. (R5.49 lakhs).—The total exports of ores in 1933-34 amounted to 305,000 tons valued at R1.84 lakhs as compared with 227,000 tons valued at R1.36 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports of manganese ore (R51 lakhs). which represented about 87 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported, totalled 266,000 tons as compared with 198,000 tons in 1932-33 and 212,000 tons in 1931-32. France which was the largest purchaser in the Indian market in 1932-33 limited her requirements to 61,000 tons only as against 75,000 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom however offered an improved market and took 117,000 tons in 1933-34 as against 55,000 tons in 1932-33. Belgium reduced her demand from 32,000 tons to 19,000 tons. Japan, which is becoming an important market almost doubled its requirements and took 62,000 tons in the year under review. The shipments to Germany and the Netherlands amounted to 3,000 tons each. The United States of America which prior to 1932-33 was one of the principal purchasers of Indian manganese

Exports.

ore still remained in the background. The export trade in manganese ore was confined to Bengal, Bombay and Madras, which accounted for 50 per cent, 23 per cent and 27 per cent of the total exports as compared with 69 per cent, 23 per cent and 8 per cent respectively in the preceding year. As in the preceding year there were no exports of ferro-manganese and ferruginous manganese ore during 1933-34.

Exports of pig iron advanced by 73 per cent in quantity from 218,000 tons in 1932-33 to 378,000 tons in 1933-34 and by 15 per cent in value from

Pig iron (R85 lakhs).

R74 lakhs to R85 lakhs. The bulk of this improvement has to be attributed to the rehabilitation of

demand from Japan which country had cut down her requirements from 188,000 tons in 1931-32 to 71,000 tons in 1932-33. Exports to Japan in 1933-34 almost regained the level of 1931-32 and amounted to 184,000 tons, or only 4,000 tons less than in 1931-32. Exports to the United States of America advanced from 33,000 tons in 1932-33 to 61,000 tons in 1933-34. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 93,000 tons as against 76,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to China also showed an advance from 13,000 tons to 19,000 tons, but those to Germany declined further from 8,000 tons to 7,000 tons.

The following table shows the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years:—

(In thousand tons)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Production of pig iron	1,070	880	1,109
" " steel (ingots)	602	591	721
" " finished steel	450	442	551

Exports of wolfram showed an improvement and amounted to 4,200 tons valued at R64 lakhs as compared with 3,400 tons valued at R51 lakhs in 1932-33. As usual, the shipments were entirely from Burma and were chiefly consigned to the United Kingdom and, to a small extent, to Germany, both the countries having increased their takings from 3,100 tons and 150 tons in 1932-33 to 3,800 tons and 240 tons respectively.

Shipments of pig lead advanced from 1,217,000 cwts. valued at R1,48 lakhs in 1932-33 to 1,302,000 cwts. valued at R1,52 lakhs. Exports to the

Pig lead (R1,52 lakhs).

United Kingdom rose from 964,000 cwts. to 1,090,000 cwts., an increase of 13 per cent over the preceding

year. On the other hand, Japan curtailed her requirements from 179,000 cwts. to 151,000 cwts., Ceylon from 33,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts. and Hongkong from 18,000 cwts. to 13,000 cwts. Italy which had 12,000 cwts. to her credit in 1932-33 had no share in the exports during the year under review. The withdrawal of Italy is of some importance in view of the fact that the other European countries who were the principal customers for Indian pig lead, *viz.*, Germany and Belgium, have, since 1932-33, taken no interest in this trade.

Oilcakes.

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore succeeded in maintaining the improvement recorded, in 1933-34, the total shipments having advanced to 20,000 tons from 18,000 tons in 1932-33. The

Chromite (R6 lakhs).

United Kingdom and Norway increased their respective takings from 6,300 and 3,000 tons to 7,300 and 7,500 tons in the year under review while Germany and France took 1,200 and 1,100 tons as compared with 3,100 and 1,400 tons respectively in 1932-33. The United States of America cut down her requirements from 1,100 tons to 500 tons only.

Exports of paraffin wax advanced from 45,000 tons valued at R2.02 lakhs to 54,000 tons valued at R2.29 lakhs in 1933-34. Shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America amounted to 13,000 tons and 6,000 tons as against 8,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively in 1932-33.

Paraffin wax (R2.29 lakhs).

Continental countries also made larger purchases, the Netherlands increasing her share from 5,500 tons to 6,900 tons, Belgium from 4,200 tons to 4,300 tons, Italy from 4,500 tons to 4,700 tons and Germany from 1,400 tons to 5,000 tons. Exports to China fell away from 3,000 tons to 1,100 tons, while Japan which had taken 1,400 tons in 1932-33 made no demands in the year under review. Mexico also took 650 tons only in 1933-34 as against 3,200 tons a year ago. On the other hand, Canada's demands increased by 700 tons to 2,100 tons in 1933-34.

In quantity, exports of oilcakes showed a very slight increase from 286,700 tons to 287,000 tons in 1933-34 but the value recorded fell away from R1.97 lakhs to R1.65 lakhs. Groundnut cake which

Oilcakes (R1.65 lakhs).

represented 66 per cent of the total quantity of oilcakes exported in 1933-34 showed an increase from 159,000 tons to 190,000 tons in quantity, although the value at R1.08 lakhs recorded a small decrease of R2 lakhs relatively to 1932-33. Both the United Kingdom and Ceylon increased their purchases from 43,000 and 8,000 tons to 109,000 and 10,000 tons respectively, while Germany's requirements diminished to 25,000 tons as against 66,000 tons in 1932-33. Exports to Belgium dropped from 12,000 tons to 11,000 tons; but shipments to the Netherlands showed a slight improvement from 26,000 tons to 27,000 tons. There was a noticeable decrease under linseed cake, the exports of which amounted to 51,000 tons valued at R34 lakhs as compared with 82,000 tons valued at R59 lakhs in 1932-33. Of the total exports of 1933-34 the United Kingdom took 39,000 tons as against 55,000 tons in the preceding year and Belgium and the Netherlands 4,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively as against 11,000 tons each in 1932-33. Shipments of rape and sesamum cakes declined from 35,000 tons in 1932-33 to 33,000 tons in 1933-34, of which Japan and Ceylon, usually the two best customers, received 21,000 tons and 11,000 tons as compared with 20,000 tons and 12,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Among other descriptions of oilcakes, cotton cake accounted for 6,400 tons as against 4,900 tons in 1932-33, the consignment being received almost entirely by the United Kingdom. Exports of coconut cake amounted to nearly 3,000 tons as in the preceding year, almost the entire quantity being taken by Belgium. Despatches of castor cake representing shipments entirely to Ceylon amounted to 2,400 tons as against 800 tons in 1932-33.

Exports.

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1932-33 amounted to 32.5 million lbs. as compared with 33.6 million lbs. in the previous season. The total quantity exported showed a further increase from 173,000 cwts. in 1932-33 to 186,000 cwts. in the year under review. The value of the shipments, however, fell from R1,10 lakhs to R1,02 lakhs, mainly due to the depressing effect on prices of the heavy Brazilian crop of 1933-34. The principal markets for Indian coffee, as usual, were the United Kingdom and France. The share of the United Kingdom dropped from 52,000 cwts. to 50,000 cwts. but France took 57,000 cwts. as compared with 54,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Germany and Italy received 17,000 and 9,000 cwts. as against 13,000 and 5,000 cwts. respectively in the preceding year. There was a concurrent increase in Belgian demands which rose from 7,000 to 15,000 cwts. A part of these increases was however offset by the decline in the shipments to Norway which fell from 17,000 cwts. to 15,000 cwts. and those to Iraq and Australia which fell by 1,000 cwts. in each case to 5,000 cwts. The Netherlands also received only 8,000 cwts. as against 9,000 cwts. in 1932-33.

The shipments of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 21 million lbs. to 29 million lbs. in quantity and from R73 lakhs to R90 lakhs in value, the percentage increases being 38 in the case of quantity and 23 in that of value. The most important outlet, for Indian tobacco was, as usual, the United Kingdom which took 13 million lbs. as compared with 9 million lbs. in 1932-33. Among the other important markets Aden and Dependencies took 5.4 million lbs. as against 4.4 million lbs., Japan 3.3 million lbs. as against 3.1 million lbs. and the Netherlands 3.5 million lbs. as against 1.7 million lbs. in 1932-33. Shipments to the Straits Settlements amounting to 1.2 million lbs. showed an increase of 0.4 million lbs. or of 50 per cent. There were also concurrent increases in the shipments to the Federated Malay States and Hongkong. Except for Hongkong, China practically withdrew from the market, her offtake amounting to only 2,000 lbs. as against 72,000 lbs. in 1932-33 and 216,000 lbs. in 1931-32.

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances advanced in quantity from 1,205,000 cwts. in 1932-33 to 1,421,000 cwts. and in value from R75 lakhs to R79 lakhs. Although all the important items included under this head showed increases, the bulk of the improvement was in myrobalans, which formed about 87 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning materials exported in 1933-34 as compared with 85 per cent in the previous year.

Exports of myrobalans increased in quantity from 1,033,000 cwts. to 1,237,000 cwts. and in value from R54 lakhs to R56 lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America improved their respective accounts from 483,000 cwts. and 191,000 cwts. to 598,000 cwts. and 238,000 cwts., while the Netherlands reduced her demands from 66,000 cwts. to 57,000 cwts. Shipments to Germany and France increased from 110,000 and 63,000 cwts. to 122,000 and 89,000 cwts. respectively, while those to Belgium fell from 41,000 cwts. to 40,000 cwts. There was, however, a decrease in the exports of myrobalan extracts, the total

Coir manufactures.

quantity shipped amounting to 33,000 cwts. as against 50,000 cwts. in 1932-33. The exports were consigned chiefly to the United Kingdom.

Shipments of cutch and gambier increased from 29,000 cwts. to 31,000 cwts. in quantity and from R3 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. This improvement was due almost entirely to an expansion of demand in the United Kingdom which took 15,000 cwts. as against 13,000 cwts. in 1932-33. Purchases by France fell off to a slight extent, viz., from 4,500 cwts. to 4,400 cwts.

Exports of turmeric advanced in quantity from 63,000 cwts. to 85,000 cwts. and in value from R10 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Ceylon remained the most important single market and her purchases remained stationary at 12,000 cwts. The United Kingdom, Persia and the Straits Settlements took 7,000, 9,000 and 11,000 cwts. as compared with 6,000, 4,000 and 6,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33. Germany and France also increased their respective shares, taking 1,400 cwts. and 8,300 cwts. in 1933-34.

Exports of natural indigo made a slight recovery and amounted to 500 cwts. as against 300 cwts. in 1932-33. Of the total exports in 1933-34, Greece took a little over 300 cwts. as against 200 cwts. in 1932-33. The remainder went chiefly to the United Kingdom and Egypt. The trade is insignificant.

Exports of coir manufactures other than rope from the British ports in India showed a considerable increase from 26,900 tons to 31,100 tons in quantity and from R60 lakhs to R77 lakhs in value.

Coir manufactures (R77 lakhs). Of the total shipments in 1933-34, the United Kingdom took 6,000 tons as compared with 5,000 tons in 1932-33. Germany and Belgium enlarged their respective demands from 5,100 and 3,300 tons to 6,600 and 3,700 tons respectively in 1933-34. The purchases of the Netherlands and Italy remained almost stationary at 5,200 tons and 2,000 tons respectively. Shipments to France, on the other hand, showed a decline of 1,000 tons and amounted to 2,700 tons in 1933-34. The offtake of the United States of America is as yet relatively small, but shows a tendency to improve, the exports rising from 200 tons in 1932-33 to 900 tons in the year under review. The total trade returned under this head for 1933-34 consisted of 28,200 tons of coir yarn, 2,200 tons of coir mats and mattings and 700 tons of other descriptions of coir manufactures.

2,822 chests or 3,522 cwts. of opium were exported in 1933-34 as compared with 1,161 chests or 1,451 cwts. in the preceding year. Of these, 1,816 chests were recorded under private merchandise as compared with only 281 chests in 1932-33. Siam received 1,216 chests, the rest being consigned to French Indo-China. Exports on Government account to Hongkong, the Straits Settlements and other East Indian Governments together also showed a concurrent increase from 880 chests to 1,006 chests. There were no exports through Government agency to any other country.

The total exports of spices amounted to 270,000 cwts. as compared with 299,000 cwts. in 1932-33 but despite the decline in quantity, the value of the shipments remained unchanged at R72 lakhs. Chillies and pepper represented 55 and 22 per cent,

Spices (R72 lakhs).

Exports.

respectively, of the total shipments in 1933-34 and the balance was made up chiefly of ginger, betelnuts and cardamoms. Exports of chillies fell away from 170,000 cwts. to 148,000 cwts. due almost wholly to the diminished demand from Ceylon and the Straits Settlements exports to which countries fell from 151,000 and 12,000 cwts. to 135,000 and 7,000 cwts. respectively. Exports of pepper fell by 1,000 cwts. to 59,000 cwts. in quantity and by R5 lakhs to R18 lakhs in value. Italy took 26,000 cwts., or 5,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year, but notwithstanding this curtailment of her share, she still remained the most important customer. Exports to the United Kingdom and the United States of America amounted to 7,000 cwts. and 10,000 cwts. respectively as against an offtake of 5,000 cwts. each in 1932-33. The demand for cardamoms further improved, the shipments amounting to 12,000 cwts. in 1933-34 as against 8,000 cwts. in the preceding year. Despatches of betelnuts recorded a slight increase from 3,300 cwts. to 3,400 cwts. But the export trade in ginger suffered a set-back, the shipments having fallen off from 57,000 cwts. to 47,000 cwts.

The steady decline in the demand for Indian teak-wood noticed in recent years was arrested in 1933-34 and the shipments advanced from 17,000 cubic tons valued at R40 lakhs in 1932-33 to 27,000 cubic tons valued at R61 lakhs in 1933-34. About 17,000 cubic tons valued at R39 lakhs were consigned to the United Kingdom as against 12,000 cubic tons valued at R28 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports to the Union of South Africa and Germany also improved from 700 and 200 cubic tons to 3,700 and 1,200 cubic tons respectively. There was concurrently an increase in the shipments to the United States of America from 200 cubic tons to 500 cubic tons. Ceylon, on the other hand, curtailed her requirements from 1,000 cubic tons to 600 cubic tons.

Though the exports of fodder, bran and pollards advanced in quantity from 225,000 tons in 1932-33 to 254,000 tons in 1933-34, the value of the consignments fell from R70 lakhs to R47 lakhs. Rice bran constituted about 97 per cent of the trade in 1933-34. The exports under this sub-head showed an increase from 216,000 tons to 247,000 tons in quantity, but the value fell off from R65 lakhs to R42 lakhs. Other sorts of fodder, bran and pollards recorded a decrease from 8,500 tons to 7,400 tons in quantity and from R5 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom, the principal customer for rice bran, took 218,000 tons as against 178,000 tons in the year preceding. Germany, which had been an important purchaser with 21,000 tons to her credit in 1932-33 and 44,000 tons in 1931-32 took no interest in this line in the year of report. Exports to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States advanced from 7,000 tons and 1,000 tons to 16,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively. Ceylon took 2,000 tons or much the same quantity as in the preceding year.

The export trade in mica experienced a comparatively better year and the shipments, consisting largely of splittings, advanced to 66,000 cwts. valued at R45 lakhs from 40,000 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs in 1932-33. The United Kingdom and the United States of America, the two principal customers for Indian mica, increased their purchases from 18,000 cwts. and 8,000 cwts. to 24,000 cwts. and 27,000

Rubber.

cwts. respectively. France and Germany also enlarged their purchases which aggregated 1,100 cwts. and 6,200 cwts. as compared with 1,000 cwts. and 6,000 cwts. respectively.

The overseas market for Indian coal underwent a further contraction, the total exports declining from 452,000 tons valued at R44 lakhs in 1932-33 to 373,000 tons valued at R37 lakhs, the figures representing a decrease of 17 per cent in quantity and of 16 per cent in value. While the Ceylon market made an encouraging response and absorbed 223,000 tons as compared with 169,000 tons in the preceding year, shipments to other destinations fell off. Exports to Hong-kong declined considerably and totalled 99,000 tons only as against 189,000 tons in 1932-33. Both the Straits Settlements and the Philippines reduced their takings from 21,000 tons and 8,000 tons to 5,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively in 1933-34. The total exports of 1933-34 also included 30,000 tons to the United Kingdom and 8,000 tons to China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao). The figures given above exclude Indian coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade. The shipments under this head amounted to 496,000 tons and were distributed as follows:—

	Tons.
Bengal	359,000
Bombay	124,000
Sind	6,000
Madras	1,000
Burma	6,000

The production of coal in India during 1933 was 19·8 million tons as compared with 20·2 million tons in the preceding year. The price of *Desherghur* coal at Calcutta was R3-12-0 per ton into wagon up to the end of April. The rate then fell by 4 *as.* per ton and remained steady at that level till the middle of November. Thereafter a slight improvement set in, the range of prices being from R3-12-0 to R4-0-0 up to the end of the year under review.

Indian hemp made a further advance in the world markets in the year under review assisted by the continued absence of Russian hemp from the consuming markets and the relatively high prices for hemp in Europe. The exports in 1933-34 amounted to 388,000 cwts. valued at R36 lakhs as compared with 281,000 cwts. valued at R32 lakhs in 1932-33, thus showing an increase of 38 per cent in quantity and of 12 per cent in value. The bulk of this increase was due to the larger intake of Belgium, exports to which country spurted up from 42,000 cwts. to 111,000 cwts., an increase of 164 per cent. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 80,000 cwts. to 85,000 cwts. France also increased her takings from 10,000 cwts. to 20,000 cwts. Exports to Germany and Italy amounted to 67,000 and 30,000 cwts. as against 56,000 and 25,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33. Shipments to the United States of America and Greece also showed concurrent improvement, the former taking 12,000 cwts. and the latter 36,000 cwts. as compared with 7,000 and 31,000 cwts. respectively in 1932-33.

The favourable influence of anticipations of a compulsory restriction of the rubber output and an improvement in the consumption of the raw material in the main consuming countries were reflected in the export trade of the year and the shipments rose by

Rubber, raw (R31 lakhs).

Exports.

over 9 million lbs. in quantity and by about R22 lakhs in value from 7 million lbs. valued at about R9 lakhs to 16 million lbs. valued at more than R31 lakhs. There was a substantial increase in the offtake of the United Kingdom which received 3.3 million lbs. as against 1.2 million lbs. in 1932-33. Exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon also advanced from 4.6 million lbs. and 0.8 million lbs. to 7.8 million lbs. and 2.6 million lbs. respectively. The United States of America which had not figured as a direct purchaser in the Indian market in 1932-33, took 1.3 million lbs. in 1933-34. The average declared value of the Indian shipments rose from 2 *as.* per lb. to 3 *as.* 1 *p.* per lb. in 1933-34. Burma and Madras shared the entire trade between them in the proportions of 64 per cent and 36 per cent as compared with 85 per cent and 15 per cent respectively in 1932-33.

Export of manures amounted to 41,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs as compared with 31,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs in 1932-33. The figures, however, are exclusive of oilcakes and saltpetre, which have been dealt with separately. Shipments of manurial bones, including bonemeal, representing about 61 per cent of the total quantity of manures exported in 1933-34, amounted to 25,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs as compared with 22,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs in the preceding year. Ceylon cut down her requirements from 10,000 tons to 8,000 tons, while the United Kingdom's absorption increased from 6,000 tons to 10,000 tons. There were larger shipments to the United States of America and Belgium, amounting to 1,400 and 2,900 tons as against 500 and 900 tons respectively in 1932-33. The value of fish manures and guano exported rose from R2½ lakhs to R4½ lakhs, the bulk of which, amounting in value to a little over R3 lakhs, represented consignments to Ceylon. Exports of hornmeal fell away from 1,400 tons to 700 tons. Shipments of sulphate of ammonia amounted to 2,100 tons as against 300 tons in 1932-33.

The export trade in saltpetre continued to expand and the shipments in 1933-34 amounted to 188,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs as compared with 159,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs in the preceding year. The shipments to Mauritius and Dependencies totalled 88,000 cwts. as against 48,000 cwts. in 1932-33. The Straits Settlements absorbed 4,000 cwts. in 1933-34 as compared with 3,000 cwts. in 1932-33. The United Kingdom and Ceylon took considerably less than in 1932-33, their purchases amounting to 57,000 cwts. and 21,000 cwts. respectively as against 64,000 cwts. and 24,000 cwts. in the year preceding.

POSTAL ARTICLES.

Imports and Exports.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles not specified" declined further from R2,59 lakhs to R2,41 lakhs. Imports by post of (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver thread, (d) cigarettes and (e) cinematograph films are not included in the above figures, these being recorded under the relevant heads in the import returns. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of postal articles fell from 61 per cent to 57 per cent. The share of Italy also declined from 13 per cent to 12 per cent while that of Germany and France

Government Stores.

remained unchanged at 3 per cent each. The value of articles exported by post fell from R1,59 lakhs to R1,35 lakhs, the principal destinations being the United Kingdom (R46 lakhs or 34 per cent), the Straits Settlements (R34 lakhs or 25 per cent), France 13 per cent, Ceylon 9 per cent and Hongkong and Iraq 2 per cent each.

Re-exports.

The re-export trade in foreign merchandise improved slightly from R3,22 lakhs to R3,42 lakhs. Re-exports of raw wool advanced from 4 million lbs. valued at R13 lakhs to 11 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs. The United Kingdom and the United States of America increased their respective requirements, *viz.*, to 2.6 and 7.6 million lbs. from 2.2 and 1.7 million lbs. in the preceding year. Woollen manufactures, however, fell from R20 lakhs to R14 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods recorded an increase of 14 per cent in quantity and of 17 per cent in value, the re-exports amounting to 25 million yards valued at R53 lakhs as against 22 million yards valued at R46 lakhs in 1932-33. The increase was almost entirely due to larger shipments to Persia which totalled 9 million yards valued at R18 lakhs as compared with 6 million yards valued at R12 lakhs in the preceding year. Aden, Arabia, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan also increased their respective purchases while the Bahrein Islands, Iraq and Portuguese East Africa took less than in 1932-33. Shipments of foreign cotton advanced from 118 tons to 891 tons. Re-exports of foreign sugar increased from 4,000 tons (R5 lakhs) to 12,000 tons (R7 lakhs). Gums and resins advanced from 33,000 cwts. to 40,000 cwts. in quantity but the value fell from R7 lakhs to R6 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under fruits and vegetables, rubber manufactures, hardware, instruments and apparatus, and spices, while there were increases under vehicles, metals and ores, and silk manufactures. The shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade were: the United Kingdom 25 per cent, the United States of America and Ceylon 10 per cent each, Persia and Iraq 8 per cent each, Japan 5 per cent, Arabia 6 per cent, Kenya Colony and Germany 3 per cent each and Italy, France, the Bahrein Islands and the Straits Settlements 2 per cent each. As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay, which accounted for 63 per cent; Karachi had 19 per cent and Bengal 10 per cent of the re-export trade.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Under this head, imports showed a decrease of R48 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to R1,95 lakhs in 1933-34. The noticeable decreases were under vehicles (—R33 lakhs), arms, ammunitions and military stores (—R15 lakhs), wool manufactures (—R3 lakhs), instruments, apparatus and appliances (—R4 lakhs), hardware and cutlery (—R1 lakh). Increases were, however, recorded under machinery and millwork (+R13 lakhs) and metals and ores (+R7 lakhs). Exports of Indian produce on Government account advanced from R41 lakhs to R45 lakhs owing mainly to a rise of R5 lakhs in the exports of opium which were valued at R40 lakhs in 1933-34. Re-exports on Government account amounted to R5 lakhs in 1933-34 as against R4 lakhs in 1932-33.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

The following tables illustrate the direction of India's trade in two different aspects. Tables A, B and C show the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities in order to indicate the shares of the countries chiefly interested in each. The values given in these tables are based on actual declared values which represent unadjusted money values, *i.e.*, values on which no allowance has been made for the changing price levels. An adjustment of this nature has been carried out in respect of the total trade under imports and exports for a number of years on the basis of the average declared values in 1913-14 and the results are exhibited in the table on page 16 of this Review. Similar computations, however, have not been worked out for trade with separate countries. The main features of these tables have also been illustrated in Chart No. 8 prefixed to this Review.

TABLE A.

—	1913-14			1931-32		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R. (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	-59	45	45	..
Other British Possessions	30	11	+25	26	12	+14
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	-34	71	57	+14
Europe	85	30	+55	37	23	+9
United States of America	22	5	+17	14	13	+1
Japan	23	5	+18	14	13	+1
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	25	15	+10
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	90	69	+21
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+66	161	126	+35

—	1932-33			1933-34		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R.(Crores)	R. (Crores)
United Kingdom	38	49	-11	48	48	..
Other British Possessions	24	10	+14	22	9	+13
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	62	59	+3	70	57	+13
Europe	32	29	+3	35	25	+10
United States of America	10	11	-1	14	7	+7
Japan	14	20	-6	13	16	-3
Other Foreign Countries	18	13	+5	18	10	+8
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	74	73	+1	80	58	+22
GRAND TOTAL	136	132	+4	150	115	+35

Direction of Trade.

TABLE B.

Imports.

—	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
—	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64.1	37.2	35.5	36.8	41.3
Germany	6.9	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.7
Java	5.8	6.3	3.8	2.8	2.1
Japan	2.6	8.8	10.6	15.4	14.2
United States of America	2.6	9.2	10.2	8.5	6.2
Belgium	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.3
Austria and Hungary	2.3	.6	.0	.5	.5
Straits Settlements	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1.5	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.9
France	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
Mauritius	1.3	..	..	..	..
Italy	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.5
China . . . . .	.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9
Netherlands . . . . .	.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.6
Australia . . . . .	.5	1.5	1.2	.8	.9
Hongkong . . . . .	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4
Dutch Borneo . . . . .	.4	.3	.5	.3	.3
Ceylon . . . . .	.4	.9	1.1	1.3	1.1
Switzerland . . . . .	.3	.8	1.0	1.0	.8
Kenya and Zanzibar . . . . .	.3	1.8	2.9	1.7	2.1

TABLE C.

Exports.

—	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
—	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23.4	23.8	27.9	28.0	32.2
Germany	10.6	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.5
Japan	9.1	10.6	8.7	10.3	8.5
United States of America	8.7	9.4	8.9	7.4	9.6
France	7.1	4.9	4.8	6.0	4.9
Belgium	4.8	3.4	2.8	3.0	3.0
Austria and Hungary	4.0	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	3.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.2
Persia, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8
Italy	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.8
Hongkong	3.1	.7	1.2	1.1	.8
Straits Settlements	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.3
China	2.3	5.9	4.9	2.6	3.0
Central and South America	2.2	2.3	1.5	2.8	2.2
Netherlands	1.7	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.7
Australia	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.0
Kenya and Zanzibar	1.0	.5	.5	.5	.5
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics . . . . .	.9	.2	.3	.3	.1
Spain . . . . .	.8	1.1	.8	1.0	.9
Java . . . . .	.8	1.2	1.1	.5	.3

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D.

Imports.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34
	per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69.9	51.1	57.5	69.8	74.1	68.4	57.2	30.6	34.0
United States of America	2.0	1.2	1.1	3.3	7.7	6.3	9.7	5.6	8.0
Germany	14.5	8.6	7.6	5.6	9.3	10.3	13.2	36.1	29.9
Belgium	11.5	23.2	15.2	..	3.7	3.4	..	1.1	1.0
Japan . . . . .	..	2.6	5.0	..	.4	.7	1.5	10.1	12.1
France and Luxemburg . . . . .	..	4.8	5.0	..	.3	.4	..	1.1	.7
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	93.5	91.5	91.4	93.7	95.5	89.5	80.6	84.6	85.7
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	16,01	5,30	5,53	7,76	10,54	12,77	3,95	2,99	2,88

	MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71.3	47.6	48.3	75.3	50.5	51.2
United States of America	15.1	36.5	30.4	8.0	13.9	14.1
Germany . . . . .	..	3.0	1.6	8.2	16.9	13.9
Netherlands . . . . .	..	.2	..	..	3.1	3.2
Belgium	4.5	.3	..	..	1.6	1.7
Japan . . . . .	..	.2	.9	.6	5.9	7.5
France	4.5	1.2	.6	..	.7	1.0
Italy . . . . .	..	3.2	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.7
Canada . . . . .	..	5.7	14.7	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95.4	97.9	99.0	94.3	94.5	94.3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	1,53	2,43	3,19	1,32	3,35	4,02

Direction of Trade.

TABLE D—*contd.*

Imports—*contd.*

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	20.1	53.0	58.8	0.0	3.7	2.8	1.8	9.0	14.0
United States of America . . . . .	.4	1.3	1.0	..	.4	.8	..	..	..
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	..
Germany	2.1	.3	.2	7.2	1.6	1.0	.1	.1	..
Belgium . . . . .	..	.1	..	..	.5	.4	..	.6	1.1
Japan	1.8	36.0	35.0	46.8	63.8	73.2	..	1.2	1.9
France . . . . .	..	3.0	.2	7.8	.9	.7	..	..	..
Switzerland . . . . .	..	1.5	.2	.4	1.2	.4	..	..	..
Italy	1.5	.8	.1	6.1	7.7	2.1	..	..	..
Netherlands	1.6	.8	.5	..	..	..	..	.1	.4
China* . . . . .	.1	3.3	3.8	20.6	19.9	18.8	..	1.0	1.9
Java† . . . . .	..	..	.1	..	..	..	71.8	80.6	73.0
Mauritius . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.9	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97.6	99.4	99.9	97.9	99.7	99.7	90.6	95.3	92.3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	66,30	26,83	17,74	3,10	3,16	2,87	14,96	4,23	2,71

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.

† Includes the Straits Settlements.

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62.9	62.1	62.6	5.7	4.1	5.1	56.0	27.8	33.9
United States of America	2.7	6.9	8.2	58.1	16.6	20.4	..	2.8	2.3
Germany	10.7	7.6	0.6	7.9	1.8	.7	17.0	10.5	7.6
France	13.3	11.6	12.7	..	..	..	..	.6	.4
Netherlands . . . . .	..	3.0	3.5	..	..	..	2.5	4.0	4.2
Perak . . . . .	..	..	..	3.7	24.9	20.9	..	..	..
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.* . . . . .	..	..	..	25.1	14.1	12.5	5.0	14.2	15.2
Norway . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	14.5	12.0
Sweden . . . . .	..	..	..	..	25.8	27.3	..	..	..
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.7	10.1	9.5
Austria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95.1	91.2	91.6	98.3	90.3	86.9	91.9	85.4	86.0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	2,24	2,26	2,27	4,12	6,70	5,83	1,59	2,86	3,03

* Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Islands.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72.4	86.1	88.5	38.0	23.0	23.3	6.3	8.0	7.5
Canada	4.8	2.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	3.1	4.2
Australia	3.1	.4	.6	..	.3	.1	10.6	15.3	11.4
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	11.1	1.6	.2	..	..	..	..	..	.1
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1.2	1.0	.7	..	..	..	..	.0	.0
United States of America . . . . .	.7	3.3	2.3	11.9	7.1	7.0	41.5	25.0	31.2
Ceylon	1.6	1.3	1.0	..	..	..	..	.2	.3
Germany . . . . .	..	..	.1	21.8	21.7	22.1	..	.4	.2
France . . . . .	..	1	..	9.9	11.8	11.4	..	..	.1
Italy . . . . .	..	..	..	5.5	6.7	8.8	..	..	..
Argentina . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	10.4	12.2	9.0
Java . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.9	1.7
Japan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.2	.5	1.1	.7
Belgium . . . . .	..	..	..	.5	7.2	7.6	..	.6	.9
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94.4	96.4	97.3	87.6	81.1	83.5	71.8	68.7	69.1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	14,98	17,15	19,85	30,83	9,73	10,93	23,27	21,71	21,37

	COTTON (RAW)			OILSEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	3.5	7.8	12.6	22.2	10.9	23.8	26.7	8.9	6.8	25.9	66.3	63.1
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq . . . . .	..	..	..	..	.1	.1	5.6	3.9	3.8	..	..	..
United States of America . . . . .	..	.3	.9	1.2	4.1	10.7	..	..	..	24.3	12.4	16.6
Ceylon . . . . .	..	.1	..	..	.6	.7	11.5	23.0	25.3	..	.1	..
Germany	14.6	6.5	7.9	16.0	9.5	11.1	7.8	9.1	11.3	20.3	3.9	4.8
France . . . . .	..	5.7	5.7	31.4	38.1	23.3	..	.9	1.4	..	2.9	2.1
Italy	7.7	7.6	9.0	5.0	15.1	10.8	..	.7	1.2	5.3	2.4	2.3
Japan	47.2	54.5	39.6	..	.3	.1	3.8	4.4	.6	..	2.8	2.3
Belgium	10.3	6.3	5.4	16.0	2.2	2.4	..	1.0	1.2	..	.8	.5
China*	1.7	6.5	12.1	..	..	..	..	12.2	10.3	..	.2	..
Netherlands . . . . .	..	1.6	2.0	1.0	13.9	11.1	6.8	2.6	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.7
Straits Settlements . . . . .	..	..	..	..	.4	.5	6.7	7.8	8.6	..	.4	.3
Spain . . . . .	..	2.3	2.4	..	.6	1.0	..	..	..	2.8	.6	.4
Sumatra and Java . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	3.4	3.7	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	85.0	99.2	97.6	92.8	95.7	95.6	69.6	77.0	76.5	81.0	95.4	95.6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	41,04	20,37	26,59	25,65	11,31	13,66	45,14	16,08	11,75	15,95	7,43	9,39

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.

Direction of Trade.

Table A shows the total overseas trade of British India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate separately the balance of trade with the United Kingdom, other parts of the British Empire, Europe, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. As will be seen from the table, the balance is usually against India in the case of trade with the United Kingdom. But the normal excess of imports over exports in the case of the United Kingdom was completely wiped out once again as in 1931-32, the imports and exports having exactly balanced each other in the year under review. Trade with other parts of the British Empire showed a balance in favour of India to the extent of R13 crores as against R14 crores in the preceding year; and the balance, in the case of the British Empire taken as a whole, expanded from R3 crores in 1932-33 to R13 crores in favour of India. Taking the foreign countries together, the balance which, as usual, was in favour of India, showed a heavy increase from R1 crore in 1932-33 to R22 crores, the year's transactions with Europe and America having resulted in much larger balance in favour of India while those with Japan yielded a balance adverse to her.

In Table B have been listed the principal countries supplying India's import requirements (arranged in order of their importance in 1913-14) with their respective percentage shares in the total import trade, while Table C shows the corresponding details in regard to exports. The share of the United Kingdom, as will appear from these tables, showed an improvement and rose from 36.8 per cent in 1932-33 to 41.3 per cent, in the case of imports, and from 28.0 per cent to 32.2 per cent, in the case of exports. The share of the British Empire, considered as a whole, advanced from 44.7 per cent to 50.0 per cent under imports and from 45.5 per cent to 46.4 per cent in the case of exports. Under imports, the United States of America had her share reduced from 8.5 per cent in 1932-33 to 6.2 per cent, but she increased her participation in the export trade from 7.4 per cent to 9.6 per cent. Japan, on the other hand, lowered her position, both in the import and export trades, her contributions being 14.2 per cent in the former and 8.5 per cent in the latter as against 15.4 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively in 1932-33; Germany's share amounted to 7.7 per cent under imports and 6.5 per cent under exports as compared with 7.8 per cent and 6.5 per cent respectively in 1932-33. On the import side, the other noticeable variations were a reduction from 2.8 per cent to 2.1 per cent in the case of Java and from 3.0 to 2.5 per cent in the case of Italy. The share of Kenya and Zanzibar, on the other hand, advanced from 1.7 per cent to 2.1 per cent. On the export side, mention may also be made of the increases in the shares of China (from 2.6 to 3.0 per cent) and of Italy (from 3.5 to 3.8 per cent); there were, however, noticeable decreases in the case of France (from 6.0 to 4.9 per cent), Ceylon (from 5.0 to 4.2 per cent) and Australia (from 2.9 to 2.0 per cent).

Turning to the main groups of commodities in the import trade (Table D), there are to be noted increases in the share of the United Kingdom under cotton manufactures, iron and steel, motor cars, instruments, mineral oils, sugar, hardware, liquors and paper. In the case of cotton manufactures, her share, which in 1932-33 had dropped to 53.0 per cent from 58.0 per cent in 1930-31, improved to 58.8 per cent in 1933-34, while the contribution of Japan under this head fell from 38.0 to 35.0 per cent. China (imports from which

Direction of Trade.

source consisted largely of twist and yarn), however, increased her share from 3·3 per cent to 3·8 per cent. Under machinery, the proportion coming from the United Kingdom dropped from 74·1 per cent to 68·4 per cent, while Germany advanced her share from 9·3 to 10·3 per cent. The contribution of the United States of America showed a decrease from 7·7 to 6·3 per cent. In instruments, the United Kingdom which had 50·5 per cent of the trade in 1932-33 increased her share to 51·2 per cent; there was increased participation by the United States and Japan, but the contribution of Germany showed a decrease from 16·9 per cent to 13·9 per cent. Under iron and steel, there was a recovery in the percentage shares of the United Kingdom (from 51·1 to 57·1), and of France and Luxemburg (from 4·8 to 5·0), while those of the United States of America, Germany and Belgium came down from 1·2 to 1·1, 8·6 to 7·6 and 23·2 to 15·2 per cent respectively. Under motor vehicles, the proportion of the total imports credited to the United Kingdom further increased from 47·6 per cent in 1932-33 to 48·3 per cent at the expense of the United States of America and Italy, the respective shares of which dropped from 36·5 and 3·2 per cent to 30·4 and 2·5 per cent; but Canada improved her share considerably from 5·7 to 14·7 per cent. Under mineral oils, there were increases in the shares of the U. S. S. R. from 25·8 to 27·3 per cent, and of the United States of America from 19·6 to 20·4 per cent; the share of the United Kingdom showed a slight improvement from 4·1 to 5·1 per cent, while those of Borneo and Sumatra, etc., and Persia declined from 14·1 to 12·5 per cent and 24·9 to 20·9 per cent respectively. In liquors, the share of the United Kingdom further advanced from 62·1 to 62·6 per cent and that of France from 11·6 to 12·7 per cent. In silk manufactures, Japan continued to encroach on the share of China and absorbed 73·2 per cent of the trade. In paper, the United Kingdom which had 27·8 per cent of the trade in 1932-33 improved her share considerably to 33·9 per cent and Norway from 14·2 to 15·2 per cent at the expense of other countries. Under sugar, receipts from Java formed 73·0 per cent of the total imports under this head as compared with 80·6 per cent in 1932-33.

On the export side (Table E) there was a drop in the proportion taken by the United Kingdom under hides and skins. Shipments of hides and skins to the United Kingdom amounted to 63·1 per cent of the total exports recorded under this head as against 66·3 per cent in 1932-33, but the share of the United States of America increased from 12·4 per cent to 16·6 per cent. In raw jute, the share of the United Kingdom changed but little from 23·0 per cent to 23·3 per cent and of Germany from 21·7 per cent to 22·1 per cent; but the share of France fell from 11·8 to 11·4 per cent. Italy showed an advance in her share to 8·8 per cent as against 6·7 per cent in 1932-33. Of the exports of tea 88·5 per cent went to the United Kingdom as compared with 86·1 per cent in the preceding year. In jute manufactures, the proportion taken by the United States of America improved considerably from 25·0 per cent to 31·2 per cent but the shares of the Argentine and Australia declined from 12·2 and 15·3 to 9·9 and 11·4 per cent respectively. Under raw cotton, the United Kingdom further increased her share from 7·8 to 12·6 per cent while Japan, which absorbed 54·5 per cent of the trade in 1932-33, reduced her share considerably to 39·6 per cent; China had her share increased from 6·5 to 12·1 per cent. Under oilseeds, there was an abrupt drop in the propor-

Direction of Trade.

tion received by France (from 38.1 to 23.3 per cent), but the United Kingdom expanded her trade under this head to a great extent (from 10.9 to 23.8 per cent); the Netherlands further reduced her share from 13.9 to 11.1 per cent. Italy's share showed a fall from 15.1 per cent to 10.8 per cent. In foodgrains, the only feature worth mentioning was an increase in the percentage shares of Ceylon and Germany.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND MANDATED TERRITORIES.

The imports from, and exports to, the United Kingdom and other British Possessions are shown in the following tables:—

Imports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	61,29	44,81	48,80	47,63
Ceylon	81	1,43	1,37	1,76	1,29
Straits Settlements	3,42	3,97	2,87	2,79	2,64
Hongkong	98	87	53	52	45
South Africa	23	43	22	19	26
Mauritius	2,53	..	..	..	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	30	3,36	3,68	2,22	2,43
Canada	1	1,33	42	34	69
Australia	92	2,42	1,58	1,07	1,02
New Zealand . . . . .	..	3	4	3	2
Other countries	1,20	89	1,15	1,66	1,21
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,28,07	76,02	50,67	59,38	57,69

Exports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	53,97	44,80	37,94	48,20
Ceylon	9.04	11,38	7,96	6,82	6,24
Straits Settlements	6,79	6,30	4,74	3,64	3,37
Hongkong	7,82	1,69	1,88	1,46	1,12
South Africa	1,20	2,00	1,46	1,26	1,22
Mauritius	1,26	1,12	90	78	68
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	1,16	87	73	69
Canada	1,43	1,72	1,48	1,63	1,88
Australia	4,10	4,49	2,97	3,90	2,98
New Zealand	56	63	35	39	53
Other Countries	2,82	4,74	3,57	3,03	2,63
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94,39	89,10	70,98	61,56	69,54

United Kingdom (Imports R47,63 lakhs, Exports R48,20 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the United Kingdom amounted to R95,83 lakhs, an increase of R9,09 lakhs in comparison with 1932-33. This improvement was due to an increase on the export side; the import trade, however, showed a decline. The development on the export side was one of R10,26 lakhs (from R37,94 lakhs to R48,20 lakhs), while in the case of imports there was a decline of R1,17 lakhs (from R48,80 lakhs to R47,63 lakhs). Among

Direction of Trade.

the imported articles, cotton manufactures, forming 22 per cent (as against 29 per cent in 1932-33) of the total imports, showed the largest decrease, the recorded value for 1933-34 having been R10,43 lakhs as compared with R14,22 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the decrease under this head occurred under piecegoods, the receipts of which amounted to 426 million yards valued at R3,75 lakhs as against 597 million yards valued at R12,10 lakhs in 1932-33. Cotton twist and yarn showed a relatively small decrease, *viz.*, from R1,32 lakhs to R96 lakhs in value and from 13.4 million lbs. to 10 million lbs. in quantity. The decrease under piecegoods was noticeable under all the descriptions, *viz.*, grey, white and coloured, imports of which dropped respectively from 111 million yards to 88 million yards, from 281 million yards to 184 million yards and from 194 million yards to 142 million yards. The main features of India's trade in cotton manufactures have been discussed in detail in Chapter II. In the case of other descriptions of textiles, decreases were noticeable under goods of silk mixed with other materials, artificial silk yarn and piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, while there was an improvement in the value of woollen manufactures. Imports of iron and steel from the United Kingdom rose from R2,71 lakhs to R3,18 lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork advanced from R7,81 lakhs to R8,73 lakhs, owing mainly to improvement under sugar machinery. Imports of hardware were valued at R98 lakhs as against R91 lakhs in 1932-33. There was an increase of R38 lakhs (from R1,16 lakhs to R1,54 lakhs) under motor vehicles. This increase was due mainly to larger importation of motor cars, the number of which amounted to 5,348 as against 3,958 imported in 1932-33; the number of omnibuses imported also rose from 517 to 528. Imports of instruments and apparatus were valued at R2,06 lakhs, an increase of R12 lakhs in comparison with the preceding year. Imports of paper and pasteboard advanced from 962,000 cwts. valued at R80 lakhs to 1,011,000 cwts. valued at R89 lakhs; and those of provisions by R11 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs. Imports of sugar increased by only 2,000 tons in quantity to 37,000 tons but the value remained on the same level at R38 lakhs as in 1932-33. Imports of tobacco advanced from 1 million lbs. valued at R34 lakhs to 2½ million lbs. valued at R41 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (R17,57 lakhs), hides and skins (R6,24 lakhs), jute raw and manufactured (R4,16 lakhs), raw cotton (R3,37 lakhs), foodgrains (R74 lakhs), seeds (R3,25 lakhs) and raw wool (R1,46 lakhs). These articles, taken together, represented about 78 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom during 1933-34 as compared with 75 per cent in 1932-33. Exports of tea decreased from 331 million lbs. to 276 million lbs. in quantity but the value increased from R14,78 lakhs to R17,57 lakhs. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported increased by 44,000 tons in quantity and by R16 lakhs in value. Despatches of raw jute increased from 130,000 tons valued at R2,24 lakhs to 177,000 tons valued at R2,55 lakhs and those of jute bags decreased from 46 millions to 45 millions in number and in value from R1,07 lakhs to R98 lakhs. The yardage recorded under gunny cloth also declined from 57 millions to 52 millions and the value from R63 lakhs to R57 lakhs. Under hides and skins, there was an increase in the exports of the tanned or dressed varieties from 13,700 tons valued at R4,36 lakhs to 18,800 tons valued at R5,30 lakhs; the quantity of the raw descriptions also increased from 4,000 tons to 7,000 tons and the value from R57½ lakhs to R94 lakhs. Exports of raw skins

The British Empire.

of non-Indian origin increased in quantity from 207 tons to 257 tons but the value thereof declined from R26 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton advanced considerably from 29,800 tons (167,000 bales) valued at R1,61 lakhs to 61,000 tons (341,600 bales) valued at R3,37 lakhs. Despatches of raw wool advanced from 27·8 million lbs. valued at R1,06 lakhs to 43·4 million lbs. valued at R1,46 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds advanced from 82,000 tons valued at R1,24 lakhs to 281,000 tons valued at R3,25 lakhs. The increase occurred mainly under linseed, shipments of which rose from 14,300 tons valued at R17 lakhs to 176,000 tons valued at R2 crores. The increase under this head was supplemented by larger exports under rape seed, of which the quantity shipped amounted to 19,700 tons as against 10,700 tons in 1932-33. Cotton seed also accounted for an increase of 1,800 tons, *viz.*, from 1,500 tons to 3,300 tons. There were also increases in the exports of castor and groundnuts which advanced from 23,000 tons and 32,000 tons to 27,000 tons and 53,000 tons respectively. The total exports of foodgrains amounted to 122,000 tons as in 1932-33 but the value of the shipments fell off from R88 lakhs to R74 lakhs. There was, however, an increase under rice from 75,000 tons (R54 lakhs) to 100,000 tons (R57 lakhs). There were practically no exports of wheat during the year. Mention has to be made of an increase of 113,000 tons in quantity and R37 lakhs in value under metals and ores. The increase was particularly noticeable under pig lead, the shipments of which advanced from 48,200 tons valued at R1,18 lakhs to 54,500 tons valued at R1,28 lakhs. Chromite (chrome iron ore) also showed an increase from 6,300 tons (R2 lakhs) to 7,300 tons (R2½ lakhs) and pig iron from 76,000 tons (R26 lakhs) to 93,000 tons (R21½ lakhs). The quantity of manganese ore exported advanced from 55,000 tons to 117,000 tons and the value from R14 lakhs to R25 lakhs. There was an increase under wolfram ore from 3,100 tons (R50 lakhs) to 3,800 tons (R61 lakhs). Shipments of paraffin wax amounted to 13,000 tons valued at R55 lakhs as against 8,000 tons valued at R37 lakhs in 1932-33. Exports of lac rose from 105,000 cwts. (R33 lakhs) to 336,000 cwts. (R1,32 lakhs). Among other articles spices showed a decrease in quantity with an increase in value, while raw rubber, mica, teak wood, raw tobacco, woollen carpets and raw hemp showed increases.

Ceylon (Imports R1,29 lakhs, Exports R6,24 lakhs).—There was a further decline in the trade with Ceylon from R8,58 lakhs to R7,53 lakhs. Under imports the decrease was from R1,76 lakhs to R1,29 lakhs and under exports from R6,82 lakhs to R6,24 lakhs. On the import side, decreases occurred mainly under cocoanut oil, the imports of which fell off from 6,619,000 gallons valued at R79 lakhs in 1932-33 to 4,528,000 gallons valued at R43 lakhs. Tea recorded a decrease of 1·1 million lbs. *i.e.*, from 2 million lbs. valued at R12 lakhs to about 1 million lbs. valued at R5 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under spices, jute gunny bags, and fresh fruits. Imports of copra, however, advanced from 12,600 tons (R23 lakhs) to 21,800 tons (R30 lakhs). On the export side, the main item was rice, not in the husk, the shipments under this head expanded from 394,000 tons to 403,000 tons in quantity but the value showed a heavy decline from R3,40 lakhs to R2,70 lakhs. Exports of raw rubber expanded from 0·8 million lbs. valued at R2½ lakhs to 2·5 million lbs. valued at R9 lakhs.

Direction of Trade.

Exports of fish (excluding canned fish) increased in quantity from 206,000 cwts. to 221,000 cwts. but the value remained stationary at R36 lakhs. There was also an increase of 5,000 tons in quantity and of R3 lakhs in value under manures, shipments of which amounted to 17,000 tons valued at R11 lakhs. Despatches of oilcakes advanced by 1,000 tons in quantity but the value declined by R2 lakhs, exports amounting to 23,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs. Exports of chillies amounted to 135,000 cwts. as against 151,000 cwts. but the value rose from R19 lakhs to R20 lakhs. Shipments of coal advanced from 169,000 tons (R20 lakhs) to 223,000 tons (R26 lakhs). Exports of tea, on the other hand, decreased from 3·5 million lbs. valued at R23 lakhs to 3·2 million lbs. valued at R20 lakhs. There were decreases under cotton manufactures, provisions, oilman's stores, fruits and vegetables and fodder, bran and pollards and increases under living animals, jute manufactures and oilseeds.

Straits Settlements (Imports R2,64 lakhs, Exports R3,37 lakhs).—The transactions with this country resulted in a further decline of R15 lakhs (from R2,79 lakhs to R2,64 lakhs) under imports and of R30 lakhs (from R3,67 lakhs to R3,37 lakhs) under exports. On the import side, spices accounted for a decline of R15 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts recorded an improvement in quantity from 995,000 cwts. to 1,071,000 cwts. but the value declined from R1,00 lakhs to R87 lakhs. Imports of other kinds of spices amounted to 19,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs as against 20,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs. Receipts of tin unwrought dropped in quantity from 47,000 cwts. to 37,000 cwts. in the year under review but the value rose from R46 lakhs to R53 lakhs. Imports of mineral oils improved from 81,000 gallons (R29,000) to 174,000 gallons (R54,000). Under this head consignments of fuel oils advanced from 77,000 gallons (R21,000) to 171,000 gallons (R48,000); the import trade in kerosene oil disappeared altogether during the year. There were also smaller receipts of provisions, and fruits and vegetables, while lac, drugs and medicines and fish (chiefly salted) recorded increases. On the export side there was an increase in the shipments of rice, not in the husk, from 156,000 tons to 160,000 tons but the value recorded a decrease of R19 lakhs from R1,10 lakhs to R91 lakhs. Exports of cotton piecegoods (principally coloured) declined from 8 million yards to 5 million yards in quantity and from R40 lakhs to R26 lakhs in value. Shipments of gunny bags amounted to 14·1 millions valued at R35 lakhs as compared with 14·8 millions valued at R39 lakhs in 1932-33. Despatches of rubber, raw expanded in quantity from 4·6 million lbs. to 7·8 million lbs. and in value from R4 lakhs to R10 lakhs. There were smaller shipments of coal and provisions, while there were increases under tobacco and under fodder, bran and pollards. Exports of tin ore also increased from R28 lakhs to R55 lakhs.

Australia (Imports R1,02 lakhs, Exports R2,98 lakhs).—The total trade with Australia showed a decrease of R97 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1932-33. Imports showed a decline of R5 lakhs and exports a further decrease of R92 lakhs. The decline in the imports was mainly due to a reduction under wheat from 33,000 tons valued at R29 lakhs to 18,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs. Imports of horses improved considerably from R5 lakhs to R19 lakhs. Imports of tallow and stearine decreased from 113,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs in 1932-33 to 93,000 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports of raw wool fell from 3·0 million lbs. to 2·8 million lbs. but

The British Empire.

the value showed no variation and stood at R18 lakhs. Imports of provisions also declined from R18 lakhs to R16 lakhs. On the export side, the bulk of the decrease occurred under jute manufactures. Gunny bags dropped from 99 millions valued at R2,96 lakhs to 79 millions valued at R2,13 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth receded from 25 million yards to 20 million yards and in value from R36 lakhs to R29 lakhs. Shipments of tea advanced from 1.6 million lbs. valued at R8 lakhs to 2.0 million lbs. valued at R11 lakhs. Exports of linseed also showed an increase from 9,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs to 12,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs. There was a slight decrease under raw hides and skins (chiefly goat skins).

East Africa (Imports R2,78 lakhs, Exports R86 lakhs).—In this group of territories are included Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba, Uganda Protectorate, Nyasaland Protectorate, Tanganyika Territory and British Somaliland. The total value of the trade with this group of territories amounted to R3,59 lakhs as compared with R3,28 lakhs in 1932-33. On the import side, there was an improvement to the extent of R40 lakhs, *viz.*, from R2,33 lakhs to R2,73 lakhs, and in the case of exports, the total value fell from R95 lakhs to R86 lakhs. The advance in the case of imports was due mainly to larger arrivals of raw cotton which totalled 26,800 tons valued at R2,25 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with 21,700 tons valued at R1,86 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of spices (mainly cloves) were valued at R34 lakhs as in the preceding year. Under exports, the shipments of jute gunny bags remained stationary at 6 millions but the value fell by R3 lakhs to R14 lakhs. Exports of piecegoods fell from 10 million yards valued at R21 lakhs to 6 million yards valued at R13 lakhs, while those of foodgrains increased from 21,300 tons to 23,000 tons with a decrease in value from R26 lakhs to R25 lakhs.

Canada (Imports R69 lakhs, Exports R1,88 lakhs).—Compared with the preceding year, imports from Canada increased by R35 lakhs to R69 lakhs. Exports also showed an improvement from R1,63 lakhs to R1,88 lakhs. The improvement noticed on the import side was due to a sharp rise in imports of motor vehicles and of rubber manufactures. The total value of motor vehicles imported during the year amounted to R47 lakhs as compared with R14 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of motor cars imported rose from 296 valued at about R6 lakhs to 1,715 valued at R26 lakhs and that of motor omnibuses from 338 valued at R6 lakhs to 1,243 valued at R16 lakhs. Imports of rubber manufactures also increased from R6 lakhs to R8 lakhs. Coming to exports, the major item, as usual, was jute gunny cloth. Shipments under this head increased in quantity by 15 million yards to 80 million yards and in value by R22 lakhs to R87 lakhs. Despatches of tea direct to Canada amounted to 15 million lbs. valued at R77 lakhs as compared with 17 million lbs. valued at R80 lakhs in 1932-33.

Hongkong (Imports R45 lakhs, Exports R1,12 lakhs).—Imports from this country showed a decline of R7 lakhs and amounted to R45 lakhs only and the exports fell off from R1,46 lakhs to R1,12 lakhs. The number of gunny bags exported declined from 25 millions valued at R64 lakhs to 19 millions valued at R44 lakhs. Exports of coal also decreased from 189,000 tons to 99,000 tons and the value fell from R14 lakhs to R6½ lakhs. There was also a noticeable decrease under drugs and medicines, the total

Direction of Trade.

value of which fell from R14 lakhs in the previous year to R4 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments of rice showed a sharp rise from 28,000 tons (R16 lakhs) to 52,000 tons (R27 lakhs).

Union of South Africa (Imports R26 lakhs, Exports R1,22 lakhs).—The total trade with the Union of South Africa rose by R3 lakhs to R1,48 lakhs, imports showing an increase from R19 lakhs to R26 lakhs and exports a decrease from R1,26 lakhs to R1,22 lakhs. On the import side coal showed an advance from 14,000 tons valued at R2 lakhs to 35,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs. Imports of barks for tanning also rose in value from R12 lakhs to R14 lakhs and in quantity from 193,000 cwts. to 266,000 cwts. Under exports shipments of rice advanced in quantity from 24,800 tons to 25,300 tons but there was a decline in value from R26 lakhs to R21 lakhs in 1933-34. Exports of vegetable oils and provisions showed slight increases.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following tables show the imports from and exports to the principal European and other foreign countries :—

Imports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	6	95	37	1,64
Sweden	52	87	96	1,02
Norway	23	48	66	61
Germany	12,67	10,20	10,39	8,85
Netherlands	1,55	2,04	1,69	1,82
Belgium	4,26	3,02	3,42	2,66
France	8,69	2,17	2,04	1,51
Spain	19	19	25	21
Switzerland	69	1,22	1,29	96
Italy	2,20	3,59	3,95	2,91
Austria	4,29	71	66	52
Hungary	1	3	5	11
Turkey, European	1	..	..	..
Other Countries	15	2,99	3,11	2,28
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	29,51	28,46	28,83	25,13
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	30	1,47	96	63
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	1
Iraq	—	58	43	39
Persia	71	2,76	1,93	1,45
Java	10,75	4,95	3,74	2,39
China	1,71	2,79	2,95	2,23
Japan	4,78	13,34	20,48	16,36
United States of America	4,79	12,84	11,25	7,18
Argentina . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Chile . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Other Countries	2,06	2,61	2,63	1,32
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,67	41,24	44,37	32,51

Foreign Countries.

Exports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	2,47	55	34	8
Sweden	42	21	24	32
Norway	5	44	32	38
Germany	26,42	10,35	8,66	9,82
Netherlands	4,42	5,13	4,16	4,15
Belgium	12,10	4,49	4,04	4,60
France	17,72	7,72	8,13	7,43
Spain	2,23	1,34	1,37	1,41
Switzerland . . . . .	..	..	1	1
Italy	7,89	5,51	4,73	5,82
Austria	} 10,01 {	..	..	..
Hungary . . . . .	}	..	..	..
Turkey, European	11	16	18	20
Other Countries	73	1,47	98	1,24
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	84,57	37,37	33,16	35,36
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	1,95	1,12	1,32
Turkey, Asiatic	2,94	11	19	18
Iraq	—	1,15	79	66
Persia	1,41	1,33	83	85
Java	1,95	1,75	74	47
China	5,71	7,82	3,58	4,46
Japan	22,69	14,03	14,05	12,78
United States of America	21,85	14,29	9,99	14,41
Cuba	56	1,06	75	67
Argentina	3,14	1,54	2,83	2,28
Chile	1,06	18	17	28
Other Countries	6,34	6,99	5,87	5,97
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES .	69,92	52,20	40,91	44,33

Japan (Imports R16,36 lakhs, Exports R12,78 lakhs).—The total trade with Japan showed a decrease of R5,39 lakhs as compared with the value recorded in 1932-33. The bulk of the decrease occurred under imports, the

Direction of Trade.

decrease in the case of exports having been one of R1,27 lakhs as against R4,12 lakhs under imports. On the import side, the principal items were cotton manufactures (R6,19 lakhs), artificial silk (R1,56 lakhs), silk manufactures (R2,11 lakhs), boots and shoes (R32 lakhs), glass and glassware (R57 lakhs), earthenware and porcelain (R26 lakhs), hardware (R35 lakhs) and mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (R26 lakhs). These together represented 71 per cent of the total imports from Japan as against 82 per cent in the preceding year. Imports of cotton manufactures decreased in value

	[IN THOUSANDS OF YARDS]				
	1913-14	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Grey	7,108	218,319	185,216	248,949	141,553
White	58	28,105	59,820	120,354	75,177
Coloured, etc.	1,785	74,329	94,668	214,226	124,074

from R10,19 lakhs to R6,19 lakhs. It will be seen from the table on the margin that all the three descriptions of cotton piecegoods recorded considerable decreases.

Imports of twist and yarn fell from 18.1 million lbs. valued at R1,61 lakhs to 11.7 million lbs. valued at R96 lakhs. There was an increase of R11 lakhs under cotton hosiery. Coming to the other descriptions of textiles, the value of the imports of silk manufactures showed a further advance from R2,02 lakhs to R2,11 lakhs. Imports of artificial silk, however, dropped from R2,71 lakhs to R1,56 lakhs. Imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk also receded from 114.5 million yards valued at R2,52 lakhs to 48.2 million yards valued at R1,24 lakhs. Imports of boots and shoes remained stationary at 7 million pairs valued at R32 lakhs. Imports of glass and glassware decreased from R65 lakhs to R57 lakhs and those of earthenware and porcelain from R32 lakhs to R26 lakhs. There was an increase of R5 lakhs under hardware, viz., from R30 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing decreased from 96,000 cwts. to 95,000 cwts. and in value from R30 lakhs to R26 lakhs.

Of the articles exported to Japan, the most important is raw cotton, exports of which represented 83 per cent of the total exports to Japan in 1933-34 as against 80 per cent in 1932-33. The shipments recorded during the year under review amounted to 182,600 tons valued at R10,53 lakhs as compared with 193,700 tons valued at R11,12 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron advanced from 71,400 tons (R24 lakhs) to 183,800 tons (R40 lakhs), while those of pig lead fell from 179,500 cwts. (R21 lakhs) to 150,600 cwts. (R17 lakhs). Raw jute increased from 14,000 tons to 17,000 tons but the value remained stationary at R23 lakhs. Oilcakes showed an increase from 19,500 tons to 21,000 tons with a decrease in value by R4 lakhs to R7 lakhs. There were no exports of paraffin wax in the year under review. Shipments of gunny bags decreased from 9.4 millions (R24 lakhs) to 6.2 millions (R14 lakhs). Decreases were also noticeable in the values of pulse (mainly beans), and manures (chiefly bonemeal). On the other hand, the exports of hides and skins, lac, tobacco and sandalwood showed increases.

United States of America (Imports R7,18 lakhs, Exports R14,41 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with this country showed a slight improvement of R35 lakhs from R21,24 lakhs to R21,59 lakhs. The increase was mainly due to a rise of R4,42 lakhs in the total value of exports from R9,99 lakhs to R14,41 lakhs, while there was a heavy fall of R4,07 lakhs in the case of imports, viz., from R11,25 lakhs to R7,18 lakhs. On the import side the

Foreign Countries.

outstanding event was a heavy fall in the imports of raw cotton which amounted to 8,000 tons valued at R64 lakhs as against 45,800 tons valued at R3,85 lakhs in 1932-33. This decrease was further supplemented by a falling off of R12 lakhs in the imports of mineral oils. Imports of kerosene oil decreased from 3.7 million gallons valued at R18 lakhs to 2.3 million gallons valued at R13 lakhs but those of lubricating oils increased from 11.4 million gallons to 13.8 million gallons with a decline in value of R6 lakhs from R1,06 lakhs to R1,00 lakhs. The imports of petrol which showed a heavy fall from 9.9 million gallons valued at R79 lakhs in 1931-32 to 40,000 gallons valued at R43,000 in 1932-33 disappeared altogether in 1933-34. The value of the imports of motor vehicles rose from R53 lakhs to R73 lakhs. The number of cars imported increased from 1,201 to 2,227 and that of omnibuses from 1,793 to 3,692. Imports of machinery and millwork, however, remained stationary at R81 lakhs. Receipts of tobacco leaf dropped from 4.7 million lbs. valued at R56 lakhs to 2.1 million lbs. valued at R26 lakhs. There was a decrease in the consignments of cotton piecegoods from 20.3 million yards valued at R33 lakhs to 16 million yards valued at R17 lakhs. Imports of copper, wrought, fell away from 13,000 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs to 11,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs, owing mainly to a falling off in the arrivals of rods. There was also a decrease in the value of the imports of rubber manufactures from R52 lakhs to R21 lakhs. There were noticeable increases under hardware, aluminium, instruments and chemicals while provisions and toilet requisites showed decreases.

On the export side the bulk of the increase occurred under jute manufactures, raw hides and skins and linseed. The value of jute manufactures amounted to R6,77 lakhs as against R5,43 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of jute cloth increased from 549 million yards valued at R5,10 lakhs to 647 million yards valued at R6,59 lakhs, but jute gunny bags showed a decrease from 12.8 millions valued at R25 lakhs to 8.1 millions valued at R12 lakhs. Despatches of raw jute advanced from 36,000 tons valued at R69 lakhs to 52,000 tons valued at R75 lakhs. Exports of lac also increased from 151,000 cwts. valued at R44 lakhs to 213,000 cwts. valued at R63 lakhs, mainly as a result of an increase in the shipments of shellac and seed lac which rose from 66,000 cwts. and 84,000 cwts. to 94,000 cwts. and 118,000 cwts. respectively. Exports of linseed amounted to 85,000 tons valued at R1,09 lakhs as compared with 200 tons valued at R24,000 in 1932-33. There was also a noticeable increase under raw hides and skins; despatches of goat skins, representing the bulk of the shipments, showed an increase from 7,600 tons (R87 lakhs) to 11,600 tons (R1,52 lakhs). The shipments of tanned or dressed hides and skins also advanced from 15 tons (R57,000) to 129 tons (R5 lakhs).

Germany (Imports R8,88 lakhs, Exports R9,82 lakhs).—Imports from Germany decreased by R1,51 lakhs to R8,88 lakhs while exports thereto increased by R1,16 lakhs to R9,82 lakhs. The extent of the transactions during the past four years as compared with the pre-war average is shown below :—

—	Pre-War average	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	12,38	10,20	10,39	8,88
Exports, including re-exports	22,36	14,42	10,35	3,66	9,82

Direction of Trade.

The trade in the principal articles imported from Germany is shown in the following table:—

—	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Alizarins and other coal-tar dyes	lbs. (000)	11,671	11,944	6,787	8,778
	R (000)	77,20	1,49,70	1,03,28	1,35,20
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	26,600	22,000	23,000
	R (000)	1,55,02	44,81	45,41	41,51
Brass and copper	Cwts.	188,000	265,800	448,800	279,000
	R (000)	94,97	99,26	1,47,26	82,61
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	75,85	1,07,97	86,14
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	1,12,27	98,06	1,31,77
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	20,34	17,72	13,44
Liquors—	Gallons (000)	521	555	508	376
Ale, beer and porter	R (000)	13,14	14,82	14,38	10,60
Spirit	Gallons (000)	143	16	11	12
	R (000)	5,43	3,28	2,46	3,40
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	667	574	523	391
	R (000)	19,41	18,43	17,34	14,57
Paper and pasteboard— Printing paper	Cwts.	66,700	74,300	60,900	62,000
	R (000)	7,15	9,77	8,68	7,74
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	R (000)	21,82	27,49	30,12	20,18
Woolen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	19,99	24,37	15,80
Salt	Tons	57,800	25,600	57,400	54,500
	R (000)	9,46	4,82	9,70	8,17
Sugar 16 D.S. and above (including beet)	Tons	1,700	15,400	300	50
	R (000)	3,42	17,74	33	6
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	11,05	13,16	9,71
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	1,25	1,48	1,68
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	521	567	47
	R (000)	22,30	3,93	4,93	38
Blankets	lbs. (000)	9,843*	36	27	..
	R (000)	53,28*	21	9	..
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, including twist and yarn	R (000)	88,71	8,26	8,92	2,95
Artificial silk manufactures, including yarn	R (000)	—	8,92	11,69	6,79
Goods of silk, mixed with other mate- rials	Yds. (000)	1,514	170	257	243
	R (000)	15,89	2,57	3,77	3,06

*Two years' average only.

Foreign Countries.

The following table shows the principal articles exported to Germany :—

	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	130,900	121,710	165,411
	R (000)	4,90,40	2,43,69	2,11,71	2,42,05
Grain, pulse and flour— Rice	Tons	344,600	261,900	226,100	223,200
	R (000)	3,41,37	1,78,19	1,54,97	1,23,67
Wheat	Tons	16,300	..	..	..
	R (000)	17,37	..	..	..
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	308,200	214,500	234,000
	R (000)	4,43,30	2,00,95	1,47,17	1,33,56
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	29,600	27,300	44,100
	R (000)	4,45,06	1,47,53	1,34,22	2,09,52
Seeds	Tons	177,500	133,700	70,800	125,700
	R (000)	3,45,50	1,99,55	1,07,16	1,52,46
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	5,200	4,000	6,000
	R (000)	2,53,97	34,79	28,30	47,22
Lac	Cwts.	83,200	61,700	55,600	58,600
	R (000)	87,67	20,72	14,41	14,53
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	4,600	5,100	6,500
	R (000)	22,55	11,59	10,61	12,75
Bones (for manufacturing purposes)	Tons	10,400*	2,700	3,600	3,100
	R (000)	7,59*	2,72	3,07	2,13
Hemp, raw	Cwts.	56,600	15,000	56,500	66,700
	R (000)	8,48	1,70	6,08	6,03

* Represent figures for bones crushed, uncrushed and bonemeal.

Belgium (Imports R2,66 lakhs, Exports R4,50 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Belgium amounted to R7,16 lakhs as compared with R7,46 lakhs in the preceding year. The decline was due to a falling off in the value of imports from R3,42 lakhs to R2,66 lakhs, exports having shown a slight recovery from R4,04 lakhs to R4,50 lakhs. The variations under the principal articles imported from Belgium are shown in the following table :—

	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)	1933-34 R (lakhs)
Iron and steel	153	123	84
Cotton manufactures	4	3	1
Precious stones	29	69	55
Machinery and millwork	27	39	43
Glass and glassware	13	15	11

On the export side, raw jute showed an increase from 41,000 tons to 56,000 tons in quantity and from R71 lakhs to R83 lakhs in value. Exports of raw cotton showed a further recovery, the shipments of the year amounting to 25,800 tons valued at R1,43 lakhs as against 22,800 tons valued at R1,29 lakhs in 1932-33. Shipments of raw hemp also advanced rapidly from 42,000 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs to 111,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs. Exports of rice not in the husk increased from 29,000 tons to 40,000 tons but there was a decrease in value from R16 lakhs to R15 lakhs. Increases were also noticeable under lac, and zinc or spelter while raw hides and skins declined slightly in comparison with the previous year.

France (Imports R1,51 lakhs, Exports R7,43 lakhs).—The trade with France fell from R10,17 lakhs to R8,94 lakhs. The decline was due to a fall of R70 lakhs in the value of exports from R8,13 lakhs to R7,43 lakhs and of R53 lakhs in the case of imports, viz., from R2,04 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs.

Direction of Trade.

The principal articles imported from France were liquors, metals, rubber manufactures, woollen manufactures, drugs and medicines and dyeing and tanning substances. The variations in the trade under these heads are shown in the table below :—

	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)	1933-34 R (lakhs)
Liquors	27	26	29
Metals	35	15	16
Rubber manufactures	16	11	6
Woollen manufactures	20	43	18
Drugs and medicines	9	11	10
Dyeing and tanning substances	4	10	2

On the export side, the principal commodities were, as usual, coffee, groundnuts, linseed, raw cotton, raw jute, hides and skins and manganese ore. Exports of groundnuts declined from 219,000 tons to 188,000 tons and in value from R3,68 lakhs to R2,33 lakhs. Despatches of linseed rose from 22,000 tons valued at R25 lakhs to 43,000 tons valued at R51 lakhs and those of raw cotton from 22,000 tons valued at R1,17 lakhs to 29,000 tons valued at R1,53 lakhs. Shipments of raw jute also increased from 69,000 tons valued at R1,16 lakhs to 84,000 tons valued at R1,25 lakhs. Consignments of raw hides and skins were valued at R19 lakhs as against R21 lakhs in 1932-33. Shipments of coffee advanced from 54,000 cwts. to 57,000 cwts. but the value fell from R32 lakhs to R31 lakhs. The quantity of manganese ore exported fell off from 75,000 tons to 61,000 tons and the value thereof from R17 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Increases were noticed under rice, not in the husk, and essential oils, while there were decreases under manures and castor seed.

Italy (Imports R2,91 lakhs, Exports R5,82 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with Italy advanced from R8,68 lakhs to R8,73 lakhs. The imports showed a decline of R1,04 lakhs which was more than counterbalanced by an increase of R1,09 lakhs under exports. The value of woollen manufactures imported fell from R75 lakhs to R61 lakhs. Imports of woollen blankets advanced to 5 million lbs. valued at R38 lakhs from 4 million lbs. valued at R31 lakhs in 1932-33 while those of woollen piecegoods fell to 2.1 million yards valued at R23 lakhs from 3.6 million yards valued at R42 lakhs in the preceding year. Cotton manufactures showed a decline from R22 lakhs to R2 lakhs only. Imports under this head, as usual, consisted mainly of cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed or dyed, consignments of which declined from 7.8 million yards valued at R21 lakhs to 5 million yards valued at R1½ lakhs. Under artificial silk yarn, there was a decline of 1.4 million lbs. in quantity and of about R10 lakhs in value. Under piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk there was a reduction of 1 million yards in quantity and of R6 lakhs in value. There were slight increases under fruits and vegetables and chemicals. On the export side there was an improvement of 20,000 tons (from 27,000 tons to 47,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding increase in value having been one of R95 lakhs (from R1,44 lakhs to R2,39 lakhs). Shipments of oilseeds advanced from 118,000 tons to 120,000 tons in quantity but the value of the consignments fell off from R1,71 lakhs to R1,47 lakhs. Consignments of groundnuts totalled 72,000 tons (R84 lakhs) as against 28,000 tons (R44 lakhs) in 1932-33 and those of linseed amounted to 21,700 tons (R31 lakhs) as compared with 10,600 tons (R18 lakhs) in the preceding year.

Foreign Countries.

Exports of raw jute rose from 37,000 tons to 65,000 tons in quantity and in value from R66 lakhs to R96 lakhs. Despatches of raw cow hides also advanced in quantity from 2,700 tons to 3,500 tons and in value from R12 lakhs to R16 lakhs. Shipments of rice, however, declined from 28,000 tons to 25,000 tons in quantity and in value from R19 lakhs to R14 lakhs. There were also larger shipments of coffee during the year which amounted to 8,800 tons (R4½ lakhs) as against 4,500 tons (R3 lakhs) in the previous year.

Netherlands (Imports R1,82 lakhs, Exports R4,15 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with the Netherlands amounted to R5,97 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with R5,85 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports rose by R13 lakhs to R1,82 lakhs and exports fell by R1 lakh to R4,15 lakhs. Imports of machinery (mainly sugar machinery) increased from R14 lakhs to R68 lakhs. The demand for provisions from this source continued to decline, imports during the year having been valued at R24 lakhs as against R35 lakhs in 1932-33. Imports of vegetable product receded from 79,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs in 1931-32 and 25,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs in 1932-33 to 2,000 cwts. valued at R67,000 in 1933-34. Imports of cotton piecegoods declined from 5 million yards valued at R14 lakhs to 2 million yards valued at R5 lakhs. The receipts of precious stones were almost the same as in the preceding year, the imports having been valued at R1 lakh. Imports of drugs and medicines showed an increase of R3 lakhs. There was a reduction of R3 lakhs under paper and pasteboard. On the export side, shipments of groundnuts advanced from 87,000 tons to 101,000 tons in quantity but the value declined from R1,38 lakhs to R1,22 lakhs. The quantity of rice exported fell from 95,600 tons to 62,400 tons and the value from R61 lakhs to R35 lakhs. The value of the shipments of oilcakes declined by R4 lakhs to R24 lakhs and those of raw cotton and raw jute advanced by R21 lakhs and R10 lakhs to R54 lakhs and R47 lakhs respectively.

Java (Imports R2,39 lakhs, Exports R47 lakhs).—Compared with 1932-33 there was a decline of R1,35 lakhs under imports and of R27 lakhs under exports during the year under review. As far as the import side is concerned, this recession was due to a falling off in receipts of sugar (which represented 83 per cent of the total imports) from 327,100 tons (R3,40 lakhs) to 197,000 tons (R1,99 lakhs) of which 194,000 tons represented sugar 23 D. S. and above as against 295,100 tons in 1932-33. Imports of molasses declined from 32,000 tons to 2,000 tons. There were also smaller receipts of denatured spirit which were valued at R7 lakhs as against R8 lakhs in 1932-33. On the export side, the bulk of the decline occurred under jute gunny bags and rice. Despatches of jute gunny bags fell off from 14 millions (R41 lakhs) to 13 millions (R34 lakhs). Exports of opium on private account which had amounted to R8 lakhs in 1931-32 altogether disappeared since then. Shipments of rice further declined from 18,000 tons (R11 lakhs) to 4,000 tons (R2 lakhs).

China (Imports R2,23 lakhs, Exports R4,46 lakhs).—Imports from China decreased by R72 lakhs to R2,23 lakhs, but exports advanced by R87 lakhs to R4,46 lakhs. The decline on the import side was due principally to a decrease from R97 lakhs to R56 lakhs in the value of raw silk concurrently with a decrease in quantity from 2.6 million lbs. to 1.8 million lbs. Imports of silk yarn, noils and warps rose from 413,000 lbs. (R11 lakhs) to 615,000 lbs. (R15

Direction of Trade.

lakhs), while there was a heavy decline under silk piecegoods which fell from 7·8 million yards to 5·8 million yards in quantity and from R44 lakhs to R29 lakhs in value. Imports of cotton twist and yarn also declined in quantity from 13·3 million lbs. to 10·2 million lbs., and in value from R84 lakhs to R65 lakhs. Cotton piecegoods (mainly grey) showed a decrease from 747,000 yards valued at R1 lakh to 160,000 yards valued at R25,000. The quantity of tea imported (principally green tea) remained stationary at 3·0 million lbs., but the value declined from R18 lakhs to R16 lakhs. On the export side, there was a reduction in the shipments of rice from 233,800 tons valued at R1,80 lakhs to 170,600 tons valued at R93 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton increased considerably from 23,900 tons valued at R1,33 lakhs to 60,100 tons valued at R3,22 lakhs. There were also decreases of R10 lakhs under paraffin wax and of R17,000 under raw jute. Shipments of gunny bags however increased from ·5 million valued at R1 lakh to ·6 million valued at R1½ lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth receded in quantity from 3·7 million yards to 1·5 million yards.

Iraq (Imports R39 lakhs, Exports R66 lakhs).—The value of the imports from this country declined from R43 lakhs to R39 lakhs and that of the exports from R79 lakhs to R66 lakhs. The decline, in the case of imports, was due mainly to a falling off in the value of consignments of dates (from R33 lakhs to R20 lakhs). This decline was somewhat counterbalanced by an increase in the importation of barley (R4 lakhs) and of pulse (R6 lakhs).

The principal commodities exported to Iraq are shown in the table below :—

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (000)	R (000)	R (000)
Cotton manufactures (mainly piecegoods)	44,36	17,87	12,89
Jute manufactures	6,31	3,74	3,80
Tea	4,78	2,49	2,66
Pepper	42	64	28

South America (Imports R67,000, Exports R3.35 lakhs).—Due to the cessation of wheat imports from Argentine and the disappearance of the trade in nitrate of soda with Chile, South America had already in 1931-32 ceased to have much importance in the import trade of India. In the year 1932-33, however, imports from South America spurted up from R14,000 to R6 lakhs as a result of importations of 5,400 tons of beet-sugar valued at R5 lakhs from Ecuador. In the year under review the total value of the imports from South America amounted to R67,000 only. The principal articles of import were raw cotton 45 tons (R37,000) and canned provisions 462 cwts. (R18,000). With the exception of these shipments, there was hardly any feature worth mentioning on the import side of the trade with South America. On the export side the principal commodity shipped was, as usual, jute manufactures. Of the total shipments of gunny bags, the Argentine took 8·8 millions (3·4 millions), Chile 12·3 millions (4·4 millions) and Peru 6·6 millions (5·4 millions), the figures in brackets representing the corresponding exports for the preceding year. Under gunny cloth, total shipments to the Argentine amounted to 170 million yards and those to Peru to 3 million yards as compared with 237 million and 2 million yards respectively in 1932-33. Purchases of gunny cloth by Uruguay remained stationary at 10 million yards. Exports of raw jute to Brazil increased from 13,300 tons to 19,000 tons, and to the Argentine from 7,100 tons to 8,500 tons.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—FRONTIER TRADE.

India Proper.—Under the existing system of registration of land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma) the traffic in selected articles at certain railway stations adjacent to the more important trade routes across the frontier is recorded. It is estimated that the bulk of the inward traffic at these stations is intended to be transported beyond the frontier and the bulk of the outward traffic consists of goods which have come from beyond the frontier. It is impracticable, however, to specify the exact proportion of the actual frontier trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 57 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1933-34 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results:—

Imports.

Articles	1931-32 (Maunds)	Quantity 1932-33 (Maunds)	1933-34 (Maunds)
Wheat	124,571	363,786	338,310
Gram and pulse	196,533	421,780	618,832
Rice—			
Husked	1,558,307	1,780,317	1,158,299
Unhusked	679,571	666,997	528,247
Other grain, pulse and flour	778,366	729,131	379,394
Wool, raw	129,563	70,519	174,398
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	300,075	207,971	270,652
Linseed (from Nepal)	408,814	446,444	429,086
Mustard and rape seed (from Nepal)	304,071	356,063	286,356
<i>Treasures</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Ounces</i>
Gold	94	35,920	66,013
Silver	4,398,104	6,847,100	9,795,877

Exports.

Articles	1931-32 (Maunds)	Quantity 1932-33 (Maunds)	1933-34 (Maunds)
Cotton piecegoods (Foreign and Indian)	509,672	495,021	498,374
Wheat	1,136,365	835,485	1,116,151
Rice, husked	670,321	662,824	697,066
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,719,801	1,580,335	1,403,686
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	428,944	235,811	380,923
Petroleum	392,150	310,555	356,911
Salt	1,740,374	1,705,945	1,501,461
Sugar, refined and unrefined	842,811	824,556	1,054,039
Tea	102,139	103,833	173,981
<i>Treasures</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Ounces</i>	<i>Ounces</i>
Gold	15,581	2,513	9
Silver	15,151,240	3,975,687	2,081,742

Indo-Burma Trade.

Burma.—The principle followed in the registration of the land frontier trade of India, namely, that of registering only the traffic in selected commodities at the chief centres through which the bulk of the frontier trade passes, has also been extended to Burma. The stations selected for purposes of registration are (i) Bhamo in the north which catches the trade entirely river-borne as well as the trade despatched from or to the railhead Katha: (ii) the railheads Lashio, Heho and Shewenyaung in the Shan States and (iii) Thingannyaung in the South through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respect from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles as recorded under the new system during 1931-32, 1932-33 and 1933-34 are shown separately in table No. 58. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years:—

Imports.

Articles	1931-32 (Maunds)	Quantity 1932-33 (Maunds)	1933-34 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	30,197	29,340	36,957
Rice, husked	102,822	126,101	82,927
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	19,205	17,143	10,707
Hides of cattle	6,283	2,884	4,744
Lac	43,097	22,509	74,242
Tea	16,978	24,293	20,730
Tobacco	2,469	3,337	4,030
Orpiment	4,270	3,644	12,259
Silk, raw	4,911	6,373	8,754
<i>Treasure</i>			
Gold (in ounces) . . . . .	..	101	..
Silver (in ounces)	1,016,456*	5,577,310*	47,631*

Exports.

Articles	1931-32 (Maunds)	Quantity 1932-33 (Maunds)	1933-34 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	21,497	16,554	16,188
Cotton twist and yarn	54,852	53,553	34,677
Cotton piecegoods	37,636	41,015	33,918
Rice, husked	2,827	3,307	5,420
Iron and steel including machinery, hardware and cutlery	25,533	20,187	21,429
Kerosene oil	67,760	62,461	69,620
Petrol	52,627	30,538	42,663
<i>Provisions and oilman's stores—</i>			
Condensed milk	5,487	4,384	3,486
Fish, dry and fish, wet	20,162	22,147	29,341
Other sorts	14,515	16,555	19,922
Salt	179,899	161,494	189,185
Sugar, refined and unrefined	21,344	17,199	18,323
Tea, dry	1,984	1,302	1,567
Tobacco	2,256	954	1,472
Candles	5,448	4,365	4,771
Matches	6,328	5,038	10,588
<i>Treasure</i>			
Silver (in ounces) . . . . .	..	..	..

*Includes Government treasure.

Coasting Trade.

II.—COASTING TRADE BETWEEN BURMA AND THE PROVINCES OF INDIA.

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper for the past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the table below :—

Provinces	IMPORTS INTO BURMA				EXPORTS FROM BURMA			
	Pre-War average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-War average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Bengal . .	6.02	6.37	5.90	5.69	5.09	7.08	7.62	9.17
Bombay . .	82	2.04	1.82	1.83	3.04	5.39	7.87	7.98
Sind . .	4	20	19	17	24	1.05	1.84	2.02
Madras . .	1.48	1.94	1.47	1.44	3.40	7.30	8.29	8.69
TOTAL . .	8.36	10.65	9.38	9.13	11.77	20.82	25.62	27.86

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma showed a further decline from 341,000 tons in 1932-33 to 274,000 tons in 1933-34, the pre-war average being 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian piecegoods recorded an increase of 28 million yards from 43 million yards to 71 million yards in quantity and of R43 lakhs in value from R1,12 lakhs to R1,55 lakhs. The imports of cotton twist and yarn from India proper showed a decrease of 1.1 million lbs. in quantity and of R13 lakhs in value. The total quantity imported amounted to 11.5 million lbs. valued at R52 lakhs. Receipts of jute gunny bags rose from 41 millions to 57 millions, the value improving from R1,11 lakhs to R1,53 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice not in the husk increased from 936,000 tons in 1932-33 to 1,628,000 tons in 1933-34. The despatches of kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports declined from 126 million gallons in 1932-33 to 123 million gallons in 1933-34. Shipments of petroleum dangerous including petrol, benzine and benzol advanced by 1.4 million gallons to 48 million gallons in the year under review. The value of lac exported to India, consisting chiefly of stick lac shipped to Calcutta, also rose and amounted to R9 lakhs in 1933-34 as compared with R2 lakhs in 1932-33. Shipments of both teak wood and other kinds of timber advanced, the former from 126,000 cubic tons valued at R1,63 lakhs to 132,000 cubic tons valued at R1,64 lakhs and the latter from 17,000 cubic tons valued at R16 lakhs to 23,000 cubic tons valued at R18 lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movement of Treasure.

I.—BALANCE OF TRADE.

The total value of the exports of merchandise from India normally exceeds that of her imports. In the five pre-war years the average surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise amounted to R78 crores. In the five post-war years ended 1923-24 the surplus was R53 crores. In the next quinquennium, the balance again rose to R1,13 crores. In 1931-32, concurrently with the fall in the exports of merchandise, the favourable balance was very much reduced and amounted to R35 crores which except for the two years 1920-21 and 1921-22 in both of which India was faced with an adverse balance, was the lowest for over 20 years. The position during 1932-33 was even worse. The exports declined further while the imports showed a slight improvement. As a result the balance fell to R3 crores only. The position in the year under review was better. The exports improved a little while the imports declined, the surplus of India's exports over imports of private merchandise thus rose to R35 crores as in 1931-32.

The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1933-34 :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)				
	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		Excess Net exports+ Net imports—	Excess in the corresponding month of 1932-33
	Imports	Exports		
1933—				
April	9,68	10,42	+74	—2,46
May	9,75	10,85	+1,10	—2,01
June	8,66	13,01	+4,35	—2,48
July	8,67	12,42	+3,75	—1,99
August	9,88	14,35	+4,47	—87
September	8,72	11,61	+2,89	+1,22
October	10,59	12,91	+2,32	+1,82
November	9,97	13,20	+3,23	+1,27
December	9,07	11,86	+2,79	+2,72
1934—				
January	10,65	11,65	+1,00	+1,10
February	8,73	12,81	+4,08	+3,25
March	10,60	14,65	+4,05	+1,79
TOTAL	114,97	149,74	+34,77	+3,36

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has, therefore, been excluded from the import side.

Balance of Trade.

Throughout the year under review exports of private merchandise exceeded imports. From June the exports were up and in August the credit balance reached the highest figure in any individual month of the year, viz., R4½ crores. During the next two months the credit balance fell reaching R2½ crores in October. There was a slight recovery in November when the balance stood at R3¼ crores but in December there was a set-back again. In January a reduction in exports accompanied by an increase in imports produced the smallest export surplus namely R1 crore but in each of the next two months the credit balance increased to R4 crores, thus resulting in a net favourable balance of R35 crores for the whole year.

As mentioned in the previous two years' Review, India, instead of importing gold and silver, has actually been exporting gold on a large scale. The movement which began in September, 1931 continued throughout the year under review. During 1933-34 the net exports of gold reached a total of R57 crores as compared with R65½ crores in 1932-33 and R58 crores in 1931-32. In the year under review the net imports of silver on private account amounted to R1½ lakhs as against R73 lakhs in 1932-33 and R2¾ crores in 1931-32. Thus the transactions in private treasure resulted in a net export of nearly R57¼ crores during the year under review as compared with R65 crores in the preceding year. In the first quarter the net exports amounted to R15 crores which narrowed down to R12¾ crores in the second and further to R8 crores in the third quarter. In the fourth quarter the net exports of treasure advanced to R21½ crores. Chart No. 5 shows the net exports of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the past two years.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of R92 crores in the year under review as compared with R68 crores in 1932-33 and R90 crores in 1931-32. In the five pre-war years the visible balance of trade averaged at R42 crores. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R60½ crores as compared with *minus* R49 crores in 1932-33.

These figures include the more important Government remittances, but do not take into account (a) net payment in India of British postal orders and of foreign money orders of countries which settle their accounts through London and (b) Government transfers on account of Iraq and Mauritius, which together amounted to R97 lakhs in 1933-34 as against R1,02 lakhs in 1932-33. The following table shows the details:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)							
	Pre-War average	War average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219,50	+215,97	+310,80	+220,40	+155,89	+132,41	+146,31
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+7,13	+5,14	+4,60	+3,22	+3,42
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	-145,85	-147,80	-238,95 (a)	-163,68 (a)	-125,73 (a)	-132,27 (a)	-114,97 (a)

(a) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

Movements of Treasure.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Pre-War average	War average	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Balance of trade in merchandise.	+78,27	+78,31	+78,98	+82,05	+34,83	+3,86	+34,76
Gold (private)* . . .	-28,87	-7,81	-14,22	-12,75	+57,98	+66,52	+57,05
Silver (private)* . . .	-7,21	-2,09	-11,89	-11,65	-2,59	-78	-1
Currency notes (private).	—	—	-9	-3	+26	+13	+19
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	-36,08	-10,80	-26,20	-24,43	+55,65	+64,92	+57,23
Total visible balance of trade.	+42,19	+65,51	+52,78	+87,62	+90,48	+68,23	+91,99
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom. (c)	-41,85	-34,08 (b)	-20,89	-7,26	-53,04	-48,13	-50,07
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India.	+5	+5,50	..	+7,75	+18,95	..	..
Transfers of Government securities.	-87	-38	-29	-8	+6	-13	-11
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	-44	-30	-33	-33	-32	-32	-36
Balance of remittances of funds.	-42,61	-30,14	-21,01	+8	-34,32	-48,63	-60,44

* Excludes transactions which do not enter into the balance of trade.

(b) Includes 385 lakhs, being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(c) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and T. T. paid in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net export and the sign - net import.

It should be noted that the "invisible" items that enter into India's balance of accounts, such as shipping services, private remittances and exports and imports of capital, insurances, tourists' expenditure, etc., are not included in the above table, as these cannot be estimated accurately.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last five years as compared with the averages for the pre-War, War and post-War periods :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	GOLD		SILVER		Gold and Silver. Net imports— Net exports+
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-War period	32,79	3,92	10,88	3,67	-36,08
" " War period	10,60	2,99	4,56	1,77	-10,40
" " post-War period (1919-20 to 1923-24).	21,57	9,03	14,18	2,66	-24,06
" " five years 1924-25 to 1928-29.	33,68	18	19,62	2,85	-50,27
1929-30	14,23	1	13,36	1,47	-26,11
1930-31	13,24	49	13,46	1,81	-24,40
1931-32	2,80	60,78	4,42	1,83	+55,39
1932-33	1,32	66,84	1,63	90	+64,79
1933-34	1,10	58,15	81	80	+57,04

Movements of Treasure.

Imports of gold in 1933-34 were valued at R1 crore only as compared with R1½ crores in 1932-33, R3 crores in 1931-32 and a pre-war average of R33 crores. Of the total imports in 1933-34 about 76 per cent or R83 lakhs was in the form of bullion and R24½ lakhs or 22 per cent represented sovereigns and other British gold coins. As in the previous year, the supplies came mostly from the neighbouring countries. Aden, Arabia and the Bahrein Islands together supplied to the value of R47 lakhs as against R60 lakhs in 1932-33. The imports from Ceylon remained practically unchanged at R50 lakhs. The supplies from East Africa fell to R6½ lakhs from R8½ lakhs in 1932-33. The consignments from the United Kingdom rose to R4 lakhs as against R4,000 only in 1932-33. Heavy exportation of gold continued in the year under review and the total exports of gold during the year were valued at R58 crores as compared with R67 crores in 1932-33 and R61 crores in 1931-32. In February, 1934 the exports touched the phenomenally high level of R10 crores in sympathy with the gold market which recorded the highest price during the year under review. The United Kingdom took to the value of R46 crores and the United States of America R6½ crores, as against R39 crores and R23 crores respectively in 1932-33. The consignments to the Netherlands and France were valued at R2½ crores in each case, as compared with R4½ crores and R33 lakhs respectively in 1932-33. As in the preceding three years, there were no transactions in gold on Government account.

Price of gold.—Following the movements in the gold currency exchange rates there were sharp fluctuations in the prices of gold throughout the year. The rates, however, were based on the London-Paris rates for a large part of the year. The price of ready gold at Bombay which was quoted at R29-13-6 at about the beginning of the year showed an upward tendency, touching R31-2-0 on the 2nd May. This rise was not, however, maintained and the quotations for the month as a whole averaged at R30-7-0. Prices ruled slightly below this level in June but showed a distinct upward movement in July and August, till they touched R32-4-0 on the 29th August. In September initially, in spite of wide fluctuations, the upward trend was maintained and the price touched R33-1-6 on the 20th September. The rates subsequently moved down rather hesitatingly in the latter part of September, but prices firmed up again breaking the record of the previous month by the 4th October when the quotation stood at R33-7-0. Throughout the remainder of the month and during November and December the quotations moved within narrow limits. The rates improved again in January and reached the level of R34 in February owing to the devaluation of dollar in the United States of America. This level was maintained till the end of the year.

The imports of silver on private account were valued at R81 lakhs as compared with R1,63 lakhs in 1932-33 and R4,42 lakhs in 1931-32. In the five pre-war years the imports of silver averaged at R10,88 lakhs. The principal sources of supply during the year under review were Iraq and the United Kingdom, their contributions being valued at R29½ lakhs and R37 lakhs as compared with R71 lakhs and R43 lakhs respectively in 1932-33. The supplies from other countries also declined, the imports from Arabia being valued at R6½ lakhs, those from

Movements of Treasure.

the Bahrein Islands at R5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and from Hongkong at R1 lakh. The value of Australian supplies declined from R16 lakhs in 1932-33 to R9,000 only in the year under review. Imports on Government account were still very small, being valued at R57,000 as against R8,000 in 1932-33 and R74,000 in 1931-32.

Exports of silver on private account were valued at R80 lakhs as against R90 lakhs in 1932-33 and R1,83 lakhs in 1931-32. The United Kingdom took R69 lakhs' worth and the Bahrein Islands to the tune of R7 lakhs. Exports on Government account were valued at R6 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores, of which R3 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores was accounted for by the United Kingdom and R3 crores by the United States of America.

Price of silver.—Events of general interest in the silver market resulted in speculative activities with consequent fluctuations of prices. The outstanding events which influenced the Indian market were:—(1) the World Economic Conference, (2) acceptance of payment of part of the War debt instalment in silver by the United States Government, and (3) the proposal of the Government of India to lower the duty on silver.

The speculative activity of the New York dealers in London following on the abandonment of the gold standard by the United States of America which had a dominating effect on the London Silver market became remarkably brisk in April, 1933. The opening rate for the year was 17 $\frac{7}{16}$ d. The quotation rapidly rose to 20 $\frac{7}{16}$ d. on the 25th April but later after sharp fluctuations for a week it appreciated still further to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on the 1st May. By the 19th May, prices declined to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and the month closed with a quotation of slightly over 19d. With the opening of the World Economic Conference in June prices improved and rose up to 19 $\frac{9}{16}$ d. on the 15th but the tendency became easier owing to liquidation of holdings by America. The Silver Agreement signed on the 22nd July having but a temporary effect upon the rate, it was showing a tendency to depreciate and 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. was reached on the 2nd August. Thereafter the market became steadier and the movements were limited to the range of 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 18 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. till the third week of December, the rates spurting up to 19 $\frac{1}{16}$ d. on the 22nd December on the United States of America silver purchasing programme being announced. Uncertain reports from the United States of America with regard to the rehabilitation of silver influenced the silver market in the last month of the year and on the 12th March the quotation reached 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. which was the highest rate of the year.

Imports of currency notes on private account were valued at R4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs almost the same as in 1932-33 while the exports advanced from R18 lakhs to R24 lakhs in the year under review. There were no transactions in currency notes on Government account during 1933-34.

SIMLA ;
The 6th August, 1934.

D. B. MEEK,
Director-General of Commercial
Intelligence and Statistics.

APPENDIX I.

Convention and Protocol regarding the Commercial relations between India and Japan.

[THE Convention and Protocol regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan were signed in London on the 12th July, 1934 but the provisions relating to the regulation of imports of Japanese cotton piece-goods into India came into force on the 8th January, 1934.]

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to facilitate trade and commerce between India and Japan, have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose and have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:—

[Here follow the names.]

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

The territories to which the present Convention applies are, on the part of His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, British India, together with States in India which, by treaty with His Majesty the King or otherwise, may be entitled to be placed with regard to the stipulations of the present Convention on the same footing as British India (such territories being hereinafter referred to as India); and on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, all the territories and possessions belonging to or administered by His Majesty the Emperor (such territories being hereinafter referred to as Japan).

ARTICLE 2.

Articles produced or manufactured in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, on importation into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected to duties or charges other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 3.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the present Convention, the Government of India shall have the right of imposing or modifying from time to time special customs duties on the importation into India of articles produced or manufactured in Japan, other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, at such rates as the Government of India may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee subsequent to the 31st day of December, 1933: provided that no modification in any such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

In imposing or modifying or on being requested by the Government of Japan to modify such special customs duties, the Government of India shall give full consideration to all relevant factors which tend to raise the export prices of articles produced or manufactured in Japan, and shall limit the rates of such duties to what is necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee on the duty-paid value of articles produced or manufactured in Japan and imported into India.

Reciprocally, the Government of Japan shall have the right of imposing or modifying from time to time special customs duties on the importation into Japan of articles produced or manufactured in India, other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, at such rates as the Government of Japan may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen: provided that such right shall not accrue to the Government of Japan so long as the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen is not below the value of 0.732 yen, and that no modification of any such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

In imposing or modifying or on being requested by the Government of India to modify such special customs duties, the Government of Japan shall give full consideration to all relevant factors which tend to raise the export prices of articles produced or manufactured in India, and shall limit the rates of such duties to what is necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the rupee below 0.732 yen on the duty-paid value of articles produced or manufactured in India and imported into Japan.

ARTICLE 4.

While reserving to the Government of India and to the Government of Japan the right to make such changes in their customs tariffs as may be necessary for the protection of their own interests, the High Contracting Parties agree that when any modification of its customs tariff by either country results in the trade interests of the other being adversely affected in any appreciable measure, the Governments of the two countries shall, upon the request of the Government of the country adversely affected, forthwith enter into negotiations with the object of reconciling as far as possible the interests of the two countries.

ARTICLE 5.

The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible. The date on which the instrument of ratification of each of the High Contracting Parties has been completed will be communicated to the other through diplomatic channels and the present Convention shall enter into force in advance of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, as from the date on which the later of the two communications required under the present Article shall have been made.

ARTICLE 6.

The present Convention shall remain in force until the 31st day of March, 1937.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the said date of his intention to terminate the Convention, it shall continue operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice of termination to the other.

PROTOCOL.

At the moment of proceeding this day to the signature of the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized to that effect, have agreed as follows regarding the importation of Japanese cotton piece-goods into India :—

ARTICLE 1.

For the purposes of the present Protocol :—

- the expression " cotton year " means a year beginning on the 1st day of January ;
- the expression " cotton piece-goods year " means a year beginning on the 1st day of April ;
- a cotton piece-goods year and the cotton year in which that cotton piece-goods year begins are referred to as " corresponding " ; and the expression " yard " means a linear yard.

ARTICLE 2.

The customs duties to be imposed on importation into India of cotton piece-goods manufactured in Japan shall not exceed the following rates :—

- (a) plain greys—50 per centum *ad valorem* or 5½ annas per pound, whichever is higher ;
- (b) others—50 per centum *ad valorem*.

If hereafter the Government of India should decide to impose a specific duty on cotton piece-goods other than plain greys, it will not impose on such piece-goods, being the manufacture of Japan, a specific duty exceeding 5½ annas per pound.

ARTICLE 3.

(1) If in any cotton year 1 million bales of raw Cotton are exported from India to Japan, the quantity of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India in the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be a basic allotment of 325 million yards.

(2) If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year are less than 1 million bales, the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be the basic allotment diminished by 2 million yards for every 10,000 bales of the deficit or for any residual quantity thereof exceeding 5,000 bales.

APPENDIX I—contd.

(3) If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year exceed 1 million bales, the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be the basic allotment increased by $1\frac{1}{4}$ million yards for every 10,000 bales of the excess or for any residual quantity thereof exceeding 5,000 bales :

Provided that the allotment of cotton piece-goods shall not in any case exceed 400 million yards for any cotton piece-goods year.

(4) If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ million bales, the excess shall be added to the quantity of raw cotton exported from India to Japan in the following cotton year for the purpose of determining the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the cotton piece-goods year corresponding to such following cotton year.

(5) For the purposes of the calculations under the present Article and under Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7, any raw cotton or cotton piece-goods which have been imported and then re-exported shall be excluded.

ARTICLE 4.

(1) The allotment of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India during the first half of any cotton piece-goods year shall be 200 million yards

Provided that, if in the first half of any cotton piece-goods year the exports of cotton piece-goods from Japan to India exceed the allotment for the whole of that cotton piece-goods year, the allotment for the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year shall be 200 million yards less such excess.

(2) The allotment of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India during the second half of any cotton piece-goods year shall be the annual allotment for that year less 200 million yards :

Provided that, if the quantity exported from Japan to India in the first half of any cotton piece-goods year is less than 200 million yards, as increased or diminished under Article 5, the allotment for the second half of that cotton piece-goods year shall include the quantity of the deficit up to a quantity not exceeding 20 million yards.

ARTICLE 5.

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained,

(a) If less than the allotment for any cotton piece-goods year is exported from Japan to India in that year, the quantity of the deficit up to a quantity not exceeding 20 million yards may be exported in the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year in addition to the allotment for that half-year ; and

(b) A quantity not exceeding 20 million yards of cotton piece-goods may be exported from Japan to India in any cotton piece-goods year, other than the cotton piece-goods year in which the present Protocol terminates, in addition to the allotment for that year ; but such excess shall be deducted from the allotment for the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year.

ARTICLE 6.

If the present Protocol should come into effect at any time other than the beginning of a cotton piece-goods year, the first cotton year shall, for the purposes of the Protocol, be deemed to begin on the 1st day of January, 1934, and the first cotton piece-goods year on the 1st day of April, 1934.

ARTICLE 7.

(1) For the purposes of the present Protocol cotton piece-goods shall be divided into the four categories of :—

- (a) Plain greys,
- (b) Bordered greys,
- (c) Bleached (white) goods, and
- (d) Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods ;

and the allotment for any cotton piece-goods year shall be divided into sub-allotments among these four categories, consisting of portions of the allotment as follows :—

Plain greys	45 per centum,
Bordered greys	13 per centum,
Bleached (white) goods	8 per centum,
Coloured (printed, dyed or woven) goods	34 per centum,

APPENDIX I—concl'd.

and, save as provided in paragraph (2), the export of cotton piece-goods in each category in any cotton piece-goods year shall be restricted to the said portions.

(2) Transfers may be made from one sub-allotment to another, subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) The allotment for any cotton piece-goods year shall not thereby be increased ;
- (b) The amount transferred from a sub-allotment for bordered greys or from a sub-allotment for bleached (white) goods shall not exceed 20 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment, and the amount transferred from any other sub-allotment shall not exceed 10 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment ; and
- (c) A sub-allotment for bordered greys or a sub-allotment for bleached (white) goods shall not be increased by more than 20 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment, and any other sub-allotment shall not be increased by more than 10 per centum of the amount of such sub-allotment.

(3) The principles of the present Article shall apply also to quantities of cotton piece-goods exported from Japan to India under Article 5 in excess of the yearly allotments, as if such quantities were yearly allotments.

ARTICLE 8.

Nothing contained in the present Protocol shall be deemed to affect the rights of either High Contracting Party under Article 2 or Article 3 of the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan of this day's date.

ARTICLE 9.

The present Protocol shall come into force simultaneously with the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan of this day's date and shall remain in force until the 31st day of March, 1937.

APPENDIX II.

Bombay-Lancashire Textile Agreement, 1933.*

Following the conferences between representatives of the Indian and British Cotton Textile Industries which opened in Bombay on 19th September, 1933, an understanding has been reached to which the respective parties are the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the British Textile Mission to India.

The parties wish to record their conviction that great benefit has been derived by all concerned from the full and frank exchange of views, the personal contacts which have been established and the greater understanding which both sides have secured of each other's position.

The parties are agreed that it would be in the best interests of the industries they represent to maintain and develop in the future the contacts which have been established, and it is hoped that it will become the practice for views to be exchanged whenever circumstances render it desirable.

The following headings of agreement have been adopted on the assumption that the cotton duty is not increased above the present level of half an anna per pound :—

- (1) It was agreed that the Indian Cotton Textile Industry is entitled, for its progressive development, to a reasonable measure of protection against the imports of United Kingdom yarns and piece-goods. It was also agreed that under present conditions, owing to lower costs and other factors operating in foreign countries, the industry required a higher level of protection against them than against the United Kingdom.
- (2) As regards cotton piece-goods, it was agreed that if and when the revenue position of the country made it possible for the Government of India to remove the general surcharge on all imports imposed in October, 1931, the Indian side would not make fresh proposals with regard to the duties applicable to the United Kingdom imports.
- (3) In the matter of cotton yarns, the present duties are $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent *ad valorem* or $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound. The Indian side has agreed that so far as imports from the United Kingdom are concerned, the duty may be 5 per cent *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per pound.
- (4) So far as artificial silk piece-goods are concerned, the Indian side agreed that in the case of the United Kingdom, the duties may be as follows :—
 - 30 per cent *ad valorem* or $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per square yard for hundred per cent artificial silk fabrics ; and
 - 30 per cent or 2 annas per square yard for mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk.The present duties on these classes of goods are :—
 - 50 per cent *ad valorem* or 4 annas per square yard on hundred per cent artificial silk fabrics ; and
 - 35 per cent or 2 annas 3 pies per square yard for mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk.
- (5) In so far as the Empire and other overseas markets for piece-goods and yarns are concerned it is agreed that any advantages which might be arranged for British goods should be extended to Indian goods, and that India, in markets in which she has no independent quota, should participate in any quota which might be allocated to the United Kingdom. In respect of overseas markets in which Indian mills lack established connections, it is agreed that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce should use its good offices to bring about contacts between Indian manufacturers and British houses which are already established in those markets.
- (6) In regard to raw cotton, the Indian side strongly emphasized the urgent necessity of further efforts being made in the United Kingdom to popularise and promote the use of the Indian raw material. They welcomed the undertaking that the British Textile Mission would be prepared to recommend effective action being taken and keep the Indian side regularly in touch with developments. It was further agreed that other avenues of co-operation in this field should be explored in the interests of the Indian cotton grower.

This understanding is limited in its duration to the period ending on 31st December, 1935.

(Sd.) WILLIAM CLARE LEES,
Chairman, British Textile Mission.

(Sd.) H. P. MODY,
Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay.

BOMBAY,
Dated the 28th October, 1933.

* From the Report of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the year 1933.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—(1) The figures given in these tables are subject to revision as subsequent corrections are likely to be received from Custom Houses. The final figures will appear in the Annual Statement of the Sea-borne Trade of British India which will issue towards the close of the year.

(2) Throughout these tables "pre-war average" means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, "war average" the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19, and "post-war average" the average of the five years 1919-20 to 1923-24.

No. 1.—VALUE OF TOTAL FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1922-23	1923-24
IMPORTS						
Private merchandise		1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,32,58	1,15,88
Government Stores		5,82	11,45	18,00	2,48	1,96
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		1,51,67	1,59,25	2,67,05	1,35,01	1,17,86
Treasure—						
Private	{	32,79	10,60	21,57	1,82	1,10
		10,88	4,56	14,18	1,68	81
		—	—	1,09*	4	4
Government	{	8,58	1,54	9,67	..	..
		—	22,37	6,18	..	1
		—	—	49*	..	..
TOTAL TREASURE		32,79	12,14	31,24	1,82	1,10
	{	14,41	26,93	20,84	1,68	82
		—	—	1,58*	4	4
Total		47,20	39,07	58,16	2,90	1,96
TOTAL IMPORTS		1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	1,85,00	1,19,84
EXPORTS						
Private merchandise—						
Indian produce		2,19,50	2,15,97	2,36,83	1,82,41	1,46,31
Foreign goods (re-exports)		4,02	8,14	15,65	8,22	8,43
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		2,24,12	2,24,11	2,01,98	1,85,68	1,49,78
Government Stores		11	1,72	4,40	44	60
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		2,24,23	2,25,83	2,06,38	1,86,07	1,50,23
Treasure—						
Private	{	8,02	2,99	9,03	66,84	58,15
		3,67	1,77	2,66	90	60
		—	—	10*	18	24
Government	{	72	1,27	1,22	..	..
		1	1,27	10	2,74	6,38
		—	—	15*	..	..
TOTAL TREASURE		4,64	4,26	10,25	66,84	68,15
	{	8,68	3,04	2,76	8,64	7,18
		—	—	25*	18	24
Total		8,32	7,30	13,26	70,66	65,57
TOTAL EXPORTS		2,32,55	2,33,13	2,19,64	2,06,78	2,15,80
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE		4,31,42	4,31,45	5,39,85	3,91,78	3,35,64

* Average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS WITH QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES FOR THE PAST SIXTY-FIVE YEARS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	MERCHANDISE			TREASURE			TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE	GOLD		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,08,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,08	1,29,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1869-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,08	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,02,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,86	1,65,44	2,85,28	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	6,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,88
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,67,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	53,16	13,27	39,89	6,39,86	31,24	10,25	20,99
1924-25 to 1928-29	2,51,02	3,53,51	6,04,53	53,68	4,14	49,54	6,02,35	33,68	13	33,50
In the year—										
1928-29	2,63,40	3,39,15	6,02,55	37,29	6,35	30,94	6,46,19	21,22	2	21,20
1929-30	2,49,71	3,18,99	5,68,70	27,83	5,14	22,69	6,01,67	14,23	1	14,22
1930-31	1,73,06	2,26,50	3,99,56	26,86	4,00	22,86	4,30,42	13,24	49	12,75
1931-32	1,30,64	1,61,20	2,91,84	7,27	65,93	—58,66*	3,65,04	2,80	60,78	—57,98*
1932-33	1,35,01	1,36,07	2,71,08	2,99	70,66	—67,67*	3,44,73	1,32	66,84	—65,52*
1933-34	1,17,23	1,50,23	2,67,51	1,06	65,57	—63,51*	3,36,04	1,10	58,15	—57,05*

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.

*Net exports.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE), IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1933-34, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1932-33, AND THE PRE-WAR, WAR AND POST-WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
April . . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	13,22	9,69	19,84	17,22	24,70	10,72	10,42	8,07	5,45	4,54	-2,50	73
May . . .	10,95	11,33	19,29	11,83	9,76	18,70	20,01	25,25	9,81	10,85	7,75	8,68	5,96	-2,02	1,09
June . . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	12,10	8,68	17,51	19,13	21,89	9,60	13,01	7,75	7,32	3,59	-2,50	4,33
July . . .	10,88	13,45	19,09	11,22	8,70	17,77	17,88	23,26	9,21	12,42	6,89	4,43	4,17	-2,01	3,72
August . .	12,05	13,03	21,21	11,13	9,91	15,90	17,56	23,16	10,25	14,34	3,85	4,53	1,05	-88	4,44
September .	12,92	12,11	20,49	11,41	8,75	16,27	17,02	23,02	12,62	11,61	3,35	4,91	3,13	1,21	2,86
October . .	13,79	13,20	23,04	9,93	10,62	18,00	18,92	23,12	11,76	12,91	4,21	5,72	8	1,78	2,29
November .	13,74	13,33	23,43	11,14	10,00	17,71	18,21	25,21	12,38	13,20	3,97	4,88	1,73	1,24	3,20
December .	11,60	10,71	21,38	9,79	9,18	16,67	17,09	25,55	12,50	11,83	5,07	6,38	4,17	2,71	2,68
January . .	14,47	13,87	25,59	10,66	10,67	21,04	19,16	27,36	11,71	11,65	6,57	5,29	2,27	1,05	93
February . .	11,39	11,36	20,52	9,22	8,75	22,06	19,96	26,95	12,44	12,81	10,67	8,60	6,43	3,22	4,06
March . . .	12,58	11,33	21,50	10,88	10,62	22,65	21,95	30,30	12,63	14,65	10,12	10,12	8,89	1,75	4,03
TOTAL . . .	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,54,05	1,32,58	1,15,83	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	1,35,63	1,40,73	78,27	70,31	46,91	3,05	34,41

175

**No. 4.—VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS
THEREOF**

(In thousands of Rupees)

176

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	30.93	20.14	22.47	13.66	15.05
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07.72	1,10.30	1,75.06	1,18.57	1,00.14
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19.08	63.29	2,69.53	70.93	88.70
D. Liquors	1,72.04	2,04.04	3,24.45	1,80.00	1,79.30
E. Provisions and Ollman's stores	2,05.10	2,14.82	2,95.95	2,92.87	2,71.56
F. Spices	1,54.72	1,96.94	2,22.86	1,72.50	1,65.67
G. Sugar	13,17.58	14,70.45	19,98.76	4,22.87	2,70.97
H. Tea	22.29	47.39	55.43	34.63	25.13
I. Other Food and Drink	83.52	1,89.12	1,93.87	80.97	47.69
J. Tobacco	71.07	1,32.42	2,22.94	96.94	72.15
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84.65	26,38.94	37,82.25	14,61.99	12,21.36
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN- MANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	78.03	27.68	2,18.79	6.46	9.17
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99.54	81.91	1,57.72	1,20.28	1,13.17
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2.27	3.41	1.01	1.24	63
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	25.52	22.00	53.35	24.29	39.02
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13.86	15.67	13.10	6.62	11.91
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3.51	3.40	8.61	1.39	2.38
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94.98	4,23.95	8,28.33	8,00.01	6,75.47
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	47		
I. Paper making materials	11.31	13.13	30.83	22.09	27.10
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	70	3.77
K. Seeds, including nuts for oils	7.72	53.19	40.88	33.79	43.74
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	19.79	17.71	29.04	26.63	21.25
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02.33	44.90	2,01.19	7,25.73	3,55.71
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	2	8
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18.49	1,11.12	1,52.48	1,17.26	71.74
P. Wool, raw	16.21	18.28	15.34	42.12	34.10
Q. Other textile materials	5.26	14.32	6.88	3.72	2.70
R. Wood and timber	71.10	85.31	81.42	34.50	39.35
S. Miscellaneous	42.48	39.67	60.27	73.97	71.61
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08.02	9,87.70	19,00.67	20,48.82	15,21.83

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

A. Apparel	2,03.40	1,84,77	2,10,12	1,85,98	1,29,01
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33.78	32,85	59,73	44,14	42,97
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12,73	3,42,57	4,13,85	4,89,90	4,97,31
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and Instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,36.09	3,77,57	7,61,76	4,89,38	5,03,88
E. Dyes and Colours	2,00.53	2,09,01	4,39,54	3,60,68	3,45,28
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70.26	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,34.20	2,30,81
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29,82	31,73	53,41	34,59	31,54
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15,69	1,75,90	3,31,51	1,92,49	1,65,69
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45.40	36,13	70,70	49,40	46,53
J. Machinery of all kinds (including Belting for machinery)	5,90.04	5,76,52	22,75,97	11,16,27	13,37,93
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15,63	9,59,32	20,90,82	6,29,78	5,52,18
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58,90	2,77,89	6,82,26	4,42,32	3,95,33
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84,88	2,66,04	4,50,25	3,58,81	3,29,41
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11,21	1,41,84	12,08,22	—	—
O. Rubber manufactures	23.15	97,14	1,84,23	1,93,35	1,87,59
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,32	3,81,94	4,76,83
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	62,18,03	62,38,10	71,15,04	26,82,80	17,74,41
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19.37	35,03	22,14	18,47	9,82
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,76,79	2,82,03	4,21,44	8,16,10	2,86,78
T. Woolen yarns and manufactures	3,08,38	1,81,70	2,46,28	2,54,36	2,20,84
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45,51	5,05,05	3,61,82
V. Miscellaneous	5,86,58	9,33,48	10,50,07	6,38,30	6,04,87

TOTAL, CLASS III

4,11,78,79

1,08,23,85

1,92,55,46

94,53,89

85,20,83

IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—

A. Horses	39.73	50,43	23,14	12,90	26,52
B. Other living animals	3.94	1,45	1,96	1,89	1,60

TOTAL, CLASS IV

43,67

51,88

24,50

14,79

28,12

V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED

1,69,59

2,77,82

4,41,85

2,59,44

2,40,61

GRAND TOTAL

1,45,84,72

1,47,80,19

2,54,04,78

1,82,58,48

1,15,32,80

No. 5.—VALUE OF EXPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	38,02	42,00	50,80	45.71	44.87
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46,63	57,20	64,24	69.52	99.05
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	16,07,69	11,74,79
D. Liquors	61	13	25	1	12
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45,03	60,27	65,57	32.62	28.12
F. Spices	65,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	72.82	72.20
G. Sugar	16,01	21,91	66,35	2.10	2.83
H. Tea	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	17,15,28	19,24,62
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38,36	1,18,83	1,47,61	1,09,88	1,02,48
J. Tobacco	30,91	56,23	84,90	77,11	93,80
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96,53	59,56,95	59,62,99	37,32,20	36,02,43
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75,53	48,24	56,80	43.80	37.17
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37,07	58,98	80,46	32.42	50.48
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	69,73	41,86	1,20,27	70.29	46.64
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,25,85	2,65,63	3,52,05	1,37,31	2,60,51
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	2,76,87	4,25,33
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14,82	1,90,83	2,05,43	1,56,75	2,06,36
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,30	53,79	57,24
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	1,08,37	94,96	1,00,61	1,96,51	1,84,72
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	1.77	2.07
J. Rubber, raw or crude	38,69	1,58,13	1,17,61	8.78	31.13
K. Seeds (including nuts for oil)	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,63	11,30,89	13,66,15
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9,48	7,93	12,06	5.01	2.70
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27,83	33,68,07	65,62,31	20,69,95	28,97,67
N. Jute, raw	22,20,24	12,80,24	19,52,77	9,73,03	10,93,27
O. Silk, raw and waste	42,73	39,68	37,88	1.09	2.46
P. Wool, raw	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,23,07	1,23,29	1,96,48
Q. Other textile materials	78,36	1,17,87	90,68	32.16	37.29
R. Wood and Timber	98,14	69,42	1,08,61	54.40	82.21
S. Miscellaneous	1,69,60	1,16,78	2,21,77	1,23,70	1,32,63
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66,38	86,41,03	1,45,90,86	54,91,60	68,94,56

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	31,31	11,72	14,11
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores		1	3	1	
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,50	3,37,50	3,20,14	59,68	1,14,28
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	8,80	9,78
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	81,02	81,39
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)					
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	3,09	2,99
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	1,61	1,59
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	4,76,42	5,82,93
J. Machinery of all kinds (including Belting for machinery)	24	55	85	69	53
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	91,17	1,06,72
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,80	47,42	1,36,60	2,20,26	2,35,65
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	84	2,43	2,04	1,41	1,28
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,78	5,16		
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	25	1	1
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	59	43	8
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	3,29,11	2,72,63
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	21,71,18	21,37,49
S. Silk yarns and manufactures					
T. Woolen yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,87	4,09	2,09	82
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	25,99	21,20	80,83	67,80	74,00
V. Miscellaneous	1,11	1,90	4,75	6,69	4,19
	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,09,15	3,14,93	3,49,25

TOTAL, CLASS III 50,61,01 68,44,39 77,96,48 88,48,11 89,89,72

IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—

A. Horses	57	40	1,19	64	49
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	82	57
C. Sheep and Goats	15,15	12,58	12,16	7,79	7,66
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,38	85	95

TOTAL, CLASS IV 35,05 22,18 30,42 10,10 9,86

V.—POSTAL ARTICLES

90,76 1,32,15 2,52,64 1,58,56 1,34,80

GRAND TOTAL 2,19,49,73 2,15,96,70 2,86,38,39 1,32,40,57 1,46,31,49

No. 6.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

180

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1982-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	58	12	85	48	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	7,25,73	3,55,70
" waste	Cwt.	3*	2	—	..	—	60*	46	9	1	1
" manufactures—											
Piecegoods, grey	Yds.	1,831,017	904,874	876,828	856,020	230,118	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	5,07,33	3,05,78
" white	"	854,255	518,890	373,509	412,744	261,917	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,00	7,32,56	4,73,25
" coloured.	"	981,552	386,277	285,423	424,790	208,711	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,65	8,31,12	5,25,42
Twist and yarn	lb.	41,794	34,063	44,081	46,103	32,055	3,77,18	4,04,79	9,32,92	3,78,82	2,57,50
Hosiery							92,30	94,83	1,14,72	67,41	77,22
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	24,014	8,970	5,613	4,667	5,296	62,20	22,92	22,58	5,94	4,46
Fents	Yds.	37,127*	30,013	16,058	31,719	34,978	21,60*	69,78	55,02	51,91	44,79
Thread, sewing	lb.	1,598	1,722	1,268	2,078	1,860	30,10	49,65	70,93	56,10	60,54
Other sorts							1,13,07	65,33	92,66	48,60	35,45
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,31	52,83,00	73,16,23	84,08,63	21,30,12
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working machinery (including machine tools)		—	—	—	—	—	1,49	86	35,08	14,82	15,87
Textiles, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	2,08,45	2,03,18
" Jute		—	—	—	—	—	1,16,06	83,05	2,34,71	36,01	32,31
" Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	8,95	3,78	24,02	25,39	25,39
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	1,00,17	1,20,75
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	39,39	39,00	2,43,07	1,55,89	1,27,42
Paper mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	5,31	11,03
Sewing and knitting machines and parts		—	—	—	—	—	28,35	40,20	51,40	45,21	60,32
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	45,13	65,86
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	10,57	10,05	30,65	21,47	12,29
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,20	53,27	37,89	32,45
Typewriters	No.	5	6	10	4	7	2,75	10,92	18,97	5,61	6,61
Rice and flour mill machinery		—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	30,13	8,81	8,81
Sugar		—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	28,09	1,53,11	3,86,39
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	5,01,88	1,92,34	2,29,61
	TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	5,61,14	5,13,87	21,64,84	10,54,24	12,76,93

Metals—														
Iron and steel—														
Sheets and plates—														
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	100	73	61	3,36,93	1,03,98	3,47,06	1,23,38	1,13,38			
Tinned	"	31	41	41	7	7	73,31	1,54,85	2,03,72	19,49	21,43			
Not galvanised or tinned	"	92	31	86	22	24	1,28,29	90,00	2,31,03	27,09	31,00			
Bars (steel)	"	140	40	139	69	66	1,33,29	87,69	2,02,46	56,84	63,04			
Bars and channel (iron)	"	26	11	16	1	1	31,20	30,84	45,17	2,73	2,88			
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	"	71	18	65	16	19	82,01	26,88	1,63,29	15,33	21,01			
Pipes and fittings, cast	"	35†	16	19	2	3	53,23†	32,34	67,68	6,03	7,61			
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	"	19†	22	34	23	29	20,85†	79,59	2,02,73	61,68	71,91			
Hoops and strips	"	26	27	25	24	28	34,04	90,02	79,77	27,59	35,79			
Angles and spring	"	31	14	25	12	11	31,69	35,46	59,46	10,92	11,06			
Nails, rivets and washers	"	20	18	19	11	11	41,48	89,62	56,27	30,72	28,33			
Screws	"	2*	1	1	2	1	10,65*	13,74	18,05	9,88	6,25			
Rice-bowls	"	5	2	1	—	—	11,63	3,06	2,94	43	28			
Steel (cast)	"	3	2	4	—	—	8,44	8,19	23,88	6,41	7,50			
Other sorts	"	138	133	95	63	67	2,41,57	1,63,78	3,47,43	1,31,68	1,32,16			
TOTAL	"	808	422	661	326	329	12,48,51	10,11,04	21,88,94	5,30,20	5,53,22			
Tin		Cwt.	38	80	49	48	39	51,87	44,61	69,03	47,16	54,79		
Brass		"	20	113	444	571	471	11,65	78,53	2,75,67	1,70,93	1,38,46		
Copper, wrought		"	532	63	191	316	203	2,75,37	52,44	1,49,84	1,12,02	82,98		
„ unwrought		"	61	27	69	9	16	31,93	18,27	41,66	2,74	4,95		
TOTAL COPPER	"	593	90	260	325	279	3,07,00	70,71	1,91,50	1,14,76	87,93			
Lead		"	123	102	67	27	28	18,41	30,18	19,30	4,02	5,44		
Zinc		"	106	61	101	326	318	22,11	22,89	30,16	36,71	38,27		
Aluminium		"	31	9	58	25	39	23,45	10,77	67,96	22,18	32,59		
German silver		"	22	6	5	17	17	17,67	3,03	9,42	12,76	12,02		
Others		Tons	41	1	1	2	3	6,74	17,11	19,23	24,80	25,33		
TOTAL OF METALS	"	896	443	711	395	392	17,07,41	12,88,92	28,21,21	9,72,52	9,48,65			
TOTAL OF ORES	"	1	—	6	—	—	1,69	1,77	4,35	97	1,22			
Oils—														
Mineral, kerosene		Gals.	66,909	48,533	63,418	59,494	58,148	2,71,16	2,37,57	4,48,76	2,53,72	2,26,73		
„ other kinds		"	24,056	34,298	75,515	123,290	123,075	1,00,87	1,04,73	3,59,10	4,16,08	3,56,34		
Mineral grease		lbs.	—	—	—	3,332	5,073	—	—	—	7,60	9,70		
Turkey red oil		Gals.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1		
Animal		"	712	475	28	1,067	861	8,42	8,40	81	11,37	7,93		
Vegetable		"	471	367	386	8,152	6,362	10,00	8,37	15,16	1,00,16	63,92		
Essential		"	14	20	31	47	49	4,43	4,66	9,50	11,08	10,84		
TOTAL	"	92,162	83,693	139,378	—	—	8,94,88	4,23,93	8,28,33	8,00,01	6,75,47			

*Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

†Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

No. 6—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1982-83	1988-84	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1982-83	1988-84
Vehicles—										
Aircraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4.48	8.20
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	24.29	9.81	45.23	5.88	5.92
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30.27	49.01
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	31.35	20.58	47.89	80.50	88.73
Mechanically propelled vehicles—										
Motor cars No.	(b)8	2	8	6	10	(b)1,18,45	74,91	3,12,28	1,28,60	1,76,95
Motor cycles	(b)1	1	2	1	.1	(b)10,68	6,36	19,43	8,52	3,26
Motor omnibuses, etc. . . . .	..	..	1	3	5	(b)5,71	6,39	69,61	40,97	65,77
Tram cars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	—	—	31,30*	28,79	77,82	69,76	73,88
Ships and parts	—	—	—	—	—	18,64	20,29	54,02	12,01	5,61
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,62,13	6,26,39	3,81,94	4,76,83
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,84,29	2,84,20	2,80,81
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	22,78	12,11	20,16	28,56	30,66
Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	30,07	14,61	15,24
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	9,98	18,43	25,92	60,65	71,54
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	31,32	81,72	54,39
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	3,91,76	3,84,77	4,02,04
Silk, raw lb.	2,567	1,953	1,816	3,186	2,379	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,17,09	71,74
" waste "	92	78	103	8	..	1,24	1,11	2,58	17	..
" manufactures—										
Piecegoods Yds.	26,030	10,710	18,788	34,958	41,128	1,82,22	2,01,50	3,24,58	1,50,91	1,82,16
Yarn, nolls and warps lb.	1,011	787	734	3,010	2,028	41,20	42,23	58,29	88,33	46,74
Mixed goods Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,419	10,108	9,838	51,50	33,36	28,15	48,49	54,92
Other sorts lb.	55	65	60	54	49	1,18	4,91	10,42	3,85	2,97
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,03,12	5,73,92	4,88,87	3,58,53

Hardware—														
Implements and tools		—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	79,98	35,28	38,56			
Lamps and parts		—	—	—	—	—	49,42	31,26	68,61	47,01	45,12			
Bulldozers' hardware		—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	35,99	27,20	20,77			
Agricultural implements		—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,54	6,32	6,30			
Enamelled ironware		—	—	—	—	—	22,81	13,95	29,43	22,88	21,63			
Domestic hardware		—	—	—	—	—	18,63	7,59	13,50	8,05	8,06			
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,30,06	1,51,90	1,47,89			
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,81	2,99,22	2,87,83			
Provisions and oilman's stores—														
Canned and bottled provisions	Cwt.	86	100	109	206	149	40,16	55,99	88,11	81,86	55,11			
Biscuits and cakes	"	73	46	30	86	89	37,08	27,72	31,79	28,25	29,63			
Confectionery	"	60	20	20	20	23	24,04	13,14	23,55	15,30	17,49			
Ferriaceous and patent foods	"	256	248	273	343	338	38,10	46,40	68,84	62,58	66,82			
Milk, condensed and preserved	"	108	74	69	172	172	32,57	84,00	48,05	49,10	45,51			
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	57,19	60,70	64,16	55,78	57,00			
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,29,14	2,27,95	3,19,50	2,92,37	2,71,56			
Sugar—														
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	Tons	624	469	443	370	262	12,83,90	14,07,55	19,03,05	4,12,02	2,70,29			
" 15 D. S. and below	"	10	3	1	..	..	17,07	7,37	1,63	(c)†	..	
Molasses	"	93	81	78	32	2	41,58	41,40	66,28	10,68	..			
TOTAL		727	553	517	402	264	12,92,50	14,56,42	19,71,00	4,22,37	2,70,97			
Chemicals—														
Soda compounds	Cwt.	531	820	903	1,038	1,697	23,30	74,44	85,71	1,27,85	1,27,75			
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,19	1,43,40	1,42,31			
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,04,90	2,71,25	2,70,06			
Paper and pasteboard	Cwt.	—	—	1,299	2,640	2,564	1,27,07	2,02,47	3,49,73	2,66,45	2,63,19			
Railway plant and rolling stock—														
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—	—	—	2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67	—	—			
Locomotives		—	—	—	—	—	1,04,46	89,37	3,11,71	—	—			
Materials for construction—														
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	Tons	50	21	37	†	†	49,25	24,00	77,37	†	†			
Sleepers of wood	"	59	12	17	—	—	40,02	8,67	27,14	—	—			
Other kinds	"	222	8	11	—	—	41,45	21,21	44,76	—	—			
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,80,15	2,98,17	10,54,65	—	—			

(a) For figures prior to 1928-29 see under Railway plant, etc.

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(b) Figures for 1913-14.

† Discontinued from April, 1923.

(c) Include Rs. 1,500 representing imports of glucose powder.

No. 6—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Wool, raw lb.	3,202	3,678	2,086	7,186	6,099	16,21	18,28	15,34	42,12	34,10
“ manufactures— Yds.	22,420	8,200	5,451	18,947	11,536	2,06,70	1,37,63	1,88,71	1,61,13	1,30,27
Shawls No.	1,668	189	80	338	332	41,45	6,50	3,86	10,84	9,43
Carpets and rugs lb.	1,400	636	397	185	135	16,20	9,57	18,56	4,02	2,55
Hosiery ”	440	257	156	266	281	11,98	11,33	12,66	6,93	5,82
Yarn and knitting wool ”	877	280	410	1,908	1,696	19,32	10,04	19,59	38,10	26,62
Other sorts ”	1,315	540	490	4,691	5,510	12,63	6,74	7,89	38,33	44,29
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,24,58	1,99,99	2,61,61	2,96,47	2,54,93
184 Dyes—										
Aniline lb.	8,793	1,919	7,252	—	—	67,84	56,36	2,00,35	—	—
Alizarine ”	6,687	1,202	4,646	2,302	2,578	32,35	12,40	52,13	17,68	20,59
Others ”	—	—	—	—	—	32,82	37,80	38,66	2,32,80	2,25,60
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,91,14	2,50,48	2,46,10
Liquors—										
Spirit Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,747	1,524	1,213	1,14,00	1,56,79	2,43,02	1,33,28	1,38,55
Ale, beer and portor ”	4,405	2,546	2,784	3,718	3,456	59,43	53,06	37,71	70,04	68,79
Wines ”	337	266	282	165	177	27,95	26,23	40,76	16,04	19,20
Cider ”	15	18	12	8	9	40	56	79	39	44
TOTAL	6,401	4,362	4,825	5,415	4,855	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,72,28	2,26,70	2,26,98
Drugs and Medicines—										
Camphor lb.	1,417	1,632	707	1,753	1,786	15,65	24,37	24,71	25,33	23,13
Proprietary and patent medicines lb.	—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	37,69	30,98
Quinine salts lb.	119	78	81	103	128	11,61	17,89	27,58	26,84	31,74
Other sorts ”	—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	96,47	1,07,57
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	1,85,83	1,93,42

	Rubber, raw and manufactured						23,16	97,25	1,84,33	1,00,05	1,01,35	
	Spices—											
	Betelnuts	Cwt.	1,156	1,175	1,107	1,117	1,194	1,03,24	1,36,35	1,60,48	1,18,93	1,04,59
	Cloves	"	76	90	74	69	77	27,78	39,15	48,46	34,82	34,42
	Others	"	97	100	84	86	94	28,26	30,53	28,05	18,75	16,66
	TOTAL	"	1,329	1,365	1,265	1,272	1,365	1,64,28	2,06,03	2,36,99	1,72,50	1,55,67
	Glass and glassware—											
	Bangles							91,55	31,59	74,38	89,99	27,13
	Bottles and phials	Gross	166	345	333	810	786	12,56	25,14	37,80	24,40	21,10
	Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	29	18	22	23	22	24,67	17,05	37,12	12,41	13,48
	Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	16,509	18,620	19,540	17,46	20,09	42,98	23,11	21,24
	Funnels, globes, etc.							12,44	14,21	18,75	6,67	5,05
	Other glassware							3,24	19,94	41,52	36,99	34,13
	TOTAL							1,61,92	1,28,02	2,53,05	1,42,47	1,22,13
	Fruits and Vegetables—											
	Dried, salted, or preserved—											
	Dates	Tons	46	47	55	48	39	58,03	67,52	1,08,61	50,48	55,96
	Almonds	"	3	3	5	3	3	23,78	25,61	46,96	18,17	17,22
	Others	"	4	3	3	10	15	10,27	8,72	13,38	15,74	18,70
	Fresh fruits and vegetables							15,64	8,45	9,01	32,18	28,28
	TOTAL							1,07,72	1,10,30	1,75,96	1,16,57	1,00,14
191	Paints and painters' materials—											
	Paints and colours	Cwt.	296	255	299	340	370	54,19	85,08	1,13,59	70,27	70,29
	Painters' materials							16,81	15,91	30,11	21,92	21,90
	TOTAL							71,00	98,99	1,43,70	92,19	92,19
	Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	15	34	136	77	124	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	70,98	83,70
	Apparel—											
	Apparel							74,64	77,31	95,66	40,45	41,70
	Gold and silver thread							43,49	36,66	32,91	9,98	8,46
	Hats, caps and bonnets							14,46	15,05	21,10	16,93	19,04
	Second-hand clothing							12,76*	7,12	0,72	8,35	8,30
	Other kinds							1,32	7,30	10,24	8,60	6,01
	TOTAL							1,46,67	1,43,44	1,69,63	84,21	81,61
	Soap	Cwt.	314	342	289	296	303	61,87	96,45	1,71,16	82,63	78,37
	Precious stones and pearls, unset							92,81	46,83	1,18,73	83,64	74,82
	Tobacco—											
	Cigarettes	lb.	1,731	2,023	4,120	332	593	52,74	1,12,79	1,70,68	28,95	19,06
	Others	"	1,498	1,017	2,171	5,220	4,302	18,33	10,63	43,26	67,99	53,09
	TOTAL	"	3,229	3,640	6,300	6,052	4,895	71,07	1,32,42	2,22,94	96,94	72,15

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 6—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	57.81	64.15	1,06.52	72.86	66.22
Building and Engineering materials—										
Cement Tons	30	95	119	88	66	52.77	33.22	1,10.22	28.60	22.15
Bricks and tiles NO.	17,833	16,634	20,260	10,861	14,349	15.13	20.35	36.04	18.61	13.28
Others	—	—	—	—	—	10.12	45.23	20.10	34.84	28.92
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	78.02	98.80	1,66.96	77.85	64.85
181 Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	20.48*	24.96	41.95	58.14	56.61
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	1,36.54	1,02.80	1,80.71	67.90	54.57
Wood and Timber—										
Teak wood C. tons	92	70	26	7	12	69.32	82.67	46.07	7.15	11.03
Others	—	—	—	—	—	10.07	19.62	63.05	44.29	42.97
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	79.89	1,02.29	1,09.12	51.44	54.00
Tea chests	—	—	—	—	—	43.61	79.89	71.64	47.77	53.88
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	—	—	40.05	30.30	52.41	47.33	53.35
Manures Tons	6	3	6	53	50	5.17	5.28	9.75	52.89	52.42
Books, printed, etc. Cwt.	31	28	23	27	30	43.06	46.12	53.04	46.38	49.33
Boots and shoes pairs	2,323	1,170	604	7,832	7,313	56.73	41.31	40.50	51.77	47.61
Salt Tons	545	444	511	544	849	70.16	1,81.65	1,73.98	78.96	46.88
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	—	—	39.53*	60.37	34.48	52.86	46.06
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	—	—	52.19	45.97	78.17	49.56	48.15
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	33.78	32.85	59.72	44.14	42.97
Animals, living No.	14	12	5	5	6	48.67	51.38	24.50	14.79	28.12
Paper-making materials Cwt.	171	135	166	313	406	11.31	18.13	30.33	22.09	27.10
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	—	—	41.95	28.98	33.29	27.77	26.66
Gums and resins Cwt.	150	87	168	146	187	23.86	19.06	32.77	23.68	26.61
Cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	21.73	15.22	30.14	24.27	25.50
Tea lb.	4,842	7,412	7,668	5,769	4,716	22.20	47.38	55.43	34.63	26.13
Bobbins	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.35	66.76	28.57	22.31
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow and stearine Cwt.	57	40	—	140	117	10.27*	13.06	24.27	19.70	22.03
						16.06	16.93	28.18	24.65	19.65

Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,71	17,65	16,89
Flax, raw lb.	7	..	1	..	5	6	3	1	..	1
" manufactures—										
Canvas Yds.	2,895	2,037	974	1,046	1,061	15,74	26,64	21,84	7,85	8,42
Piecegoods "	2,847	1,072	360	555	464	8,35	5,46	3,72	2,52	2,03
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,06	12,98	6,88	6,18
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	80,67	42,19	38,55	16,75	16,64
Clocks and watches and parts Cwt.	205	129	119	93	103	22,78	18,10	24,06	12,75	15,93
Fish (excluding canned fish) Tons	..	..	..	..	..	30,93	20,14	22,47	13,66	15,05
Hides and skins, tanned "	455	133	630	47	716	12,83	15,40	10,59	14,36	13,09
Coal and coke "	1	1	1	2	2	80,89	30,41	2,25,39	9,63	13,59
Hides and skins, raw "	—	—	—	—	—	13,86	15,67	13,10	8,62	11,91
Ivory "	—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	34,65	11,84	10,82
Jute, raw Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12	66	26	2	3
" manufactures "	—	—	—	—	—	19,37	35,98	22,14	13,47	9,82
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	19,49	35,74	22,40	13,49	9,85
Cordage and rope Cwt.	23	25	16	16	18	9,96	15,07	11,64	5,83	5,91
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	944	855	9,28	9,83	11,98	7,03	5,81
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	23,82	8,55	17,23	34,48	5,50
Pitch and tar Cwt.	290	219	103	117	155	11,86	12,46	8,10	4,22	5,06
Matches Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	67	79	88,21	1,53,31	1,76,63	52	74
Postal articles not specified	—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	2,59,44	2,40,61
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	1,55,09	2,58,13	6,14,75	7,00,69	5,84,03
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	1,32,58,43	1,15,32,80
<i>Government Stores.</i>										
Railway plant and rolling stock—										
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—	—	—	1,10,86	68,01	1,81,63		
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—	—	—	64,93	41,56	90,44		
Rails and fishplates (a) Tons	56	10	6	(b)	(b)	55,72	11,29	8,77	(b)	(b)
Materials for construction "	—	—	—	—	—	44,03	14,12			
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,79,59	1,24,98	2,80,84		

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

(a) Transferred to "Iron or Steel" from 1925-26.

(b) Discontinued from April, 1926.

187

No. 6—concluded

Government Stores—contd.

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	23,15	27,37	1,11,33	23,71	41,84
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,80	38,09	23,23
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel	25	19	22	2	3	35,10	46,50	76,30	3,16	6,35
Copper	31	79	43	7	5	16,40	56,92	33,37	2,09	1,43
Others	2	3	2	..	1	10,00	38,74	26,82	2,21	6,47
TOTAL	28	26	26	2	4	62,10	1,41,86	1,36,49	7,46	14,25
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	16,51	12,21
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	23,93	2,97	2,33
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,94	11,91	1,01	59
Wool manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	6,56	1,12,63	24,57	7,35	4,24
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	60,41	11,36	7,16
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,03	5,16	4,50
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,33	4,52	4,83
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	28,95	3,83	3,14
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,89	80,09	82	1,36
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	9,09	22,22	40,00	1,44	96
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,87	49	12
Coal and coke	71	10	141	..	..	15,17	4,08	53,92	5	7
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	..	6
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	71,79	3,14,27	2,30,53	1,24,79	81,02
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	5,32,28	11,45,13	13,00,27	2,43,33	1,94,75

881

No. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Jute, raw Tons	764	464	554	563	748	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	9,73,08	10,93,27
" manufactures—										
Gunny bags—										
Hessian (a)	339,122	412,631	98,105	88,881	93,298	9,39,10	6,70,99	8,18,81	1,63,15	1,69,04
Sacking (a)		802,898	306,154	326,204	308,346		14,24,99	14,91,81	9,52,60	8,03,39
Gunny cloth—										
Hessian (a)	969,971	1,146,699	1,280,834	986,383	1,017,747	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,82,48	9,86,24	10,91,97
Sacking (a)		30,299	39,471	25,353	34,834		60,68	89,03	37,76	46,20
Rope and twine	64	76	62	71	92	9,62	19,65	15,05	9,12	10,33
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,59	22,31	10,66
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	52,99,59	62,68,44	31,44,21	32,30,76
Cotton, raw Tons	430	391	521	308	489	33,27,83	33,63,10	64,73,89	20,37,21	26,58,94
" waste (b)	—	—	312	258	283	—	—	73,02	32,74	33,78
" manufactures—										
Piecegoods, Grey	47,414	74,576	42,515	4,682	4,165	73,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	12,71	10,84
" Coloured	42,384	80,377	121,243	61,402	52,004	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	1,94,78	1,54,55
Twist and yarn	192,644	129,085	82,160	15,108	16,888	9,13,45	7,18,03	9,05,70	78,65	81,72
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	76,25	42,97	25,58
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	82,69,36	23,99,06	29,70,31
Tea lb.	266,497	322,691	321,169	378,837	317,842	13,06,78	17,54,57	20,92,42	17,15,28	19,84,62
Seeds—										
Essential Tons	10	8	9	6	8	20,57	24,16	35,88	14,15	18,83
Non-essential—										
Linseed	379	270	251	72	379	7,98,00	4,94,94	7,57,72	91,11	4,57,51
Groundnut	212	119	195	438	547	3,52,57	1,91,17	5,61,97	7,12,22	6,03,11
Rapeseed	273	91	206	115	73	4,14,69	1,43,01	5,07,87	15,3,73	81,43
Sesamum (oil or linfill)	119	83	28	10	15	2,48,15	67,35	1,02,73	19,50	22,19
Castor	114	89	48	86	82	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,14,54	1,24,01	90,63

(a) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.
 (b) Separately recorded from December, 1915.

No. 7—continued

190

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Seeds—contd.										
<i>Non-essential—contd.</i>										
Copra Tons	31	16	7	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,84	16	13
Cotton "	240	69	155	..	6	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	1,67	3,25
Mustard "	4	3	2	..	3	10,08	9,10	9,75	6,06	5,30
Musa "	29	3	8	..	..	42,63	3,04	12,70	..	..
Poppy "	33	5	6	..	1	69,41	9,58	20,97	1,56	1,90
Other sorts "	9	2	8	..	10	23,23	6,48	13,03	6,29	12,97
TOTAL	1,453	708	923	733	1,124	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	11,30,68	13,66,15
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (in the husk) Tons	42	32	35	59	11	27,18	20,09	31,36	27,38	4,42
Rice (not in the husk) "	2,393	1,685	1,462	1,328	1,733	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	14,18,38	10,52,14
Wheat "	1,308	807	237	2	2	13,96,86	10,33,41	3,66,61	3,82	3,27
Wheat flour "	55	57	56	21	13	86,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	27,70	16,37
Pulse "	159	129	141	111	104	1,29,81	1,88,52	2,02,78	1,03,80	91,31
Barley "	227	198	40	17	..	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	10,57	11
Jowar and bajra "	41	41	11	16	5	37,00	44,15	17,39	13,21	4,81
Other sorts "	181	192	27	2	2	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,08	2,88	2,36
TOTAL	4,411	3,141	2,009	2,056	1,870	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,65	16,07,69	11,74,79
Leather—										
Cow hides Tons	(a)	16	10	8	11	(a)	4,15,08	2,84,00	1,40,50	2,07,69
Buffalo hides "		1	1	..	1		21,43	16,02	6,05	11,32
Goat skins "		3	1	..	3		1,42,68	1,03,59	1,69,38	1,72,61
Sheep skins "		2	3	..	2		1,20,69	1,85,47	1,19,70	1,35,69
Other kinds "		—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	40,73	55,07
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	4,76,42	5,82,98

Hides and skins, raw—												
Cow hides	Tons		24	24	11	17	(a) {	3,70,78	2,78,69	54,35	86,56	
Buffalo hides	"		8	5	2	3		1,11,07	46,72	6,32	12,35	
Goat skins	"		21	21	12	18		4,39,66	5,79,19	1,78,66	2,78,66	
Calf skins	"		1	1	..	..		22,63	16,51	1,93	2,41
Other kinds	"		8	2	..	4		44,07	24,38	35,61	47,35	
TOTAL		78	57	53	27	42	10,31,60	9,88,21	9,45,49	2,76,87	4,25,33	
Metals and manufactures—												
Iron or steel	Tons	42	61	95	337	516	22,41	34,96	79,04	1,11,82	1,29,35	
Other metals	"	10	11	38	181	156	31,81	47,42	1,36,41	2,20,27	2,36,65	
TOTAL OF METALS		52	72	133	468	672	54,22	82,38	2,15,45	3,32,09	3,65,00	
Wool, raw	lb.	54,573	49,688	36,203	82,249	55,889	2,68,39	3,89,61	3,23,07	1,23,29	1,98,48	
„ manufactures—												
Carpets and rugs	"	1,776	1,254	3,283	5,963	3,452	23,16	19,09	77,98	63,50	72,67	
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	2,84	2,12	2,80	4,31	1,33	
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,94,39	4,10,82	4,08,91	1,91,10	2,72,48	
Lac	Cwt.	484	345	416	418	731	2,20,15	2,67,06	8,41,80	1,24,24	2,46,44	
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	26	45	54	54,99	97,62	1,19,06	2,01,86	2,28,91	
Ores—												
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	648	198	266	98,64	86,94	1,45,19	48,24	51,34	
Others	"	12	21	37	29	39	16,18	1,00,69	53,89	37,85	1,32,39	
TOTAL OF ORES		619	495	685	227	305	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,04,08	1,36,09	1,83,73	

(a) Detailed figures not available.

No. 7—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Oilcakes Tons	140	117	186	287	287	1,08,37	94,95	1,60,61	1,96,51	1,64,72
Coffee Cwt.	255	216	226	173	186	1,37,52	1,18,09	1,46,90	1,09,81	1,02,45
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Fresh Tons	—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	41,03	33,05	29,48
Dried, salted or preserved Tons	11	10	10	10	18	21,82	22,57	23,21	36,47	69,57
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	64,24	69,52	99,05
Tobacco—										
Unmanufactured lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	20,393	20,206	23,27	41,56	73,47	73,41	90,13
Cigars "	1,335	1,260	480	90	64	13,01	11,23	6,09	95	85
Others "	384	611	952	640	690	63	3,44	5,34	2,75	2,82
TOTAL	22,346	25,917	27,366	21,623	20,960	36,91	56,23	84,90	77,11	93,60
Wood and timber—										
Teakwood C. Tons	50	29	35	17	27	77,64	56,91	93,72	40,18	61,31
Sandal "	—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	6,41	12,50
Other kinds "	—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,18	9,59	10,43
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	1,12,00	56,18	84,24
Dyeing and tanning substances—										
Indigo Cwt.	15	31	18	..	1	29,92	1,57,35	52,46	72	97
Myrobalans "	1,399	1,058	1,331	1,033	1,237	59,78	56,51	69,43	54,30	55,33
Turmeric "	92	78	53	63	85	11,08	12,31	11,38	9,81	10,93
Others "	107	94	106	109	98	14,13	14,90	13,39	10,60	10,86
TOTAL	1,618	1,261	1,503	1,205	1,421	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,51,71	75,43	78,69

192

Coir	Tons	36	23	32	27	31	80,25	54,93	1,02,01	60,24	76,96
Optum	Cwt.	51	14	9	..	2	9,96,17	2,17,85	2,83,05	11,25	72,64
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	96	60	69	38,53	53,52	85,01	22,71	18,24
Chillies	"	124	126	151	170	148	20,43	27,28	42,20	21,80	22,06
Ginger	"	75	55	59	57	47	19,95	12,61	18,88	11,51	9,04
Others	"	9	11	12	12	16	6,97	9,99	15,31	16,31	22,86
TOTAL	"	825	815	318	299	270	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,80	72,88	72,20
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	46	51	77	58	129	11,88	22,84	47,00	14,54	16,40
Mineral	"	13,172	24,639	23,403	88	79	18,93	24,72	2,35,24	93	99
Vegetable—											
Castor	"	1,114	1,564	396	1,125	1,335	15,22	28,22	10,89	17,33	18,28
Coconut	"	1,737	3,259	1,720	29	32	31,15	65,38	50,93	51	48
Others	"	1,175	2,045	1,405	1,290	1,554	19,72	46,06	34,64	20,40	19,19
TOTAL	"	17,244	31,558	27,001	2,585	3,129	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	53,79	57,24
191 23 Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	225	254	89,73	41,86	1,20,27	70,29	46,94
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	168	148	93	126	20,97	24,61	28,14	19,50	23,39
Fishmaws and sharkfins	"	10	8	10	7	7	12,38	10,65	16,44	7,90	6,91
Others	"	54	65	75	121	103	5,27	7,40	12,22	18,31	14,57
TOTAL	"	249	239	233	221	236	38,62	42,66	56,80	45,71	44,87
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	40	66	35,87	57,45	79,56	31,52	44,74
Coal and coke	Tons	825	526	434	454	374	75,77	43,46	57,24	44,10	37,85
Latex, raw	Cwt.	509	581	455	281	889	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	32,16	36,09
Rubber, raw	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	6,904	13,200	38,70	1,68,13	1,17,60	8,78	31,18
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	41	22	24	29,48	33,25	41,23	15,97	13,81
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,34	16,72	14,81
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	32,62	28,12

No. 7—concluded

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Manures—										
Hones Tons	95	39	90	21	25	65.41	29.96	94.61	18.49	14.48
Other kinds "	22	18	28	10	16	13.76	24.30	40.47	6.90	10.97
TOTAL "	117	57	118	31	41	79.17	53.26	1,35.08	20.39	25.45
Drugs and medicines Tons	—	—	—	—	—	19.24	30.07	36.16	31.20	28.81
Fibre for brushes and brooms Tons	—	4	5	7	7	—	15.86	21.08	24.02	22.02
Bristles Cwt.	94(a)	4	3	3	4	16,28(a)	14.20	15.11	18.65	17.47
Saltpetre "	305	440	273	159	188	84.99	79.85	46.18	12.26	15.26
Apparel "	—	—	—	—	—	15.44	10.87	20.81	8.93	11.14
Animals, living No.	451	274	238	89	133	28.04	22.18	30.41	10.10	9.86
Cordage and rope Cwt.	53	56	55	46	42	8.43	10.83	13.40	7.78	6.55
Candles "	6,089	8,014	6,002	1,682	1,835	17.10	23.84	20.09	4.74	5.33
Silk, raw lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	119	449	42.73	39.68	37.88	1.09	2.48
„ manufactures "	—	—	—	—	—	7.09	5.87	4.09	2.09	3.1
TOTAL "	—	—	—	—	—	49.82	45.55	41.97	3.18	3.29
Horns, tips, etc. Cwt.	88	30	70	98	42	21.00	7.26	11.87	2.48	3.22
Sugar Tons	11	8	18	1	2	16.01	21.91	56.84	2.10	2.38
Tallow, stearine and wax Cwt.	17	18	29	6	7	8.48	7.93	12.06	1.97	1.98
Postal articles "	—	—	—	—	—	90.76	1,32.15	2,52.64	1,68.56	1,84.90
All other articles "	—	—	—	—	—	1,06.33	1,00.37	1,61.21	1,66.15	1,46.36
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49.78	2,15,96.70	2,86,38.39	1,82,40.57	1,46,31.49

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.— QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Cotton, raw Tons	--	--	3	..	1	14	66	66,54	89	6,09
Cotton manufactures —										
Piecegoods { Grey Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	5,303	4,586	8,40	79,27	1,05,39	12,27	10,57
{ White "	9,371	14,672	9,703	3,690	6,195	17,14	46,83	49,58	7,61	13,70
{ Coloured "	50,796	37,888	19,066	12,723	13,929	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,20	25,59	28,85
Twist and yarn lb.	926	1,045	1,365	1,409	563	8,05	12,77	20,47	9,87	4,13
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,13	21,60	2,04	1,59
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,85	2,93,96	4,65,87	58,27	64,92
Wool, raw lb.	6,580	13,673	12,903	3,803	10,617	42,50	1,02,06	98,03	12,98	31,19
" manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	57,63	19,86	13,60
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	32,84	44,79
Metals and ores —										
Iron or steel Tons	19	5	7	56	63	10,20	10,02	14,23	11,39	16,28
Other: "	1	..	2	1	1	9,85	8,18	17,33	7,37	9,99
TOTAL	20	5	9	57	69	20,05	18,20	31,56	18,76	26,27
Hides and Skins, raw Tons	—	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,65	27,72	22,08
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	23,28	18,34

195

20 A

No. 8—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	7,72	3,49	18,92	11,26	14,60
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	5,68	4,89	16,42	11,84	8,49
Sugar Tons	27	82	55	4	12	52,95	1,12,57	3,16,23	5,03	7,26
Gums and resins Cwt.	53	43	51	33	40	10,54	13,59	23,04	7,11	6,10
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes)	—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	48,22	7,85	5,81
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	8,56	5,51
Silk—										
Raw lb.	47	49	79	3	5	1,23	2,00	4,98	20	21
Manufactures— Piecegoods Yds.	776	997	823	258	760	6,37	11,67	14,98	2,03	4,69
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	36	60
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	8,26	10,08	23,90	2,59	5,50
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	3,81	3,65
Rubber manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	90	3,81	14,58	1,98
Postal articles	—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	11,87	10,91
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	92,12	1,41,75	2,76,45	77,06	95,52
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	3,21,93	3,41,74

196

No. 9.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1932-33			1933-34		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	91,58	66,80	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	48,80	37,94	86,74	47,63	48,20	95,83
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	88	9,86	10,24	(b)85	(b)3,34	(b)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,76	6,82	8,58	1,29	6,24	7,53
Straits Settlements	8,08	7,72	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	1,85	3,20	13,05	2,79	3,34	6,43	2,54	3,37	6,01
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	6,03	6,14	3,19	4,09	8,18	1,07	3,89	4,96	1,02	2,98	4,00
Hongkong	96	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	52	1,46	1,98	45	1,12	1,57
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,88	2,52	34	1,68	1,97	69	1,88	2,57
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	2,79	3,59	46	67	1,12	47	73	1,20
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,16	1,32	2,47	1,09	2,14	4,13	2,22	73	2,95	2,48	69	3,17
Other countries of the British Empire	8,89	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,07	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,43	4,73	6,21	1,02	4,80	5,82
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,01,54	92,06	1,98,60	96,64	1,15,73	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	59,38	61,56	1,20,94	57,69	70,01	1,27,70

(a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
 (b) Average for 4 years.

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1932-33			1933-34		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4,40	16,00	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,64	36,20	57,90	11,25	9,99	21,24	7,19	14,88	21,56
Japan	3,64	28,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	17,48	40,31	57,79	20,48	14,06	34,58	16,36	12,73	29,14
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,37	14,37	16,74	2,04	8,12	10,16	1,51	7,43	8,94
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,47	9,63	12,10	3,95	4,73	8,68	2,91	5,82	8,73
Persia	68	1,22	1,85	86	3,80	4,46	1,76	8,88	5,04	1,93	88	2,70	1,45	85	2,30
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	3,14	10,98	14,12	2,95	3,58	6,58	2,33	4,40	6,69
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	1	11	12	..	19	19	1	18	19
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	17,18	3,18	20,36	3,74	74	4,48	2,39	47	2,86
Cuba . . . . .	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	1	2,30	2,31	..	75	75	..	67	67
Argentine Republic . . . . .	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	4,21	4,21	..	2,83	2,83	..	2,28	2,28
French Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	2	1,80	1,82	20	35	58	19	59	78
Chile . . . . .	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	1	1,04	1,05	..	17	17	..	28	28
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	86	1,60	1,98	30	2,80	3,10	25	1,37	1,62	21	1,41	1,62
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	12	..	12	36	34	70	1,64	8	1,72
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	88	40	1,28	2,18	3,16	5,34	1,69	4,16	5,85	1,62	4,15	5,97
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	4,64	11,25	15,89	3,42	4,04	7,46	2,66	4,50	7,16
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,16	14,86	22,02	10,39	8,66	19,05	8,48	9,82	18,70
Austria (a)	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	(c)42	(c)73	(c)11,15	65	..	66	..	52	52
Egypt (b)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	(d)52	(d)2,88	(d)3,50	96	1,12	2,08	68	1,32	2,00
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	7,08	13,01	20,09	8,94	8,02	16,96	7,00	8,25	15,25
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,51	1,76,86	2,65,37	73,20	74,07	1,47,27	57,64	79,72	1,37,36
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,54,05	3,01,98	5,56,03	1,32,58	1,35,63	2,68,21	1,15,83	1,49,78	2,65,06

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

(b) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

(c) Average for 3 years.

(d) One year's figure.

No. 10.—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1932-33			1933-34		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62.8	25.1	40.0	56.5	31.1	41.2	57.6	24.2	39.5	36.8	23.0	32.3	41.3	32.2	36.7
Ceylon . . . . .	.5	3.7	2.4	1.1	4.3	3.0	.7	4.8	2.5	1.3	6.0	3.2	1.1	4.2	2.6
Straits Settlements	2.1	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Australia . . . . .	.7	1.4	1.1	.8	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.5	.8	2.9	1.8	.9	2.0	1.5
Hongkong . . . . .	.7	4.1	2.7	.9	2.0	1.6	.7	2.3	1.6	.4	1.1	.7	.4	.8	.6
Mauritius and Dependencies	1.8	.6	1.1	1.1	.6	.8	2.2	3.1	2.7	..	.6	.3	..	.5	.3
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	69.7	41.1	52.3	65.4	51.7	57.1	65.2	41.4	52.3	44.8	45.4	45.2	50.0	46.8	48.4
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2.5	7.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	6.9	13.3	10.4	15.4	10.4	12.9	14.2	8.7	11.4
United States of America	3.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	11.9	9.9	8.5	12.0	10.4	8.5	7.4	7.9	6.2	9.6	7.9
Java	6.4	1.3	3.3	7.8	1.1	3.8	6.8	1.0	3.7	2.8	.5	1.7	2.1	.3	1.2
France	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.3	4.5	3.2	.9	4.8	3.0	1.5	6.0	3.8	1.3	5.0	3.2
Italy	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.8	1.0	3.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.5	3.9	3.2
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macão)	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.4	1.9	4.0	2.9
Persia . . . . .	.4	.5	.5	.6	1.6	1.2	.7	1.3	1.0	1.5	.6	1.0	1.2	.6	.9
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics . . . . .	.1	.9	.6	.1	1.2	.8	.05	..	.05	.3	.2	..	1.4	.1	.7
Netherlands . . . . .	.9	1.5	1.3	.6	.2	.3	.9	1.5	.9	1.3	3.0	2.1	1.6	2.8	2.2
Belgium	1.9	5.3	3.9	.3	.5	.4	1.3	3.7	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.6
Germany	6.4	9.8	8.5	.7	.9	.8	2.8	4.9	4.0	7.8	6.5	7.1	7.7	6.6	7.1
Austria (a)	2.2	3.5	2.9	.2	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	.5	..	..	.4	..	.2
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30.3	58.9	47.7	34.6	48.8	42.9	34.3	58.6	47.7	55.2	54.6	54.8	50.0	53.2	51.6

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

NO. 11.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1931, 1932 AND 1933 WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES* (In millions of £ sterling)

(In millions of £ sterling)

200

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)			
	Pre-war average	1931	1932	1933	Pre-war average	1931	1932	1933
United Kingdom (a) (g)	509	797	651	627	465	391	365	367
France (g)	305	305	334	336	253	268	221	218
Egypt (e)	26	(b)	(b)	(b)	31	(b)	(b)	(b)
Canada (g)	106	134 (d)	114 (d)	88 (d)	66	129 (e)	124 (e)	116
United States of America	341	461	377	244	433	524	450	391
Netherlands (g)	(b)	168	150	147	(b)	117	97	88
Germany (g)	477	352	316	301	406	503 (f)	389 (f)	349
Switzerland (g)	71	95	95	90	63	57	48	48
Italy (d) (g)	137	134	121	116	88	117	100	94
Czechoslovakia (g)	..	76	63	52	..	66	62	52
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union (g)	155†	146	128	124	144†	142	118	118
Denmark (d)	(b)	81	61	57	(b)	70	58	52
Sweden (g)	(b)	79	61	57	(b)	62	50	56
Australia	73†	43	53	56	67†	71	76	90
British India	103	106	102	89	148	124	101	108

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London. The value has been converted on the basis on the average rates of exchange for respective years.

† Triennial average.

(a) From 1st April 1923, the particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State. From the same date the direct foreign trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(b) Value not available.

(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operations.

(d) Including silver bullion.

(e) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(f) Including the value of deliveries on account of reparations.

(g) Special Trade, i.e., imports for home consumption.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Dominion of Canada and United Kingdom the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged the duty but which are subsequently re-exported.

No. 12.—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5.02	9.14	6.77	6.07
Apparel	59.29	23.53	23.71	21.46
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30.60	67.00	87.09	36.86
Artificial silk yarn	—	10.58	14.35	12.00
" Other manufactures	—	9.61	21.85	18.20
Asbestos	—	11.16	9.46	11.23
Belting for machinery	36.26	32.51	35.50	30.52
Bobbins	—	23.60	18.16	13.72
Books and printed matter	41.05	43.59	38.96	41.90
Boots and shoes	51.33	6.61	6.21	5.80
Building materials	50.89	34.10	25.64	23.70
Carriages and carts	19.11	3.74	3.45	3.44
Chemicals	60.55	1,40.78	1,40.08	1,49.02
China clay	—	0.05	8.04	7.60
Coal and coke	41.33	0.17	3.94	2.65
Cordage and rope	4.39	2.88	2.00	2.49
Cotton—				
Raw	58.67	4.16	4.60	4
Twist and yarn	3,35.13	1,21.82	1,81.60	95.78
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73.55	95.54	1,75.95	1,34.96
White	10,87.38	4,02.02	5,26.79	3,68.98
Coloured	11,29.72	2,85.38	4,87.63	3,54.11
Other manufactures	1,40.25	83.01	99.78	83.95
Cutlery	10.53	5.87	6.51	7.81
Cycles and parts	20.40	43.33	51.95	62.37
Drugs and medicines	54.03	36.67	61.16	70.60
Dyeing and tanning substances	6.00	25.31	33.45	31.10
Earthenware and porcelain	30.50	14.30	12.26	12.24
Flax manufactures	23.83	16.79	16.01	15.84
Furniture	10.84	8.39	6.26	8.84
Glass and glassware	22.26	13.21	12.01	10.86
Haberdashery and millinery	61.21	13.51	13.96	12.72
Hardware	1,83.61	96.16	91.44	97.56
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04.88	1,33.26	1,94.31	2,06.32
Ivory	11.33	5.56	4.66	2.50
Jewellery, etc.	14.51	16.59	32.91	4.28
Jute manufactures	10.09	1.55	1.00	1.39
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38.59	25.07	23.93	22.47
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45.64	48.81	49.73	45.28
Spirit	69.47	83.08	84.44	89.44
Wines	13.62	5.74	5.72	6.53
Machinery and millwork	4,97.69	7,73.18	7,81.22	8,73.47
Manures	1.68	19.74	39.07	40.78
Metals—				
Aluminium	5.38	7.51	9.45	17.48
Brass	6.13	33.08	55.56	53.04
Copper	1,67.45	23.69	29.75	39.04
Iron	28.88	1.96	2.81	3.02
Iron or steel	6,96.18	3,11.52	2,42.05	2,83.81
Lead	13.99	2.96	2.99	5.10
Steel	42.02	26.19	25.96	31.68
Zinc	14.85	6.83	8.28	8.80
Others	27.43	14.67	15.24	16.72
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74.50	91.17	1,15.68	1,54.15
Oils, mineral	22.31	29.22	27.87	29.02
" vegetable, animal, etc.	17.75	10.50	10.44	10.83
Packing engine and boiler	4.98	2.18	2.25	2.65
Paints and painters' materials	56.00	68.95	59.66	63.54
Paper and pasteboard	73.44	75.64	79.83	88.73
Pitch and tar	8.72	1.96	1.75	1.62
Polishes	9.48	18.15	18.30	20.23
Precious stones	14	2.05	1.98	1.94
Printing materials	14.70	14.46	14.25	16.69
Provisions	1,34.15	1,51.20	1,39.67	1,51.33
Railway plant, etc.	5,54.48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16.45	69.84	80.16	1,10.23
Salt	23.44	5.06	4.52	7.5
Silk	18.00	9.29	4.13	5.18
Ships, parts of	19.07	6.93	11.71	8.15
Silk manufactures, including yarn	50.52	75.05	69.59	69.59
Soap	41.44	35.95	32.84	35.78
Stationery	—	—	—	—

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Sugar	25,37	28,17	38,13	38,12
Tallow and stearine	10,43	1,95	1,76	2,15
Tea-chests	41,32	36,95	34,37	38,13
Tobacco	51,33	61,54	34,44	41,18
Toilet requisites	10,35	18,13	20,73	22,15
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	10,65	10,46	11,62
Umbrellas	24,71	6,00	3,68	3,56
Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	40,53	71,78	75,58
Other articles	1,50,99	3,04,33	2,53,51	2,43,34
TOTAL	91,58,01	44,81,44	48,79,80	47,62,82
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,08,64	13,02	8,01	1
Bristles and fibres	12,74	10,54	13,26	17,16
Coffee	50,86	27,95	38,01	30,82
Coir and manufactures	22,95	20,27	13,83	23,04
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	1,53,95	1,60,85	3,37,80
" waste	74	16,36	14,23	15,41
" twist and yarn	2,81	46	65	1,35
" manufactures	11,13	16,75	20,47	12,64
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	2,32	3,42	2,94
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambler	6,87	2,18	1,39	1,81
Indigo	6,52	50	10	19
Myrobalans	23,46	37,70	27,16	29,12
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,19	49,04	54,06	37,94
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	3,50	9,47	8,29
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	51,08	57,81	94,55
Dressed or tanned	8,67,93	4,85,03	4,36,29	5,30,11
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	61	64	96
Jute, raw	8,96,52	3,11,09	2,24,20	2,55,21
" gunny bags	79,25	1,18,73	1,07,29	98,25
" cloth	55,57	70,33	63,00	57,29
Lac	50,67	44,97	32,75	1,31,76
Lead	17,65	1,09,63	1,18,99	1,29,78
Manures	10,30	3,44	5,32	8,26
Manganese ore	30,60	16,06	14,16	25,40
Other metals and ores	7,13	91,31	93,81	1,09,22
Mica	20,80	21,55	18,07	24,36
Oils	18,34	23,96	26,40	29,18
Oilcakes	30,75	72,51	72,44	85,32
Paraffin wax	17,33	76,11	86,68	64,70
Provisions and oilman's stores	6,62	7,42	6,47	5,94
Pulse—				
Beans		3,96	4,49	2,18
Gram			5,49	37
Lentils		8,46	6,76	5,87
Other pulses		4,63	9,14	8,62
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,99	39,53	63,04	57,28
Rubber, raw	23,23	26,88	1,92	7,99
Saltpetre	6,55	1,89	5,04	4,70
Seeds—				
Castor	78,39	33,64	33,28	32,66
Cotton	1,74,82	5,20	85	1,89
Groundnut	2,30	1,14,71	57,72	66,54
Linseed	2,65,01	16,47	16,65	2,01,25
Rape	35,17	19,02	13,91	20,68
Copra	3,32			
Others	7,53	1,35	1,66	2,10
Silk, raw	6,93	39	68	1,15
Spices	10,68	6,54	6,93	6,16
Sugar	8,59		2	15
Tea	9,51,37	16,92,84	14,78,46	17,66,50
Tobacco	1,43	39,53	36,72	47,48
Wheat	10,50,94	10,08		
Wood (mainly teak)	53,71	42,39	35,28	48,56
Wool, raw	2,61,11	2,49,54	1,05,87	1,45,82
" manufactures	18,71	40,89	41,84	56,53
Other articles	1,18,62	81,16	90,50	1,02,45
TOTAL	55,04,99	42,87,59	36,95,53	47,35,01

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED KINGDOM—concl'd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	4,40	4,50	3,73
Skins, raw	..	80,99	26,35	21,93
Sugar, 23 D. S. and above	32,56	..	..	..
Wool, raw	37,55	17,70	7,67	9,32
„ manufactures	54	21,26	12,38	7,02
Other articles	48,21	67,44	47,60	42,69
TOTAL	1,24,52	1,92,41	98,80	84,69
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6,01	20	26	5
Boots and shoes	2,50	34	21	2
Cotton manufactures	22,15	3,97	10,61	2,35
„ twist and yarn	3,08	..	..	..
Glass and glassware	68,98	1,08	1,55	1,57
Haberdashery and millinery	21,39	1,65	1,67	94
Hardware	27,28	4,20	4,76	4,06
Instruments	1,97	3,12	2,98	2,48
Matches	9,07	..	..	..
Metals	12,13	6,64	4,92	4,49
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	35,90	28,98	25,39
Sugar	85,12	48	..	..
Woolen manufactures	8,96	35	18	7
Other articles	88,31	13,64	9,28	10,93
TOTAL	8,18,75	71,47	65,20	62,35
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25	..	..	..
Cotton, raw	2,36,18	..	..	..
„ twist and yarn	53	..	..	..
Hides and skins, raw	1,30,42	..	3	..
Indigo	4,19	..	..	..
Jute, raw	1,30,83	..	..	..
Latex	5,70	..	..	..
Seeds	78,68	3	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	..	..	..
Other articles	11,54	19	36	..
TOTAL	7,73,18	22	39	..
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,69	11	..	..
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	1,73	1,93	1,26
Arms	20	3,02	3,65	2,27
Building materials	4,04	3,32	1,94	1,71
Cotton manufactures	42,12	3,51	3,29	1,16
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	2,00	1,04	2,02
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	4c	54	49
Glass and glassware	16,92	12,69	15,03	10,75
Hardware	5,58	2,97	3,49	2,85
Liquors	1,50	1,40	1,15	1,58
Machinery and millwork	1,76	26,78	38,62	42,00
Manures	75	4,07	2,34	1,92
Metals—				
Brass	37	68	61	66
Copper	3,54	1,80	3,78	1,07
Iron	15,95	84	2,13	61
Iron or steel	45,48	1,18,67	93,87	65,75
Steel	63,54	33,90	27,17	27,42
Motor cars, etc.	4,15	1,05	86	34
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	3,25	3,36	2,54
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	4,51	3,99	4,23
Precious stones	1	28,65	68,71	55,21
Provisions	1,41	4,38	3,72	3,22
Railway plant	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	47	2,60	2,97
Woolen manufactures	2,11	2,02	6,87	4,79
Other articles	40,61	39,42	50,59	38,76
TOTAL	2,76,00	3,01,57	3,41,84	2,66,18

* Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
BELGIUM—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	34,65	1,87		
Cotton, raw	3,08,24	1,18,54	1,28,86	1,43,05
" waste		3,58	3,23	3,30
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	1,89	1,86	1,03
Hemp, raw	13,73	14,84	5,00	11,22
Hides and skins, raw	10,00	7,02	5,96	4,86
Jute manufactures	13,69	14,62	14,51	10,82
" raw	14,42	84,18	70,71	83,12
Lac	1,43	10,32	2,16	7,96
Lead		24		10
Manganese ore	25,84	10,65	9,50	3,12
Manures	10,88	3,30	1,24	2,23
Oilcakes	76	12,26	18,28	12,85
Paraffin, wax	1,43	10,92	18,04	18,53
Rice (not in the husk)	41,51	23,28	15,79	14,96
Seeds—				
Castor	20,16	6,14	5,89	37
Copra or coconut kernel	7,14			
Groundnut	26,78	6,89	13,04	14,19
Linseed	1,55,71	91	40	12,67
Mowra or Mowra	7,97		17	
Poppy	16,11			
Rape	1,51,62	1,65	3,53	4,92
Sesamum (til or jin/til)	56,40	65		1,38
Others	2,29	1,68	1,85	
Wheat	1,46,22			
Zinc or spelter	63	28,15	23,38	29,69
Other articles	49,93	76,19	57,17	57,90
TOTAL	11,94,20	4,45,52	4,01,64	4,47,37
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,61	3,85	1,97	2,38
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40,08	7,42	9,54	5,33
Artificial silk		8,37	4,95	5,72
Chemicals	47	3,98	6,54	3,59
Clocks and watches	4,65	1,21	48	96
Cotton manufactures	2,88	0,19	7,12	3,00
Drugs and medicines	2,65	8,68	11,15	9,91
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,02	4,13	10,14	2,01
Fruits and vegetables	8,96	2,63	1,80	1,30
Hardware	2,18	2,50	3,14	2,30
Haberdashery	8,25	3,00	2,22	1,44
Instruments	4,20	5,65	2,70	3,74
Liquors	38,04	27,23	26,23	28,98
Machinery	31	5,90	2,92	4,63
Metals—				
Brass	16	1,18	37	9
Copper	12,93	13,29	1,31	14
Iron or steel	2,84	3,31	7,04	8,39
Steel	20	5,94	4,30	5,36
Motor cars, etc.	5,94	7,31	2,80	2,39
Oils	82	1,61	2,10	2,45
Provisions	3,07	15,63	3,04	2,81
Rubber manufactures	1,78	15,52	10,67	6,12
Seeds	51	78	17	5
Sugar	43		4	
Silk manufactures	27,18	3,90	3,15	1,72
Wool manufactures	12,64	19,99	42,67	13,14
Tollet requisites	68	4,03	4,43	4,02
Umbrellas	81	78	78	24
Other articles	31,87	41,50	31,30	24,20
TOTAL	2,20,50	2,17,20	2,03,88	1,50,72

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
FRANCE—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	25,58	32,10	31,29
Coil	6,01	9,16	7,39	5,15
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,22	8,81	5,93	7,03
Essential oils	4,19	5,13	41	7,75
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	78,77	1,16,99	1,53,18
Hides and skins, raw	33,98	15,73	20,72	19,07
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	13	48	25
Jute, raw	2,25,21	99,34	1,15,57	1,24,93
„ bags and cloth	2,56	1,86	1,84	1,86
Lac	11,55	5,32	4,60	4,72
Manganese ore	17,24	17,87	16,83	10,60
Manures	10,47	1,67	40	43
Pulse—				
Gram		5,46	14,85	15,21
Lentils	29,82	..	..	..
Other pulses		1,55	20	8
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80		61	70
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	30,92	24,14	16,24
Groundnut	2,81,60	3,53,43	3,87,93	2,32,98
Linseed	1,65,94	55,21	25,01	51,23
Mowra or mowra	4,10	..	..	..
Poppy	43,87	17	16	80
Rape	96,17	7,22	10,41	12,52
Sesamum (til or jinjili)	85,30	14	31	23
Others	21,25	4,63	3,77	3,69
Silk, raw	35,23	1,27	..	..
Wheat	1,12,55	1	1	..
Other articles	46,84	33,98	36,87	44,26
TOTAL	14,77,26	7,63,56	8,07,62	7,37,15
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	8,10	5,24	0,19
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	6,00	8,58	8,33
Bobbins		2,74	3,79	2,85
Building materials	6,72	2,17	1,62	4,11
Buttons		2,70	4,23	3,48
Carriages	2,81	77	25	73
Chemicals	10,02	46,55	40,48	31,37
Clocks and watches	1,36	4,31	3,54	3,62
Cutlery	7,95	13,23	14,34	13,74
Cycles	1,75	8,23	7,89	6,10
Drugs and medicines	6,19	42,77	43,34	42,79
Dyeing substances	87,40	1,71,36	1,37,17	1,35,79
Glassware	23,69	23,34	17,72	13,44
Hardware	57,24	75,85	1,07,08	83,14
Instruments	13,57	61,42	65,32	55,94
Liquors	19,41	13,43	17,24	14,57
Machinery	30,27	1,12,27	98,06	1,31,77
Manures	2,20	6,15	2,51	2,41
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,16	6,23	9,92	5,94
Brass	1,56	70,41	80,03	50,32
Copper	93,41	23,86	67,24	32,29
Iron	2,86	1,56	4	55
Iron or steel	86,97	41,08	41,75	37,27
Steel	65,19	2,17	3,62	3,63
Zinc	3,24	2,89	3,30	2,61
Motor cars, etc.	5,64	8,83	7,35	5,32
Oils	19,57	8,49	16,91	7,74
Paints and painter's materials	5,58	9,35	11,15	9,20
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	27,40	30,12	20,18
Paper-making materials	1,61	3,42	9	73
Printing materials	1,02	4,00	4,47	4,93
Provisions	5,50	6,07	2,50	2,04
Railway plant	12,19			
Rubber manufactures	3,32	19,30	14,72	8,99
Salt	9,46	4,32	9,70	8,17

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hornmeal.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
GERMANY—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Stationary	5.04	16.60	20.82	14.54
Sugar	3.84	17.83	83	6
Textiles—				
Artificial silk	—	8.92	11.60	6.79
Cotton manufactures	83.71	8.04	8.92	2.85
Haberdaßery	22.10	11.05	13.18	9.71
Silk manufactures	16.81	4.21	4.04	8.10
Wool manufactures	90.62	19.99	24.38	15.30
Toys	11.10	5.43	3.84	3.08
Umbrellas	7.86	11.14	7.25	5.02
Other articles	57.08	75.34	73.10	69.29
TOTAL	9,35,56	10,19,84	10,38,72	8,88,25
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40.09	74	2.15	—
Coffee	4.72	9.95	8.52	9.39
Colr and manufactures	22.56	11.59	10.61	12.08
Cotton, raw	4,45,03	1,47,53	1,34,22	2,09,52
waste	—	5.09	5.22	6.08
Dyeing substances	14.49	6.30	7.03	5.70
Fodder, bran, etc.	22.84	10.39	7.03	2
Fruits and vegetables	2.87	53	41	31
Hemp, raw	8.48	1.70	0.08	6.03
Hides and skins, raw	2,53.97	34.70	28.30	47.23
Jute, raw	4,90.10	2,43.69	2,11.72	2,42.05
gunny bags	15.36	4.90	8.34	4.22
cloth	6.33	1.60	84	33
Leo	37.97	20.76	14.41	14.53
Manures	8.30	2.07	60	94
Metals and ores—				
Copper	4	26.74	24.79	27.32
Lead	—	2.13	—	5
Others	8.99	17.79	13.71	14.54
Oils	12.29	3.87	3.73	4.65
Oilcakes	17.58	37.64	47.13	15.79
Paraffin wax	8.89	4.35	5.97	21.24
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41.37	1,55.63	1,54.67	1,28.37
Seeds—				
Coppa or coconut kernel	80.25	—	—	—
Groundnuts	12.42	1,76.00	75.80	1,18.17
Linseed	70.14	13.64	13.32	13.35
Mowa or Mowra	20.01	—	—	—
Poppy	8.43	—	36	17
Rape	1,04.92	5.25	12.23	10.91
Sesamum (oil or lin)	24.92	1.54	36	55
Others	27.84	3.11	5.04	9.30
Tea	3.09	81	85	1.98
Wood (chiefly teak)	15.06	30	88	3.47
Other articles	98.35	78.23	45.40	43.98
TOTAL	22,30,35	10,27,86	8,50,09	9,73,67
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5.98	7.62	6.72	8.70
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	10.35	7.24	1.60
Building materials	6	5.97	1.10	19
Cotton manufactures	83.45	89.74	21.23	8.08
twist and yarn	11.14	—	—	—
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	69	1.32	1.12
Instruments	9	14.49	12.05	13.07
Liquors	1.54	7.93	6.87	7.70
Metals	44	7.62	7.27	6.38
Paper and pasteboard	2.81	15.90	14.03	11.39
Precious stones, etc.	—	1.20	95	77
Provisions	8.85	57.02	84.87	24.07
Starch and farina	26	11.44	12.35	9.95
Sugar	10	83	57	1.41
Wool manufactures	3.39	2.47	1.67	93
Other articles	14.57	38.62	47.27	94.68
TOTAL	1,26,61	2,04,27	1,69,14	1,81,68

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
NETHERLANDS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coir manufactures	7.31	12.59	12.08	13.18
Cotton, raw	7.83	29.79	32.79	54.01
Hides and skins, raw	33.50	14.06	18.38	27.19
Jute, raw	1.53	21.86	37.34	47.59
Lac	6.06	57	5.17	1.29
Oilcakes	14	24.82	27.78	24.35
Paraffin wax	6	13.90	28.74	28.95
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15.93	1,18.52	69.74	34.62
Seeds, Groundnuts	26	2,10.53	1,37.82	1,21.78
" Linseed	20.98	45	32	5.24
" Rape	4.99	11.32	16.34	16.16
Wheat	2.02			
Other articles	33.41	51.31	40.41	38.64
TOTAL	3,34.02	5,09.55	4,12.71	4,12.90
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	3.45	3.20	2.45
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6.98	3.64	3.14	3.04
Art. works of	45	83	1.13	46
Building materials	2.57	5.20	5.24	3.32
Buttons		3.31	5.04	3.06
Chemicals	4.72	15.06	15.14	15.46
Dyeing and tanning substances	1.49	5.23	7.91	8.20
Fruits and vegetables	8.48	16.42	19.19	20.37
Glassware	4.26	2.49	2.17	2.30
Instruments	1.70	6.10	7.34	7.23
Liquors	78	1.99	2.10	2.14
Machinery	1.44	13.33	7.94	13.18
Metals—				
Aluminium	9	39	22	32
Brass	1.09	1.97	40	8
German silver		2.76	5.00	3.80
Quicksilver		6.53	5.82	6.08
Others	67	1.94	1.35	3.76
Motor cars, etc.	66	10.63	4.80	7.53
Paper and pasteboard	79	3.53	3.75	2.22
Rubber manufactures	13	16.77	15.93	4.20
Stone and marble	2.48	2.62	4.06	4.10
Sugar	23			
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn		41.29	47.80	37.57
Cotton—raw	11	4	87	
" Twist and yarn	4.98	1.28	5	17
" manufactures	45.22	31.59	22.06	2.04
Haberdashery and millinery	4.32	8.52	9.82	6.87
Silk manufactures	19.83	19.56	24.38	5.78
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk		18.04	21.35	16.32
Wool manufactures	4.07	32.02	74.98	61.03
Other articles	27.90	37.66	78.12	55.03
TOTAL	1,44.84	3,58.77	3,94.88	2,91.28
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18.38	1,62.41	1,48.82	2,38.78
Hides and skins, raw	35.93	29.31	18.89	2,85.5
Jute, raw	1,14.89	89.15	66.04	95.61
Spices, Pepper	6.81	11.80	10.92	7.61
Rice (not in the husk)	2.97	11.25	11.79	13.94
Seeds—				
Castor	16.05	17.58	9.00	6.60
Groundnuts	1.71	1,28.58	44.32	83.89
Linseed	54.86	23.76	18.14	31.25
Rape	11.40	25.64	91.35	10.85
Sesamum (til or jinjil)	27.30	6.19	7.77	11.12
Others	1.49	1.25	13	8
Silk, raw	1.26			49
Wheat	37.14	46.01	43.62	42.66
Other articles	21.38			
TOTAL	7,01.61	5,41.38	4,65.78	5,74.48
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6.08	9.64	7.66	7.57

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	1,45	35	35
Hardware	64	69	73	87
Iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers	2,50	3,37	4,44	3,64
Matches	9,34	..	..	..
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	2,99	7,45	16
Paper and pasteboard	4,40	25,75	40,74	39,94
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	8,76	7,13	10,20
Toys . . . . .	..	97	79	83
Wood and timber	1,85	7	2	7
Other articles	63	4,42	4,62	4,82
TOTAL	20,85	43,47	66,27	60,93
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	9,21	10,93	8,01
Rice (not in the husk)	94	..	37	21
Hides and skins, raw	20	3,20	1,93	2,51
Cotton, raw	55	16	11	13
Jute, raw . . . . .	..	1,00	1,79	1,42
" manufactures	92	17,09	7,50	16,32
Seeds . . . . .	..	10,06	5,11	4,16
Other articles	1,61	3,58	3,48	5,90
TOTAL	4,25	44,30	31,30	37,76
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	28	2	34	33
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,14	7,27	34,29	52,00
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	11	96	8
Jute manufactures	5,32	1,51	1,00	1,72
Other articles	1,30	39	1,64	3,85
TOTAL	24,93	2,01	4,20	5,65
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Beet sugar	(a)	60,31	8,89	..
Mineral oils	19,86	..	13,86	1,58,90
Tea-chests . . . . .	..	32	23	37
Other articles	2,42	27,99	13,51	4,56
TOTAL	22,28	94,62	36,49	1,63,83
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..
Jute, raw	25,03	5,20	19	54
" manufactures	1,43	30,25	10,19	2,60
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	1,27	8,23	1,08
Tea	1,41,97	16,30	13,05	3,82
Other articles	13,72	2,37	76	20
TOTAL	1,90,48	55,48	34,07	8,04
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	2	3
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	12,02	67	4,09	32
Saffron	3,88	0,11	0,81	10,91
Other articles	1,65	9,42	10,91	9,68
TOTAL	17,45	19,20	24,81	20,91

(a) Separately recorded from 1923-24.

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
SPAIN—contd.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72.03	42.14	48.71	63.30
Hides and skins, raw	48.23	9.11	4.76	4.37
Oilseeds	10.11	8.61	8.54	14.35
Jute, raw	64.51	68.81	71.55	50.77
Other articles	3.92	5.28	5.20	8.92
TOTAL	1,99.40	1,33.85	1,37.06	1,41.12
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2.57	12.20	14.94	15.83
Machinery and millwork	9.53	8.22	6.55	9.28
Iron and steel	28.08	14.01	11.83	13.22
Matches	3.99	84	39	53
Paper and pasteboard	4.21	28.36	41.82	33.55
Paper-making materials	2.98	10.29	7.70	10.68
Wood and timber	8.66	3.52	3.91	2.44
Other articles	4.23	9.82	8.77	16.54
TOTAL	51.31	87.36	95.60	1,02.07
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7.67	1.13	83	72
Hides, raw	12.00	3.51	2.37	2.72
Rice (not in the husk)	8.66	1.57	3.95	4.80
Wheat	4.23	14.61	17.61	23.42
Other articles	8.23	7.55	5.59	6.38
TOTAL	32.56	20.82	24.86	31.66
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7.53	6.20	10.80	11.58
Wool manufactures	8	20	8	6
Other articles	8.23	7.55	5.59	6.38
TOTAL	15.84	14.01	16.47	17.02
Export of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	10	2.10	1.58	2.20
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	3,16.32	1,77.94	2,02.40
Hides and skins, raw	7	21	24	26
Ivory, unmanufactured	4.96	1.72	1.82	3.68
Soda compounds	26.08	3.83	4.41	4.62
Spices (mainly cloves)	4.75	40.00	33.34	33.64
Other articles	4.75	4.05	3.77	3.18
TOTAL	35.97	3,68.13	2,22.02	2,47.78
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10.91	16.78	11.04	8.97
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32.72	16.56	12.30	15.05
Other sorts	8.98	15.82	9.38	8.61
Jute manufactures	4.00	12.12	13.25	15.11
Other articles	12.47	15.42	13.67	11.61
TOTAL	69.08	76.70	63.94	67.35

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,24	2,12	99	2,04
Other articles	11,67	8,27	8,00	10,00
TOTAL	19,81	10,59	8,99	12,04
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials		8,83	5,72	7,45
Cigarettes	4,69	63	32	32
Cotton, raw	4,45	1,31,02	77,94	53,31
Salt	2,17	2,28	5,80	1,45
Other articles	7,36	4,26	5,87	5,08
TOTAL	26,17	1,47,02	95,65	67,61
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	13,36	2,68	1,46
Indigo	3,96	2	3	4
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	57,68	24,76	22,57
Wheat	3,83	18		
" flour	16,41	93	2	1
Others	11,15	3,04	15	26
Jute, raw	86	1,4,71	8,77	12,18
Jute, gunny bags	48,40	45,75	34,77	51,75
" " cloth	84	8,83	8,23	12,50
Seeds	11,91	19,30	11,36	8,58
Other articles	24,41	26,82	18,13	17,22
TOTAL	1,85,70	1,90,57	1,08,90	1,20,37
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,84	4,24	2,76	5,34
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	41	6,04	11,29	24,77
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12,46	22,58	10,99	5,83
Grain, pulse and flour	19,96	1,82	1,37	1,29
Other articles	5,10	4,57	3,73	4,60
TOTAL	37,52	28,97	16,09	11,72
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6,27	77	45	42
Other articles	3,95	1,81	1,42	1,20
TOTAL	10,22	2,58	1,87	1,62

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND BEITRA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Salt	3,35	9,78	14,19	1,34
Other articles	3,92	89	44	15
TOTAL	6,90	10,17	14,63	1,49
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	1,18	1,10	92
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	7,18	4,43	2,94
Other articles	2,20	3,32	8,15	8,81
TOTAL	12,57	11,68	8,68	7,67
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	20	40	43
MAURITIUS:				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,24	.. 18	.. 5	.. 15
Other articles	98			
TOTAL	2,64,22	18	5	15
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	54,01	46,30	26,52
Wheat flour	8,73	1,40	30	11
Other sorts	9,22	7,51	8,20	5,15
Jute manufactures	8,13	7,74	6,62	8,14
Oils, vegetable	6,03	4,15	2,47	3,01
Other articles	18,98	13,96	10,51	13,60
TOTAL	1,25,20	83,47	74,40	66,53
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	2,10	97	1,53
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal and coke	11,67	6,17	4,50	8,84
Other articles	1,48	15,72	14,53	17,08
TOTAL	13,15	21,89	19,03	25,92
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,08	30,48	30,12	21,38
Jute, gunny bags	30,33	61,61	57,14	45,87
„ „ cloth	1,89	7,46	6,85	8,66
Oils, vegetable	3,54	63	53	62
Provisions	3,27	90	37	39
Paraffin wax	5,16	12,08	11,72	10,65
Other articles	16,02	30,68	17,47	32,92
TOTAL	1,02,19	1,43,69	1,24,20	1,20,40
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,72	2,32	1,84	1,33

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,86	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables	1	10,97	5,30	11,58
Other articles	1,10	1,06	13,04	20,65
TOTAL	5,97	12,03	18,94	32,28
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	14,51	13,74	6,93
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	11,46	10,08	7,63
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	32,88	28,31	24,67
Oils	39	1	6	3
Other articles	9,17	28,03	33,13	30,19
TOTAL	47,77	86,89	85,30	69,45
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	8,62	64	1,11	55
Other articles	3,57	1,83	2,03	1,77
TOTAL	12,19	2,47	3,14	2,32
REUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	3,67
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	1,78	..
Other articles	59	17	84	15
TOTAL	8,30	17	2,12	15
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts	..	22,89	13,88	47,01
Paper and pasteboard	..	13	15	1,21
Railway plant	79	..	..	..
Rubber manufactures	..	8,99	5,70	7,71
Other articles	30	9,65	13,88	12,74
TOTAL	1,09	41,66	33,54	68,67
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	64,79	65,04	87,28
Tea	54,91	97,40	80,33	77,57
Other articles	14,09	16,67	17,42	22,61
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,47,66	1,62,79	1,87,41
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	4,26	3,40	56	60
Apparel	38	10,21	7,30	7,17
Arms	..	..	..	..
Belting for machinery	80	2,66	86	1,06
Boots and shoes	1,11	10,48	8,43	8,68
Building materials	54	19	10	3
	88	7,17	11,13	11,08

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED STATES—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Carriages	72	88	20	5
Chemicals	22	11,90	14,63	16,54
Clocks and watches	8,82	1,23	78	79
Copper . . . . .	..	7,51	4,44	3,92
Cotton, raw	27,72	2,23,57	3,84,68	68,98
" piecegoods	26,44	30,50	32,00	16,09
Drugs and medicines	4,18	19,56	20,83	21,92
Dyeing substances . . . . .	..	10,99	8,36	10,84
Furniture	1,44	1,98	71	74
Glassware	1,17	1,29	53	60
Hardware	24,72	27,17	16,61	22,76
Instruments	5,86	63,39	53,35	57,25
Iron and steel	48,56	14,19	6,28	6,75
Leather . . . . .	..	10,87	10,96	8,39
Machinery	24,56	1,32,11	81,12	80,73
Manures . . . . .	..	87	46	50
Motor cars, etc.	8,49	1,41,46	88,98	97,49
Oils, mineral	2,19,60	3,15,64	1,31,11	1,18,86
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	11,35	8,09	5,77
Provisions	3,80	22,10	18,61	13,75
Railway plant	54	..	..	..
Rubber	16	83,89	52,38	21,36
Spirit	5,34	14,09	15,63	13,96
Stationery	2,05	3,00	2,32	1,68
Sugar	18	64	6	..
Tobacco	5,90	25,46	57,44	27,10
Tollet requisites	2,22	16,53	17,60	13,30
Wood and Timber	6,56	3,15	3,53	3,58
Other articles	15,59	66,75	65,03	61,00
TOTAL	4,49,03	12,83,62	11,25,09	7,17,81
Exports of Indian produce—				
Colr manufactures	5,29	1,39	1,01	2,70
Cotton, raw	8,19	72,09	6,40	24,38
Fruits and vegetables	1,73	41,34	22,32	61,37
Grain, pulse and flour	1,99	63	60	1,11
Gums and resins	1,36	8,18	5,60	6,33
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48,76	1,79,38	91,47	1,60,45
Dressed or tanned	20,59	3,68	57	4,93
Jute—				
Raw	2,32,98	91,23	68,70	76,45
Gunny bags	91,73	13,51	24,52	11,95
" cloth	6,92,16	6,50,57	5,10,34	6,68,88
Lac	93,77	71,62	43,57	62,91
Manganese ore	18,75	8,44	..	1
Iron and steel	44	17,86	10,86	13,83
Manures	4,85	4,43	35	77
Mica	6,90	7,70	4,40	10,49
Myrobalans	9,78	7,41	8,21	9,66
Oils, vegetable	9,16	7	23	18
Paraffin wax	3,48	25,69	12,61	23,40
Rubber, raw	11	1,02	..	2,83
Saltpetre	7,61	..	9	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17,62	48,50	40,89	22,15
Linseed	40,29	6	24	1,09,30
Spices	8,31	10,97	8,37	6,30
Tea	11,70	49,99	57,16	46,15
Wool, raw	4,52	23,30	0,14	32,79
" manufactures	2,38	12,77	16,58	9,22
Other articles	21,16	29,36	37,48	59,90
TOTAL	14,83,60	13,86,38	0,76,51	14,97,35

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
UNITED STATES—concl'd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6,67	42,94	22,41	33,38
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	44,32	87,34	78,47	66,41
Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	58,98	43,41	41,98
Other articles	3,71	20,03	3,85	3,74
TOTAL	66,59	1,61,33	1,23,73	1,12,13
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	11,52	11		
Jute, raw	1,03	11,00	10,21	10,74
„ twist and yarn	26	9,44	7,52	3,67
„ gunny bags	4,99	9,79	11,21	16,36
„ gunny cloth	2,08,57	1,19,47	2,47,15	1,92,98
Other articles	76	4,50	6,51	4,77
TOTAL	2,27,13	1,54,31	2,82,60	2,27,37
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	8,94	81,84	27,02	33,72
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	5,42	7,37	5,94
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	4,91	11,93	25,01
Rice (not in the husk)	5,35		3	
Other articles	1,36	12,68	5,46	3,33
TOTAL	87,05	17,57	16,52	28,34
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	22	2	13	8
Salt	12,94	48,76	39,74	34,73
Other articles	28,19	4,40	4,83	12,30
TOTAL	41,45	53,18	44,70	47,11
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	13,76	11,36	10,97
„ manufactures	13,38	8,31	6,34	6,02
Grain, pulse and flour—				
„ Jowar and Bajra	10,77	2,79	87	1,14
„ Rice (not in the husk)	24,86	11,08	8,36	9,34
„ Wheat flour	12,25	6,09	4,04	3,23
Spices	4,79	6,06	8,85	3,64
Tobacco	8,39	15,83	15,91	19,75
Other articles	16,01	13,14	10,62	1,97
TOTAL	1,06,33	77,11	61,25	65,11

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
ADEN—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13,07	1,83	1,55	1,83
Other articles	5,73	3,59	4,84	6,51
TOTAL	18,80	5,42	6,39	8,34
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	16,84	13,21	11,12
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	4,85	4,85	6,55
Other articles	9,19	5,62	5,57	4,82
TOTAL	46,75	27,31	23,63	22,49
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5,28	8,77	4,09	5,16
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2,20	48	80	27
Rice (not in the husk)	30,01	22,43	24,78	17,02
Other articles	11,48	9,05	8,77	7,84
TOTAL	48,97	41,13	37,94	30,29
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	7,49	5,87	7,00
Other articles	10,93	3,83	4,28	8,72
TOTAL	32,16	11,32	10,15	15,81
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	3,04	2,86	5,87
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,83	10,43	9,31	6,08
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	43,58	31,51	25,38
Tea	05	4,47	4,22	2,62
Other articles	10,91	12,28	12,09	9,72
TOTAL	36,43	76,86	58,93	44,40
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	4,94	5,09	5,33
BAHREIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	5,46	5,47	6,62
Other articles	2,52	2,13	2,87	1,43
TOTAL	52,99	7,59	8,34	8,05

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
BAHRAIN ISLANDS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4,48	14,71	9,31	8,13
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	23,46	21,32	12,76
Other articles	12,34	10,88	7,10	6,70
TOTAL	42,24	49,05	37,73	27,61
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18,18	6,43	4,48	3,90
Other articles	9,07	5,92	6,85	8,02
TOTAL	27,25	12,35	11,28	6,92
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	53,76	91,50	69,03	58,83
Other articles	2	2	4	16
TOTAL	53,78	91,52	69,07	58,98
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	2,99	2,89	3,30
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	1	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour	12	1,36	47	55
Hides and skins, raw	3,43	4,47	2,86	2,77
Jute, gunny bags	7,62	9,74	8,89	7,44
Machinery	1,36	2,17	2,01	1,91
Metals	1,41	1,53	1,31	76
Oils	45	43,35	30,19	43,88
Rubber	19	1,65	84	2,31
Seeds	91	4,25	23,48	30,07
Spices	29,81	21,39	17,82	15,08
Tea	7,10	18,69	11,83	6,25
Other articles	20,11	28,78	26,60	18,30
TOTAL	72,63	1,36,78	1,76,50	1,28,89
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	13,40	12,49	8,58	8,35
Coal and coke	43,39	33,01	20,13	25,90
Coffee	5,76	19	15	14
Cotton manufactures	33,03	70,94	51,88	51,94
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	42,19	35,69	36,16
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	3,86	4,27	5,53
Fruits and vegetables	13,55	12,87	20,67	20,42
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,26,72	3,66,91	3,10,20	2,69,72
Other sorts	48,89	36,90	30,10	26,56
Jute manufactures	5,41	5,47	3,84	5,32
Manures	10,87	14,99	8,11	11,39
Oilcakes	38,54	20,23	10,84	15,11
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	5,54	4,81	3,72
Rubber, raw	14,15	7,89	2,51	2,31
Seeds	12,21	8,22	6,21	9,81
Spices	15,31	22,09	19,83	20,59
Tea	26,90	20,51	23,23	20,30
Wood and timber	2,32	2,07	1,59	94
Other articles	62,37	65,20	53,43	49,69
TOTAL	3,02,35	7,63,88	6,52,07	5,90,76
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,23	1,00	3,63	1,90
Vehicles	—	3,41	2,04	6,45
Other articles	13,82	27,32	28,79	23,57
TOTAL	22,05	32,23	29,46	32,90

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	54	77	71
Building materials	83	..	..	5
Cotton manufactures	1,94	3,07	2,99	1,26
Cordage	3,19	67	45	34
Drugs and medicines	6,48	1,70	1,55	1,16
Fireworks	5,00	26	59	76
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	4,21	2,35	1,44
Provisional	3,85	7,60	6,70	7,55
Silk, raw	23,69	6,03	13,73	8,39
.. manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	96	1,25	3,46
Sugar, refined	10,34	6,20	2,35	2,73
Other articles	15,59	21,69	18,57	16,87
TOTAL	98,31	52,99	51,80	44,72
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	13	1,56	92
Coal and coke . . . . .	..	14,14	13,94	6,53
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	1,50	1	..
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	45	2	..
Drugs and medicines	4,92	7,53	14,16	4,19
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	40,84	10,92	27,75
Jadestone	5,65	3,38	3,47	1,63
Jute manufactures	7,42	79,43	65,70	47,66
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	36,17	32,78	26,18	18,85
TOTAL	9,12,86	1,80,08	1,41,96	1,07,63
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	3,96	2,05	1,78
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted or preserved	2,13	99	71	75
Other articles	6,62	3,26	2,04	1,43
TOTAL	13,42	8,21	4,80	3,96
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	92,01	84,14	64,66
.. piecegoods	20	6,36	1,08	25
Silk, raw	83,44	54,64	96,52	55,85
.. manufactures, including yarn	35,67	63,97	61,52	50,24
Tea	10,70	18,71	18,40	16,13
Other articles	27,92	42,92	38,25	35,42
TOTAL	1,57,98	2,78,61	2,94,91	2,22,62
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	4,50,25	1,32,75	3,31,89
Twist and yarn	4,10,04	21	2	..
Piecegoods	2,70	26	43	30
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	2,65,23	1,79,99	92,75
Jute, raw	10,84	12,04	9,98	9,81
.. manufactures	49,50	10,19	5,73	3,34
Paraffin wax	1,22	23,45	14,51	4,79
Tea	35,95	6,41	..	..
Other articles	3,06,43	11,67	13,17	11,43
TOTAL	8,72,39	7,79,71	3,56,68	4,44,86

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACÃO)—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	2,60	1,63	89
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	16,50	13,39	16,39
Other articles	4	2,30	1,47	2,40
TOTAL	1,01	18,80	19,66	18,79
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	1,63	14,39	2,86	16,50
Jute manufactures	32,57	13,32	22,76	17,31
Opium	29,07	44,04	11,24	24,00
Other articles	3,48	1,85	84	62
TOTAL	66,75	73,60	37,70	68,63
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Ais, beer and porter	3	3,88	4,41	5,04
Apparel	9,17	20,76	25,48	30,18
Artificial silk . . . . .	..	2,16,20	2,70,03	1,55,91
Hobbins . . . . .	..	3,64	4,75	5,21
Boots and shoes	16	48,72	31,57	32,41
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	16,97	40,83	32,53
Brushes and brooms	48	90	1,09	1,52
Buttons of all sorts . . . . .	..	4,24	7,24	6,81
Camphor	11,48	8,49	11,77	13,60
Carriages	11	2,78	68	89
Cement	1	0,47	8,10	5,84
Chemicals	93	6,37	12,26	22,81
Coal and coke	7,02	16	3	6
Copper	27,99	3,55	6,72	8,89
Cotton, raw	9	2,03	35	..
" hosiery	65,23	41,59	61,23	72,51
" piecegoods	6,10	5,45,20	7,85,39	4,43,20
" yarn	6,16	32,82	1,00,71	95,67
" other manufactures	2,12	9,40	11,69	8,02
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	0,09	7,54	5,72
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	16,74	31,69	25,95
Furniture and cabinetware	71	57	1,06	1,17
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	15,04	22,33	13,39
Beads and false pearls	7,61	3,37	6,45	5,16
Bottles and phials	1,00	3,49	11,95	10,26
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	69	98	1,06
Table ware	1,41	3,49	4,18	4,06
Others	3,95	10,90	20,56	23,08
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	10,42	18,09	17,22
Hardware	3,59	15,77	30,11	34,77
Instruments	85	8,47	22,99	30,43
Iron or steel . . . . .	..	8,76	13,89	27,49
Machinery and millwork	63	3,74	4,14	7,75
Matches	28,40	..	5	6
Paints and painters' materials . . . . .	..	4,13	7,45	6,92
Paper and pasteboard	55	9,78	16,92	12,30
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	1,52	3,61	5,70
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	..	3,04	13,04	18,30
Silk, raw	1,15	1,59	4,71	6,57
" manufactures	1,31,45	95,99	2,01,72	2,10,62
Spices, ginger	3,40	19	18	23
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	4,74	9,47	9,12
Tea-chests	87	1,04	96	1,89
Toilet requisites	1,31	3,84	8,14	10,02
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	9,66	22,86	33,81
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	9,84	14,62	17,03
Wood—timber	32	9,45	2,37	3,78
" manufactures	71	3,27	5,05	3,72
Woolen manufactures	8	1,52	14,18	33,07
Other articles	10,54	36,45	81,32	1,14,13
TOTAL	5,64,35	18,33,97	20,47,74	16,35,51

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
JAPAN—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,50.70	11,04.66	11,12.31	10,52.53
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	12.79	25.72	20.66	21.55
Iron and steel	15.24	85.30	51.09	66.07
Jute, raw	10.84	17.47	22.78	28.68
„ manufactures	10.93	12.88	24.84	14.11
Lead	2.17	15.49	8.05	9.95
Lead	7	38.69	20.91	17.12
Manures	5.59	6.48	2.71	2
Oilcakes	15.19	23.60	10.79	6.84
Opium	9.79	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	0.90	4.40	6.56	..
Pulse	4.19	11.73	9.28	6.90
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33.89	36	62.27	12
Other articles	6.37	47.50	42.90	42.47
TOTAL	16,84.66	13,04.28	13,95.10	12,61.21
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1.66	8.65	10.18	16.59
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	1.57	..	..
Farinaceous foods	50	4.75	4.20	2.29
Liquors	2.59	10.11	..	7.00
Sugar	9,23.38	4,51.99	3,40.33	1,98.60
Tea	81	4.51	1.01	1
Other articles	7.79	11.79	27.91	31.00
TOTAL	9,35.03	4,84.72	3,73.50	2,38.90
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45.29	96.00	41.11	83.88
Opium	52.28	8.12	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76.58	42.94	10.80	2.28
Other articles	15.69	23.84	18.79	8.77
TOTAL	2,69.74	1,70.00	70.70	44.88
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1.12	3.68	3.11	1.72
PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables : dried, salted, etc.	18.68	16.88	9.51	6.56
Gums and resins	3.74	2.64	1.81	8.11
Oils, mineral	4.00	2,30.57	1,67.85	1,22.87
Precious stones, etc.	8.23	..	1	7
Wool, raw	9.81	4.92	3.02	1.51
Other articles	18.94	14.98	12.07	10.00
TOTAL	63.49	2,75.94	1,93.27	1,44.52
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12.05	38.20	20.41	23.62
„ manufactures	13.73	48.31	18.51	18.16
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10.35	35	1.60	43
Others	3.33	6	8	1
Indigo	1.60	6	..	2
Iron, black	1.67	9.04	6.55	5.68
Other articles	11.51	12.22	8.20	8.75
TOTAL	55.13	1,08.84	55.35	56.57

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1981-32	1932-33	1933-34
PERSIA—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5,82	3,83	8,51	2,74
" manufactures	37,80	5,11	12,14	18,11
Metals and ores	3,68	59	55	76
Sugar	5,65	1,82	..	85
Other articles	13,81	12,70	6,62	5,49
TOTAL	66,76	24,10	27,82	27,95
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Wood, teak	31,41	13,86	6,64	10,11
Other articles	3,39	5,05	16,99	34,64
TOTAL	34,80	18,91	22,63	44,75
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,75	12,36	7,39	9,87
Jute, gunny bags	27,14	18,50	31,48	30,74
Opium	18,84	34,76	..	48,64
Other articles	6,21	10,76	6,00	3,56
TOTAL	62,94	76,38	45,47	92,81
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,47	76	47	48
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canes and rattans	4,51	4,01	3,65	2,67
Cotton manufactures	8,01	2,31	1,98	1,86
Drugs and medicines	2,75	2,75	1,79	1,51
Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	6,90	6,79	4,72
Fish	22,53	7,93	9,31	10,18
Fruits and vegetables	6,27	6,46	8,03	7,81
Gums and resins	5,45	12,82	13,24	12,34
Lac	1,51	1,66	53	7,19
Matches	7,64	1	..	2
Metals, tin	44,54	40,60	46,70	52,86
Oils, mineral	15,52	5,15	29	54
Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	24,48	19,95	19,63
Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	11	7	4
Silk, raw	6,75	..	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	85,78	1,22,37	99,53	87,15
" others	12,63	11,06	9,68	6,94
Sugar	3,74	83	52	37
Other articles	41,70	37,34	56,97	48,73
TOTAL	3,08,48	2,86,84	2,78,68	2,64,11
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6,93	1,58	59	24
Coal and coke	17,18	2,63	1,99	60
Cordage and rope	3,35	5,00	3,87	4,01
Cotton, twist and yarn	24,41	5,82	2,94	3,83
" manufactures	57,59	43,24	40,24	26,13
Fodder, bran, etc.	16,03	3,30	1,66	2,67
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24,33	1,66,65	1,10,33	61,52
Others	18,80	16,33	11,71	10,05

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—contd.				
Hides and skins, raw	25	17	1	6
Jute manufactures	34,40	52,87	45,01	41,70
Opium	1,48,73	14,92	9,11	7,08
Provisions and oilman's stores	84	8,11	4,00	10,16
Rubber, raw	8,23	6,70	4,75	6,01
Seeds	2,03	23,14	23,03	55,27
Tia, ore	13,12	7,47	3,83	4,26
Tobacco	04,79	1,05,99	88,88	65,70
Other articles				
TOTAL	7,54,93	4,05,85	3,56,45	3,29,78
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4,90	1,37	88	1,01
Spices, cloves	1,01	1	6,71	5,82
Other articles	11,44	7,02		
TOTAL	18,25	9,30	7,09	7,43
SUMATRA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11,78	14,36	16,62	13,44
Other articles	5	85	81	80
TOTAL	11,83	15,21	17,43	14,24
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9,13	68,74	43,29	41,02
Rice (not in the husk)	10,07	4,97	4,51	2,98
Other articles	4,75			
TOTAL	24,55	68,71	47,83	44,00
IRAQ (a).				
Imports therefrom—				
Drugs and medicines	—	50	19	2
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	50	48	63
Fruits and vegetables	—	40,50	32,76	29,51
Grain, pulse and flour	—	9,19	3,40	11,51
Hardware	—	16	17	16
Hides and skins, raw	—	72	1,23	1,99
Metals—Brass	—	6	2	19
German silver	—	—	49	98
Seeds	—	11	2	5
Wool, raw	—	1,39	1,20	1
manufactures	—	18	13	11
Other articles	—	4,90	4,00	3,16
TOTAL	—	57,89	43,27	39,36

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
IRAQ (a)—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	3,20	3,03	2,52
Cotton manufactures	—	44,36	17,87	12,69
Indigo	—	0	1	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	32	62	7
Wheat flour	—	9	7	4
Others	—	10	16	31
Jute manufactures	—	6,31	3,74	3,80
Tea	—	4,78	2,49	2,66
Other articles	—	19,63	23,81	17,96
TOTAL	—	78,01	52,40	40,25
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	9,27	13,07	11,23
Provisions	—	8	1	1
Rubber manufactures	—	14,19	5,99	10
Sugar	—	1,37	4	17
Other articles	—	11,76	7,42	14,45
TOTAL	—	36,52	26,53	26,01
TURKEY IN ASIA (b).				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, etc.	33,27	.. 2	.. 4	.. 79
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	.. 3	.. 14	.. 1
TOTAL	58,86	5	18	80
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	59,50	1,57	1,64	2,08
Indigo	6,59	2	..	..
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	59	32	8
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	..
Others	6,05	1	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	6,56	13,55	13,21
Tea	16,19	1,35	2,00	1,77
Other articles	32,64	93	94	60
TOTAL	2,17,60	11,03	18,45	17,74
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	..	1	..
Provisions	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,55	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	1	10	1
TOTAL	22,32	1	11	1

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

(b) Includes Iraq prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—concluded

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7.89	89	61	1.23
Horses	30.00	23.55	4.04	15.73
Provisions and oilman's stores	2.98	13.19	18.28	16.19
Railway plant, etc.	38.74			
Tallow and stearine	1.30	16.26	19.86	15.76
Wheat		71.90	20.25	12.53
Wool, raw	3.71	15.15	18.10	18.03
Other articles	13.58	12.43	15.79	19.96
TOTAL	1,01,16	1,58,37	1,06,85	1,02,43
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rides and skins, raw	4.42	6.87	9.03	8.50
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05.07	2,43.34	3,31.86	2,42.41
Oils	6.28	18	21	16
Rice (not in the husk)	26.93	3.38	4.01	2.15
Seeds	3.11	13.27	11.42	15.38
Tea	40.31	12.37	8.01	10.78
Other articles	32.76	15.02	23.87	18.48
TOTAL	3,13,36	2,95,01	3,88,41	2,97,80
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	58	1.66	1.27	28
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	3.60	3.23	2.18
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36.87	24.92	28.03	34.77
Manures	3.97	10		
Other articles	10.02	9.95	9.86	18.18
TOTAL	50.86	34.98	38.49	52.95
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	26	14	19
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18.51	23.79	23.90	28.04
Other articles	34	61	11	44
TOTAL	18,85	29,40	24,10	23,48

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
GREY.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	568,882	111,074	88,201
„ Japan	2,559	81,171	96,727	243,949	141,553
„ United States	10,405	7,356	7,994	259	258
„ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	738	101
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,874	676,828	356,020	230,113

No. 13—continued

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
WHITE.						
From	United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	303,444	281,006	184,150
"	Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	2,231	1,454
"	Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	6,491	613
"	Japan	48	3,323	2,623	120,354	75,177
"	Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	2,662	523
	TOTAL	654,255	518,890	373,569	412,744	281,917
COLOURED, ETC.						
From	United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	254,563	194,326	142,400
"	Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	2,544	185
"	Belgium	4,082	548	812	232	36
"	Switzerland	2,655	1,734	1,539	3,321	88
"	Italy	10,320	9,111	4,183	7,197	407
"	Straits Settlements	1,458	666	1,353	238	394
"	Japan	521	13,095	14,049	214,226	124,074
"	Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,927	2,712	627
	TOTAL	631,552	386,277	285,423	424,796	265,711
TOTAL OF COTTON FIBRE-GOODS INCLUDING WANTS.						
From	United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	1,199,041	507,119	425,753
"	Netherlands	23,777	12,764	11,462	4,775	1,638
"	Belgium	4,122	551	821	300	36
"	Switzerland	5,278	2,498	3,278	10,027	791
"	Italy	19,579	9,177	4,303	7,783	478
"	Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	46	66
"	Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,546	390	1,026
"	China	798	392	2,368	923	180
"	Japan	3,127	97,037	113,403	579,735	348,997
"	United States of America	10,671	12,718	12,303	20,345	15,304
"	Other countries	7,491	1,620	2,135	3,836	870
	TOTAL	2,631,674	1,840,955	1,351,878	1,225,279	795,719

No. 13A.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In lakhs of bales)

—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
Season Sept. to Aug.—						
1913-14	51	..	18	4.5	37	..
1914-15	52	0.2	18	10.0	21	..
1915-16	37	..	19	7.5	25	..
1916-17	45	0.1	22*	7.5	21	..
1917-18	41	0.3	20*	7.5	17	..
1918-19	40	0.1	20*	7.5	13	..
1919-20	53	0.2	19*	7.5	27	..
1920-21	36	1.0	22*	7.5	22	..
1921-22	45	1.0	21*	7.5	32	0.3
1922-23	51	0.6	21*	7.5	35	0.4
1923-24	52	1.0	18†	7.5	34	0.6
1924-25	61	1.0	22†	7.5	40	0.5
1925-26	62	1.2	20†	7.5	37	0.2
1926-27	50	5.1	20†	7.5	28	0.1
1927-28	60	1.7	18†	7.5	31	0.1
1928-29	58	1.2	20†	7.5	30	0.1
1929-30	52	1.6	24†	7.5	30	..
1930-31	62	4.7	23†	7.5	37	..
1931-32	40	6.5	23†	7.5	16	..
1932-33	47	2.5	24†	7.5	13	..

*The figures of mill consumption from 1913-14 to 1915-16 were calculated from yarn produced by mills and furnished under Cotton Duties Act. From 1916-17, the figures furnished by the Bombay Millowners' Association were taken

† Represents figures compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay.

No. 14.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,065,855	1,209,684	2,422,998	2,264,905
Coloured piecegoods	251,358	378,187	466,182	746,901	680,057
TOTAL	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,866	3,169,899	2,945,032

No. 15-A.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,074	25,702	13,357	9,952
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	20	20
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	..	..
„ Switzerland	1,132	389	604	66	14
„ Italy	607	297	287	5	19
„ China	15	214	537	13,305	10,209
„ Japan	458	7,424	16,786	18,149	11,684
„ Other countries	1,147	469	293	201	158
TOTAL	41,794	34,063	44,681	45,103	32,056

No. 15-B.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Percentage of total in 1933-34
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	6,937	901	327	1.0
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,528	1,068	768	2.4
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	20,908	14,218	44.4
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	6,429	5,709	17.8
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	15,766	10,989	34.2
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	31	44	.2
TOTAL	41,794	34,063	44,681	45,103	32,056	100

No. 15-C.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN IN 1931-32, 1932-33 AND 1933-34 BY CLASSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
COUNTS 1-20—			
From United Kingdom	268	279	160
„ Japan	6	614	47
„ China (including Hongkong)	34	6	64
TOTAL (all countries)	308	901	327
COUNTS 21-30	750	1,068	788
COUNTS 31-40—			
From United Kingdom	2,681	2,838	1,940
„ Japan	885	6,257	4,614
„ China (including Hongkong)	11,164	11,664	7,554
TOTAL (all countries)	14,808	20,908	14,218
ABOVE 40—			
From United Kingdom	5,204	6,241	5,329
„ Japan	8	181	888
„ China (including Hongkong) . . . . .	..	40	40
TOTAL (all countries)	5,252	6,429	5,709
TWO-FOLDS—			
From United Kingdom	3,158	3,011	1,828
„ Japan	5,628	11,036	6,548
„ China (including Hongkong)	2,017	1,716	2,552
TOTAL (all countries)	10,803	15,763	10,969
Unspecified descriptions	19	31	44
TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN	31,575	45,103	32,055

16.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN
BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Percentage of total in 1933-34
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	599,455	547,431	59.4
.. 21 to 30	146,363	174,009	195,368	297,513	254,827	27.7
.. 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,920	77,185	75,810	8.2
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,850	33,594	37,358	4.1
Wastes	502	385	375	5,675	5,635	0.0
TOTAL	646,757	666,227	682,510	1,016,422	921,061	100

No. 17.—IMPORTS OF RAW SILK, SILK YARN AND SILK PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—					
China	83,44	82,92	1,19,57	96,51	55,88
Hongkong	23,09	16,83	21,13	13,78	8,39
Straits Settlements	6,75	1,29	2,02	..	..
Other countries	3,37	8,97	7,18	6,86	7,47
TOTAL	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,49,90	1,17,09	71,74
IMPORTS OF SILK YARN—					
United Kingdom	4,27	3,98	1,95	6,58	4,30
France	65	20	1,08	1,79	37
Switzerland	57	29	81	8,09	..
Italy	14,22	3,55	14,56	23,61	5,13
China (including Hongkong)	2,75	5,07	9,90	11,21	14,60
Japan	17,38	29,11	39,29	49,36	21,89
Other countries	1,35	3	20	1,72	54
TOTAL	41,19	42,23	58,29	88,36	46,74
IMPORTS OF SILK PIECEGOODS—					
United Kingdom	3,86	4,13	5,19	85	68
France	8,87	3,65	2,63	38	33
China (including Hongkong)	58,54	73,94	1,34,08	44,86	32,06
Japan	1,18,57	1,17,93	1,77,63	1,32,97	1,47,39
Other countries	2,38	1,80	4,15	1,35	1,76
TOTAL	1,82,22	2,01,51	3,24,58	1,89,91	1,82,16

No. 18.—IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	1,46,44	1,21,58	1,58,84	52,48	57,44
Germany	39,83	3,02	7,13	8,76	6,43
Netherlands	3,09	1,26	3,61	1,00	87
Belgium	1,78	31	4,29	5,36	4,59
France	10,85	3,35	7,30	84,30	17,43
Italy	83	18	2,07	42,10	22,62
Japan	2	6,30	8,10	7,78	15,47
Other countries	3,94	1,84	1,90	8,25	5,87
TOTAL	2,06,78	1,37,64	1,88,71	1,61,15	1,80,27

No. 19.—IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUE OF IRON AND STEEL.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

228

ARTICLES	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)			1981-82			1982-88			1983-84		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹		₹ (lakhs)	₹
Sheets and Plates— Galvanised	277,6	5,38	194	84,0	1,66	196	72,7	1,28	170	60,8	1,18	186
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	7,5	20	263	7,0	19	278	7,2	21	292
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	22,1	29	131	22,1	27	123	23,8	31	129
Iron Bars and channels	26,7	35	130	1,3	8	231	1,2	3	238	1,3	3	281
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	72,5	65	90	69,2	57	82	66,1	63	95
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	89,6	1,16	129	36,1	40	111	15,7	15	97	19,2	21	109
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	1,7	6	353	2,1	6	288	3,4	8	236
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	19,0	18	94	12,3	11	89	11,5	11	96
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	23,8	71	298	23,5	62	268	29,0	72	248
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	23,8	23	118	24,3	23	113	23,1	36	123
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	10,9	31	284	10,5	31	292	10,6	29	264
Balls, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (a)	17,8	19	112	4,6	10	217	1,7	4	253	3,0	5	167
Wire	9,8	24	245	9,4	15	159	9,6	17	178	6,4	15	178
Wire nails	—	—	—	9,4	15	159	13,2	23	177	11,9	20	168
Wire rope	—	—	—	2,7	14	518	2,0	11	523	3,3	12	522
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	7,0	19	271	6,5	18	234	7,6	21	276
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	35,1	32	233	32,4	75	232	34,9	73	209
TOTAL	1,018,2	16,01	157	371,0	6,32	170	326,0	5,30	163	329,1	5,53	166

(a) Figures for 1913-14 exclude balls, chairs and fishplates for railways.

No. 20.—IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

(In tons)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	746	1,964
Continent	32	9	8,889	..	..
Other countries	378	3	86	..	..
TOTAL	12,881	2,766	10,553	746	1,964

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for re-manufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7.58	5.50	13.16	2.71	3.18
Continent	2.91	.56	4.14	2.38	1.99
United States of America . . . . .	.39	2.88	3.43	.6	.7
Other countries . . . . .	.20	.68	.11	.14	.28
TOTAL	11.08	9.57	20.84	5.29	5.52

No. 21.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97.69	4,20.36	17,60.27	7,81.22	6,78.47
United States of America	24.56	66.81	3,10.76	81.12	80.73
Japan . . . . .	.68	13.47	6.01	4.14	7.75
Italy	1.44	2.37	4.27	7.34	18.16
Germany	30.27	2.40	33.88	98.06	1,31.77
Other countries	0.55	8.37	44.65	82.36	1,70.06
TOTAL	5,61.14	5,13.87	21,64.84	10,54.24	12,76.93

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77.27	23.67	80.55	80.06	1,06.15
United States of America	21.03	46.23	1,06.45	28.52	38.32
Canada . . . . .	..	..	35.20	0.16	25.52
Italy . . . . .	.29	1.89	9.47	4.30	4.70
France	4.89	2.22	6.67	2.27	1.45
Other countries	9.97	.90	13.94	6.79	2.81
TOTAL	1,13,45†	74.91	3,12,28	1,28,90	1,76,95
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10.28	5.10	13.47	3.27	2.99
Other countries . . . . .	.40	1.26	5.95	.25	.28
TOTAL	10,68†	6.36	19,42	3.52	3.27
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3.55	2.70	22.87	9.85	12.35
United States of America . . . . .	.66	2.70	20.00	24.78	30.48
Italy . . . . .	..	.84	5.21	.2	..
Canada . . . . .	..	..	6.18	5.84	10.89
Other countries	1.50	.15	5.60	.50	.55
TOTAL	5,71†	6.39	69,61	40,97	65,77

† These figures represent those for 1913-14 only.

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	22,50	32,66
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	35,39	24,60
France	2,12	48	79	58	93
Other countries	5,36	66	0,25	11,29	15,19
TOTAL	31,30	23,79	77,82	69,76	73,38
Total motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,46,96	1,25,66	1,54,14
United States of America	8,40	59,43	2,38,93	38,08	97,49
Italy	66	2,34	15,32	7,83	7,53
France	5,94	2,73	0,39	2,86	2,39
Germany	5,64	..	4,89	7,35	5,32
Belgium	4,15	36	9,58	85	24
Canada . . . . .	..	..	46,30	13,82	47,01
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,81	5,80	5,24
TOTAL	1,00,64	1,11,45	4,79,13	2,42,85	3,19,86

‡ Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	1,88,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	91,44	97,60
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	16,51	22,75
Japan	3,59	46,88	40,00	30,11	34,77
Sweden	2,57	4,58	13,03	14,04	15,83
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	1,07,98	86,14
Austria	} 27,28	} 2,25	} 4,51	4,76	4,06
Hungary				56	41
Czechoslovakia				9,06	6,10
Belgium	5,58	51	2,74	3,48	2,85
Other countries	7,45	9,48	18,99	20,39	15,29
TOTAL	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	2,99,22	2,87,63

No. 24.—IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL).

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1938-34
COPPER (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67.45	24.78	1,14.05	29.75	89.94
Japan	27.99	30.21	8.31	6.72	8.89
France	12.93	5.37	8.69	1.31	1.14
Germany	93.41	4.44	20.20	67.34	32.20
Belgium	3.54	.66	1.52	3.78	1.07
Other countries	1.68	6.25	43.72	5.96	5.80
TOTAL	3,07.00	70.71	1,91.49	1,14.76	87.90
TIN—					
Straits Settlements	44.54	40.53	69.18	45.70	52.86
United Kingdom	5.73	2.72	4.12	1.17	1.44
Other countries	1.60	1.35	1.73	2.0	4.9
TOTAL	51.87	44.61	69.03	47.16	54.79
ZINC—					
United Kingdom	14.85	5.34	21.80	8.28	8.60
Belgium	3.75	24	4.81	3.79	4.24
Japan		12.03	5.69	8	1.09
Germany	9.23	24	1.38	8.86	2.51
Other countries	28	5.04	1.78	21.25	21.38
TOTAL	22.11	22.89	30.16	30.71	38.27
LEAD (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13.99	19.59	14.56	2.99	5.10
Other countries	4.42	10.59	4.74	1.08	1.44
TOTAL	18.41	30.18	19.30	4.02	6.54
ALUMINIUM—					
United Kingdom	5.38	2.51	23.80	9.45	17.48
Germany	12.16	1.15	16.45	3.92	5.94
United States of America	4.26	3.45	8.12	55	60
Other countries	1.65	3.66	13.59	8.26	8.57
TOTAL	23.45	10.77	67.06	22.18	32.59
BRASS—					
United Kingdom	6.13	27.28	1,95.42	55.56	53.04
Germany	1.58	11.74	35.41	30.03	50.32
Other countries	3.94	39.50	44.84	44.34	35.10
TOTAL	11.65	78.52	2,75.67	1,70.93	1,38.46
OTHER METALS—					
United Kingdom	20.54	14.27	18.27	13.83	15.13
Other countries	3.87	5.87	10.38	21.85	19.27
TOTAL	24.41	20.14	28.65	35.68	34.40
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58.90	2,77.88	6,82.26	4,40.44	3,92.98

No. 25.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY).

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	7	4	7	34.0	36.7
Hungary . . . . .	..	..	11.3	..	1.7
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1.7	23.5	7.5	2	1
Hongkong	4.4	5.7	0.5	1.4	1.7
Mauritius and Dependencies	123.8	50.7	25.0	..	..
Java	453.0	367.2	332.8	294.8	194.4
Japan	2	5.7	4	4.0	3.5
Belgium	1	..	4.4	2.5	1.9
Other countries	44.6	6.1	4.0	21.5	21.3
TOTAL	633.5	472.3	443.5	360.4	261.3

No. 26.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OILS.

(In thousands of Rupers)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United States of America	2,19,66	2,54,81	4,81,84	1,81,11	1,18,86
Borneo	58,76	62,84	1,24,31	60,03	58,83
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,03,48	1,67,85	1,22,37
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	15,52	18,84	29,15	29	54
United Kingdom	22,31	20,18	33,21	27,37	29,92
Sumatra	11,73	3,78	2,22	16,62	13,44
Germany	17,89	3,48	6,87	12,37	3,70
Russia	19,86	54	2,88	13,37	..
Georgia	—	—	11,02*	1,04,37	1,58,90
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	56,66	..
Celebes and other Islands . . . . .	..	..	..†	6,21	..
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,98	82,56	76,51
TOTAL	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,86	6,69,80	6,83,07

* Average of three years from 1921-22 to 1923-24.

† Imports in 1923-24 were valued at Rs.17,626.

No. 27.—IMPORTS OF CEMENT.

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	103,0	69,7	94,2	31,3	32,1
Japan . . . . .	..	14,8	6,6	39,8	27,5
Hongkong	2,2	7,3	3,6	..	..
Italy	1,3	7	9	1	1
Other countries	18,8	2,9	13,6	8,9	6,2
TOTAL	130,3	95,4	118,9	82,6	65,9

No. 28.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In thousands of bales.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	1,691	1,205	952	725	992
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	28	24
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	957	753	1,016
United States of America	535	523	483	201	230
France	428	198	357	336	469
Italy	213	215	180	210	304
Brazil	15	66	79	74	107
Japan	17	30	60	81	97
Belgium	--	1	174	228	313
Spain	122	172	132	237	199
Germany	920	34	586	632	926
Austria	250	13	2	{ ..	{ ..
Hungary	86	44	92	{ ..	{ ..
Other countries . . . . .	..	..	..	301	409
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,296	2,145	2,400	3,174
TOTAL	4,281	2,599	3,102	3,153	4,190

No. 29.—PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In lakhs of bales)

Season July—June—	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	50
1915-16	73	68	32
1916-17	83	67	28
1917-18	89	64	18
1918-19	70	61	22
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	60	23
1921-22	40	44	80
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38
1924-25	81	57	39
1925-26	89	55	36
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	68	49
1928-29	99	60	49
1929-30	103	64	45
1930-31	112	46	34
1931-32	55	48	31
1932-33	71	44	35
1933-34	80	43	43

No. 30-A.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH. BAGS—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	2,523	113	265	270
Australia	77	168	76	79
United States of America	323	314	122	72
Argentine Republic	84	16	1	65
Other countries	1,120	370	425	447
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	4,127	981	889	933

No. 30-A.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—*contd.*

BAGS—SACKING.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 8 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	102	305	200	181
Australia	633	470	910	708
Japan	134	186	90	58
French Indo-China	186	148	85	74
Java	218	205	134	126
United States of America	92	51	6	10
Chile	467	249	41	120
Peru	51	39	54	66
Cuba	210	236	129	131
Other countries	941	1,174	1,013	1,608
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	3,062	3,222	3,088

CLOTH—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 8 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	1,287	628	543	475
Canada	561	508	651	799
Australia	177	123	208	131
United States of America	7,057	8,810	5,462	6,434
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,756	2,816	1,608
Uruguay	42	85	94	102
Other countries	1,209	398	592	580
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,808	9,863	10,177

CLOTH—SACKING.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 8 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	103	113	32	41
Australia	74	52	45	18
United States of America	29	123	26	33
Argentine Republic	42	56	50	90
Other countries	55	46	92	161
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	395	254	343

NOTE.—Average of three war years, 1916-17 to 1918-19, is given, as the distinction between sacking and hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Sea Borne Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 30-B.—EXPORTS OF JUTE BAGS AND GUNNY CLOTH.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,265	418	465	451
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	209	277	260
Egypt	119	365	102	128	175
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	248	177	181	164
East Africa (including Mauritius)	69	90	112	228	235
Australia and New Zealand	628	797	720	1,049	876
Java	130	206	205	186	128
Japan	35	118	136	94	62
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	430	684	709	668
South America	431	532	335	165	314
Central America and West Indies	130	220	298	240	244
Other countries	796	747	607	479	459
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,891	6,076	4,048	4,151	4,016
CLOTH					
	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,833	741	575	516
Canada	333	534	508	656	801
Australia	209	253	175	248	199
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	5,488	6,472
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	2,375	1,696
Other countries	369	1,010	528	770	842
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	9,700	11,561	12,708	10,117	10,526

No. 31.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	122	212	152	167	342
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	13	7	3
Total British Empire	152	233	165	174	345
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	1,085	1,022
Italy	233	249	268	150	261
France	109	69	61	124	163
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	289	134	337
Belgium	277	44	217	126	145
Spain	50	41	61	52	61
Germany	351	69	198	152	247
Austria (a)	167	33	32	..	..
Other countries	25	31	61	64	159
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	1,889	2,895
TOTAL	2,407	2,190	2,917	2,068	2,740

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 32-A.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
China	169,953	110,284	62,751	8	..
Egypt	2,183	6,458	4,720	529	262
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	469	669
Persia	2,030	2,677	2,725	3,654	4,349
Siam	805	623	1,183	756	829
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	198	440
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,901	71	246	171
Other countries	13,135	8,325	7,515	9,248	9,008
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	192,844	129,685	82,106	15,108	16,383

No. 32-B.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	70,819	14,368	18,925
„ 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	456	2,036
Above No. 40	2	170	170	..	3
Grey two-folds (doubles) . . . . .	..	..	6,782	131	88
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	158	836
TOTAL	200,970	129,685	82,106	16,103	16,383

No. 33.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN GREY AND COLOURED COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(a) GREY (UNBLEACHED).

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933 34
Persia	4,009	9,326	3,117	29	130
Iraq*	9,688	9,587	3,513	111	130
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	933	253	165
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,328	6,235	170	245
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	3,926	7,292	781	676
Ceylon	175	533	301	149	67
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	4,457	1,692	1,332
Other countries	16,172	17,052	11,667	1,497	1,431
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	47,414	74,576	42,515	4,692	4,166

(b) COLOURED, PRINTED OR DYED.

Persia	3,289	21,421	24,321	7,091	8,794
Iraq*	2,757	12,188	29,486	4,927	4,568
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	20,150	7,523	4,952
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	1,216	1,316
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	3,850	3,412	2,210
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	16,409	12,925	13,294
Portuguese East Africa	689	618	1,978	4,270	1,403
Other countries	9,355	14,563	20,703	8,835	15,467
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,384	80,377	121,243	61,402	52,004

* Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 34.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA.

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
BRITISH EMPIRE					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	279,777	330,661	276,288
Canada	10,195	10,083	10,165	16,695	15,129
Australia	8,978	8,253	5,758	1,840	1,987
Ceylon	4,162	3,403	3,167	3,581	3,247
Egypt	1,200	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (a)	—	—	2,382	—	—
Capo of Good Hope	116	1,151	806	465	—
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,806	2,526	3,088	6,687
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,598	356,050	303,338
Foreign Countries					
Iraq (a)	—	—	—	566	506
Egypt	—	—	—	2,002	1,287
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	—	—	—	—	708
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	2,857	—
United States of America	2,439	6,346	5,687	11,137	8,317
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	28	—	—
Turkey, Asiatic (b)	3,324	3,000	2,018	428	367
Persia	847	4,406	2,115	1,482	1,075
Chile	44	1,733	1,490	367	2
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	3,981	2,322
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	14,576	22,767	14,594
TOTAL	266,497	322,691	321,169	378,817	317,942

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.

(b) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 35-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

LINSEED

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	130.5	203.5	141.9	14.8	176.4
France	76.8	25.3	42.9	21.4	42.6
Italy	26.6	16.6	16.1	10.0	21.7
Belgium	67.8	4.9	23.1	3	10.2
Germany	33.6	2.0	3.2	9.3	10.3
Australia	1.6	11.1	11.4	9.4	12.0
Other countries	42.2	7.0	12.9	6.9	105.7
TOTAL	379.0	270.4	261.5	72.2	378.9

RAPE.

United Kingdom	25.3	50.5	46.7	10.7	19.7
France	63.5	10.6	17.0	8.3	11.1
Italy	7.1	6.0	26.0	68.2	9.7
Belgium	98.6	5.4	56.5	2.5	4.3
Germany	68.2	1.6	38.4	9.1	6.8
Other countries	10.0	7.6	21.2	16.7	18.9
TOTAL	272.7	90.7	205.8	114.5	78.5

No. 35-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS—*contd.*

SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI).

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
France	48.1	15.7	7.0	2	2
Italy	13.0	4.1	8.7	4.6	8.5
Belgium	20.2	1.1	2.1	..	..
Austria (a)	20.2	8	8	..	..
Other countries	16.8	10.9	8.4	5.5	6.6
TOTAL	119.3	32.6	27.0	10.8	15.8

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

GROUNDNUT.

France	169.1	87.5	128.8	219.4	189.1
United Kingdom	1.0	8.3	13.3	81.6	62.8
Belgium	15.3	6	14.0	5.6	13.5
Italy	7	2.0	14.6	2.2	12.4
Germany	7.4	8	12.2	48.1	97.8
Netherlands	1	..	7.3	87.5	100.9
Other countries	17.3	18.6	7.0	9.6	23.6
TOTAL	211.8	118.7	195.2	433.0	546.6

COTTON.

United Kingdom	233.2	66.6	152.1	1.5	3.3
Other countries	6.8	2.6	2.7	9	2.3
TOTAL	240.0	69.2	154.8	2.4	5.6

CASTOR.

United Kingdom	53.9	47.1	10.5	22.7	27.0
United States of America	11.8	14.7	18.8	28.4	23.5
Belgium	13.7	1.1	4.1	4.0	8
France	15.7	14.8	8.8	16.8	13.0
Italy	11.0	7.1	4.3	6.2	7.9
Other countries	7.5	4.0	1.8	7.8	9.9
TOTAL	113.6	88.6	48.3	85.9	81.6

No. 35-B.—SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	5,67.88	6,34.83	8,28.61	1,23.86	3,25.85
Other parts of the British Empire	35.29	99.65	72.27	29.22	42.78
France	7,11.59	3,24.57	6,21.53	4,81.77	3,17.69
Belgium	4,44.19	25.99	2,87.03	25.49	38.53
Italy	1,12.81	94.84	1,94.33	1,70.71	1,46.80
Germany	3,45.51	17.57	1,46.30	1,07.16	1,52.46
Austria (a)	78.88	5.49	16.16	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	1,41.08	74.47	1,87.38	2,42.41	3,47.59

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 36.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK.

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	159	325	96	75	100
Ceylon	325	328	311	394	408
Hongkong	13	3	50	28	52
Straits Settlements	308	261	170	157	180
Mauritius	58	50	50	52	52
Egypt	54	17	38	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	156	171
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	885	862	938
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	294	171
Germany	845	23	207	228	228
Egypt	—	—	1	38	45
Japan	123	52	52	74	..
Netherlands	240	24	31	96	..
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	..	..	..
Arabia	25	38	47	44	44
Java	108	82	75	18	4
Sumatra	10	38	38	62	70
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	112	174	171
Total Foreign Countries	1,854	591	627	966	795
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,898	1,685	1,462	1,828	1,733

No. 37.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	..	..
Egypt	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	1	1
Total British Empire	992	630	173	1	1
France	106	84	18	1	..
Italy	84	62	11	..	..
Belgium	198	0	16	—	..
Germany	16	..	8	..	..
Egypt . . . . .	—	—	—	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	11	..	1
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	1	1
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	237	2	2

No. 38.—EXPORTS OF LAO.

(In cwts.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	81,414	309,277
United States of America	164,331	190,537	233,516	66,058	94,492
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	34,264	40,399
France	18,387	9,372	8,810	11,049	12,249
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	26,997	31,454
Canada	37	691	2,112	945	2,664
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,375	3,818	3,021
Other countries	23,290	17,130	12,038	37,188	35,619
TOTAL	356,341	300,671	355,937	261,738	529,075
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,832	11,807	18,050
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	715	1,389
Other countries	11,886	2,134	2,192	4,910	4,661
TOTAL	34,756	9,505	14,086	17,432	19,100
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	16,666	5,765	120,822	152,214
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	1,560	4,204	6,372
Other kinds (Total exports)	23,131	16,811	38,903	14,109	23,727
TOTAL (ALL KINDS)	434,351	345,376	416,251	418,300	730,988

No. 39.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO.

(In cwts.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	912	60	110
United States of America	1,154	6,548	22	--	--
Egypt	2,016	3,788	2,340	13	21
Persia	1,033	1,173	869	--	12
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	44	3
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,145	386	849	--	--
Iraq	—	—	742	8	--
Other countries	4,177	1,214	197	217	356
TOTAL	15,390	31,415	13,307	342	502

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Indo-China	20,07	73,59	76,96	11,24	24,00
Java	52,26	45,96	55,60	..	..
Japan	9,79	30,21	18,86	..	..
Siam	16,84	35,28	43,05	..	48,64
Straits Settlements	1,48,74	9,12	3,20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	9,88	..	..
Other countries	3,21,95	10,20	24,90	1	..
TOTAL	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,33,05	11,25	72,64

NOTE.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	59,96	4,25	16,10
United States of America	68,78	1,65,15	85,53	1	1,91
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	52,25	12,47	17,38
Spain	46,85	20,64	20,23	4,36	4,00
France	8,27	9,06	5,19	4	1,55
Belgium	7,07	93	3,61	9	17
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	76,37	19,61	34,03
Netherlands	16,54	96	3,73	4,54	6,68
Austria }	1,28,77	9,96	44	8	..
Hungary }			..	..	..
Other countries	22,96	18,51	29,07	16,80	25,52
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	68,41	4,27	10,12
Total Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	2,73,57	58,83	91,22
GRAND TOTAL	6,57,12	5,04,60	3,41,98	62,60	1,01,34
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,00	3,93,36	4,79,94	91,46	1,58,54
United Kingdom	25,75	38,91	50,41	53,55	84,07
France	25,41	21,90	28,46	20,65	17,53
Other countries	41,93	28,17	42,89	47,99	63,10
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	68,73	62,99	92,97
Total Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,30	5,32,07	1,50,66	2,30,27
GRAND TOTAL	3,72,99	4,82,34	6,01,70	2,18,65	3,23,24

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,88	2,00,56	1,59,20	2,38,34
Other countries	4,10	1,86	28,80	2,88	1,04
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	1,60,50	2,39,38
„ Foreign Countries	3,23	81	16,54	1,62	1,42
GRAND TOTAL	1,56,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	1,62,12	2,40,80
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,13,83	2,76,99	2,91,78
United States of America	28,19	58,02	24,74	42	4,25
Japan	12,79	11,82	30,21	20,65	21,55
Other countries	13,35	5,94	17,81	6,15	6,18
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,25,82	2,60,48	2,94,95
„ Foreign Countries	49,03	72,60	66,77	23,78	23,52
GRAND TOTAL	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,92,59	3,04,21	3,23,77

No. 42.—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	198	336	245	55	117
Germany	7	3	5	1	8
Netherlands	19	..	15	2	3
Belgium	150	15	194	32	19
France	97	47	108	75	61
Italy	3	12	12	..	..
Japan	4	12	2	81	62
United States of America	182	48	66	..	..
Other countries	2	1	1	2	1
TOTAL	607	474	648	198	266

No. 43.—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Rice	9	5	5	6	6
Wheat	14	9	3	0.2	0.2
Tea	96	80	95	87	83
Cotton, raw	56	51	61	46	55
Jute, raw	51	31	48	54	53
Linseed	73	63	59	18	101
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	11	8
Castor	25	8	6	2	3
Groundnuts	35	12	19	15	17
Indigo	40	44	27	5	7

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES		GOLD									
		IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
United Kingdom	Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	12,24,11	4	4,08	3,36,26	1,20,97	1,38,65	28,84,97	46,23,77
	Government	--	--	6,50,53	--	--	71,48	7,14	1,18,30	--	--
Gibraltar		2	--	1,98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Malta and Gozo		1,85	17	1,95	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Sweden		--	--	2,55	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Germany		--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Netherlands		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Belgium	Private	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,59,56	2,40,50	
	Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
France		63,08	10	1,40,05	--	--	--	--	38,18	2,42,05	
Italy		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,00	54,89	
Austria		9,70	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Hungary		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Iraq	Private	59,83	28,15	1,44,52	3,42	18	4,16	18	2,10	--	
	Government	--	76	38	--	--	--	3,72	--	--	
Turkey, Asiatic		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Turkey, Asiatic		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Aden and Dependencies	Private	43,53	18,52	57,44	14,66	12,88	18	--	--	1	
	Government	21	--	14,31	--	--	--	60	1,50	--	
Arabia	Private	53	69	10,11	24,93	21,78	2,71	66	69	2,22	
	Government	--	8	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	

243

23 A

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES		GOLD									
		IMPORTS				EXPORTS					
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Bahrain Islands	Private	36	1,15	6,88	20,59	12,22	11,24	1,60	14	--	--
	Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,38	--	--	
Persia	Private	35	15	7	3	--	1,96	59	--	--	
	Government	6	--	2	--	--	28	--	--	--	
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	7,87	51,50	49,79	5,57	6,16	12	38	
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		60,80	3,94	21,78	--	25	29,84	8,44	2,19	--	
Federated Malay States		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Java		2	14,77	5	--	--	27	62	33	53	
China (including Hongkong)	Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	29	67	14	45	2,74	--	
	Government	--	--	48,85	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Japan		8	3,12,30	5	--	--	--	63,60	3,43,86	--	
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	--	--	1	31	--	--	
	Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,00	--	--	
Union of South Africa	Private	6,85	2,27,36	67,12	6,31	53	--	--	--	--	
	Government	--	7	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	
East Africa		54	1,54	14,57	8,60	6,70	9	15	54	--	
Somaland protectorate		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		--	--	--	82	4	--	--	--	--	
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		--	--	--	61	82	--	--	1,06	--	
Canada		--	4,31	--	--	--	--	69,06	--	--	

242

United States of America	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	1	..	..	..	4,10,88	23,01,77	6,58,92
	Government	--	--	1,16,02	--	--	--	61,59	--	--	--
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	..	..	--	--	--	--	--
	Government	--	1,53,22	1,36,71	--	--	--	45,00	--	--	--
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	1,81,61	1,09,94	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	66,94,09	58,15,30
	Government	27	1,54,18	9,07,00	--	--	71,76	1,27,11	1,22,63	--	--

SILVER

United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	7,24,62	42,94	37,09	48	2,44	1,13	75,04	69,18
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	17,61	--	--	--	4,11	2	2,74,28	3,37,24
Germany		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--
Belgium	Private	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	Private	1,82	--	3,68	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
	Government	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy		--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Austria		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	Private	14,70	5,62	80,38	70,58	29,48	2,24	37	4	--	--
Turkey, Asiatic	Government	--	35	1,47	--	--	3	85,41	38	--	--
Turkey, Asiatic	Private	1,39	3,77	15,98	8	5	16	3	68	--	--
Aden and Dependencies.	Government	21	6,90	1,25	--	57	19	4,99	58	--	--
	Private	8,05	5,09	35,77	7,29	6,70	27,54	10,32	24,99	3,67	1,36
Arabia	Government	15	12	1,58	8	--	--	99	28	--	--
	Private	8,97	12,28	16,36	6,97	5,80	48,21	34,51	40,25	10,16	6,70
Bahrain Islands	Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,50	1,51	--	--
Persia	Private	9,39	5,70	10,78	65	10	10,36	4,26	6,76	24	46
	Government	5,62	5,65	21,34	--	--	30	6,91	76	--	--
Henzam Island	Private	--	5	4	--	--	--	2,71	--	--	--
	Government	2	2	--	--	--	--	6	2	--	--

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—*concl'd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES		SILVER									
		IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1932-33	1933-34
Ceylon	{ Private	7,77	89	2,90	1	1	59,51	38,02	17,86	1	1
	{ Government	28	7,62	18,66	--	--	60	80	7,00	--	--
Straits Settlements (including Labuan).	{ Private	8,82	28,83	6,66	2,60	2	15,48	11,20	26,40	--	--
	{ Government	--	15,08	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federated Malay States		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	45	--	--
Java		--	--	20	--	--	--	16	1,65	--	--
Siam		78	2,42	2,46	1,16	57	5,20	1,38	1,84	--	--
Indo-China, etc.		--	--	--	35	--	--	--	--	--	--
China (including Hongkong).	{ Private	67,18	60,96	79,53	1,45	1,16	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	91	--
	{ Government	70,02	7,19,89	1,79,88	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	{ Private	8	9,42	1,48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	{ Government	--	4,01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Egypt	{ Private	12	1,83	12	--	3	3	46,07	--	--	--
	{ Government	--	10	--	--	--	--	5,15	6	--	--
Union of South Africa.	{ Private	--	32	72	1	--	2	--	--	--	--
	{ Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--
East Africa.	{ Private	2,03	33	68,41	2,00	5	25,20	26,32	7,79	--	2,02
	{ Government	--	--	1,77	--	--	--	2,90	--	--	--
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles).	{ Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	10,00	--	6,60	2,28	40,01	--	--
	{ Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,00	--	--	--
Canada	{ Private	--	1,25	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	{ Government	--	1,68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

246

United States of America.	Private	6,77	17,21	2,88,21	74	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Government	--	11,74,62	3,56,29	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,00,41
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	78,83	88,73	64,09	16,04	9	--	--	--	--	--
	Government	7	86,84	16,60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fiji Islands	Private	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	10,88,25	4,56,21	14,17,57	1,62,87	61,16	3,67,34	1,76,79	2,66,23	80,03	79,79
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	8	57	1,12	1,26,82	10,57	2,74,23	6,87,65

CURRENCY NOTES*

United Kingdom	Private	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Government	--	--	30,00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	Private	--	--	40,75	--	--	--	--	9,75	--	--
	Government	--	--	13,05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	--	--	3,23	32	2,66	--	--	--	--	--
	Government	--	--	2,38	--	--	--	--	10,50	--	--
Arabia	Private	--	--	17,58	3,89	1,67	--	--	4	12	1,09
	Government	--	--	1,80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bahrain Islands	Private	--	--	--	4	2	--	--	--	--	1
Persia	Private	--	--	1,68	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Government	--	--	5	--	--	--	--	4,42	--	--
Henjam Island	Private	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	--	--
Ceylon	Private	--	--	1,00	--	--	--	--	--	17,68	23,80
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Federated Malay States	Private	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Java	Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	--	--
Egypt	Private	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
East Africa	Private	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Government	--	--	2,02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Private	--	--	--	11	13	--	--	--	--	--
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	Government	--	--	45,00	--	--	--	--	10	--	--
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	--	--	1,09,23	4,37	4,48	--	--	9,91	17,80	23,90
	Government	--	--	48,80	--	--	--	--	14,95	--	--

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23. The figures for post-war average in columns 4 and 9 represent average for two years, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

No. 45.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1933-34.

(In thousands of Rupees)

248

MONTHS	NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER		NET IMPORTS OF CURRENCY NOTES	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	-4,49,46	..	3,06	..	-1,66	..
May	-6,11,68	..	3,61	-41,02	-91	..
June	-5,49,17	..	-5,01	-1,84,75	-1,50	..
July	-2,51,80	..	-9,47	-1,89,55	-1,70	..
August	-4,37,31	..	-5,67	-14,39	80	..
September	-5,61,83	..	-2,97	-20,39	-3,31	..
October	-3,34,92	..	7,15	-66,04	-1,22	..
November	-2,46,09	..	6,43	..	-1,37	..
December	-2,31,51	..	5,46	-21,70	-94	..
January	-5,85,54	..	-2,53	-34,20	-1,37	..
February	-10,10,40	..	4,58	-12,22	-4,26	..
March	-5,36,15	..	-4,17	-52,82	-1,47	..
TOTAL	-57,06,36	..	1,37	-6,37,08	-19,41	..

No. 46.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1873-74	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING											1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29					
1. Production (a) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,83	3,99	2,72	2,25	2,07	1,87	2,08	2,54	2,76
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,28	3,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	(b)9,88	(b)30,66	33,68	14,23	13,24	2,80	1,32	1,10
3. Exports	27	1,04	10	83	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	(b)3,01	(b)8,28	13	1	49	60,78	66,84	58,15
4. Net imports (i.e., 2-3)	1,38	64	4,18	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(b)6,87	(b)22,38	33,50	14,22	12,75	-57,98*	-65,52*	-57,05*
5. Net addition to stock (i.e., 1+4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	35,75	10,29	14,62	-55,90	-62,98	-54,29
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	25,79	32,27	34,13	41,47	41,53	41,56
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	-3,25	+4,47	-1,02	+99	+4,95	+5	+1,91	+7,29	+6	+3
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-7)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	16,24	12,71	-63,19	-63,04	-54,82
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,53	7,14,70	7,29,32	6,78,42	6,10,44	5,56,15
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,82,44	6,95,15	6,31,96	5,68,92	5,14,60

240

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

(b) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

*Net exports.

No. 47.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING										1920-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1929-30					
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+84.09	+1,00.50	+1,08.26	+1,21.32	+1,61.85	+2,19.50	+2,15.97	+2,86.83	+3,42.04	+3,10.80	+2,20.49	+1,55.80	+1,32.41	+1,46.82	
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+3.59	+4.41	+4.19	+3.20	+3.40	+4.62	+8.14	+15.62	+9.87	+7.13	+5.14	+4.66	+3.22	+3.42	
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	-58.52	-67.75	-69.79	-78.43	-1,11.85	-1,45.85	-1,47.80	-2,48.81	-2,39.11	-2,38.95	-1,68.58(c)	-1,25.72(c)	-1,32.27	-1,14.97	
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+30.06	+37.16	+37.66	+46.09	+53.46	+78.27	+76.31	+53.14	+1,12.80	+78.98	+62.05	+34.83	+3.36	+34.77	
Gold (private)	-3.08	-2.10	-2.25	-0.55	-12.88	-23.37	-7.81(a)	-13.03(a)	-33.54	-14.22	-12.75	+67.08	+65.52	+57.05	
Silver (private)	-8.96	-12.21	-6.25	-5.12	-8.11	-7.21	-2,90(b)	-11,79(b)	-16.78	-11.80	-11.65	-2.59	-73	-1	
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	-40	-13	-9	-8	+26	+18	+19	—	
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-12.04	-14.31	-8.50	-14.67	-20.99	-36.08	-10.60	-26.12	-50.41	-26.20	-24.43	+55.65	+64.92	+57.23	
Total visible balance of trade	+18.02	+22.85	+29.16	+31.42	+32.47	+42.19	+65.51	+27.02	+62.30	+52.78	+37.62	+90.46	+68.28	+92.09	
Council Bills, purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (e)	-18.00	-21.81	-26.07	-27.76	-35.56	-41.35	-34.96	-15.45	-39.84	-20.39	-7.26	-53.04	-48.18	-59.97	
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	..	..	..	..	+2.41	+5	+5.50	+9.42	+38.5	..	+7.75	+18.98	..	..
Transfers of Government Securities	+17	+49	-53	-88	-54	-87	-88	+88	-27	-29	-8	+6	-15	-11	
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	-87	-99	-83	-70	-56	-44	-80	-91	-36	-33	-33	-32	-32	-36	
Balance of remittances of funds	-18.70	-22.31	-27.43	-29.34	-34.25	-42.61	-30.14	-5.96	-46.09	-21.01	+6	-34.32	-48.63	-60.44	

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table. † One-fifth of the amount for 1926-27 only, there being no transactions in other years.

NOTE.—In these balances plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) net import.

(a) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(b) Excludes piastres coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at Rs.16 lakhs in 1916-17, Rs.77 lakhs in 1917-18 and Rs.6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for coinage (Rs.13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (Rs.12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. The value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.5 lakhs) and that to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.24 lakhs) have been excluded in 1919-20. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded:—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.86 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.1 lakh). The value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.2 lakhs) has been excluded in 1924-27.

(c) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and not therefore taken into account in arriving at the Balance of Trade.

(d) Includes Rs.5 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(e) Figures for the years prior to 1921-22 represent only Council Bills and telegraphic transfer paid in India.

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		average			
		Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	5 15 6	5 10 1	5 3 6
Molasses	"	2 3 7	1 15 6	1 10 9	1 6 9
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	2 0 8	2 0 10	1 15 10
Spirit—Brandy	"	7 15 9	12 4 7	14 10 5	15 2 7
" Whisky	"	6 8 2	18 12 0	16 8 2	16 12 2
" present in drugs	"	17 9 3	30 1 9	32 0 2	30 9 8
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 11 11	0 11 5	0 10 0
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	21 6 2	18 4 1	19 12 4
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 5	0 4 1	0 3 9
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	41 5 10	39 12 6	37 0 0
(c) Spices—					
Betelnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 1 11	0 1 6	0 1 3
Cloves	"	0 5 2	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 6 3
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	15 15 4	14 8 2	13 6 9
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 0	0 8 1	0 6 10	0 6 3
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	0 15 2	0 13 5	0 12 10
" goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 8	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 2
" " white	"	0 2 0	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11
" " coloured	"	0 3 3	0 3 7	0 3 2	0 3 2
" handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 2 3	0 2 0	0 1 4
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	3 15 9	3 10 9	3 0 3
" goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	0 9 6	0 6 11	0 8 11
" piecegoods	"	0 11 2	0 10 2	0 8 4	0 7 1
(b) Wool—					
" piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 3 11	1 2 6	1 2 1
" shawls	No.	2 7 9	3 10 0	3 3 3	2 13 9
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	0 10 11	0 10 6	0 10 5
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	41 13 4	35 6 10	31 9 3
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	216 8 3	232 9 7	226 7 1

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES—
continued

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
7. Metals and manufactures—contd.					
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	109 15 7	97 6 5	109 6 10
Nails, etc.	"	205 1 6	239 6 10	292 2 5	266 15 1
Pipes, etc.	"	150 10 0	381 13 1	237 11 1	226 13 10
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	10 11 1	12 10 8	8 6 2
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	197 6 6	169 12 11	186 5 9
„ flamed	"	236 15 1	261 8 2	277 9 0	295 15 1
„ not galvanised	"	139 0 0	129 2 0	122 10 4	130 4 0
Tubes	"	231 8 4	299 12 5	262 14 7	246 8 7
Steel, bars	"	99 7 7	89 11 10	82 2 10	95 5 5
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	91 3 4	97 13 10	141 11 9
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses					
	No.	455 6 3	303 2 5	654 12 7	717 5 3
(b) Fruits, coconuts					
	"	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 0
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline					
	lb.	0 12 4	1 7 2	—	—
Alizarine					
	"	0 7 9	0 9 1	0 12 4	0 12 9
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate					
	Cwt.	4 1 6	6 1 4	5 14 0	5 10 6
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts					
	lb.	9 11 11	23 1 7	25 10 7	24 14 1
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes					
	"	3 0 9	3 10 10	3 8 7	3 8 5
(g) Gums and resins					
	Cwt.	15 13 9	17 5 6	14 15 11	14 3 11
(A) Flax—					
Canvas					
	Yd.	0 8 9	0 13 1	0 12 1	0 12 8
Piecegoods					
	"	0 5 8	0 7 6	0 6 9	0 7 0
(4) Coal					
	Ton	17 5 11	20 3 0	21 7 9	16 4 4
(j) Other raw materials—					
Tallow and stearine					
	Cwt.	23 5 1	16 15 4	17 10 5	16 13 7
(k) Other manufactured articles—					
(5) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder					
	lb.	0 11 7	1 0 1	0 12 8	0 11 9
(ii) Glass and glassware—					
Beads					
	Cwt.	85 0 1	60 14 0	54 10 4	62 6 3
Sheet and plate					
	Sq. ft.	—	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 9
(iii) Paints and colours					
	Cwt.	16 1 2	19 14 9	20 10 3	19 0 1
(iv) Printing paper					
	"	12 8 3	12 15 9	12 3 7	10 14 1
(v) Soap					
	"	19 11 7	23 10 3	27 14 1	25 13 3
(vi) Umbrellas					
	No.	1 1 1	2 0 0	0 13 4	0 0 2
Building materials—					
Bricks					
	"	0 1 6	0 3 10	0 3 5	0 3 3
Cement					
	Cwt.	2 0 5	2 5 0	1 12 0	1 10 11
Pitch and tar					
	"	4 1 4	4 13 1	3 9 10	3 4 0

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES

ARTICLES	Per	Pre war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8	3 14 0	3 14 1	3 0 7
Wheat	"	5 5 5	3 11 10	3 11 5	7 15 0
" flour	"	7 14 8	6 13 7	6 10 7	6 8 6
Barley	"	4 4 2	3 0 5	3 2 11	4 0 5
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	4 12 9	4 10 9	4 6 0
3. Tea					
Coffee	lb.	0 7 1	0 9 1	0 7 3	0 10 0
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 5 8	0 5 5	0 4 5
Chillies	"	0 2 4	0 2 1	0 1 10	0 2 2
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	"	0 9 0	0 11 8	0 10 5	0 7 9
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	7 3 2	7 3 6	6 1 8
Copra	"	17 15 7	27 1 5	23 0 9	10 4 7
Cotton	"	3 12 0	2 8 10	3 7 11	2 14 7
Groundnut	"	8 5 1	7 8 8	8 3 7	6 1 1
Linseed	"	10 8 8	6 5 10	6 5 0	6 0 7
Rapeseed	"	7 9 8	6 12 11	6 11 4	5 8 8
Sesamum	"	10 6 5	9 5 11	9 7 2	7 4 4
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	1 8 7	1 8 8	1 5 10
Coconut	"	1 12 8	1 13 5	1 11 7	1 6 0
Oilcakes	Cwt.	3 12 8	3 7 8	3 6 10	2 18 11
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	230 7 4	190 11 6	172 13 0	146 2 0
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 4 4	0 3 10
" cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 1 8	0 1 7	0 1 9
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	27 11 4	27 10 6	27 2 7
" yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 9 8	0 9 4	0 8 0
" piece-goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 2
" " coloured	"	0 5 0	0 4 11	0 5 1	0 4 0

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES—
continued

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 10 9	0 6 1	0 5 8
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	27 8 3	23 9 10	24 15 10
„ tanned	„	86 10 10	103 3 8	89 11 4	91 8 3
Skins, raw	„	68 0 6	83 2 5	80 9 7	81 2 10
„ tanned	„	196 12 8	235 7 9	277 5 1	246 8 9
10. Metals and Ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	26 11 1	24 6 5	19 4 8
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	251 0 3	210 0 0	102 15 8
Myrobalans	„	4 4 5	5 3 4	5 4 1	4 8 4
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	„	11 7 6	7 14 5	7 11 4	8 1 10
(c) Drugs, medicines, etc.—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 5 1	0 5 7	0 4 11
Cigars	„	0 13 7	1 2 1	1 0 11	1 5 1
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	3,231 14 2	3,205 11 2	3,200 0 3
(d) Hemp, raw	„	13 12 0	12 0 1	11 7 8	9 4 10
(e) Lac, shell	„	54 1 9	49 11 6	31 13 9	35 11 5
(f) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	10 9 4	9 11 0	9 15 6
(g) Manure—Bones	„	69 0 9	61 6 11	62 0 2	58 15 7
(A) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	38 0 10	14 4 0	21 8 9
Colr, unmanufactured	„	10 11 6	12 12 6	12 2 2	13 10 0
Mica	„	72 15 0	73 12 0	77 14 5	69 1 3
(O) Other manufactured articles—					
Candica	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 4 6
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	22 6 5	22 5 0	21 2 0
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	266 0 4	231 0 11	229 4 7

No. 51.—PRICES OF COTTON, RAW AND INDEX NUMBERS OF COTTON, RAW AND CLOTH IN LIVERPOOL

(Compiled from F. W. Tattersall's Cotton Trade Review)

		Prices of cotton, raw American Middling (Pence per lb.)	Index Numbers (July, 1914=100)	
			Cotton, raw American	Cloth
1933				
April	7	5-28	79	95
	13	5-37	81	95
	21	5-30	80	95
	28	5-53	83	95
May	5	5-89	88	101
	12	6-19	93	102
	19	5-96	89	102
	26	6-07	91	102
June	2	6-37	96	105
	8	6-12	92	105
	16	6-18	93	105
	23	6-18	93	105
July	30	6-38	96	106
	7	6-40	96	106
	14	6-33	95	106
	21	6-23	94	106
August	28	6-47	97	106
	4	6-25	94	106
	11	5-90	89	105
	18	5-66	85	103
September	25	5-53	83	103
	1	5-60	84	103
	8	5-38	81	102
	15	5-47	82	102
October	22	5-42	81	102
	29	5-60	84	102
	6	5-44	82	102
	13	5-44	82	102
November	20	5-51	83	102
	27	5-54	83	102
	3	5-43	82	102
	10	5-31	80	104
December	17	5-13	77	104
	24	5-09	76	104
	1	5-15	77	106
	8	5-25	79	106
1934	15	5-25	79	106
	22	5-25	79	106
	29	5-33	80	106
	5	5-84	85	107
January	12	5-88	85	109
	19	6-05	91	110
	26	6-05	91	110
	2	6-29	94	111
February	9	6-80	102	113
	16	6-68	100	113
	23	6-67	100	114
	2	6-55	98	114
March	9	6-65	100	114
	16	6-62	99	114
	23	6-46	97	114
	29	6-35	95	114

No. 52.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS from CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS AND RANGOON to LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND JAPAN.

258

ARTICLES	Freights to	Rate per	1938										1934		
			1914	1929	1930	1931	1932	1938				1934	1934		
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Calcutta—															
Jute . . .	London . . .	Ton of 50 c.ft.	1 0 0	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 11 3	1 17 6	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6
	Marseilles . . .	"	1 2 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 11 3	1 17 6	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 13 9	1 13 9
	Antwerp . . .	"	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 18 9	1 11 3	1 18 9	1 13 9	1 18 9	1 18 9	1 18 9	1 18 9	1 13 9
	Hamburg . . .	"	1 2 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 18 9	1 11 3	1 18 9	1 13 9	1 18 9	1 18 9	1 18 9	1 7 6	1 10 0
Linseed . . .	London . . .	Ton	1 0 0	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0
	Marseilles . . .	"	1 2 6	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 10 0
	Antwerp . . .	"	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 18 0
	Hamburg . . .	"	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	0 19 0
Bombay— Cotton . . .	London . . .	Ton of 40 c.ft.	0 12 0	0 16 6	0 13 6	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
	Antwerp . . .	"	0 11 8	0 10 6	0 13 6	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
	Hamburg . . .	"	0 16 6	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
	Japan . . .	Bale	Rs. 17 (b)	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56	Yen 4-56
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London . . .	Ton	£ 12 0	£ 16 6	£ 18 6	£ 18 0	£ 2 0	£ 1 2 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 3 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 0 0	£ 1 1 0	£ 19 0
	Marseilles . . .	"	0 11 0	0 16 6	0 14 0	0 18 6	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
	Antwerp . . .	"	0 11 6	0 16 6	0 18 6	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
	Hamburg . . .	"	0 16 0	0 17 0	0 14 0	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 1 0	0 19 0
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	London . . .	"	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 10 6	0 15 0	0 19 0	0 15 0	0 17 0	0 17 0	..	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	0 15 0
	Marseilles . . .	"	0 10 0	0 13 6	0 11 0	0 13 6	..	0 18 0	1 0 0	..	0 18 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 19 0	0 16 0
Madras— Groundnuts . . .	Marseilles . . .	"	1 2 6	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 5 0	1 8 9	1 7 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 2 6
	Marseilles . . .	"	1 2 6	1 5 0	0 15 0	1 5 0	1 8 9	1 7 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 2 6
Karachi— Barley (16 cwt.)	London . . .	"	(a)	0 17 6	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 19 6	0 19 6	1 1 0	1 5 0	0 19 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
	London . . .	"	0 12 0	0 17 6	0 15 0	0 16 0	0 19 6	0 19 6	1 1 0	1 5 0	0 19 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Rangoon— Rice . . .	United King- dom.	"	1 3 3	1 6 3	0 19 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 6 3	1 5 0	1 5 0
	Hamburg . . .	"	..	1 10 0	0 19 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 3 9	1 7 6	1 7 6

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.
 * The rates since 1926 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5s. per ton.
 (b) Per ton of 40 c.ft.
 a) Rate for Liverpool.

No. 53.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)

N.B.—Articles coming under Groups I, III, IV, V and VI (including Government stores) are also liable to additional duties and surcharges levied under the Indian Finance Act, 1931, the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931 and in the Indian Finance Act, 1933 subject to such exceptions as have been mentioned therein.

(In thousands of Rupees).

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS.						
Group I—Non-protective special duties—						
Liquor: (a)	2,54,28	2,40,85	1,90,29	2,20,92	2,70,62	—44,30
Tobacco Manufactured *	2,27,90	1,26,60	1,06,12	33,80	27,15	—0,65
Tin, block	7,13	6,69	6,40	7,25	6,15	—1,10
Oils—						
Kerosene	2,08,94	1,50,25	1,79,06	1,45,35	1,20,01	—19,34
Motor Spirit		32,32	67,12	29,09	10,20	—18,89
Other mineral oils**		29,32	31,26	23,20	23,94	+74
Cotton, raw (d)	—	—	23,10	55,91	30,38	—26,53
Boots and Shoes (b)	—	—	11,53	27,82	21,13	—6,69
Silver bullion, coin, sheets and plates not manufactured	17,69	2,32,64	93,58	7,50	89	—6,67
Artificial silk yarn and thread	7,42	6,63	11,47	17,14	15,70	—1,44
Cotton yarn and thread	45,16	30,00	37,22	54,87	40,17	—14,70
Artificial silk piecegoods other than tents of not more than nine yards in length	—	—	—	—	68,23	+68,23
Silk and artificial silk mixtures (e)	7,38	5,26	18,51	47,64	44,78	—2,86
Other	10,53	11,03	22,50	28,19	24,11	—4,08
Group II—Duty at 2½ per cent—						
Vinegar and other articles	25	20	16	15	23	+8
Group III—Duty at 10 per cent—						
Dyes and Colours (d)	—	—	11,05	17,24	23,64	+6,40
Machinery (d)	—	—	52,80	1,13,33	1,33,30	+19,97
Railway plant and rolling stock	20,60	16,27	10,35	7,12	8,79	+1,67
Other articles	41	58	1,05	73	79	+6
Group IV—Duty at 15 per cent †—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar, vinegar, and grain and pulse, but including flour other than wheat flour) if not liable to preferential rates of duty (e)	1,77,01‡	1,50,13‡	1,25,94‡	1,12,27	34,64	—77,63
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores: if not liable to preferential rates of duty (f)	73,93	57,74	70,88	1,08,17	55,70	—52,41
Articles of duty of mainly unmanufactured (other than artificial silk yarn, cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk and artificial silk manufactures) if not liable to preferential rates of duty (g)	8,48,62§	6,50,16§	7,14,68§	8,08,77	2,07,77	—6,01,00
Miscellaneous if not liable to preferential rates of duty	83,55	55,57	62,87	66,18	64,24	—1,94

No. 53.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

260

	1920-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33
Group V—Duty at 30 per cent—						
Silk piece-goods and manufactures of silk or artificial silk not otherwise specified (A)	70,00	50,16	1,09,45	2,55,25	1,29,18	-1,27,07
Other articles (E)	1,05,20½	60,70	94,57½	83,84	63,86	-10,98
Group VI—Protective special duties—						
Heavy chemicals (J)	—	—	2,37	4,48	16	-4,80
Iron and Steel—						
Liable to additional duties—						
Of British manufacture	30,20	26,20	14,47	24,19	33,53	+14,39
Not of British manufacture	86,51	47,92	26,59	23,06	23,75	+1,69
Not liable to additional duties	1,07,48	69,57	74,70	63,60	21,92	-41,58
Silver wire, thread and other manufactures (K)	—	6,04	6,25	8,33	5,1	-2,82
Paper and Stationery	29,41	20,91	20,35	21,19	23,60	+2,41
Sugar excluding confectionery (L)	8,69,70	10,78,97	8,00,07	6,84,79	4,72,04	-2,12,75
Cotton piece-goods—						
Plain grey—						
Of British manufacture		23,09	12,69	21,52	11,03	-10,44
Not of British manufacture		85,85	81,72	1,27,44	86,64	-40,80
Others—	5,83,64					
Of British manufacture		1,75,73	1,67,47	2,78,96	1,90,34	-79,62
Not of British manufacture		88,73	1,09,00	2,24,72	1,63,79	-60,93
Matches	13,63	3,75				
Match splints and veneers	27	—	1,08	40	29	-11
Wood pulp	—	—	19	8,80	1,140	+2,69

Group VII—Duty at 30 per cent or preferential duty at 20 per cent—

Articles of food and drink	..	..	..	..	55,73	+55,73
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	..	..	..	..	24,81	+24,81
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	..	..	..	..	4,27,54	+4,27,54
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	..	..	..	87,57	32,52	-5,05
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	54,89	+54,89

Group VIII—Duty at special rates or preferential duty at lower rates—

Confectionery	..	..	..	7,35	7,33	-2
Ale and beer	..	..	..	..	33,04	+33,04
Rum, bitters and perfumed and medicinal spirits	..	..	..	..	16,34	+16,34
Spices, unground	..	..	21,27	18,08	18,00	-6
Tea	..	..	..	11,45	13,36	+1,91
Tobacco, unmanufactured	..	..	..	99,96	87,66	-12,30
Lubricating Oil	..	..	..	11,11	15,41	+4,30
Motor Cars and parts thereof	95,01	72,31	68,20	64,66	75,02	+10,36
Motor omnibuses, chassis, vans and lorries and parts thereof	..	..	..	..	18,72	+18,72
Electric lighting bulbs	..	..	..	18,06	16,92	-2,14
Cinema films not exposed	..	..	..	2,72	3,65	+93
Smokers requisites	..	..	..	1,14	1,96	+82
Toys, games and sports goods	..	..	..	23,69	25,37	+1,68
Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	..	..	..	2,55	4,09	+1,54
Metals—iron and steel	43,91	35,23	33,41	30,74	35,05	+4,31
Portland cement excluding white Portland cement	10,52	10,00	10,43	11,51	10,17	-1,34
Refined	..	..	69,40	57,54	56,54	-1,00
Other articles	..	..	..	..	1,13,05	+1,13,05

Government Stores (including Imports by State Railways)—

Articles liable to protective duties—

Iron and Steel—

Liable to additional duties—

Of British manufacture	3,24	62	94	31	29	-2
Not of British manufacture	1,63	66	27	6	11	+5
Not liable to additional duties	1,66	32	57	20	41	+15
Paper and stationery	1,77	1,66	77	52	64	+12
Railway plant and rolling stock (non-protective)	4,04	2,85	2,35	76	62	-24
Others	45,51	57,72	41,09	81,55	23,64	-7,91

TOTAL IMPORTS

40,72,86	37,29,52	36,04,50	41,93,70(m)	35,66,85	-6,26,91
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Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks

44,43	60,10	85,34	87,20	95,22	+8,02
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Net Import duty

40,28,43	36,69,36	35,19,16	41,06,56	34,71,63	-6,34,93
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No. 53.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)—*concl'd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1920-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS.						
Hides and skins, raw	35.49	24.80	20.23	14.07	18.82	+4.75
Jute (raw and manufactured)	4,66.25	3,44.23	3,10.01	3,07.47	3,46.07	+38.20
Rice	1,20.47	90.61	95.28	76.75	69.36	-6.30
Government stores . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL EXPORTS	6,22.21	4,59.60	4,25.52	3,97.29	4,24.85	+37.56
<i>Deduct—Refunds</i>	<i>6.28</i>	<i>6.46</i>	<i>3.87</i>	<i>2.53</i>	<i>3.57</i>	<i>+1.04</i>
Net export duty	6,15.93	4,53.23	4,21.65	3,94.76	4,31.28	+36.52
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	46,44.36	41,22.59	39,40.81	45,01.32	39,02.91	-6,08.41
Land Customs and miscellaneous	1,31.18	1,65.74	1,10.18	72.76(m)	1,28.39	+55.61
Excise duty on motor spirit	2,78.59	2,97.45	3,46.90	3,95.29(m)	4,29.22	+33.03
.. .. kerosene	98.21	1,46.72	2,60.54	2,70.82(m)	2,80.78	+3.96
.. .. Silver	—	16.90	22.98	76	—	-76
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	52,03.85	47,84.72	47,60.52	53,36.70	48,40.09	-4,96.61
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	18.78	10.24	9.42	9.29	10.15	+86
Taxes	14.19	13.41	12.94	14.13	12.10	-1.94

262

* Figures prior to 1932-33 include those of tobacco, unmanufactured dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
 ** Figures prior to 1932-33 include those of lubricating oil, dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
 † Figures prior to 1933-34 in respect of the several heads specified in this group include those of the corresponding heads dutiable under group VII since January, 1933.
 ‡ Includes figures for tea, and chillies, ginger and mace dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
 § Includes figures for pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes dutiable under Group VII since January, 1933.
 ¶ Includes figures for confectionery, smokers' requisites, toys, games and sports goods and electric lighting bulbs dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
 (a) Figures prior to 1933-34 also include those of ale, beer, rum, bitters, medicinal and perfumed spirits dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
 (b) Figures for 1931-32 and 1932-33 also include those of boots and shoes of leather dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
 (c) Includes duty on artificial silk mixtures from October, 1931.
 (d) Dutiable from 30th September 1931.
 (e) Figures prior to 1933-34 also include those of coffee other than canned or bottled dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
 (f) Figures prior to 1933-34 also include those of vegetable non-essential oils dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
 (g) Figures prior to 1933-34 also include those of woollen manufactures and chemicals, asphalt, soaps and motor vans dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
 (h) Includes duty on artificial silk piecegoods from October 1931 to March, 1933.
 (i) Figures prior to 1933-34 are inclusive of those for cutlery, musical instruments, etc., dutiable under Group VIII since January, 1933.
 (j) Liable to protective duties with effect from 1st October 1931, protection except in the case of magnesium chloride having ceased from 31st March, 1933.
 (k) Liable to a protective duty of 50 per cent *ad valorem* under the Gold Thread Industry (Protection) Act, 1931.
 (l) Liable to a protective duty of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. under the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932 and includes sugarcandy up to December, 1933.
 (m) Subject to revision.
 NOTE.—Figures for 1933-34 are not finally adjusted by Accounts Department.

No. 54—CUSTOMS TARIFF*—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA
IMPORT TARIFF
PART I.—Articles which are free of duty

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		MISCELLANEOUS—contd.
1	Hops.	10A	Rubber stamps, rubber seeds and raw rubber.
1A	Grain and pulse, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding wheat (which is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt.) and flour (see Nos. 1B and 38).	10B	Stick or Seed Lac.
1B	Sago flour.		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
2	Salt imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stoneware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, see No. 35.)	11	APPAREL Uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—	12	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES The following Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:— (a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (b) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, 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 or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector-General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment. (c) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes. (d) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the first Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903). (e) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	DYES AND COLOURS		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES
2A	Darks for tanning.	13	Anti-plague serum.
	HIDES AND SKINS, RAW	18A	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.
3	Hides and skins, raw or salted.	14	Cinchona bark and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona bark.
	METALLIC ORES	14B	Sulphur.
4	Metallic Ores, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.		
	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS		
6	Precious Stones, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.		
	SEEDS		
6	Oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.		
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX		
6A	Tallow.		
	TEXTILE MATERIALS		
8	Wool, raw, and Wool-tops.		
	MISCELLANEOUS		
8A	China Clay.		
9	Manures, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbollime, urca, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphates and mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.		
10	Bags and other paper-making materials excluding wood pulp.		

* As in operation on 1st May, 1934.

N.B.—A surcharge of 25 per cent is imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931 on all Customs import duties exceeding 24 per cent *ad valorem* in addition to the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act 1931, with certain exceptions which are indicated in foot-notes against the respective items. Exemptions from Customs import and export duties made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, have not been included in this schedule for the actual rates of duty in force. vide Indian Customs Tariff (10th issue).

No 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—contd.

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty—contd.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS		METALS
15	The following Agricultural implements, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, hay-presses, potato diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder blower, whiteant exterminating machines, beet-pullers, broadcast seeders, corn-pickers, corn-shellers, cutti-packers, drag-scrapers, stalk-cutters, huskers and shredders, potato planters, lime-sowers, manure spreaders, listers, soil-graders and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.*	10	Current coin of the Government of India.
16	The following dairy and poultry farming appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-bottle fillers and cappers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce, and incubators; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.	20	Gold bullion and coin, and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.
17	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.	20A	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft alabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.
18	Water-lifts, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pugmills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugarcane juice.		PAPER
		21	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
		21A	Postage stamps, whether used or unused.
		21B	Paper money.
			YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
		22	Second-hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.
			MISCELLANEOUS
		23	Art, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
		24	Books printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.
		24A	Light Ships.
		24B	Ropes, cotton.
		24D	Stone prepared as for road metalling.
			IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
		25	Animals, living, all sorts.
		25A	Insignia and badges of official British and Foreign orders.
		25B	Plants, living, all sorts.
		26	Specimens, models and wall diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notifications Nos. 37 and 41, dated the 13th September and 29th November, 1930, respectively, the following agricultural machines and implements, namely, flame throwers for attachment to spraying machines designed for the extermination of locusts, and latex cups, are exempt from payment of import duty.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		
	FISH		
	Fish, salted, wet	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , from time to time, prescribe, * plus 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

* The rate since the 16th March, 1924, is annas 7½.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES			
27A	Currants	Cwt.	Rs. A. 1 0
LIQUORS			
28	Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors except Ale and Beer.	In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more, per imperial gallon. In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz. per bottle. In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz. per bottle. In bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz. per bottle. In other containers, per imperial gallon.	Rs. A. 0 12 0 2 0 1 0 ½ 1 0
29	Denatured spirit	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
30	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)— (1) Brandy, gin, whisky, and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. (2) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit not otherwise specified— (f) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. (g) not so entered.	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof. Imperial gallon Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. A. 30 0 40 0 30 0
Provided that— (a) the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the articles were included in Part V ; (b) where the unit of assessment is the imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.			
31	Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit— (1) Champagne and other sparkling wines. (2) Other sorts	Imperial gallon Imperial gallon	10 8 6 0

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK			
33	Fish oil and whale oil, hardened or hydrogenated.	Cwt.	Rs. A. 10 0
34	Molasses	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
34A	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine.	Pound	Rs. A. 5 0
34B	Saccharine tablets	<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent or Rs. 5 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place,* plus 2½ annas per maund if manufactured outside India.
35A †	Sugarcandy	Cwt.	Rs. A. 10 8
TOBACCO			
37	Cigars	<i>Ad valorem</i>	90 per cent.
37A †	Cigarettes	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent and in addition either eight rupees and two annas per thousand, or three rupees and four annas per pound whichever is higher.
38	All other sorts of Tobacco manufactured	Pound	3 0
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL			
39	Coal, coke and patent fuel	Ton	0 8
METALS			
39A	Tin, block	Ton	250 0
OILS			
40	Kerosene; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon	Three annas.
40A	Motor spirit	Ditto	Eight annas.
40B	Mineral oil not included in Item No. 40 or Item NO. 40A which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps.	Ditto	Three annas.
41	MINERAL OIL— (1) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre; (2) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer is not suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	Ton <i>Ad valorem</i>	Rs. A. 12 8 10 per cent.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st April, 1932, and until further notice is Rs. 1-9-0 including the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931. The additional charge of 2½ annas is, however, exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent.

† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
TEXTILE MATERIALS			
41A †	Cotton, raw	Pound	Six pice.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
APPAREL			
41B †	Boots and Shoes not otherwise specified	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent or 6 annas per pair, whichever is higher.
410 †	Uppers for boots and shoes unless entirely made of leather.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent or three annas per pair, whichever is higher.
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES			
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—		Rs.
	(1) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified.	Each	15
	(2) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	"	6
	(3) Gun stocks and breech blocks	"	3
	(4) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	"	2
	(5) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	"	1
	(6) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	40 per cent.
	(7) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	40 per cent.
CARRIAGES AND CARTS			
42A	Motor cycles and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof: except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	30 per cent.
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES			
42A A†	Heavy chemicals, the following namely— (1) Alum (ammonia alum) potash alum and soda alum.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent or Re. 1 and 6 annas per cwt. whichever is higher.
	(2) Magnesium Sulphate or hydrated magnesium Sulphate.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent or Re. 1 and 4 annas per cwt. whichever is higher.
42B	Opium and its alkaloids and their derivatives.	Seer of 80 tolas	Rs. 24 or 15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
MACHINERY			
43A	Cotton, hair and canvas ply belting for machinery.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
43B	Rubber-insulated copper wires and cables, no core of which, other than one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eightieth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
METALS			
43B B †	Silver bullion and coin, not otherwise specified, and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Ounce	Five annas.

† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS			
45A*	Artificial silk yarn and thread	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 8 annas per pound, whichever is higher.
45B	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
MISCELLANEOUS			
45C†	Glass, globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns—		
	(1) Globes for hurricane lanterns	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent or 4 annas 6 pies per dozen, whichever is higher.
	(2) Other globes and chimneys having an external base diameter of over one inch.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent or 3 annas per dozen, whichever is higher.
45D†	Paints, Colours and painter's materials, the following, namely—		
	(1) Red lead, reduced, dry	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent or Rs. 4 and 12 annas per cwt., whichever is higher.
	(2) White lead, genuine, moist and reduced, dry or moist.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent or Rs. 5 and 12 annas per cwt. whichever is higher.
	(3) Zinc white, genuine, moist	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher.
	(4) Zinc white, reduced, dry or moist	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent or Rs. 4 and 4 annas per cwt., whichever is higher. Rs. As.
45E†	Soap, household and laundry—		
	(1) In plain bars of not less than one pound in weight.	Cwt.	4 0
	(2) Other sorts	Cwt.	6 8
46	Printing type	Pound	One anna.
46D	Printer's ink	<i>Ad valorem</i>	8 per cent.
47	Starch and Farina	<i>Ad valorem</i>	15 per cent.

* Exempted from the additional duties imposed by Section 4 of Indian Finance Act, 1931 and the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		MISCELLANEOUS	
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES			
48	Vinegar in casks.	53	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
WOOD AND TIMBER		54	The following printing material, namely, lead, brass rules, wooden and metal galleys, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.
49	Firewood.	55	Backs for the withering of tea leaf.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		57	Fodder, bran and pollards.
50	Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate).		

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent* *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<p>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—</p> <p>METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL, FOR RE-MANUFACTURE</p> <p>58 Iron or steel, old.</p> <p>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—</p> <p>DYES AND COLOURS</p> <p>58A † Dyes derived from Coal tar, and Coal tar derivatives used in any dyeing process.</p> <p>OUTLETRY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS</p> <p>59 Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway administration.</p> <p>MACHINERY</p> <p>59A † Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified:—</p> <p>(1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same, portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts;</p> <p>(2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts;</p> <p>(3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;</p> <p>(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, but excluding driving ropes not made of cotton;</p> <p>(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not; and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof.</p> <p><i>Note.</i>—The term "industrial system" used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.</p>	<p>59B †</p> <p>59C †</p> <p>59D †</p> <p>59E †</p>	<p>MACHINERY—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, healds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pirns; dobbles; Jacquard machines; Jacquard harness linen cards; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiples box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosery machinery; coil mat shearing machines; coil fibre wllowing machines; heald knitting machines; dobbie cards; lattices and lags for dobbles; wooden winders; silk looms; silk throwing and reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; plano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card lacing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; <i>cumblit</i> finishing machinery; bank boilers; cotton carding and spinning machines; mail eyes, lingoes, comber boards and comber board frames; take-up motions; temples and pickers; picking bands; picking sticks; printing machines; roller cloth; clearer cloth; sizing lannel; and roller skins.</p> <p>Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, process blocks and highly polished copper or zinc sheets specially prepared for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic nap rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rules with side perforation to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines, rule mitering machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, paging machines, and clarified liquid glue but excluding ink and paper.</p> <p>Component Parts of Machinery, as defined in Nos. 59A, 59B and 59C, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose:</p> <p>Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.</p> <p>RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK</p> <p>68 Railway materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting skids, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, tracers, rail removers, scooters, trolleys, trucks, also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of, a railway administration;</p>

* All articles except dyes and colours comprised in item No. 58A and Machinery comprised in items Nos. 59A, 59B, 59C and 59D under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.
 † Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent* *ad valorem*—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<p>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>Provided that for the purpose of this entry "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i>, specifically include therein:</p> <p>Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in No. 59A or No. 59D shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.</p> <p>63A Component Parts of Railway Materials, as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose:</p>		<p>RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.</p> <p>64 Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections:</p> <p>Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 59A or No. 59D shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.</p>

* All articles under this head are liable to an additional duty of 2½ per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent* *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	<p>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—</p> <p>FISH</p> <p>65 Fish, not otherwise specified.</p> <p>66 Fishmaws, including singally and sozille, and sharkfins.</p> <p>GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR</p> <p>68 Flour, except Sago flour.†</p> <p>PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES</p> <p>69 Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, not otherwise specified; including also the following articles if canned or bottled, namely, bacon, ham, biscuits, cakes, butter, vegetable product, cheese, farinaceous and patent foods, ghee, isinglass, jams and jellies, lard, pickles, chutnies, sauce and condiments.</p> <p>OTHER FOOD AND DRINK</p> <p>73 All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.</p> <p>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—</p> <p>GUMS, RESINS AND LAC</p> <p>74 Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts, not otherwise specified.</p>		<p>OILS</p> <p>75 All sorts of Animal and Mineral Oils not otherwise specified, and the following Natural Essential Oils, namely, almond, bergamot, gajupatti, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, ottorose and peppermint.</p> <p>SEEDS</p> <p>76 Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.</p> <p>TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX</p> <p>77 All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.</p> <p>TEXTILE MATERIALS</p> <p>78 Textile materials, the following:— Raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.</p> <p>WOOD AND TIMBER</p> <p>79 Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.</p> <p>MISCELLANEOUS</p> <p>80 Canes and rattans.</p> <p>81 Cowries and shells.</p> <p>83 Precious Stones, unset and imported cut (see No. 5).</p> <p>84 All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.</p>

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† Wheat flour is dutiable at Rs. 2 per cwt. as also wheat there being no surcharge on wheat in No. 1A.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent* *ad valorem*—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES	94	Glass and glassware not otherwise specified, and lacquered ware.
86	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roborite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuze.	94A	Earthenware pipes and sanitary ware.
88A	Ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only an antiquarian value; masonic and theatrical and fancy dress swords, provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defensive purposes; and <i>dahs</i> intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	95	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER Hides and Skins not otherwise specified, and the following leather manufactures, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.
	CONVEYANCES		METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL
87	Tramcars, passenger lifts, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof; also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.	98	All sorts of metals other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified including unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium, scrap copper, and lead sheets for tea chests.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		PAPEE, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY
88	The following Chemicals, drugs and medicines, namely, acetic, carbolic, citric and oxalic acids, naphthalene, potassium chlorate and potassium cyanide, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium silicate, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, anafetida, cocaine, sarsaparilla and storax.	99	Printing paper, all sorts not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 70 per cent of the fibre content; and Straw Board, all sorts.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS
80	The following Hardware, ironmongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified, buckets of tinned or galvanised iron, and pruning knives.	100	Yarns and Textile Fabrics, that is to say:— Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread. Flax, twist and yarn; Hemp manufactures; Jute, twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding secondhand or used gunny bags or cloth; Blankets and rugs (other than floor rugs); excluding blankets and rugs made wholly or mainly from artificial silk; Fabrics not otherwise specified containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool or 50 per cent cotton.
90	The following Electrical instruments, apparatus and appliances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, flash lights, carbons, condensers, and bell apparatus; and switch-boards designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts.	100A	Silk or artificial silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:— Silk or artificial silk ligatures; elastic silk or artificial silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk or artificial silk abdominal belts, silk or artificial silk web catheter tubes, and oiled silk or artificial silk.
91	Optical Instruments, apparatus and appliances.		MISCELLANEOUS
	DYES AND COLOURS	101	Art. works of, excluding those specified in No. 23 and No. 138.
92	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	103	The following Building and Engineering materials, namely, bricks, chalk, lime and clay.
93	The following paints, colours and painter's materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1890.	104	Candles.

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 73 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent* *ad valorem*—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	MISCELLANEOUS—<i>cont'd.</i>		MISCELLANEOUS—<i>concl'd.</i>
106A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	116	Soap not otherwise specified
107	Furniture, tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	118	Stone and Marble, and articles made of stone and marble, but excluding stone prepared as for road metalling.
108	Mats and Mattings not otherwise specified.	119	Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof.
108A	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags.	120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
109	Oilcakes.		
112	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.		IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
113	Pitch and tar.	121	Coral.
114	Polishes and compositions.	123	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.
115	Slate pencils.		

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent † *ad valorem.*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS
	SPICES		
124A	The following Spices, when not unground namely :— Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper.	128	Clocks and Watches and parts thereof.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—	129	Articles, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES	130	The following Musical Instruments, namely, complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines.
125	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.		METALS
126	Save where otherwise specified, all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	131	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES	132	Silver plate, and silver manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
127	Camphor.		MISCELLANEOUS
		134	Bangles, beads and false pearls.
		134A	Cinematograph films, exposed.
		135	Fireworks, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 106-A).
		136	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified.
		137	Jewellery and Jewels.
		138	Prints, engravings and pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.

* All articles under this head except raw hemp comprised in the item No. 78 are liable to an additional duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* from 1st March, 1931.

† All articles under this head except spices (No. 124A), and cinematograph films, exposed (No. 134A), are liable to an additional duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* under the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES		
141B*	HEAVY CHEMICALS, the following namely:—	
	Magnesium chloride	One rupee and five annas per cwt. or 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
CONVEYANCES		
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—	
	(a) If of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(b) If not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
METALS—IRON AND STEEL		
143	IRON angle, channel and tee—	
	(a) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(b) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanized, tinned or lead-coated and other than Crown or superior qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanized, tinned or lead-coated if not of any shape and dimension specified in clause (a) or clause (c) of No. 287—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
145	IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts, including hook bolts and nuts for roofing and fishbolts and nuts.	Rs. 2-4-0 per cwt.
145A	Iron or steel rivets	Rs. 2 per cwt.
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets—	
	(a) galvanized	Rs. 38 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(b) not galvanized—	
	(i) not under $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(ii) under $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 20 per ton.

* Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of Articles	Rate of duty
METALS—IRON AND STEEL—<i>contd.</i>		
147	IRON OR STEEL plates or sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick and not of cast iron—	
	(a) fabricated, all qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(b) not fabricated, chequered and ship, tank, bridge and common qualities—	
	(i) of British manufacture	Rs. 20 per ton.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Rs. 36 per ton.
148	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick—	
	(a) fabricated—	
	(i) galvanized	Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(ii) all other sorts not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 233)—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 39 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 26 per ton.
	(b)† not fabricated, all sorts not otherwise specified—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 35 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 59 per ton.
148A*	IRON OR STEEL sheets (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thick, galvanized, not fabricated—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
	(i) if made from Indian sheet bar imported into the United Kingdom after the 23rd day of December 1932.	Rs. 53 per ton.
	(ii) if made from sheet bar other than Indian sheet bar imported into the United Kingdom after the 23rd day of December 1932.	Rs. 83 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 83 per ton.
149*	Iron or Steel—	
	(a) wire other than barbed or stranded fencing-wire, wire-rope or wire-netting; and	Rs. 45 per ton.
	(b) wire nails.	
149A	IRON OR STEEL, the original material but (not including machinery) of any ship or other vessel intended for inland or harbour navigation which has been assembled abroad, taken to pieces and shipped for reassembly in India:	Rs. 23 per ton or 16 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.	
150	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—	
	A.—Ralls (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)—	
	(z) (i) 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 13 per ton.
	(ii) fish-plates therefor	Rs. 6 per ton or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.

* Exempt from the additional duty of 25 per cent imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.
† With effect up to the 31st day of October, 1934.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Rate of duty.
METALS—IRON AND STEEL—<i>conold.</i>		
150— <i>contd.</i>	IRON OR STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL—<i>conold.</i>	
	(b) under 30 lbs. per yard, and fish-plates, therefor—	
	If of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	if not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	B.—Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts for tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved—	
	(I) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over	Rs. 14 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(II) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 29 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 12 per ton.
	C.—Sleepers other than cast iron	Rs. 10 per ton or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	D.—Spikes (other than dogspikes) and tie-bars—	
	of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
	E.—Dogspikes	Rs. 2-4 per cwt.
	F.—Gibs, cotters, keys, distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers.	Rs. 2 per cwt.
151	STEEL, angle and tee, not otherwise specified (see No. 237) and beam, channel, zed, trough and piling—	
	(a) fabricated—	
	(I) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(II) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
	(b) not fabricated—	
	(I) of British manufacture	Rs. 19 per ton.
	(II) not of British manufacture	Rs. 30 per ton.
152	STEEL, bar and rod, not otherwise specified (see No. 237)—	
	(I) of British manufacture	Rs. 26 per ton.
	(II) not of British manufacture	Rs. 37 per ton.
153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel-bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware (see No. 186 or any of the articles specified in Nos. 59A, 59D, 64, 87, 182 or 230—	
	(I) of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
	(II) not of British manufacture	Rs. 21 per ton or 17 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus Rs. 15 per ton.
154	STEEL, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers and cuttings of such plates, sheets or taggers.	Rs. 48 per ton.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Rate of duty.
METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.		
154A	SILVER THREAD AND WIRE (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf; including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of whatever metal made.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.		
155	PRINTING PAPER (excluding chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 70 per cent. of the fibre content.	One anna per pound.
156	WRITING PAPER— (a) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof. (b) All other sorts	One anna per pound or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. One anna per pound.
157	Sugar— Sugar excluding confectionery	Rs. 7-4 per cwt.
TEXTILE MATERIALS.*		
157A†	SILK, RAW (excluding silk waste and nolls), and silk cocoons	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus 14 annas per pound.
157B†	SILK waste and nolls	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
158†	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread— (i) of Counts above 60's— (a) of British manufacture (b) not of British manufacture (ii) of Counts 50's and below— (a) of British manufacture (b) not of British manufacture	5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . 6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 1½ annas per pound, whichever is higher. 6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 1½ annas per pound, whichever is higher.
158A†	SILK yarn including thrown silk warps but excluding sewing thread and yarn spun from silk waste or nolls.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus 14 annas per pound.
158B†	SILK yarn spun from waste or nolls and silk sewing thread .	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
158C†	COTTON fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 60 per cent of cotton— (i) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadars, dhutias, saris and scarves)— (a) of British manufacture (b) not of British manufacture (ii) Cotton piecegoods and fabrics not otherwise specified :— (a) of British manufacture (b) not of British manufacture	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4½ annas per pound, whichever is higher. 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 5½ annas per pound, whichever is higher. 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

*The amendments made by Section 2 of the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934 shall have effect only upto the 31st day of March 1939.
† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Rate of duty.
TEXTILE MATERIALS—<i>contd.</i>		
168D†	Fabrics not otherwise specified containing more than 60 per cent of artificial silk—	
	(a) of British manufacture	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
	(b) not of British manufacture	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
168E†	Fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 60 per cent of silk including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk—	
	(I) Pongee	50 per cent <i>ad valorem plus</i> rupee one per pound.
	(II) Fujii, boseki and corded (excluding white cord) . .	50 per cent <i>ad valorem plus</i> Re. 1-8 annas per pound.
	(III) Other sorts	50 per cent <i>ad valorem plus</i> Rs. 2 per pound.
168F†	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk—	
	(I) Containing more than 50 per cent. of silk or artificial silk or of both.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem plus</i> Rs. 2 per pound.
	(II) Containing not more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both—	
	(a) Containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 24 as per lb., whichever is higher.
	(b) Containing no artificial silk or not more than 10 per cent artificial silk.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
168G†	Fabrics not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent artificial silk—	
	(I) Containing 50 per cent. or more cotton—	
	(a) of British manufacture	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
	(b) not of British manufacture	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 3½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
	(II) Containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent cotton—	
	(a) of British manufacture	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
	(b) not of British manufacture	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.
169H†	Fabrics not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool, but containing more than 50 per cent cotton and not more than 60 per cent cotton—	
	(a) of British manufacture	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(b) not of British manufacture	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
168J†	The following cotton fabrics, namely, sateens including Italian of satin weave, velvet and velveteen, and embroidered alovers—	
	(a) of British manufacture	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
	(b) not of British manufacture	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .
168K†	Fabrics containing gold or silver thread	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .

† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*concl'd.*

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Rate of duty.																				
TEXTILE MATERIALS—<i>concl'd.</i>																						
158L†	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in items 158G to 158K—	The <i>ad valorem</i> rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.																				
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Bed Sheets.</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Handkerchiefs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bed spreads.</td> <td>Napkins.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bolster cases.</td> <td>Pillow cases.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Counter panes.</td> <td>Pillow slips.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloths, table.</td> <td>Scarves.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cloths, tray.</td> <td>Shirts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Covers, bed.</td> <td>Shawls.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Covers, table.</td> <td>Sacks (Cotton).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dusters.</td> <td>Towels.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Glass cloth.</td> <td>Umbrella Coverings.</td> </tr> </table>	Bed Sheets.	Handkerchiefs.	Bed spreads.	Napkins.	Bolster cases.	Pillow cases.	Counter panes.	Pillow slips.	Cloths, table.	Scarves.	Cloths, tray.	Shirts.	Covers, bed.	Shawls.	Covers, table.	Sacks (Cotton).	Dusters.	Towels.	Glass cloth.	Umbrella Coverings.	
Bed Sheets.	Handkerchiefs.																					
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Counter panes.	Pillow slips.																					
Cloths, table.	Scarves.																					
Cloths, tray.	Shirts.																					
Covers, bed.	Shawls.																					
Covers, table.	Sacks (Cotton).																					
Dusters.	Towels.																					
Glass cloth.	Umbrella Coverings.																					
158M†	Cotton Knitted fabric	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 12 annas per pound, whichever is higher.																				
158N†	Cotton braids or cords, the following, namely :— Ghoonals and Muktakeals	6½ annas per pound.																				
158O†	Cotton hosiery, the following namely :— Cotton undervests knitted or woven, and cotton socks or stockings.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 12 annas per pound, whichever is higher.																				
MISCELLANEOUS.																						
159	<p>(a) †Matches—</p> <p>(1) In boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 40 matches.</p> <p>(2) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches.</p> <p>(3) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches.</p> <p>(4) All other matches</p> <p>(b) Undipped spindles such as are ordinarily used for match making.</p> <p>(c) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.</p>	<p>The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India plus ten annas per gross of boxes or booklets.</p> <p>The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India plus fifteen annas per gross of boxes or booklets.</p> <p>The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India plus one rupee and four annas.</p> <p>The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India plus one pie for every 48 matches or fractions thereof.</p> <p>Four annas and six pies per pound.</p> <p>Six annas per pound.</p>																				
160	Wood pulp	Rs. 45 per ton.																				

† Exempt from the surcharge of 25 per cent imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent.

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i>				
FISH.				
161	FISH, UNSALTED, dry	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.				
162	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified, including vanilla beans.	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.				
163	COCOA and CHOCOLATE other than confectionery	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
164	COFFEE, canned or bottled	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
165	FISH, canned	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
166	FRUIT JUICES	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
167	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, canned or bottled	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
168	MILK, condensed or preserved, including milk cream	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
169	SAGO (excluding Sago flour) and TAPIOCA	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
170	CANNED OR BOTTLED PROVISIONS, not otherwise specified	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
<i>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.</i>				
GUMS AND RESINS.				
171	GUMS, Arabic, Benjamin (ras and cowrie) and Dammer (including unrefined bala) and rosin.	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
OILS.				
172	The following NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, namely, citronella, cinnamon, and cinnamon leaf.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent.
173	NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, all sorts not otherwise specified	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
174	ESSENTIAL OILS, synthetic	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
175	FISH OIL including whale oil not otherwise specified	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
SEEDS.				
176	OILSEEDS, non-essential, all sorts not otherwise specified, including copra or coconut kernel.	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
TEXTILE MATERIALS.				
177	SISAL and ALOE fibre	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
WAX.				
178	BEEWAX	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
MISCELLANEOUS.				
179	IVORY, unmanufactured	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.</i>				
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.				
181	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	20 per cent .
CONVEYANCES.				
182	CARRIAGES AND CARTS which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and CYCLES (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof; excluding rubber tyres and tubes.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.				
183	CUTLERY, all sorts not otherwise specified	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
184	DOMESTIC REFRIGERATORS	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
184A	ENAMELLED IRONWARE, the following, namely :—			
	(1) Signboards	30 per cent. or 4 annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(2) Domestic hollowware the following namely, basins, bowls, dishes, plates and thalis, including ricecups, ricebowls and riceplates :—			
	(i) having no diameter exceeding 19 centimeters	30 per cent or per dozen 4 annas plus one anna for every two centimeters or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 11 centimeters, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) having any diameter exceeding 19 centimeters	30 per cent or per dozen 8 annas plus two annas for every two centimeters or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 19 centimeters, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.</i>			
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—<i>contd.</i>			
185	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts not otherwise specified, including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
186	The following ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, namely :— (a) ELECTRICAL CONTROL GEAR AND TRANSMISSION GEAR, namely, switches (excluding switch-boards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten <i>amperes</i> and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eighth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading-in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof: but excluding electrical earthenware and porcelain otherwise specified. (b) all other sorts of ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
186A	ELECTRICAL EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN, the following, namely :— (a) Insulators, shackle, sinclair cordeaux or Pin-type, not otherwise specified :— (i) fitted (ii) not fitted (b) Two-way cleats (c) Spacing insulators	30 per cent or eighteen annas per dozen, which- ever is higher. 30 per cent or fourteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher. 30 per cent or four annas per gross of pairs, whichever is higher. 30 per cent or two annas per gross, whichever is higher.	20 per cent . 20 per cent . 20 per cent . 20 per cent .	......

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.</i>			
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS—<i>contd.</i>			
186A	ELECTRICAL, &C.—<i>contd.</i> (d) Ceiling roses—			
	(i) fitted	30 per cent or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) not fitted	30 per cent or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(e) Joint-box Cut-outs—			
	(i) fitted	30 per cent or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) not fitted	30 per cent or six annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
187	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES other than electrical, all sorts not otherwise specified, including photographic, scientific, philosophical and surgical.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	DYES AND COLOURS.			
188	CUTCH AND GAMBIEE , all sorts	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
189	PAINTS, COLOURS AND PAINTER'S MATERIALS , all sorts not otherwise specified, including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
189A	PAINTS, COLOURS AND PAINTER'S MATERIALS , the following, namely :—			
	(1) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist.	30 per cent or Rs. 4-12-0 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(2) white lead, genuine dry	30 per cent or Rs. 5-12-0 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(3) Zinc white, genuine dry	30 per cent or Rs. 6-0-0 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.</i>			
	DYES AND COLOURS—<i>contd.</i>			
189A	PAINTS, COLOURS, ETC.— <i>contd.</i> (4) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist:—			
	(i) in packing of 1 lb. or over	30 per cent or Rs. 8-8-0 per cwt. whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) in packing of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over but less than 1 lb.	30 per cent or Rs. 11-4-0 per cwt. whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(iii) in packing of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. and over but less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	30 per cent or Rs. 17-0-0 per cwt. whichever is higher.	20 per cent.	..
	(iv) in packing of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	30 per cent or Rs. 24-0-0 per cwt. whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
190	PLUMBAGO AND GRAPHITE	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
	EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN.			
191	EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN, all sorts not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
191A	DOMESTIC EARTHENWARE, CHINA AND PORCELAIN, the following, namely:—			
	(a) Tea cups and coffee cups—			
	(i) having a capacity of more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	30 per cent or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) having a capacity of not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	30 per cent. or four annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(b) Saucers—			
	(i) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	30 per cent or five annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of not more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	30 per cent or two annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent.—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
191A	<i>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.</i>			
	EARTHENWARE AND PORCELAIN—<i>contd.</i>			
	DOMESTIC EARTHENWARE, ETC.—<i>contd.</i>			
	(c) Teapots—			
	(i) having a capacity of more than 20 ozs.	30 per cent or three rupees per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(ii) having a capacity of more than 10 ozs. and not more than 20 ozs.	30 per cent or twenty-four annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(iii) having a capacity of not more than 10 ozs.	30 per cent or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(d) Sugarbowls	30 per cent or twenty-four annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(e) Jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs.	30 per cent or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
	(f) Plates over 5½ inches in diameter—			
(i) over 8½ inches in diameter	30 per cent or sixteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..	
(ii) Not over 8½ inches in diameter	30 per cent or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..	

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.</i>			
	FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE.			
192	FURNITURE AND CABINETWARE of all materials, excluding mouldings.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	LEATHER.			
193	SKINS, tanned or dressed, unwrought LEATHER, LEATHER CLOTH including artificial leather, and other MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	MACHINERY.			
194	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one-quarter of one brake-horse-power.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.			
195	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL AND MANUFACTURES thereof not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.			
196	METALS and manufactures thereof, namely:—	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
	(a) <i>Aluminium</i> —circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified.			
	(b) <i>Brass, bronze</i> and similar alloys wrought, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.			
	(c) <i>Copper, wrought</i> , and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified.			
	(d) <i>German silver</i> including nickel silver.			
	(e) <i>Lead wrought</i> —the following articles, namely, pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests.			
	(f) <i>Zinc or spelter wrought</i> or manufactured not otherwise specified.			
	PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.			
197	PAPER including CHROME, MARBLE, FLINT, POSTER and STEREO PRINTING PAPER, ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPER MACHS, PASTEBOARD, MILLEBOARD AND CARDBOARD, all sorts other than straw board; and STATIONERY including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, and other sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet form; including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
197A	Lead Pencils	30 per cent or one anna per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART VIII.*—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent *ad valorem* or to preferential duty at 20 per cent—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
			The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5
<i>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—concl'd.</i>				
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.				
199	WOOLLEN YARN for weaving and KNITTING WOOL	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
MISCELLANEOUS.				
200	ASBESTOS MANUFACTURES, not otherwise specified	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
201	BRUSHES, all sorts	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
202	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified, including CEMENT (excluding Portland cement other than white Portland cement), tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain, tiles, and firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 59C or No. 63.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
203	BUTTONS, metal	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
204	COIR fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and matting	30 per cent .	..	20 per cent.
205	CORDAGE, ROPE AND TWINE of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
206	CORK MANUFACTURES not otherwise specified	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
207	GLUE, all sorts other than clarified liquid glue	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
208	OIL CLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
209	PACKING—engine and boiler—all sorts not otherwise specified.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
209A	Parasols and sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
210	RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES and other MANUFACTURES OF RUBBER not otherwise specified, excluding apparel and boots and shoes.	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
210A	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain	30 per cent or two annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..
211	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise specified	30 per cent .	20 per cent .	..
212	UMBRELLAS	30 per cent or eight annas each, whichever is higher.	20 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates.

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco.</i>				
213	CONFRECTIONERY	<i>Ad calorem</i>	50 per cent	40 per cent	..
	FISH.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
214	FISH, salted, dry	Cwt.	8 8 0	..	1 8 0
	LIQUORS.				
215	ALE AND BEER	In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more, per Imperial gallon.	1 2 0	0 14 0	..
		In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz., per bottle.	0 8 0	0 3 4	..
		In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz., per bottle.	0 1 6	0 1 2	.
		In bottles containing less than 8½ oz. but not less than 5 oz., per bottle.	0 0 9	0 0 7	..
		In other containers, per Imperial gallon.	1 8 0	1 2 8	..
216	SPIRITS—				
	(1) Bitters—				
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imperial gallon.	50 0 0	..	45 0 0
	(ii) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	37 8 0	..	33 12 0
	(2) Drugs and medicines containing spirit—				
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Imperial gallon.	40 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
	(ii) not so entered	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	29 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—contd.</i>		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	LIQUORS— <i>contd.</i>				
216— <i>contd.</i>	SPIRITS— <i>contd.</i>				
	(3) Perfumed spirits	Imperial gallon.	60 0 0	52 8 0	..
	(4) Rum	Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	87 8 0	..	33 12 0
	Provided that—				
	(a) on any article chargeable under this item with the lower rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , and on any article chargeable under this item with the higher rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ;				
	(b) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof.				
	SPICES.				
217	The following UNGROUND SPICES, namely :— Cardamoms, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	45 per cent .	..	37½ per cent
218	The following UNGROUND SPICES, namely :— Chillies, ginger and mace	<i>Ad valorem</i>	30 per cent .	..	22½ per cent
	TEA.				
219	TEA	Pound .	5 annas .	..	3 annas.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.				
220	COFFEE not otherwise specified	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent. plus one anna Per pound.	..	25 per cent.
	TOBACCO.				
221	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound .	Rs. 3-4-0	..	Rs. 2-12-0.
	<i>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.</i>				
	OILS.				
222	LUBRICATING OIL, that is, oil such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than lubrication, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon.	Two annas and six pies.	Six pies .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—contd.</i>				
	OILS—contd.				
223	The following VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS, namely:— Coconut, groundnut, and linseed	<i>Ad valorem</i>	35 per cent .	..	25 per cent.
224	VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS not otherwise specified.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	25 per cent.
	<i>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.</i>				
	APPAREL.				
225	BOOTS AND SHOES composed mainly of leather	<i>Ad valorem</i>	30 per cent or 6 annas per pair, whichever is higher.	20 per cent or 6 annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.				
226	CARTRIDGE CASES, filled and empty	<i>Ad valorem</i>	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
227	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12—FIREARMS, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof.	Each	Rs. 18-12-0 plus 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , or 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	Rs. 18-12-0 or 40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..
	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.				
228	The following CHEMICALS, namely:— Cadmium Sulphide, Cobalt Oxide, Selenium, Uranium Oxide and Zinc Oxide.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent .	16 per cent .	..
	CONVEYANCES.				
229	MOTOR CARS including taxicabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Nos. 42A and 230 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	37½ per cent .	30 per cent .	..
230	MOTOR OMNIBUSES; CHASSIS OF MOTOR OMNIBUSES, MOTOR VANS and MOTOR LORRIES; and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories not otherwise specified, excluding rubber tyres and tubes and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent .	17½ per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.</i>				
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.				
231	CUTLERY PLATED with gold or silver	<i>Ad valorem</i>	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
232	ELECTRIC LIGHTING BULBS	<i>Ad valorem</i>	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
232A	GOLD or GOLD PLATED PEN NIBS	<i>Ad valorem</i>	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
233	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and parts thereof, all sorts not otherwise specified.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
234	WIRELESS RECEPTION INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS and component parts thereof, including all electric valves, amplifiers and loud speakers which are not specially designed for purposes other than wireless reception or are not original parts of and imported along with instruments or apparatus so designed.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.				
235	IRON ALLOYS .. angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified. .. bar and rod not otherwise specified. .. pig. .. rice bowls.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent .	10 per cent .	..
236	Iron or steel ANCHORS AND CABLES hoops and strips. nails and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified. pipes, and tubes: also fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent .	10 per cent .	..
	Iron or steel RAILWAY TRACK MATERIALS not otherwise specified, including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and lever boxes.				
	Iron or steel TRAMWAY TRACK MATERIALS not otherwise specified, including rails, fishplates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.				
	Iron or steel SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, whether fabricated or not, if coated with metals other than tin or zinc.				
	Iron or steel PLATES AND SHEETS (including cuttings, discs and circles) not under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick not otherwise specified, whether fabricated or not.				
	Iron or steel BARBED OR STRANDED FENCING-WIRE AND WIRE ROPE.				
	Iron or steel (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.				
	.. .. EXPANDED METAL.				

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under Section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—contd.</i>				
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL—<i>contd.</i>				
236A	CAST IRON PIPES	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent or Rs. 25 per ton whichever is higher.	10 per cent .	..
237	STEEL, angle and tee, if galvanized, tinned or lead-coated.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 per cent .	10 per cent .	..
	“ (other than bars), alloys, crucibles, shear, bilster and tub.				
	“ (other than bars) made for springs and cutting tools by any process.				
	“ ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more.				
	“ bar and rod, the following kinds—				
	(a) shapes specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete, if the smallest dimension is under ¼ inch ;				
	(b) all shapes and sizes, if—				
	(i) of alloy, crucible, shear, bilster or tub steel, or				
	(ii) galvanized or coated with other metals, or				
	(iii) planished or polished, including bright steel shafting ;				
	(c) other qualities, if of any of the following shapes and sizes—				
	(i) rounds not over 7/16 inch diameter,				
	(ii) squares not over 7/16 inch side,				
	(iii) flats, if under 1 inch wide and not over 1/8 inch thick,				
	(iv) flats not under 8 inches wide and not over ¼ inch thick,				
	(v) ovals, if the dimension of the major axis is not less than twice that of the minor axis,				
	(vi) all other shapes, any size.				
	TEXTILE FABRICS.				
236	WOOLLEN carpets, floor rugs, shawls and other manufactures of WOOL not otherwise specified, including felt.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	..
238A	WOOLLEN hosiery and woollen knitted apparel, that is to say, all hosiery and knitted apparel containing not less than 16 per cent of wool by weight.	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	35 per cent or eighteen annas per lb. whichever is higher.	25 per cent .	..

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

No. 54.—IMPORT TARIFF—*concl'd.*

PART IX.*—Articles which are liable to duty at special rates or to preferential duty at lower rates—*concl'd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	<i>III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—concl'd.</i>				
	TEXTILE FABRICS—<i>concl'd.</i>				
238B	WOOLLEN fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool.	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	35 per cent or eighteen annas per lb. whichever is higher.	25 per cent .	..
238C	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk, but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool.	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	..
238D	RIBBONS	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
238E	SOCKS and stockings, made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk.	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
238F	FENTS not exceeding 4 yds. in length being <i>bande</i> remnants of piecegoods or other fabrics.	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	..
238G	APPAREL, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery, drapery, hats, caps, bonnets and hatter's ware, not otherwise specified.	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	25 per cent.
238H	TEXTILE manufactures, not otherwise specified	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	35 per cent .	25 per cent .	..
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
239	ASPHALT	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent .	..	15 per cent.
240	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS not exposed	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent .	15 per cent .	..
240A	The following glass making materials, viz., liquid gold and covered crucibles for glass making.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent .	15 per cent .	..
241	Portland cement excluding white Portland cement.	Ton . .	Rs. 18-4-0 .	Rs. 13-12-0 .	..
242	SOAP, toilet	<i>Ad valorem</i>	35 per cent or Rs. 20 per cwt. whichever is higher.	25 per cent .	..
243	Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
244	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, airguns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	50 per cent .	40 per cent .	..
	MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED				
245	Betelnuts	<i>Ad valorem</i>	45 per cent .	..	37½ per cent.

* Exempt from the additional duties imposed under section 4 of the Indian Finance Act, 1931.

EXPORT TARIFF

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMALIPATAM JUTE			Rs. A.
1	Raw jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. . .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Ditto	4 8
2	Jute manufactures, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings, for other goods—		
	(1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine).	Ton of 2,240 lbs. . .	20 0
	(2) Hosiery and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ditto	22 0
SKINS			
3	Raw skins	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent
RICE			
4	Rice, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Rs. A. P. 0 2 8

Rates of Excise duty on Salt, Silver, Motor Spirit, Kerosene, Sugar and Matches as on the 1st April 1934.

No.	Names of articles.	Per	Rate of duty.
			Rs. A. P.
1	Salt	Indian Maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	1 9 0*
2	Silver Bullion	Ounce	0 5 0†
3	Motor Spirit	Imperial gallon . . .	0 10 0*
4	Kerosene	Imperial gallon . . .	0 2 9†
5	Sugar ‡—		
	(i) Khandasari	Hundredweight	0 10 0
	(ii) All other Sugar except palmyra sugar.	Hundredweight . . .	1 5 0
	(iii) Palmyra sugar . . . . .	....	Such rate as may be fixed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council after such enquiry as he may think fit.
6	(a) Matches in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty‡		
	(i) if the average number is forty or less	Gross of boxes or booklets.	1 0 0
	(ii) if the average number is more than forty but not more than sixty.	Gross of boxes or booklets.	1 8 0
	(iii) if the average number is more than sixty.	Gross of boxes or booklets.	2 0 0
	(b) All other matches . . . . .	....	Such rate as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe.

* Includes a surcharge of 25 per cent, vide Section 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.
 † Vide Section 7 of the Indian Finance Act, 1934.
 ‡ In accordance with Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
 § In accordance with Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

No. 55.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS

(In thousands of tons)

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1932-33			1933-34		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.			Per cent.
Bengal	1,387	3,079	24.6	1,041	2,951	25.3	1,142	3,670	24.1	708	2,469	15.7	678	2,485	14.9
Bombay	1,051	3,797	23.4	1,609	2,910	25.0	1,736	4,472	23.3	1,306	5,816	37.2	1,350	6,099	38.6
Sind	1,127	1,944	12.0	2,022	1,621	13.9	1,281	1,705	11.8	1,142	1,481	9.4	1,049	1,497	9.0
Madras	3,342	3,961	21.4	3,705	2,226	19.0	2,616	2,927	19.2	2,252	3,069	19.6	2,455	3,761	22.7
Burma	1,054	2,513	15.5	1,211	1,904	16.8	1,176	2,383	15.6	1,112	2,843	18.1	1,087	2,794	16.8
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	.1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,567	16,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,081	15,247	100	6,515	15,708	100	6,619	16,636	100

762

No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1932-33		1933-34		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1933-34
	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	
ENTRED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,644	1,767	5,349	1,816	5,531	65.3
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	197	52	165	41	.5
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	504	164	563	155	566	6.7
Dutch	47	114	86	206	77	241	70	229	71	243	2.8
Norwegian	55	77	97	120	46	87	92	213	106	273	3.2
Italian	49	128	57	153	64	214	121	503	144	734	8.7
Chinese	--	--	26	27	7	15	2	7	1	1	..
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	18	5	14	16	49	.6
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	60	16	48	22	74	.9
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	21	113	31	176	2.1
Spanish	--	--	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	10	28	18	26	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	11	26	82	258	41	225	51	247	2.9
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	96	420	102	454	5.4
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	12	23	15	33	.4
Total Foreign	630	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	640	2,453	714	2,855	33.7
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	110	349	84	637	49	622	44	.5
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,928	7,504	3,241	7,903	3,317	8,471	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1912-13.

No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-war Average		1932-33		1933-34		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1933-34
	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	No.	Tons(1,000)	
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,482	2,286	5,063	1,714	5,225	1,745	5,291	64.8
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	212	62	177	34	.4
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	407	171	591	162	561	6.9
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	75	240	74	241	2.9
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	91	208	98	246	3.1
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	123	604	144	725	8.9
Chinese . . . . .	..	..	25	27	8	17	2	4	2	5	.1
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	3	9	18	57	.7
Swedish	4	10	18	48	17	51	15	45	21	70	.8
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	16	87	25	134	1.6
Spanish . . . . .	..	..	7	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	8	7	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	10	23	86	274	44	235	50	259	3.2
German	234	688	17	55	28	101	95	419	100	444	5.4
Anstro-Hungarian	110	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	11	22	18	48	.6
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	646	2,464	702	2,790	34.2
Native Craft	865	63	1,728	146	808	88	702	54	678	51	.6
TOTAL CLEARED	4,261	8,100	4,029	5,925	4,053	7,743	3,274	7,805	3,302	8,160	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	6,515	15,708	6,619	16,627	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,728 cleared in the year 1912-13.

926

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER

Registration Stations

For compilation purposes the registration stations have been divided into three groups. Group (a) comprises the rail route which bifurcates into the Nushki-Duzdap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Persia and Western and Southern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in it:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Zaidan (formerly Duzdap).* | 7. Nushki. |
| 2. Mirjawa.* | 8. Quetta. |
| 3. Nok-kundi. | 9. Bostan. |
| 4. Dalbandin. | 10. Yaru. |
| 5. Padag Road.* | 11. Gullistan. |
| 6. Ahmedwal. | 12. Killa Abdulla. |
| | 13. Chaman. |

Group (b) comprises the trade through the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab with Northern and Eastern Afghanistan, with Kashmir, and through them with Central Asia and Turkistan. The following stations are included in this group:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ghazighat. | 17. Takhtibhai. |
| 2. Bhakkar. | 18. Durgal. |
| 3. Darya Khan. | 19. Havelian. |
| 4. Poru. | 20. Rawalpindi. |
| 5. Tank. | 21. Jammu (Tawi). |
| 6. Manzal (formerly Giral Road). | 22. Pathankote. |
| 7. Lakimawat. | 23. Hoshiarpur. |
| 8. Banna. | 24. Harijpur Hazara. |
| 9. Thal. | 25. Darnel. |
| 10. Kohat Cantonment. | 26. Sarna. |
| 11. Pabbi. | 27. Suchetgarh. |
| 12. Peshawar Cantonment. | 28. Ranbirenghpura. |
| 13. Peshawar City. | 29. Miran Sahib. |
| 14. Khafabad. | 30. Jammu Cantonment. |
| 15. Nowshera. | 31. Farachinar. |
| 16. Mardan. | |

Group (c) comprises the trade through the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Assam, with Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. The following stations are included in this group:—

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Ramnagar. | 12. Bhaptiabi. |
| 2. Haidwani. | 13. Nautanwa. |
| 3. Tanakpur. | 14. Jogbani. |
| 4. Katarnian Ghat. | 15. Naksalbari. |
| 5. Nalpalganj Road. | 16. Gaigalla. |
| 6. Uska Bazar. | 17. Ghum. |
| 7. Bridgmanganj. | 18. Guelle Khola (formerly Kallimpong Road). |
| 8. Raxaul. | 19. Kallimpong. |
| 9. Bairagnia. | 20. Nagrakata. |
| 10. Janakpur Road. | 21. Carron. |
| 11. Jaynagar. | 22. Banarhat. |
| | 23. Saikhowaghat. |

* Temporarily closed.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	ARTICLES	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Gram and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—			
Wheat—				<i>contd.</i>			
Group (a) .	3,425	23,800	26,248	Rice, husked—			
„ (b) .	60,923	211,378	138,839	Group (a) .	604	488	663
„ (c) .	60,218	128,599	173,223	„ (b) .	28,031	14,348	8,604
TOTAL .	124,571	363,766	338,310	„ (c) .	1,529,673	1,765,483	1,148,682
Gram and pulse—				TOTAL .	1,558,307	1,780,317	1,158,299
Group (a) .	1,174	2,061	1,290	Rice, un-			
„ (b) .	84,224	343,388	341,968	husked—			
„ (c) .	111,135	76,331	275,574	Group (a) .	337	357	86
TOTAL .	196,533	421,760	618,832	„ (b) .	10,739	14,954	5,197
				„ (c) .	668,445	651,686	522,964
				TOTAL .	679,571	668,997	528,247

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

ARTICLES	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	ARTICLES	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Grain and Pulse— <i>concl.</i>				Wool, raw—			
Others—				Group (a) .	47,132	26,607	55,449
Group (a) .	32,510	20,553	28,312	“ (b) .	24,303	20,184	45,355
“ (b) .	479,293	491,570	202,868	“ (c) .	66,128	23,728	73,594
“ (c) .	206,563	217,008	148,204	TOTAL .	129,563	70,519	174,398
TOTAL .	778,366	729,131	379,394	*Carpets and rugs—			
Hides and Skins—				Group (a) .	13,295	12,691	10,372
Hides of Cattle—				“ (b) .	3,502	6,880	3,992
Group (a) .	1,647	1,613	1,297	TOTAL .	16,797	19,571	14,364
“ (b) .	47,404	49,093	60,362	**Borax—			
“ (c) .	20,314	15,998	24,093	Group (b) .	2,296	..	..
TOTAL .	69,365	66,714	85,757	“ (c) .	7,530	6,685	9,217
Skins of sheep and goats—				TOTAL .	9,826	6,685	9,217
Group (a) .	7,539	5,176	7,350	†Charas .	2,730	2,309	1,958
“ (b) .	25,905	22,978	29,272	‡Jute, raw .	300,075	207,971	270,652
“ (c) .	3,668	2,028	2,247	Oil seeds—			
TOTAL .	37,112	30,182	38,869	‡ Linseed .	403,814	446,444	429,086
Chl—				‡ Mustard and rape seed	301,071	356,063	286,356
Group (a) .	9,724	9,347	5,004	Treasure—			
“ (b) .	3,773	3,481	2,480	Gold (In ounces)—			
“ (c) .	43,324	46,782	48,780	Group (a) .	..	..	..
TOTAL .	56,821	59,610	56,264	“ (b) .	94	35,920	66,013
Tobacco—				“ (c) .	..	..	..
Group (a) .	7,730	3,894	3,591	TOTAL .	94	35,920	66,013
“ (b) .	76,468	86,717	41,453	Silver (In ounces)—			
“ (c) .	28,068	45,963	47,662	Group (a) .	391,374	588,372	5,753,374
TOTAL .	112,266	136,574	92,706	“ (b) .	3,650,850	6,066,718	3,746,855
				“ (c) .	347,080	192,010	295,648
				TOTAL .	4,398,104	6,847,100	9,795,877

* Carpets and rugs are imported in appreciable quantities into groups (a) and (b) only and are not registered at other stations.

** Borax is imported in appreciable quantities only from Tibet and is registered only at stations in groups (b) and (c).

† Charas is imported mainly from Central Asia and Turkistan and is registered only at stations in group (b).

‡ These commodities are imported in appreciable quantities only into group (c) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 57.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*concl'd.*

EXPORTS

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

ARTICLES	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	ARTICLES	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Cotton—							
Twist and yarn—				Iron and Steel—			
Group (a)	21,053	12,050	6,310	<i>contd.</i>			
" (b)	18,094	20,413	22,149	Machinery and			
" (c)	32,877	40,092	37,749	millwork—			
TOTAL	72,024	73,764	60,208	Group (a)	21,165	4,824	8,520
Piecegoods,				" (b)	23,895	14,847	10,674
foreign—				" (c)	7,421	10,164	5,277
Group (a)	80,905	67,778	63,873	TOTAL	51,981	29,835	19,471
" (b)	79,465	81,431	93,420	Others, including			
" (c)	55,047	50,717	53,739	hardware and			
TOTAL	215,417	199,925	211,032	cutlery—			
Piecegoods,				Group (a)	1,030	8,188	2,540
Indian—				" (b)	21,471	14,607	15,547
Group (a)	49,080	39,476	36,704	" (c)	5,985	6,576	6,053
" (b)	143,030	146,749	136,066	TOTAL	29,086	31,371	24,140
" (c)	101,345	108,870	113,912	Petroleum—			
TOTAL	294,255	295,095	287,342	Group (a)	111,053	53,184	68,176
Dyes and Dyeing				" (b)	191,338	177,709	200,901
materials—				" (c)	88,868	79,662	67,835
Indigo (Natural)—				TOTAL	392,169	310,555	336,911
Group (a)	1,318	1,438	2,054	Salt—			
" (b)	229	261	8,081	Group (a)	9,297	13,689	20,525
" (c)	22	2	21	" (b)	846,004	859,724	735,509
TOTAL	1,569	1,701	6,656	" (c)	884,173	832,532	745,427
Others—				TOTAL	1,740,374	1,705,945	1,501,461
Group (a)	1,771	888	1,035	Sugar—			
" (b)	22,374	29,718	7,008	Refined—			
" (c)	3,223	1,593	4,922	Group (a)	104,750	144,278	284,498
TOTAL	27,368	32,204	12,965	" (b)	534,727	503,008	529,248
Grain and				" (c)	71,154	88,538	74,660
pulse—				TOTAL	770,631	741,424	888,402
Wheat—				Unrefined—			
Group (a)	110,533	120,094	113,265	Group (a)	5,001	16,688	15,978
" (b)	917,034	627,596	982,370	" (b)	41,448	37,934	119,654
" (c)	108,768	87,195	40,516	" (c)	25,731	28,490	30,005
TOTAL	1,136,365	836,485	1,116,151	TOTAL	72,180	83,132	165,637
Rice, husked—				Tea—			
Group (a)	61,785	42,650	46,676	Black—			
" (b)	217,733	220,001	212,569	Group (a)	20,355	17,603	45,897
" (c)	390,803	400,173	437,881	" (b)	30,777	36,528	34,986
TOTAL	670,321	662,824	697,066	" (c)	4,385	16,608	13,036
Others—				TOTAL	55,418	70,739	93,910
Group (a)	282,722	172,326	211,134	Green—			
" (b)	308,751	1,003,631	810,302	Group (a)	16,938	9,795	36,182
" (c)	530,328	309,478	343,250	" (b)	30,256	22,995	43,504
TOTAL	1,719,801	1,680,335	1,403,686	" (c)	477	304	76
Iron and Steel—				TOTAL	46,671	33,094	80,662
Unwrought—				Tobacco—			
Group (a)	27,773	5	132	Group (a)	7,227	5,397	3,893
" (b)	21,161	15,188	10,435	" (b)	68,625	40,751	40,160
" (c)	8,039	11,123	10,014	" (c)	67,938	67,035	62,404
TOTAL	56,913	26,316	30,481	TOTAL	133,790	112,183	106,547
Sections—				*Brass and			
Group (a)	66,558	55,019	53,648	Copper	14,256	20,166	10,119
" (b)	165,773	94,029	150,620	* Betelnuts	38,931	31,616	24,015
" (c)	53,030	48,641	96,583	Treasure—			
TOTAL	290,964	193,280	306,831	Gold (in			
				ounces)—			
				Group (a)			
				" (b)	15,399	2,518	7
				" (c)	182		2
				TOTAL	15,581	2,518	9
				Silver (in			
				ounces)—			
				Group (a)			
				" (b)	3,534,361	3,782,185	1,720,322
				" (c)	11,616,879	195,502	355,420
				TOTAL	15,151,240	3,976,087	2,081,742

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal, and they are consequently re-registered only at stations in group (c).

No. 58.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTE OF BURMA

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	ARTICLES	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Gordage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—				Tea—			
(d)	351	477	534	Dry—			
(e)	7	..	..	(d)	8,504	11,303	9,237
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	(e)	8,200	12,352	11,426
TOTAL	358	477	534	(f) . . . . .	..	..	4
Cotton manufactured—				TOTAL	16,863	23,655	20,667
Piecegoods—				Wet—			
(d)	340	375	219	(d)	115	19	8
(e) . . . . .	..	..	691	(e) . . . . .	..	619	55
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	340	375	910	TOTAL	115	638	63
Other sorts, including rug—				Tobacco—			
(d)	171	223	205	Cigarettes—			
(e)	54	1,878	..	(d)	13	..	..
(f) . . . . .	..	..	11	(e)	516	1,348	2,335
TOTAL	225	2,101	306	(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
Grain and pulse—				TOTAL	529	1,343	2,335
Gram and pulse—				Others—			
(d)	10,573	9,757	6,709	(d)	1,674	1,639	1,437
(e)	19,170	18,334	30,113	(e)	47	21	244
(f)	454	1,249	1,135	(f)	219	329	14
TOTAL	30,197	29,340	38,957	TOTAL	1,940	1,989	1,695
Rice, husked—				Orpiment—			
(d)	75,043	86,587	39,786	(d)	4,236	3,644	12,049
(e)	3,013	3,423	3,369	(e)	34	..	210
(f)	24,766	36,091	39,772	(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	102,822	126,101	82,927	TOTAL	4,270	3,644	12,259
Rice, unhusked (paddy)—				Silk—			
(d)	1,534	..	27	Raw—			
(e)	633	388	..	(d)	4,346	6,532	8,458
(f)	17,038	16,756	10,630	(e)	435	628	..
TOTAL	19,205	17,143	10,707	(f)	130	215	200
Hides of Cattle—				TOTAL	4,911	6,373	8,754
(d)	1,482	1,102	1,085	Manufactured—			
(e)	4,801	1,782	3,669	(d) . . . . .	..	..	..
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	(e) . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	6,283	2,884	4,744	(f)	3	10	7
Lac—				TOTAL	3	10	7
(d)	672	1,758	5,004	Timber—			
(e)	42,425	20,751	60,238	Teak—			
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	(d) . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	43,097	22,509	74,242	(e)	61	..	..
Sugar—				(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
Refined—				TOTAL	61	..	..
(d) . . . . .	..	..	980	Other kinds—			
(e) . . . . .	..	..	..	(d) . . . . .	..	78	..
(f)	178	..	..	(e) . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	178	..	980	(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
Unrefined, including jagery—				TOTAL . . . . .	..	78	..
(d) . . . . .	..	204	..	Matches—			
(e)	9	256	1,030	(d) . . . . .	..	..	..
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	(e) . . . . .	..	..	164
TOTAL	9	460	1,030	(f) . . . . .	..	..	164
				TOTAL . . . . .	..	..	..
				Treasure—			
				Gold (in ounces)			
				(d) . . . . .	..	101	..
				(e) . . . . .	..	..	..
				(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
				TOTAL . . . . .	..	101	..
				Silver (in ounces)			
				(d)	120,328	5,677,310	47,631†
				(e)	806,128*	..	..
				(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
				TOTAL	1,016,456	5,677,310	47,631†

NOTE.—“(d)” means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.
“(e)” means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwepyawng, outward traffic.
“(f)” means trade at Thibzangyinaung (formerly at Kawkaireik), importations into Burma. Under the group figures prior to November, 1933 included internal trade as well.

* Of this total 394,240 ounces represent Government treasure.
† Of this total 33,000 ounces represent Government treasure.

No. 58.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES
OF BURMA—*contd.*

[All quantities in mounds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

ARTICLES	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	ARTICLES	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Cotton—				Iron and Steel—			
Raw cotton—				<i>contd.</i>			
(d)	20,691	10,250	15,290	Others, including			
(e)	816	6,304	898	bars,			
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	angles, beams			
TOTAL	21,497	16,554	16,188	and other sections—			
Cotton twist and				(d)	7,225	3,762	937
yarn—				(e)	10,944	6,371	10,337
(d)	36,628	37,759	23,576	(f) . . . . .	..	..	145
(e)	18,224	16,957	10,977	TOTAL	18,169	10,133	11,439
(f) . . . . .	..	137	124	Petroleum—			
TOTAL	54,852	58,553	34,677	Kerosene oil—			
Cotton piece-				(d)	15,103	13,293	12,368
goods—				(e)	51,225	47,706	56,587
(d)	9,168	9,322	6,899	(f)	1,432	1,462	665
(e)	28,463	31,093	26,317	TOTAL	67,760	62,461	69,620
(f) . . . . .	..	..	202	Petrol—			
TOTAL	37,638	41,015	33,918	(d)	2,837	2,493	2,353
Rice, husked—				(e)	49,760	23,045	40,310
(d)	160	150	411	(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
(e)	2,667	3,157	5,009	TOTAL	52,627	30,538	42,663
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	Provisions and Oil-			
TOTAL	2,827	3,307	5,420	man's Stores—			
Dyes and dyeing				Condensed			
materials—				milk—			
(d)	170	144	530	(d)	1,701	1,332	1,245
(e)	176	20	62	(e)	3,601	3,022	2,182
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	(f)	185	180	59
TOTAL	352	164	592	TOTAL	5,487	4,584	3,486
Iron and Steel—				Fish, dry and fish,			
Unwrought (ore,				wet (ngapi)—			
pig				(d)	12,672	14,957	15,933
iron,				(e)	6,689	5,731	12,100
etc.)—				(f)	851	1,459	1,245
(d)	65	268	1,170	TOTAL	20,162	22,147	29,341
(e)	953	3,342	837	Other provisions			
(f)	7	..	2	and Oilman's			
TOTAL	1,030	3,610	2,018	Stores—			
Machinery and				(d)	1,608	1,503	1,453
millwork—				(e)	12,295	14,475	17,721
(d)	105	3,519	5,023	(f)	612	577	743
(e)	2,021	463	926	TOTAL	14,515	16,555	19,922
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	Salt—			
TOTAL	2,126	3,982	5,954	(d)	53,653	62,885	63,512
Hardware and				(e)	119,846	97,890	124,330
cutlery—				(f)	1,400	1,110	1,343
(d)	1,803	1,029	1,561	TOTAL	179,899	161,494	189,185
(e)	3,211	1,265	319	Silk—			
(f)	194	168	133	Raw—			
TOTAL	4,208	2,462	2,018	(d) . . . . .	..	393	..
				(e) . . . . .	..	..	..
				(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
				TOTAL . . . . .	..	393	..

NOTE.—“(d)” means trade at Bhamo, upward traffic on the river.
“(e)” means trade at Lashio, Haho, and Shwenyaung, inward traffic.
“(f)” means trade at Thilgannying (formerly at Kawkaletk), exportations from Burma. Under this group figures prior to November, 1933 included internal trade as well.

No. 53.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTE
OF BURMA—*concl'd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS—*cont'd.*

ARTICLES	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	ARTICLES	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Silk—<i>cont'd.</i>				Candles—			
Manufactured—				(d) . . .	1,117	718	933
(d) . . .	43	22	57	(e) . . .	4,368	3,464	3,771
(e) . . .	..	..	..	(f) . . .	3	183	67
(f) . . .	..	..	..	TOTAL . . .	5,488	4,365	4,771
TOTAL . . .	43	22	57				
Jade Stone—				Matches—			
(d) . . .	70	150	2	(d) . . .	2,277	2,634	1,045
(e) . . .	..	..	..	(e) . . .	3,095	2,260	4,402
(f) . . .	..	..	..	(f) . . .	56	144	4,541
TOTAL . . .	70	150	2	TOTAL . . .	6,323	5,038	10,588
Sugar—				Woollen goods			
Refined—				(piecegoods,			
(d) . . .	4,673	4,908	4,303	rugs, blankets,			
(e) . . .	10,254	7,951	8,220	woollen twist			
(f) . . .	636	593	332	and yarn, etc.)—			
TOTAL . . .	15,623	13,367	12,855	(d) . . .	75	95	121
Unrefined, includ-				(e) . . .	387	4,144	2,454
ing jaggery—				(f) . . .	..	..	..
(d) . . .	4,264	3,439	3,781	TOTAL . . .	462	4,239	2,605
(e) . . .	1,455	300	1,602				
(f) . . .	2	13	25	Treasure—			
TOTAL . . .	5,721	3,852	5,468	Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Tea, dry—				Silver (in ounces)	..	..	..
(d) . . .	846	793	831				
(e) . . .	1,138	509	735				
(f) . . .	..	..	1				
TOTAL . . .	1,984	1,302	1,567				
Tobacco—							
(d) . . .	566	354	291				
(e) . . .	1,308	285	880				
(f) . . .	332	315	295				
TOTAL . . .	2,256	954	1,472				

No. 59.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA.

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Coal* tons	413	342	370	427	341	274	51	65	1,09	68	55	45
Cotton—Twist and yarn . . lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,944	12,915	12,616	11,506	56	97	2,35	68	65	52
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (un-bleached)—												
Indian yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	17,757	14,664	19,651	14	22	37	34	28	36
Foreign „	3,009	3,116	5,496	2,857	1,629	1,843	5	9	24	6	3	4
303 Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—												
Indian yds.	3,707	5,895	4,485	5,849	5,595	15,671	8	18	25	15	14	29
Foreign „	2,586	3,741	2,003	1,288	1,176	819	5	13	11	4	3	2
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Coloured, printed or dyed—												
Indian „	12,199	21,312	18,122	20,438	22,013	36,029	27	60	95	64	70	90
Foreign „	2,333	4,434	3,842	2,411	1,985	2,485	6	20	25	10	7	7
Jutebags no.	38,948	39,822	40,123	53,292	41,181	57,196	1,19	1,66	1,88	1,66	1,11	1,53
Betelnuts cwts.	311	279	294	248	225	231	60	56	64	43	34	30
Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs.	21,160	16,432	16,687	14,014	13,399	11,115	58	43	51	29	28	22
Pulse tons	14	12	15	12	13	6	20	20	36	18	20	9
Wheat flour „	16	12	18	18	19	20	29	27	52	26	30	23

* Includes Coke and Patent fuel from 1932-33

No. 60.—CHIEF EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA.

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Rice in the husk . . . tons	214	168	98	169	110	101	1,54	1,12	86	94	55	66
Rice not in the husk . . . "	383	806	709	1,086	936	1,623	4,18	7,06	10,98	8,38	7,37	9,93
Pulse "	19	19	46	38	42	44	17	19	64	28	32	23
Oils, mineral—												
Kerosene gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	120,414	126,397	122,538	3,32	3,72	4,10	5,27	5,42	5,49
Lubricating "	*	2,967†	2,160	7,341	7,465	6,525	*	21†	21	50	70	65
Benzine and Petrol . . . "	*	4,215 (a)	14,371	45,356	46,650	48,082	*	46 (a)	2,01	2,84	5,34	5,42
Candles lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,237	3,847	2,752	2,582	12	15	18	8	8	7
Lac "	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	48	5	2	9
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood C. tons	1,28	110	166	104	126	132	1,17	1,32	2,39	1,52	1,63	1,64
Other timber "	28	20	25	16	17	28	18	14	28	14	16	18

* Included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April, 1915.

† Average of four years.

(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

304

No. 61.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Total	6,550	4,950	2,233	3,382	3,623	2,459
Argentine	2,250	2,090	1,401	3,110	3,439	1,105
India	1,360	2,380	712	153	92	1,312
India's percentage	21%	48%	32%	5%	3%	53%
FRANCE.						
Total	2,514	1,337	1,905	2,663	2,262	2,620
Argentine	1,143	546	933	1,962	1,834	2,049
India	1,026	617	868	469	322	462
India's percentage	41%	46%	46%	18%	14%	18%
ITALY.						
Total	454	324	533	613	686	750
Argentine	133	11	113	381	514	537
India (and Ceylon)	261	292	373	170	119	177
India's percentage (including Ceylon)	57%	87%	70%	28%	17%	24%
	1913	1914-15	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
AUSTRALIA.						
Total	35	46	159	168	197	198
Argentine . . . . .	..	..	55	58	111	95
India	27	38	85	110	84	102
India's percentage	77%	82%	53%	65%	43%	52%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933
UNITED KINGDOM.						
Total	530	620	99	219	248	208
India	190	210	46	88	179	150
India's percentage	36%	34%	46%	40%	72%	72%
BELGIUM.						
Total	94	..	38	39	42	55
Roumania	14	..	11	20	13	11
Argentina	3	..	..	..	..	1
India	67	..	21	8	17	32
India's percentage	72%	..	55%	8%	40%	58%
ITALY.						
Total	102	220	31	102	752	114
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	19	27	735	110
India's percentage	93%	83%	61%	26%	98%	96%
FRANCE.						
Total	538	404	129	102	103	158
India	482	303	84	60	67	103
India's percentage	90%	75%	65%	56%	65%	65%

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

No. 61—continued.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933
FRANCE.						
Total import	278	201	33	14	12	5
India	228	251	..	..	1	..
India's percentage	82%	96%	..	..	8%	..
China	10	2	23	3	..	..
China's percentage	4%	7%	70%	20%	..	..
ITALY.						
Total import	Not available	Not available	158	134	141	135
India's share (including Ceylon) . . . . .	..	..	34	18	75	78
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon). . . . .	..	..	13%	13%	53%	58%
China . . . . .	..	..	217	94	3	24
Percentage of China's share . . . . .	..	..	84%	70%	2%	18%

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1930	1931	1932	1933
UNSHELLED.						
Senegal	1,738	1,734	3,436	2,980	..	..
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	236	518	449	363
India	325	265	46	41	15	7
Total	2,634	2,742	3,763	3,602	495	410
Corresponding total (shelled)*	1,976	2,057	2,814	2,702	371	314
SHELLED.						
India	2,442	2,700	2,548	2,461	2,595	3,070
Senegal . . . . .	..	20	65	21	62	..
Other countries	245	262	812	1,027	1,798	1,494
Total	2,687	2,982	3,425	3,509	4,455	4,564
Percentage of total supplied by India.	68%	58%	41%	40%	53%	62%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.
NOTE.—One quintal = 220.46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs.)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1930	1931	1932	1933
UNITED KINGDOM—						
India	189,008	233,423	290,183	276,963	311,903	279,004
Ceylon	111,700	100,563	162,097	168,913	172,017	148,107
China	19,652	17,882	8,736	8,548	4,833	7,950
Java	17,909	18,594	84,600	86,839	73,476	62,988
TOTAL	340,150	377,142	541,038	536,446	565,902	504,711
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>56.3</i>
FRANCE—						
India	1,515	2,957	919	1,517	888	495
China	7,359	5,785	1,434	1,226	635	744
TOTAL	9,601	11,003	4,493	4,718	2,737	3,587
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>13.8</i>
CANADA—						
India	13,850	13,019	33,880	19,936	26,722	24,009
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	13,214	9,849	10,768	12,075
China	2,772	1,703	392	267	208	455
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,938	2,890	2,543	2,722
Java . . . . .	..	4,444	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	50,886	33,116	40,418	39,414
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>66.6</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>60.9</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (a)—						
India	6,640	10,722	10,564	17,497	18,077	18,752
Ceylon	18,893	19,247	28,691	26,704	26,757	22,696
China	22,130	18,902	6,513	8,219	6,410	8,697
Japan	40,245	49,339	20,948	21,417	24,594	24,881
Java	158	8,656	5,409	6,718	9,934	17,992
TOTAL	95,126	107,163	84,926	86,738	94,727	96,682
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>17.4</i>
AUSTRALIA—						
India	8,714	8,430	4,435	2,687	2,040	2,451
Ceylon	10,973	23,406	16,213	13,340	16,468	11,249
China	2,897	1,982	1,004	583	582	1,315
Java	3,756	7,740	23,615	27,492	29,212	31,125
TOTAL	35,442	41,937	46,427	44,178	48,436	46,732
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>
NEW ZEALAND—						
India	651	857	398	983	1,211	1,909
Ceylon	6,147	7,480	6,643	11,042	9,135	9,568
China	39	58	92	76	66	114
Java . . . . .	..	342	41	14	3	6
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	10,179	12,115	10,415	11,600
<i>Percentage of India's share of total</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>16.5</i>

NOTE.—Figures for Australia represent those for the official years 1929-30 to 1933-34.
 (a) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea imported into the United States.

INDEX

	Report Page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscel- laneous Page
Absorption of gold . . . . .	..	..	..	249
Acids	66	..	..	..
Aden . . . . .	..	214	214-15	..
Agreement, Bombay-Lancashire Textile	2, 20	..	..	..
Agricultural conditions	3	..	..	..
Agricultural implements	56	183	..	..
Aircraft . . . . .	..	182	..	..
Ale, beer and porter	70	184	..	251
Alizarine dyes	74	184	..	252
Almonds . . . . .	..	185	..	..
Aluminium	47	181, 231	..	..
Ammonia and salts thereof	67	..	..	..
Angle and spring . . . . .	..	181	..	..
Aniline dyes . . . . .	..	184	..	252
Animal oil . . . . .	..	176, 181	178	..
Animals, living . . . . .	..	177, 186	179, 194	252
Apparel . . . . .	..	177, 186	179, 194	..
Arabia . . . . .	..	215	215	..
Argentine Republic	158	..	214	..
Arms, ammunition and military stores	137	177, 186	179	..
Articles by post	136	177, 187	179, 194, 196	..
" free of duty . . . . .	..	..	..	263-64
" liable to duty . . . . .	..	..	..	264-93
" mainly unmanufactured . . . . .	..	176	178	..
" of food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	..	176	178	..
" wholly or mainly manufactured . . . . .	..	177	179	..
Artificial silk	40	..	..	..
Australia	148	223	223	..
Austria . . . . .	..	203	203	..
Bacon and hams	61	..	..	..
Bahrein Islands . . . . .	..	215	216	..
Bajra (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	119	..	190	..
Balance of trade	17, 162	..	..	260
Bank rates	18	..	..	..
Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	119	..	190	253, 256
Bars and channel	45	181, 228	..	251
Beams, pillars, girders and bridgework	45	181, 228	..	..
Beer	70	184	..	251
Belgium	155	203	204	..
Belting for machinery	51	186	..	..
Betelnut (<i>Areca Catechu</i>)	75, 134	185	..	251
Biscuits and cakes	61	183	..	251
Blankets and carpets and rugs	42	..	..	..
Bobbins . . . . .	..	186	..	..
Boilers	49	180	..	..
Books, printed, etc. . . . .	..	186	..	..
Boots and Shoes . . . . .	..	186	..	251
Borneo . . . . .	..	216	216	..
Brandy	70, 71	..	..	251
Brass, bronze, etc.	48	181, 231	..	..
Brazil	108	..	214	..
Bricks and tiles . . . . .	..	186	..	252
Bridgework	45	181, 228	..	..
Bristles . . . . .	..	..	194	..
British Empire	145-50	..	..	..

INDEX

	Report Page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Charts showing the—				
Monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar and of average net values of Java 25 D. S. and above in India from January 1932 to March 1933	Facing page 64	..	..	..
Imports, exports and production of cotton piece-goods in India	Facing page 98	..	..	..
Weekly district average prices of tea in Calcutta	Facing page 103	..	..	..
Cheese	61	..	..	..
Chemicals	66, 67	179, 183	..	..
" drugs, and medicines	..	177	179	..
Chile	158	..	214	..
Chillies (<i>Capsicum Sps.</i>)	133	..	193	253
China	157	217	217	..
Chromite	131	..	..	..
Cider	..	183	..	..
Cigarettes	76	185	..	252
Cigars	76	..	192	254
Cinematographic films	73	..	..	..
Clocks and watches and parts	..	187	..	..
Cloves (<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i>)	75	185	..	251
Coal	77, 135	176, 187, 188	178, 193	252, 254
" production of	135	..	..	..
Coasting trade between Burma and other Provinces	161	303	304	..
Cocoa and chocolate	61	..	..	..
Coconut oil (<i>cocos nucifera</i>)	128	..	193	253, 256
Coconuts	..	..	..	252
Coffee (<i>coffea arabica</i>)	132	..	192	253, 256
Coir	..	..	193	..
" manufactured	133	..	..	..
" unmanufactured	..	..	..	254
Coke	..	187	193	..
Committee, Indian Cotton Enquiry	93	..	..	..
Competition experienced by Indian products in certain Foreign markets	..	..	..	305
Condensed milk	61	183	..	251
Confectionery	61	183	..	..
Convention, Indo-Japanese Trade	2, 20, 90	..	..	..
Copper	48	181, 231	..	..
" wrought	48	181	..	251
Copra or dried coconut kernel	106	..	190	253
Cordage and ropes	..	187	194	..
Cotton, Textile, Industry, Protection (Amendment) Act	See	" Tariff	Changes.	"
" boycott of, by Japan	90, 93	..	..	..
" Broach, prices of	89	..	..	..
" American middling, prices of	89	..	..	257
" fents	27	180	..	..
" freights on	..	..	..	258
" goods	..	223	236	251, 253
" handkerchiefs and shawls	..	180	..	251
" hosiery	..	180	..	..
" manufactures	23, 95	177, 180	179, 189, 195	..
" piecegoods	26, 36, 99	180, 223	189, 195, 236	223, 255
" " consumption of	37	..	..	..

INDEX

	Report Page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Cotton, piecegoods, grey	28, 98	180, 223	189, 195, 236	251, 253
" " white	28, 98	180, 224	195	251
" " coloured	28, 98	180, 224	177, 189, 236	251, 253
" " prices of	99	..	..	..
" " Indian production	95, 96	..	..	..
" raw . . . . .	..	224	224	224
" raw (<i>Gossypium Sp.</i>)	86	176, 180	178, 189, 195, 224, 235	253
" seed	109	..	190, 238	251, 256
" sewing	39	..	..	..
" shawls . . . . .	..	180	..	251
" thread, sewing	39	180	..	..
" yarn	23, 97	177, 180, 225	179, 189, 185, 236	251, 253, 255
" " by counts	25, 97	225, 226	236	..
" " production of—(Indian)	25, 97	..	..	227
" waste . . . . .	..	176, 180	178, 189	..
Crop, percentage of export to production of—	..	..	..	242
Currency notes	166	247	247	249
Customs tariff, Indian . . . . .	..	..	..	263—293
" free articles . . . . .	..	..	..	263—264
" revenue . . . . .	..	..	..	259—262
Cutch and gambier	133	..	..	..
Cutlery	57	177, 186	179	..
Cycles . . . . .	..	182	..	..
Dates	158	185	..	..
Declared value per unit of principal articles of imports and export . . . . .	..	..	..	251—254
Direction of Indian trade	138	..	..	..
Domestic hardware	56, 57	183	..	..
Drugs and medicines	67	184, 188	194	254
Dutiable articles . . . . .	..	..	..	264—293
Duty, excise—on kerosene . . . . .	..	..	..	262
" " " motor spirit . . . . .	..	..	..	262
" " " silver . . . . .	..	..	..	262
" export—on rice . . . . .	..	..	..	293
" " " jute . . . . .	..	..	..	293
" " " hides . . . . .	..	..	..	293
" import . . . . .	..	..	..	263—293
Dyeing and tanning substances	74, 132	..	192	..
Dyes	74	184	..	..
" and colours . . . . .	..	177	179	..
Earthenware and porcelain . . . . .	..	186	..	..
East Africa	149	..	..	..
Economic conditions, world	1—3	..	..	..
Egypt . . . . .	..	210	210	..
Electrical apparatus	72	177	179	..
" machinery	49, 50	180	..	..
Electroplated ware	57	..	..	..
Enamelled ironware	57	183	..	..
Exchange, rates	18	..	..	..
Engines, locomotive	50	183	..	..
Exports duty on rice, tea, jute, hides . . . . .	..	..	..	293
" of Foreign Merchandise . . . . .	..	..	173	..
" " Government Stores . . . . .	..	..	173	..

INDEX

	Report Page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscel- laneous Page
Exports of Indian merchandise	78	..	173, 189	..
" excess of—over imports	162	..	..	..
" net	162	..	..	..
" principal articles of	78	..	189—194	..
" ratio of—to production . . . . .	..	..	..	242
" tariff . . . . .	..	..	..	293
" of Treasure. . . . .	..	..	173	..
" value of (grand total)	14, 78	..	173	..
" " " by classes . . . . .	..	..	178—179	..
Farinaceous and patent foods	60	183	..	251
Fents	27	180	..	..
Ferro-alloys	44	..	..	..
Ferro-manganese	130	..	..	..
Ferruginous manganese ore	130	..	..	..
Fibres for brushes . . . . .	..	..	194	..
Fish (excluding canned fish) . . . . .	..	176, 187	178, 193	..
" dry, salted . . . . .	..	..	193	..
Fishmaws and sharkfins . . . . .	..	..	193	..
Flax, canvas . . . . .	..	187	..	252
" piecegoods . . . . .	..	187	..	262
" raw . . . . .	..	187	..	..
Fodder, bran and pollards	134	176	178, 193	..
Food, drink and tobacco . . . . .	..	176	178	..
" grains	109	..	..	253
Foreign countries and others, trade with	150—158	..	..	198—200, 201—223 305—307
" market, Indian goods in . . . . .	..	..	..	200
" trade of India as compared with that of other countries	155	204	205	305—306 263—264
France . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Free articles . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Freight rates, whole-cargo charter	19	..	..	258
Freights, Indian—maritime . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Frontier trade	159	297, 298, 300	299, 301—02	..
" " " principal articles of	159, 160	297—98, 300	299, 301 —02	..
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	..	176, 185	178, 192, 196	..
" " " dried, etc. . . . .	..	185	192	..
" " " fresh . . . . .	..	185	192	..
Fuel oil	59	..	..	..
Furniture and cabinetware . . . . .	..	177, 187	179	..
German silver	49	181	..	..
Germany	153	205	206	..
Ghi . . . . .	..	..	193	253
Ginger (<i>zingiber officinale</i>) . . . . .	..	..	193	..
Girders	45	181, 228	..	..
Glass and glassware	75	185	..	252
" bangles	75	185	..	..
" beads and false pearls	75	185	..	252
" bottles and phials	75	185	..	..
" funnels, globes, etc.	76	185	..	252
" sheet and plate	76	185	..	..
Glassware and earthenware . . . . .	..	177	179	..
Gold, absorption of . . . . .	..	..	..	249

INDEX

	Report Page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Gold bullion and coin	165	..	..	..
" imports and exports of	17	243—45	243—45	..
" net imports of —, silver and currency notes	164—65	..	..	248
" prices of — and silver	165—66	..	..	..
" stocks of . . . . .	..	..	..	249
" and silver, thread . . . . .	..	185	..	..
" Standard Reserve . . . . .	..	..	..	249
Government Papers	18	..	..	..
" stores	137	173,	173	..
" " imports of	137	187—88	..	..
" " exports of	137	173,	173	..
Grain, pulse and flour	109	176, 185	178, 190	..
Groundnuts (<i>Arachis hypogæa</i>)	107	..	190, 238,	253, 256,
Gums, resins . . . . .	..	186	196	306
" and lac . . . . .	..	176	178	252
Gunpowder . . . . .	..	..	..	252
Haberdashery and millinery . . . . .	..	186	196	..
Handkerchiefs and shawls . . . . .	..	180	..	251
Hardware	56	183, 214	195	..
" and cutlery . . . . .	..	177	179	..
Hawaii . . . . .	..	..	223	..
Hemp, raw (<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>)	135	..	193	254
Hides and skins	120	..	..	..
" " " raw	120	176, 187	178, 191,	241
" " " tanned or dressed	122	177, 187	195, 241	..
" buffalo	122	..	179, 242	254, 256
" calfskins . . . . .	..	..	190, 191	256
" cow . . . . .	..	..	191	..
" goat skins	121	..	190, 191	256
" sheep skins	122	..	190, 191	256
Hongkong	149	217	190	..
Hoops and strips	46	181, 228	217	..
Horns, tips, etc. . . . .	..	..	194	..
Horses . . . . .	..	177	179	252
Hosiery, cotton . . . . .	..	180	..	..
Implements and tools	56	183	..	..
Import tariff . . . . .	..	..	..	263—292
Imports of Government Stores	137	173, 187	..	..
" " private merchandise (total) . . . . .	..	—88	..	..
" principal articles of	22	173, 187	..	..
" treasure	164—66	180—87	..	..
" value of (grand total) . . . . .	..	173, 243	..	..
" value by classes	14, 22	—48	..	..
Index numbers of cotton, raw and cloth (in Liverpool) . . . . .	..	173	..	..
" " of prices . . . . .	..	176—77	..	257
Index number of whole-cargo charter rates	4—10	..	..	..
Indian Finance Act	19	..	..	..
	20	..	..	..

INDEX

	Report Page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act	See 133	"Tariff Changes"		
Indigo (<i>Indigofera Sp.</i>)	133	192, 240	254, 256	
Indo-China	..	218	218	..
Industrial situation in India	3	..	..	..
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	72	182	..	..
" cinematographic	73	..	..	..
" electrical	72	182	..	..
" musical	73	182	..	..
" optical	73	..	..	..
" photographic	73	182	..	..
" scientific and philosophical	73	182	..	..
Iraq	158	221	222	..
Iron bars and channel	45	181, 228	..	251
" rice bowls	..	181	..	..
" and steel	43	177, 181, 228-29	179	..
" or steel	..	..	191, 195	..
" " angle and spring	..	181	..	..
" " beams, pillars, etc.	45	181, 228	..	252
" " bolts and nuts	46	228	..	..
" " hoops and strips	46	181, 228	..	..
" " nails, rivets, and washers	46	181, 228	..	252
" " pipes and fittings, cast	46	181, 228	..	252
" " rails, chairs, etc.	46	..	..	252
" " screws	..	181	..	..
" " sheets and plates, galvanized	45	181, 228	..	252
" " " " not galvanized or tinned.	45	81, 228	..	252
" " " " tinned	45	181, 228	..	252
" " tubes and fittings, wrought	46	181, 228	..	252
" " wire	..	228	..	..
Italian East Africa	..	211	211	..
Italy	158	207	207	..
Ivory	..	187	..	..
Jams and jellies	61	..	..	..
Japan	2, 20, 39, 90, 93, 95, 100, 151	218	219	..
Java	157	219	219	..
Jewellery	..	187	..	..
Jowar and bajra (<i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>)	119	..	190	..
Jute, raw (<i>Corchorus capsularis</i>)	83	176, 187	178, 189, 233	233, 253, 255
" freights for	..	..	..	258
" manufactures	83	177, 187	179, 189, 233-35	255
" bags	83	..	189, 233-35	255
" cloth	84	..	189, 234-35	255
" rope and twine	..	..	189	..
" mill consumption	..	..	..	233
" prices of	85	..	..	..
" production of	78	..	..	233
Kenya Colony	..	209	209-10	..
Kerosene oil	58	181	..	251, 256

INDEX

	Report Page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Leo	123	..	191, 240	..
" button	125	..	240	..
" seed	125	..	240	..
" shell	124	..	240	254, 256
" stick	125	..	240	..
Lamps, metal	56	..	..	..
" and parts . . . . .	..	183	..	..
Land frontier trade	159	297-98, 300	299, 301-02	..
Lead	48	181, 231	..	..
Leather . . . . .	..	..	190	..
Linseed	106	..	189, 237	253, 256, 305
Liquors	70	176, 184	178	..
" ale, beer, and porter	70	184	..	251
" brandy	71	..	..	251
" cider . . . . .	..	184	..	..
" spirit	70	184	..	251
" whisky	70	..	..	251
" wines	71	184	..	..
Locomotives	50	183	..	..
Lubricating oil	60	..	..	..
Machinery and millwork	49	177, 180, 229	179, 196	..
" boilers	50	180	..	..
" cotton mill	50	180	..	..
" electrical	50	180	..	..
" jute mill	50	180	..	..
" metal working	50	180	..	..
" mining	50	180	..	..
" paper mill . . . . .	..	180	..	..
" prime movers	50	180	..	..
" rice and flour mills	50	180	..	..
" sewing and knitting	50	180	..	..
" sugar	50	180	..	..
" tea	50	180	..	..
" textile	50	180	..	..
" typewriters	50	180	..	..
Manganese ore	129	..	191, 242	254
Manufactured articles . . . . .	..	177	179	..
Markets—Indian goods in Foreign competitions of . . . . .	..	..	..	305
Manures	136	186	194	254
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman . . . . .	..	215	215	..
Matches . . . . .	..	187	..	..
Mauritius . . . . .	..	211	211	..
Medicines	67	169, 188	194	254
Merchandise—total imports and exports of	14	173	173	..
" monthly imports and exports of . . . . .	..	175	175	..
" net exports of	162	..	..	..
" trade in private—according to classes . . . . .	..	176-77	178-79	..
" and treasure, quinquennial averages of— . . . . .	..	174	174	..
" value of exports of private — . . . . .	..	..	173, 179, 194	..
" " imports of " . . . . .	..	173, 177, 187	..	..
Metal lamps	56	..	..	..

INDEX

	Report page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Metals	42	181	191, 195	..
" and ores	129	..	195	254
" and manufactures	42	..	191	251
" aluminium	47	181, 231	..	..
" brass, bronze, etc.	48	181	..	..
" copper	48	181	..	..
" german silver	49	181	..	..
" iron and steel	43	177, 181	179	..
" lead	48	181, 231	..	..
" other than iron or steel	47	177, 231	179	..
" tin	49	181, 231	..	..
" zinc or spelter	49	181, 231	..	..
" . . . . .	..	176	178	..
Metallic ores and scraps	134	..	193	254
Mica	90	183	..	251
Milk, condensed and preserved . . . . .	..	..	..	233
Mill consumption of raw jute . . . . .	..	..	..	224
" " " cotton . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Mineral oil	57	181, 232	193	..
" " kerosene	58	181	..	251, 256
" " other kinds . . . . .	..	181	..	..
Mining machinery	49	180	..	..
Molasses	66	183	..	251
Monthly imports and exports of merchandise . . . . .	..	175	175	..
" " (net)—gold, silver and currency notes . . . . .	..	..	..	248
Motor accessories . . . . .	..	182, 230	..	..
" cars	51	182, 229	..	..
" cycles	54	182, 229	..	..
" omnibuses, vans, lorries	53	182, 229	..	..
" spirit (benzine, etc.)	59	..	..	..
" vehicles	51-56	229-30	..	..
" . . . . .	..	182	..	..
Musical instruments	18	..	190	..
Mustard seed	132	..	192	254
Myrobalans (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>) . . . . .	..	..	..	..
"	46	181, 228	..	252
Nails, rivets and washers . . . . .	..	..	..	295-96
Nationality of vessels	157	206	207	..
Netherlands . . . . .	..	223	223	..
New Zealand	69	..	..	..
Newspaper (old) . . . . .	..	208	208	..
Norway . . . . .	..	187	..	..
Oil cloth and floor cloth	131	176	178, 192	253
Oilcake	57, 127	176, 181	193	251, 253
Oils . . . . .	..	181	178	..
" animal	128	..	193	253, 256
" castor (<i>Ricinus communis</i>)	128	..	193	253, 256
" coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>)	128	181	193	..
" essential	128	..	..	..
" groundnut	59	181	..	251, 256
" kerosene	128	..	..	..
" linseed	57	181, 232	193	..
" mineral	128	..	..	..
" sesamum	128	181	193	..
" vegetable	105	..	190	..
Oilseeds	109	..	237-38	..
" . . . . .	..	..	189, 238	253, 256
" castor (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) . . . . .	..	..	..	..

INDEX

	Report Page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Oilseeds, copra	106	..	190	253
" cotton (<i>Gossypium Sps.</i>)	109	..	190, 238	253, 256
" groundnuts (<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>)	107	..	189, 238, 306	253, 256, 306
" linseed (<i>Linum ulitatisimum</i>)	106	..	189, 237	253, 256, 305
" mustard (<i>Brassica Sps.</i>)	108	..	190	..
" poppy (<i>Papaver somniferum</i>) . . . . .	..	..	190	..
" rapeseed (<i>Brassica Sps.</i>)	108	..	189, 237	253, 256, 305
" sesamum (<i>Sesamum indicum</i>)	109	..	189, 238	253, 256, 306
Opium	133	..	193, 241	254
Ore	129	..	191	..
" manganese	129	..	191, 242	254
" wolfram	130	..	..	..
Paints and colours . . . . .	..	185	..	252
Paper and pasteboard	68	177, 183	179	..
" making materials . . . . .	..	176, 186	178	..
" manufactures	69	..	..	..
" mills	70	..	..	..
" packing	69	..	..	..
" pasteboard	68	..	..	..
" printing paper	68	..	..	252
" writing paper	68	..	..	..
Paraffin wax	131	..	191	254
Pearls	76	..	..	..
Pemba	149	209	209—10	..
Pepper	75, 133	..	193	253
Percentage of exports to production of crops . . . . .	..	..	..	242
Percentage share of principal countries in the total trade in merchandise . . . . .	..	199	199	..
Percentage share of principal countries in the total value of chemicals	67	..	..	..
Percentage share of principal countries in the imports of salt	71	..	..	..
Percentage share of the United Kingdom, Japan and China in the imports of cotton twist and yarn	26	..	..	..
Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of cotton piecegoods	31	..	..	..
Percentage share of certain countries in the total quantities of piecegoods imported	31	..	..	..
Percentage share of principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard	69	..	..	..
Persia . . . . .	..	219	219—20	..
Peru	158	..	..	..
Petrol	59	..	..	..
Pig iron	44, 130	229	..	..
" " production of	43, 130	..	..	..
" lead	130	..	..	..
Pipes and fittings, cast	46	181, 228	..	252
Pitch and tar . . . . .	..	187	..	252
Polishes . . . . .	..	186	..	..
Portuguese East Africa . . . . .	..	212	212	..
Poppy seed . . . . .	..	..	190	..

INDEX

	Report page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscel- laneous Page
Precious stones and pearls, unset	76	185	..	..
Prices, Index	4	..	..	..
" gold	165	..	..	..
" silver	166	..	..	..
" wholesale . . . . .	..	..	..	255-56
Prime movers	50	180	..	..
Production—ratios of exports to . . . . .	..	..	..	242
Proprietary and patent medicines	68	184	..	..
Provisions	60	176, 183	178, 193	251
" canned and bottled	60	183	..	251
Pulp of wood	70	..	..	..
Pulse	110, 119	..	190	253
Quinine	67	184	..	..
Railway plant and rolling-stock . . . . .	..	177, 183	179	..
" carriages and wagons . . . . .	..	183	..	..
" locomotives . . . . .	..	183	..	..
" materials . . . . .	..	183	..	..
" bridgework	45	181, 228	..	..
" sleepers and keys . . . . .	..	183	..	..
" " of wood . . . . .	..	183	..	..
Rapeseed	108	..	189, 2	253, 256, 305
Re-exports	137	..	195-96	..
Reunion . . . . .	..	212	212	..
Revenue—Indian Sea and Land Customs . . . . .	..	..	..	259-62
Rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>)	110	..	190, 239	253, 255
" and flour mill machinery . . . . .	..	180	..	..
" bows . . . . .	..	181	..	..
" export, duty on . . . . .	..	..	..	293
" freights for . . . . .	..	..	..	258
" in the husk	110	..	190	..
" not in the husk	110	..	190, 239	253
" prices of Indian	113	..	..	..
" production of	110	..	..	..
Rope and twine . . . . .	..	..	189	..
Roumania . . . . .	..	208	208	..
Rubber	55	176-77	178, 179	..
" manufactures	55	177, 185	179, 196	..
" pneumatic covers	55	..	..	..
" raw	135	176, 185	178, 193	254
" tubes for motor tyres	55	..	..	..
" tyres for motor cars	55	..	..	..
Rugs	41, 127	184	191	..
Rupex exchange	18	..	..	..
Salt	71	186	..	251, 256
" Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act	20	..	194	254
Saltpetre or potassium nitrate	136	..	..	..
Sandal wood oil	128	..	..	..
Scientific and philosophical instruments	73	182	..	..
Sorews . . . . .	..	181	..	..
Sea-borne trade, foreign, values of	14	..	..	..
" " calculated values of, on the basis of	16	..	..	..
" 1913-14 . . . . .	..	185	..	..
Second-hand clothing . . . . .	..	..	..	..

INDEX

	Report Page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Seeds	105	176	178, 190, 237-238	253
Sesamum	109	..	190, 238	253, 256, 306
Sewing and knitting machines	49	180	..	..
Sheep and goats . . . . .	..	..	179	..
" skins . . . . .	..	..	190	..
Sheets and plates	45	181, 228	..	252
Shellac	123	..	240	254, 256
Shipping entries and clearances . . . . .	..	..	..	295-96
" " share of each province in . . . . .	..	..	..	294
" foreign . . . . .	..	..	..	295-96
" freights	19	..	..	258
" nationality of vessels . . . . .	..	..	..	295-96
" number and tonnage of . . . . .	..	..	..	295-96
" steamers, tonnage of . . . . .	..	..	..	295-96
Ships, parts of . . . . .	..	183	..	..
Siam . . . . .	..	220	220	..
Silk	40	176, 182, 227	178, 194, 196	..
" artificial	40	..	..	..
" manufactures	40	177, 182, 227	179, 194, 196	..
" mixed goods	40	182	..	251
" piece goods	40	182, 227	196	251
" raw	40	176, 182, 227	178, 194, 196	251
" yarn, noils, and warps . . . . .	..	182, 227	..	..
" waste . . . . .	..	178, 182	178	..
Silver bullion and coin	165	..	..	..
" imports	165	243-47	243-47	..
" prices of	166	..	..	..
" thread	136	195	..	..
Skins, calf . . . . .	..	..	..	..
" goat . . . . .	..	..	..	..
" raw . . . . .	..	..	..	..
" sheep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
" tanned and dressed . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Sleepers of wood . . . . .	..	184	..	..
Soap . . . . .	..	186	..	252
Soda compounds	66	184	..	..
Sodium carbonate . . . . .	..	..	..	252
South Africa, Union of	150	211	211	..
South America	158	..	..	..
Spain . . . . .	..	208	209	..
Spices	75, 133	176, 185	178, 193	251, 253
" betelnuts (<i>Areca Catechu</i>)	75, 134	185	..	251
" chillies (<i>Capsicum Sps.</i>)	133	..	193	253
" cloves	75	185	..	251
" ginger	134	..	193	..
" pepper	75, 134	..	193	253
Spirit	70	184	..	251
" present in drugs	70	..	..	251
Stationery . . . . .	..	186	..	..
Steamers, nationality of . . . . .	..	..	..	295-96
" number and tonnage of . . . . .	..	..	..	295-96

INDEX

	Report Page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Steel, angle and spring . . . . .	..	181, 228	..	..
" bars and channel	45	181, 228	..	251
" cast . . . . .	..	181	..	..
Stores (Government)	137	173, 188	173	..
Straits Settlements	148	220	220-21	..
Sugar	61	176, 183, 232	178, 194, 196	251, 256
" beet	65	..	..	..
" Cuban	64	..	..	..
" Java	62-65	..	..	256
" 15 Dutch Standard and below . . . . .	..	183	..	..
" 16 Dutch Standard and above . . . . .	..	183	..	251
" 23 Dutch Standard and above	65	..	..	..
" production of—(Indian)	62	..	..	..
" U. S. S. R.	65	..	..	..
" wholesale prices of	64	..	..	256
Sumatra . . . . .	..	221	221	..
Summary (General)	1	..	..	..
Sweden	74	209	209	..
Synthetic dyes . . . . .	..	184	..	..
Tallow and stearine . . . . .	..	176, 186	178, 194	252
" stearine, and wax . . . . .	..	176	178, 194	..
Tanganyika Territory . . . . .	..	210	210	..
Tariff changes	19	..	..	..
" rates Schedules . . . . .	..	..	..	263-293
Tea (<i>Camellia Thea</i>)	100	176, 186	178, 189, 237	253, 255, 307
" chests . . . . .	..	186	..	..
" machinery	49	180	..	..
" prices of—	101	..	..	253, 255
" production of	100	..	..	..
" waste . . . . .	..	186	192	254
Teakwood (<i>Tectona grandis</i>)	134, 161	188	..	..
Telegraph materials for construction and accessories	50	180	..	..
Textile machinery . . . . .	..	176, 186	178, 192	..
Timber	49	181, 231	..	..
Tin . . . . .	..	..	..	252
" unwrought (blocks, etc.)	76, 132	176, 185	178, 192	252, 254
Tobacco (<i>Nicotiana Tubacum</i>) . . . . .	..	186	..	..
Toilet requisites . . . . .	..	186	..	..
Toys and requisites for games . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Trade according to British Empire and Foreign countries	145-58	197-98	197-98	..
" direction of Indian—	138	..	..	..
" of India and of other countries . . . . .	..	200	200	..
" with Aden . . . . .	..	214	214-15	..
" " Arabia . . . . .	..	215	215	..
" " Argentine Republic	158	..	214	..
" " Australia	148	223	223	..
" " Austria . . . . .	..	203	203	..
" " Bahrein Islands . . . . .	..	215	216	..
" " Belgium	155	203	204	..
" " Borneo . . . . .	..	216	216	..
" " Brazil	158	..	214	..
" " British Empire	145-50	..	..	..
" " British Guiana . . . . .	..	..	214	..

INDEX

	Report Page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscellaneous Page
Trade with Br. East Africa	149			
" " Burma	160, 161	297, 300	299— 301, 303	..
" " Canada	149	212	212	..
" " Ceylon	147	216	216	..
" " Chile	158		214	..
" " China	157	217	217—18	..
" " Egypt		210	210	..
" " Foreign Countries	150—58			..
" " France	155—58	204	205	..
" " Germany	153—55	205	206	..
" " Hawaii			223	..
" " Hongkong	149	217	217	..
" " Indo China		218	218	..
" " Iraq	158	221	222	..
" " Italian East Africa		211	211	..
" " Italy	156	207	207	..
" " Japan	151—52	218	219	..
" " Java	157	219	219	..
" " Kenya Colony		209	209—10	..
" " Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman		215	215	..
" " Mauritius		211	211	..
" " Netherlands	157	206	207	..
" " New Zealand		223	223	..
" " Norway		208	208	..
" " Persia		219	219—20	..
" " Peru	158			..
" " Portuguese East Africa		212	212	..
" " Reunion		212	212	..
" " Roumania		208	208	..
" " Siam		220	220	..
" " Spain		208	209	..
" " Straits Settlements	148	220	220—21	..
" " South America	158			..
" " Sumatra		221	221	..
" " Sweden		209	209	..
" " Tanganyika Territory		210	210	..
" " Turkey in Asia		222	222	..
" " Turkey in Europe			209	..
" " Union of South Africa	150	211	211	..
" " United Kingdom	145—47	201—02	202—03	..
" " U. S. S. R.		208	208	..
" " United States of America	152—53	212—13	213—14	..
" " Uruguay	158			..
" " West Indies			214	..
Treasure, Imports and exports of	164	173,	173,	..
		243—47	243—47	
Tubes and fittings wrought	46	181, 228		252
Turkey in Asia		222	222	..
" " Europe			209	..
Turmeric (<i>Curcuma longa</i>)	133		192	..
Twist and yarn (cotton)	25, 97	177, 180,	178, 189,	251, 253
		225—26	195, 236	255
Typewriters	50	180		..
Umbrellas and fittings		186		252
United Kingdom	145—47	201—02	202—03	..

INDEX

	Report Page	TABLES		
		Import Page	Export Page	Miscel- laneous Page
United States	152—53	212—13	213—14	..
U. S. S. R. . . . .	..	208	208	..
Vehicles . . . . .	..	177, 182	179, 196	..
Vessels, nationality of . . . . .	..	..	..	295—96
" number and tonnage of—engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade . . . . .	..	..	..	295—96
Volume of trade	16	..	..	..
West Indies . . . . .	..	..	214	..
Wheat (<i>Triticum sativum</i>)	116	..	190, 223	253, 256
" flour	119	..	190	253
" Import Duty (Extending) Act	19	..	..	..
" prices of	117	..	..	..
Whisky	70	..	..	251
Wholesale prices of certain staple articles . . . . .	..	..	..	255—56
Wines	71	184	..	..
Wire	46	223	..	..
Wireless apparatus	73	..	..	..
Wood, pulp of	70	..	..	..
Wood and timber . . . . .	..	176, 186	178, 192	..
" sandal . . . . .	..	..	192	..
" teak	134, 161	186	192	254
" sleepers for railways . . . . .	..	183	..	..
Wool manufactures	41	177, 184	179, 191, 195	..
" raw	41, 126	176, 184	178, 191, 195	254, 256
Woolen carpets and rugs	42, 127	181	191	..
" hosiery . . . . .	..	184	..	..
" piece-goods	42	184, 227	..	251
" shawls	42	184	..	251
" yarn and knitting wool	42	184	..	..
Yarns (cotton)	25, 97	177, 180, 225—26	179, 199, 195, 236	251, 253, 255
" (jute) . . . . .	..	177	179	..
" (silk)	40	177	..	..
Zanzibar	149	209	209—10	..
Zinc	49	191, 231	..	..