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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW
OF THE
TRADE OF INDIA
IN
1935-36

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CHART I.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India.

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

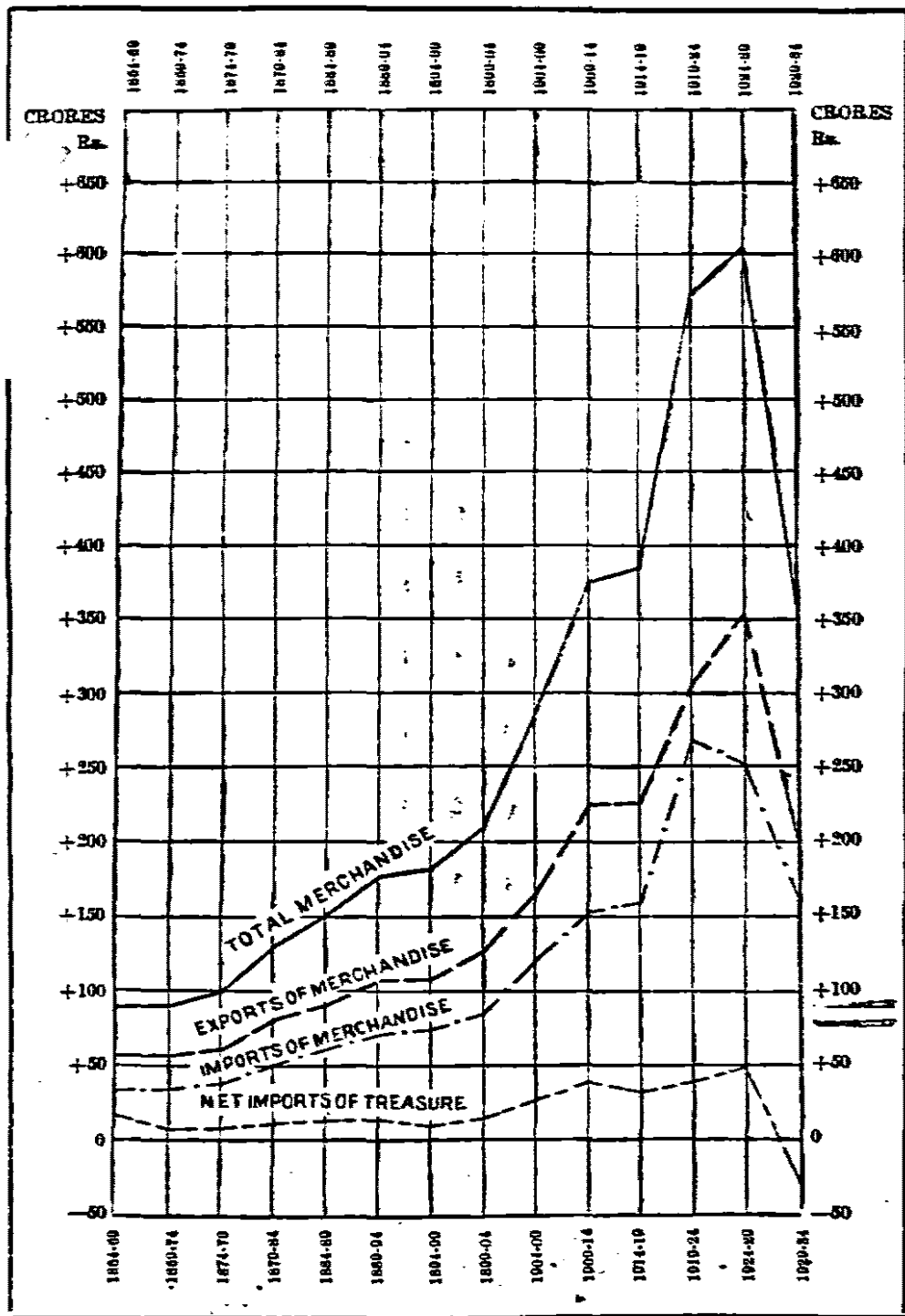


CHART 2.

(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.

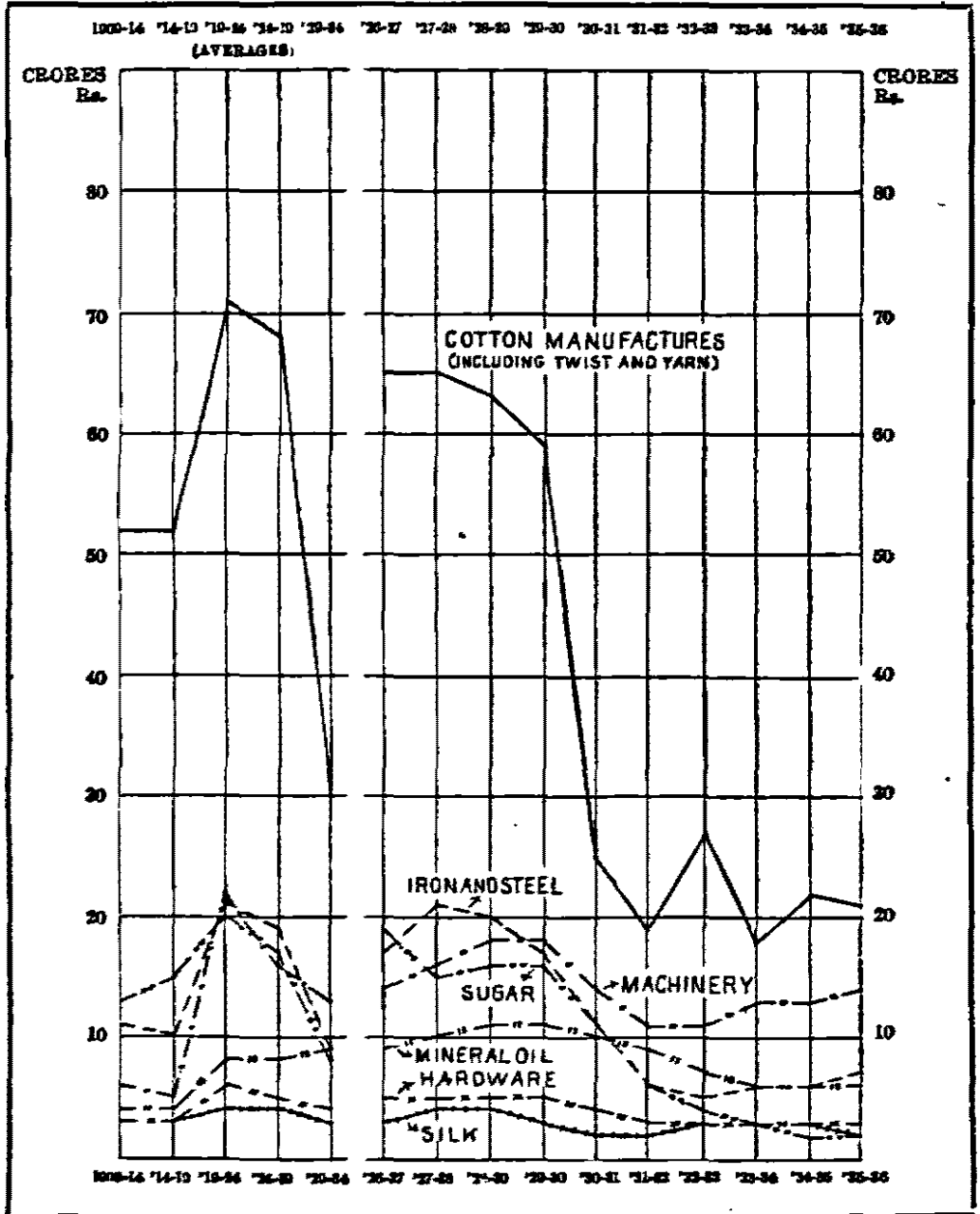


CHART 2

(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.

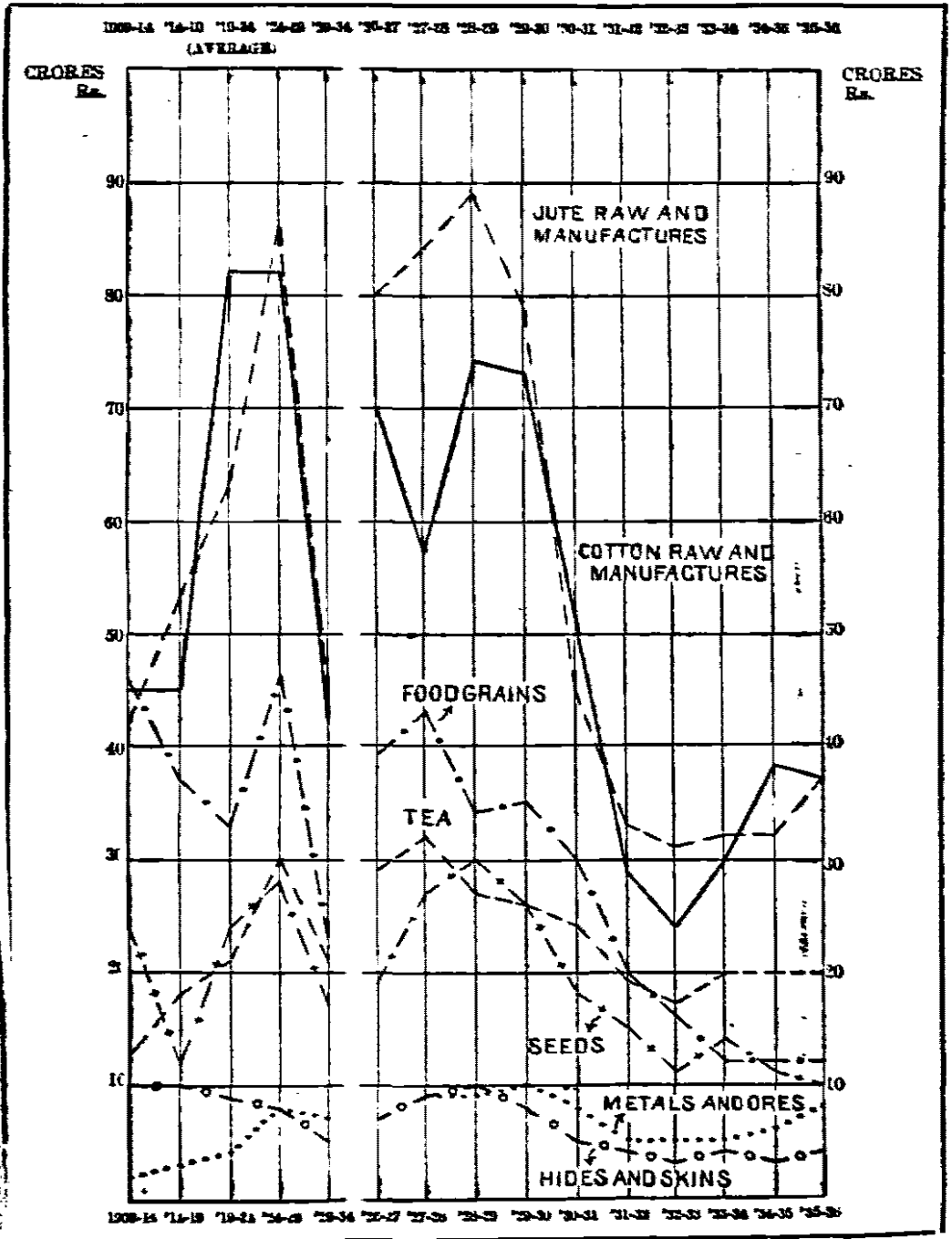


CHART 3

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

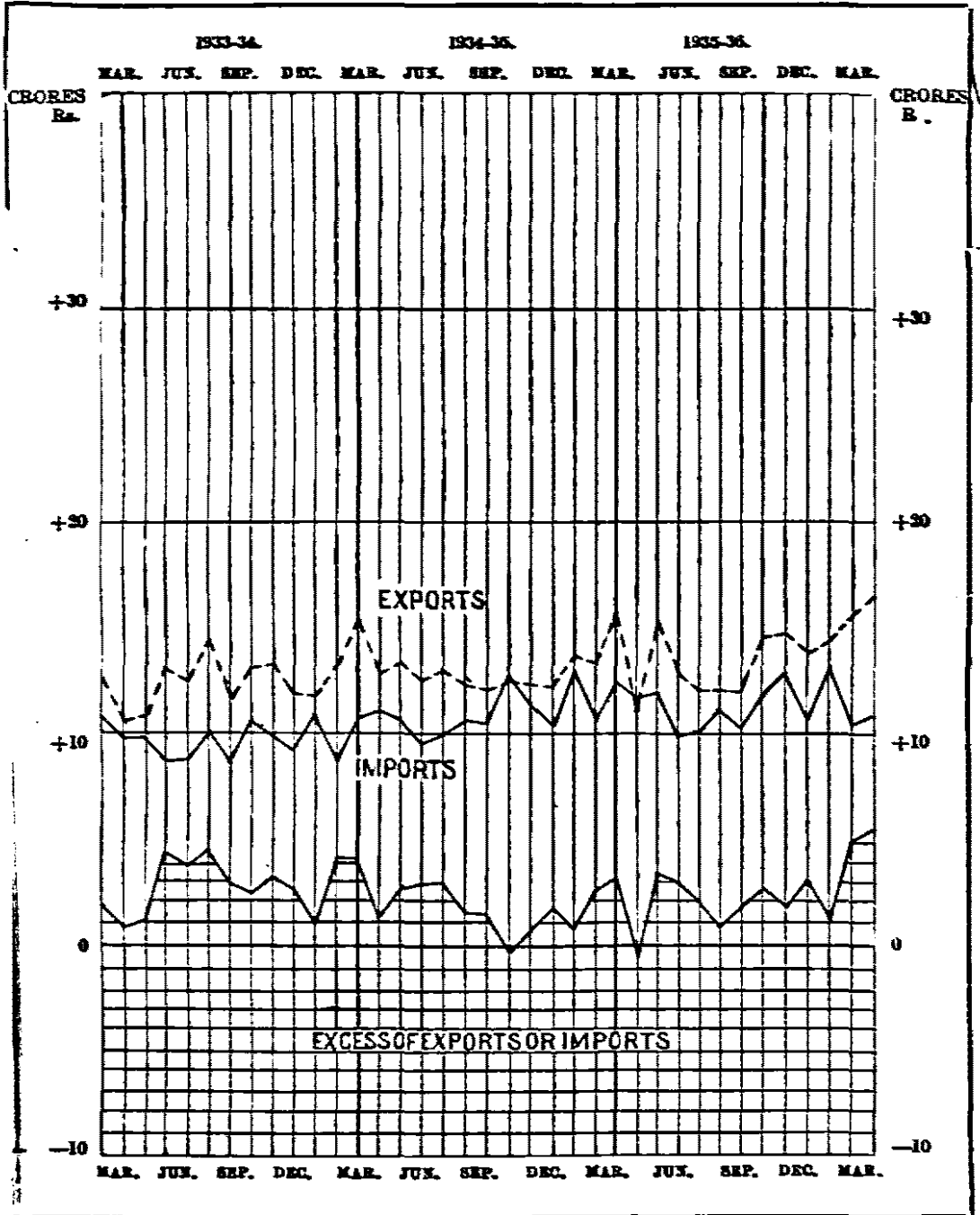


CHART 4

(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 (1)

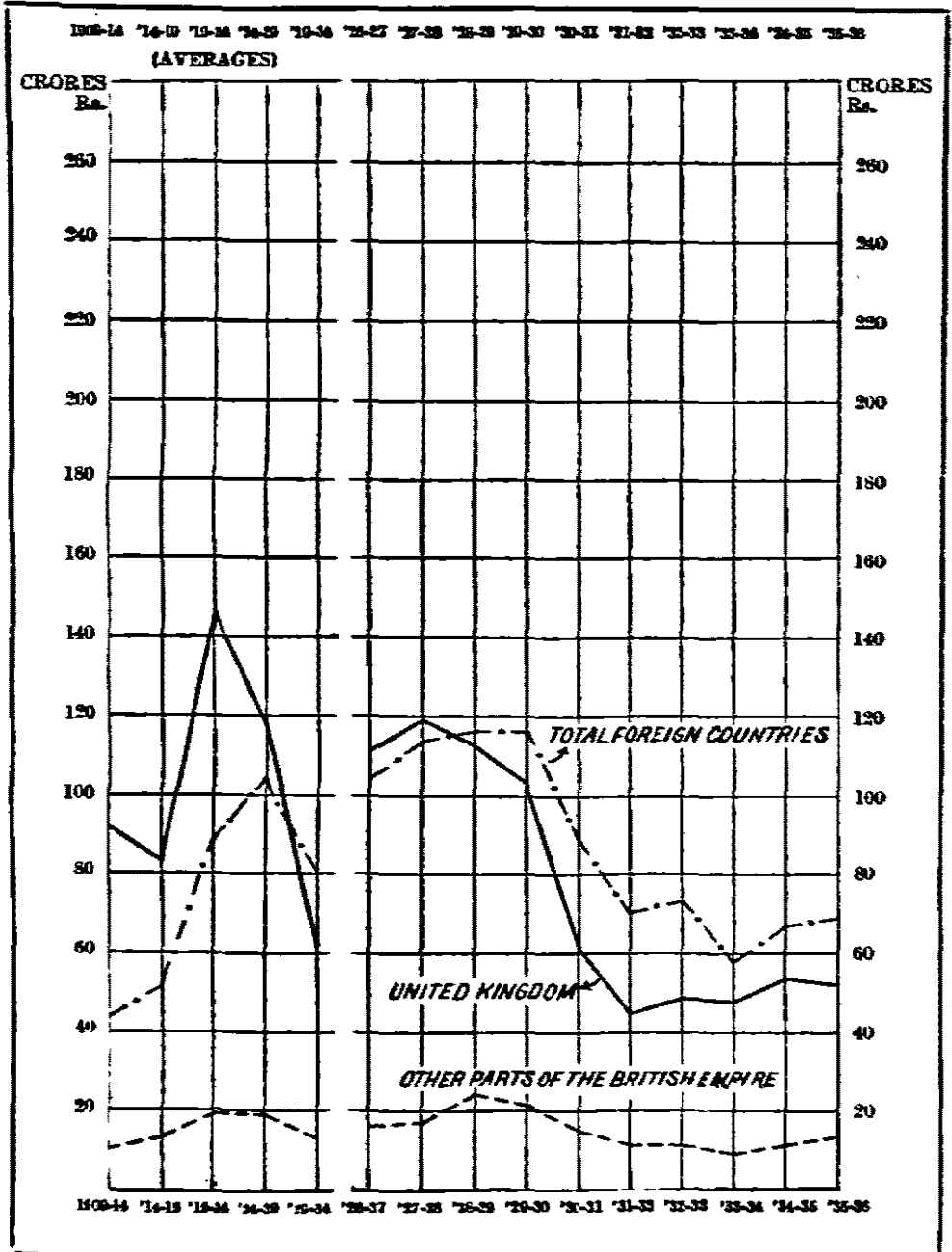


CHART 4.

(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—*contd.*

IMPORTS (II).

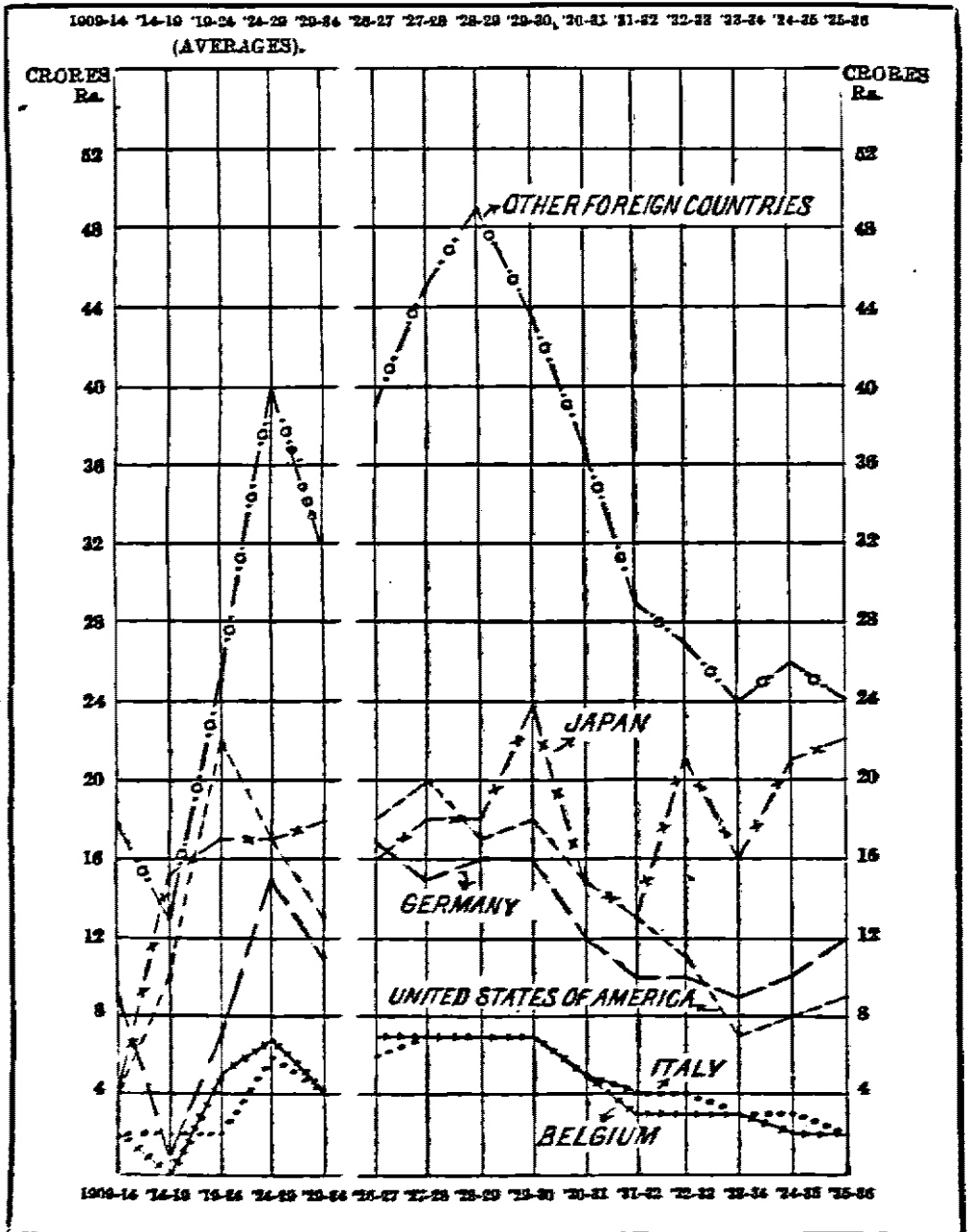


CHART 4.

(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.

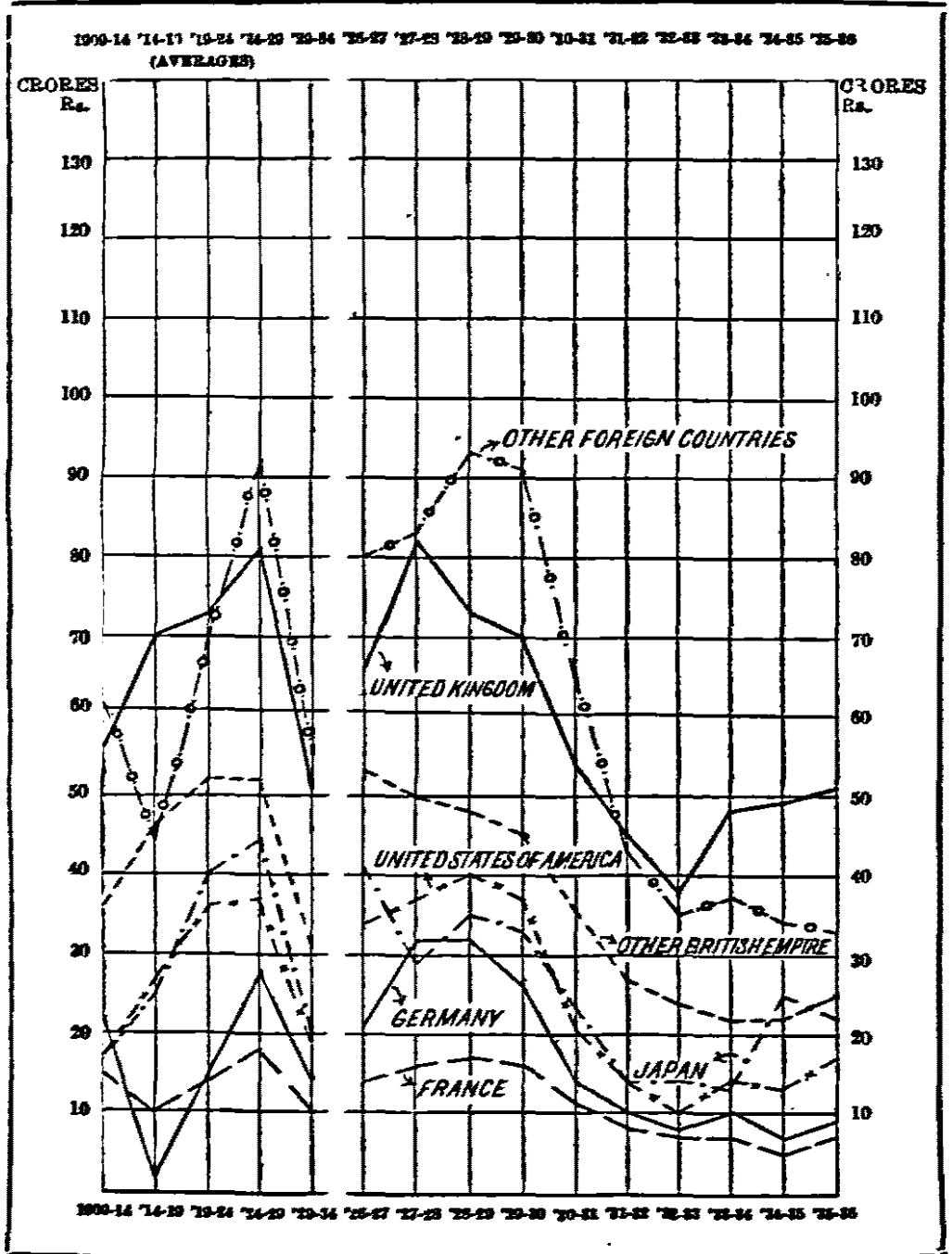


CHART 5.

Monthly fluctuations in the net imports or net exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1934-35 and 1935-36.

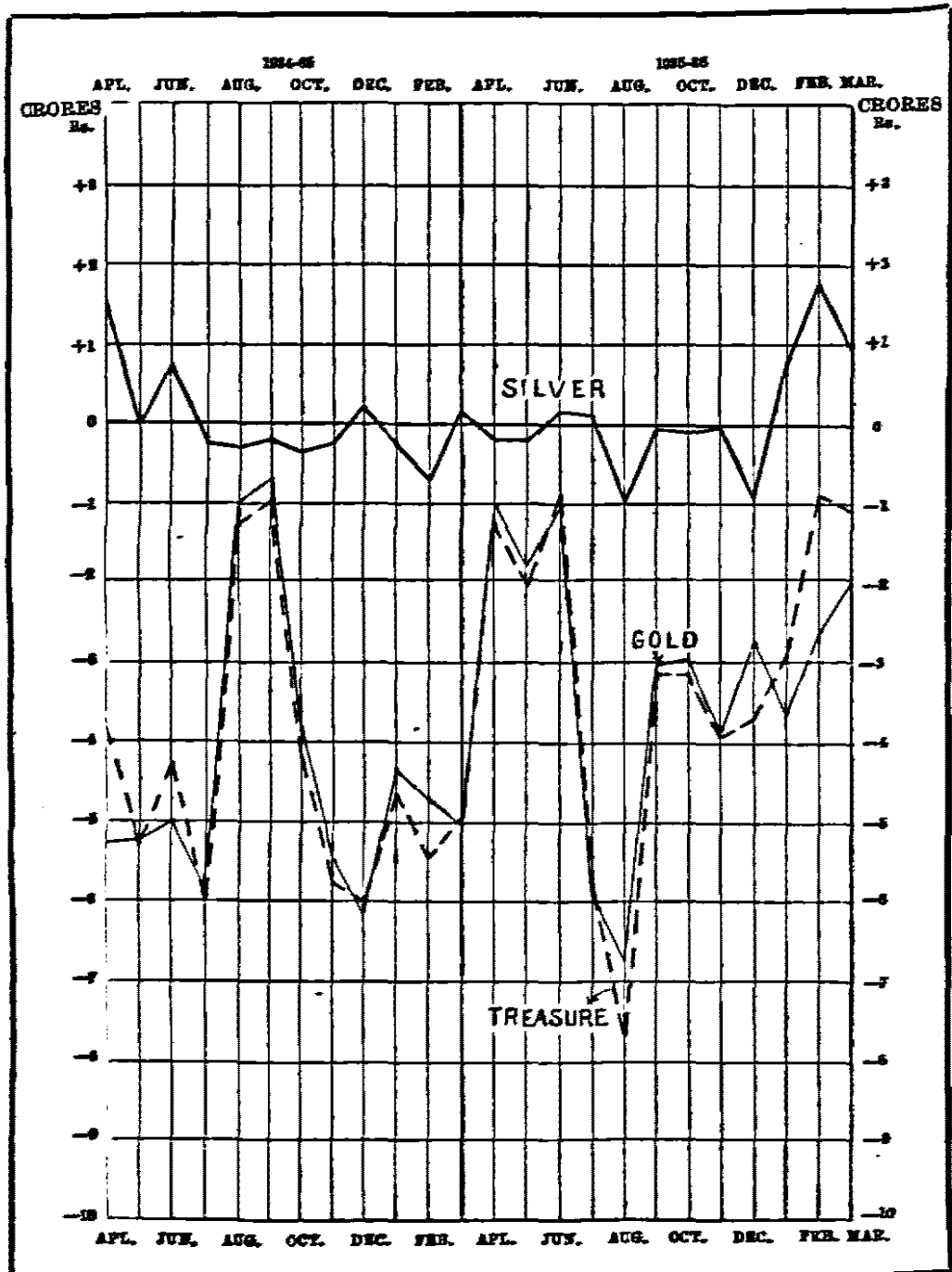


CHART 6.

Price per tola of English bar gold in Bombay, price of silver in London per standard ounce, price of silver in Bombay rupees per 100 tolas and the telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta to London at the end of each week during the years 1934-35 and 1935-36.

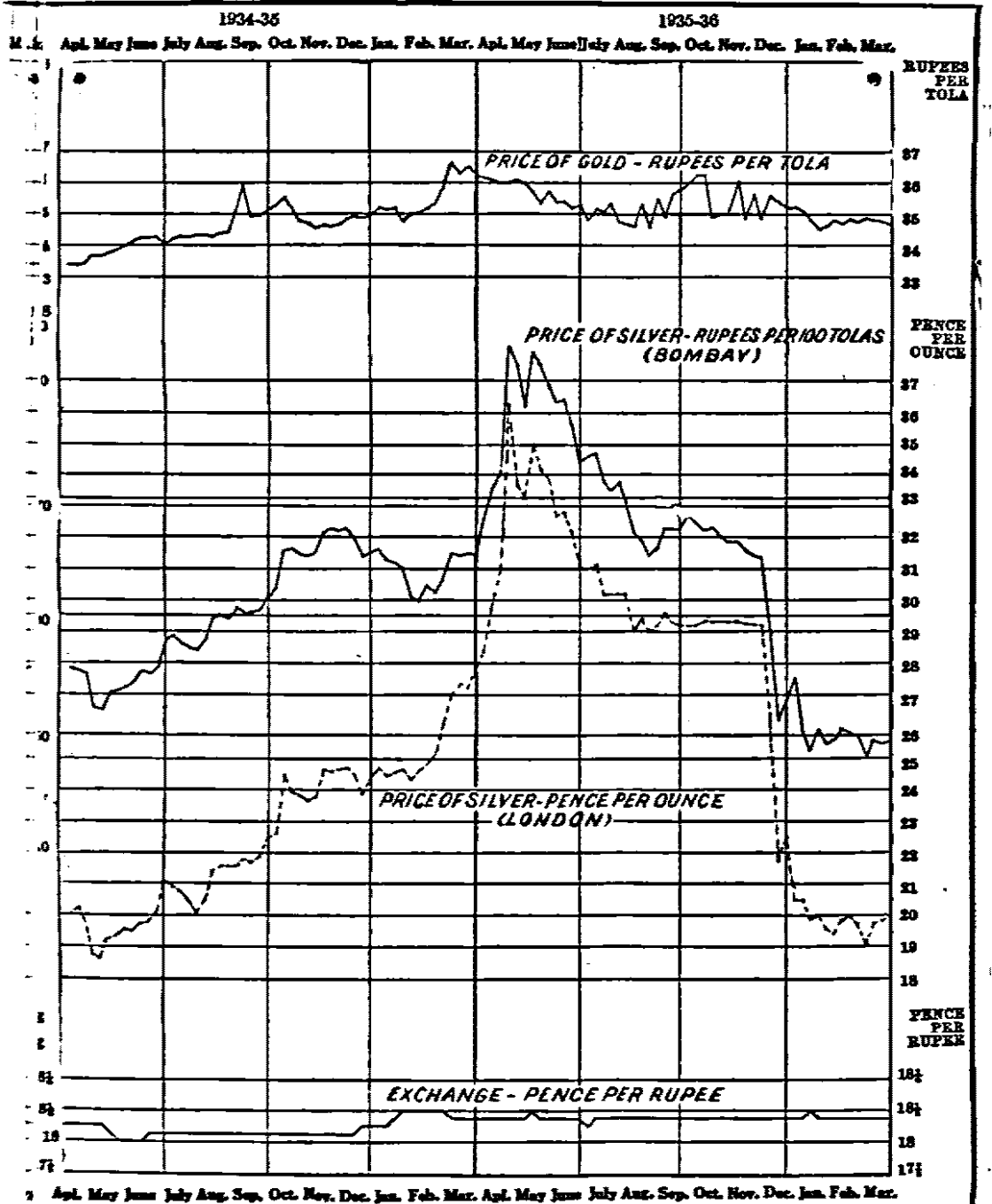


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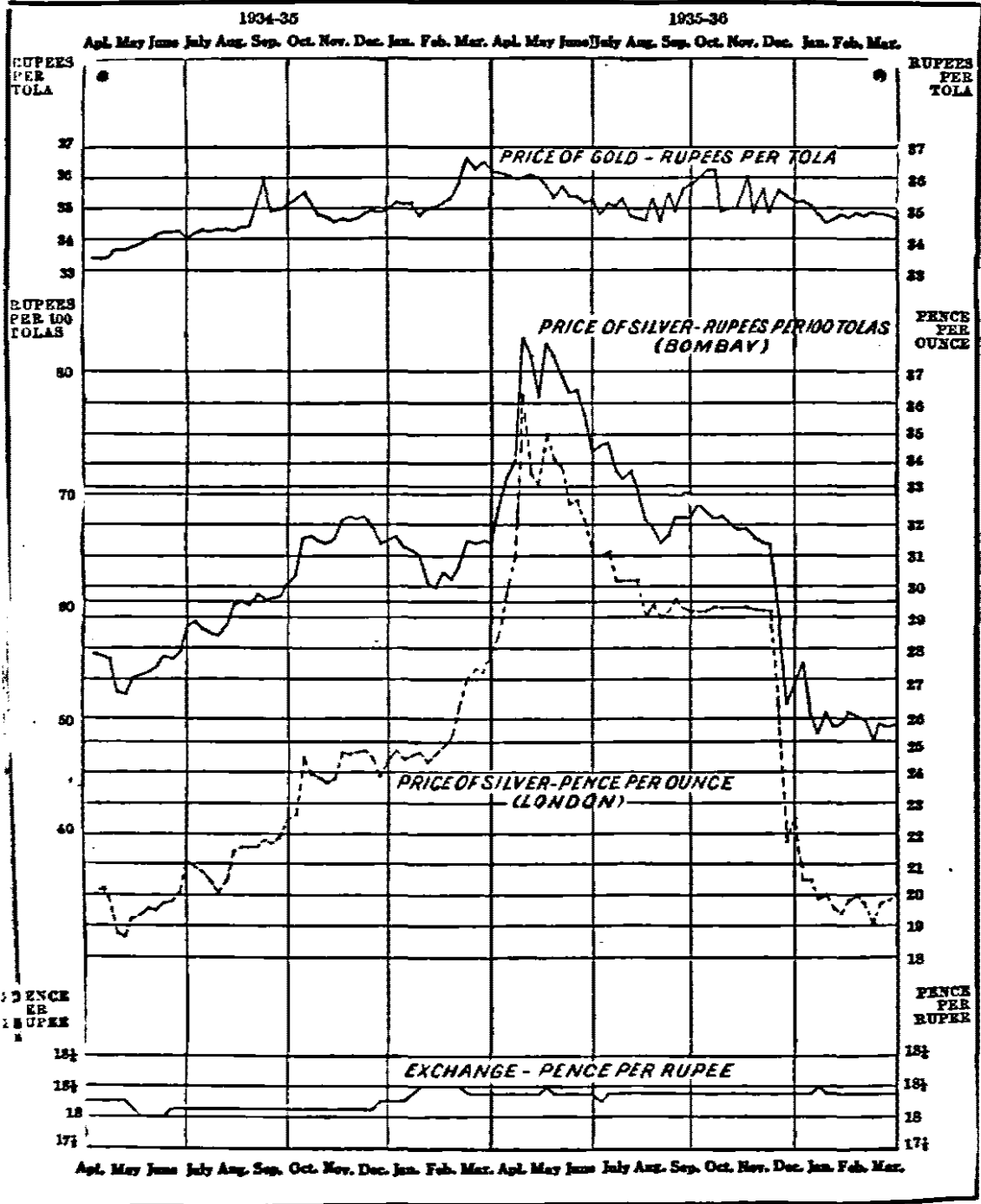


CHART 7.

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.

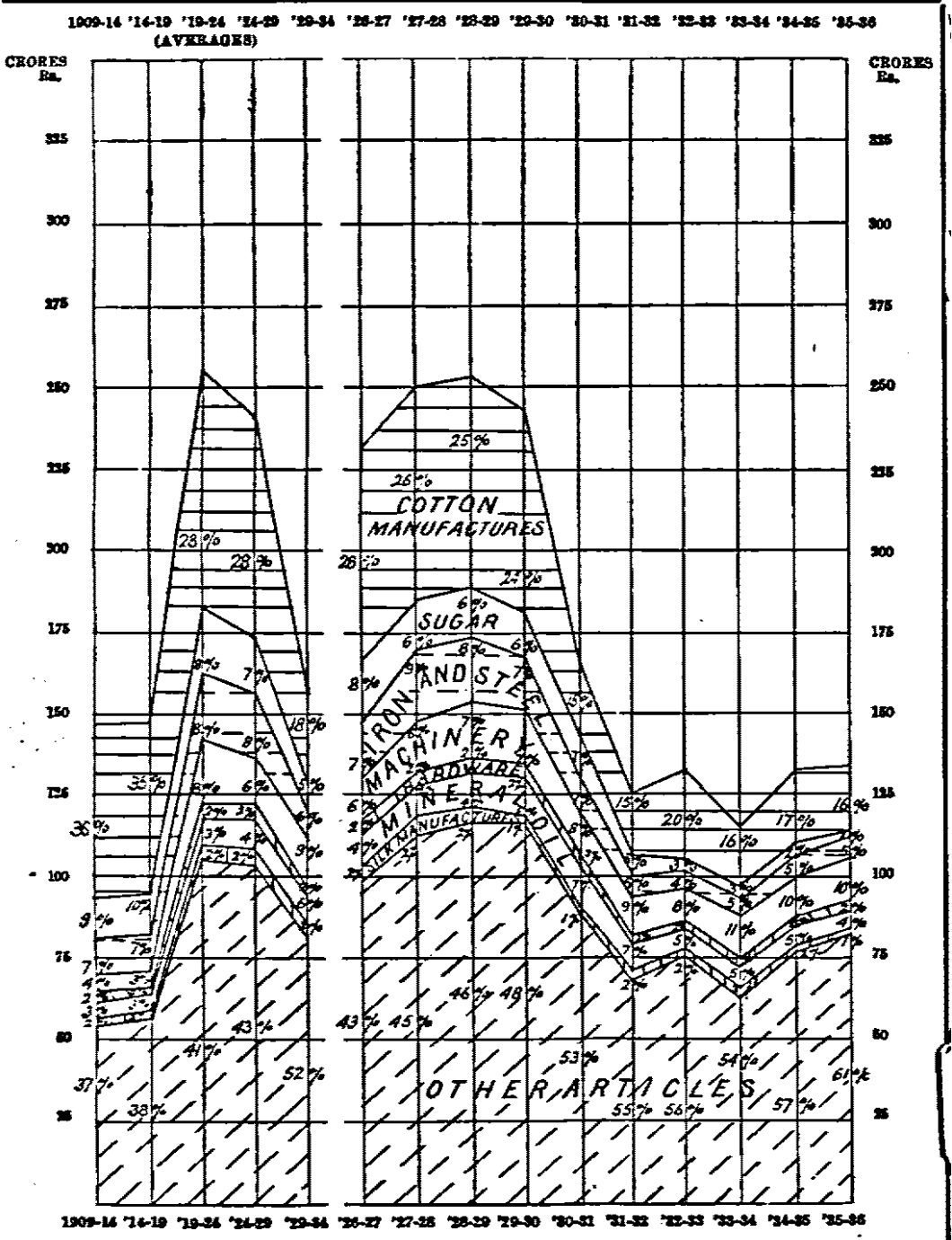


CHART 7.

(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.

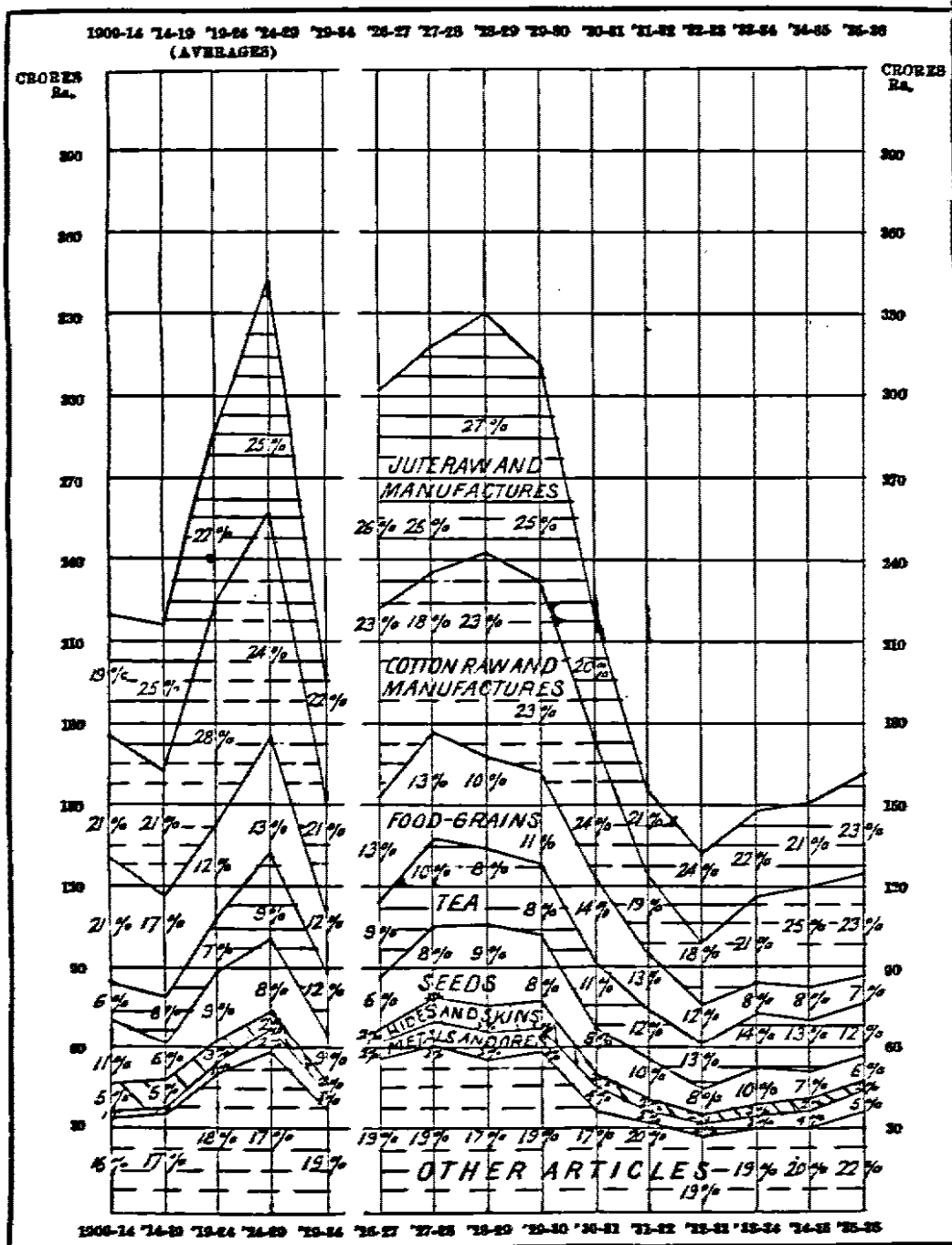


CHART 8.

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.

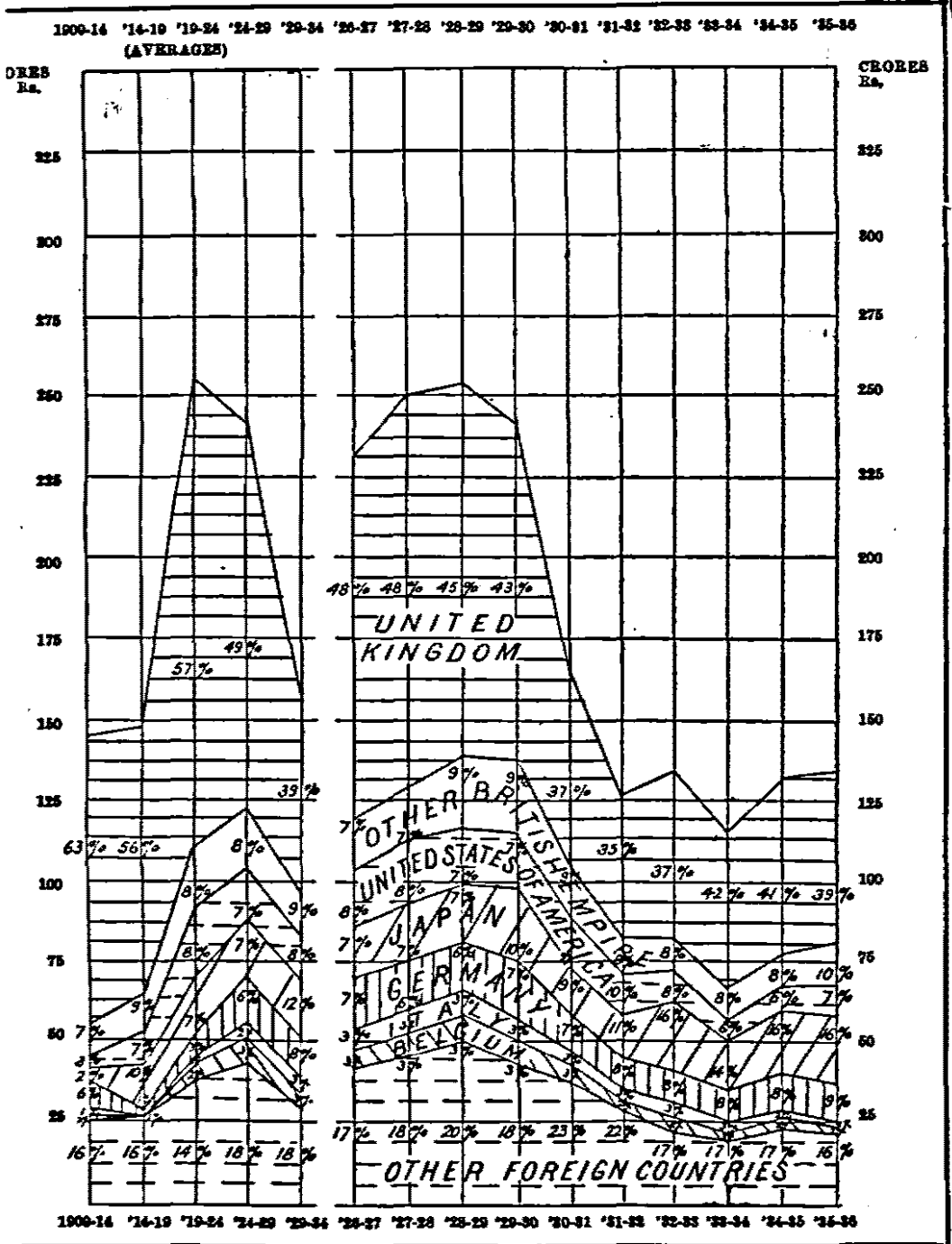


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Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the export trade of British India during the last ten years as compared with averages [of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.

EXPORTS.

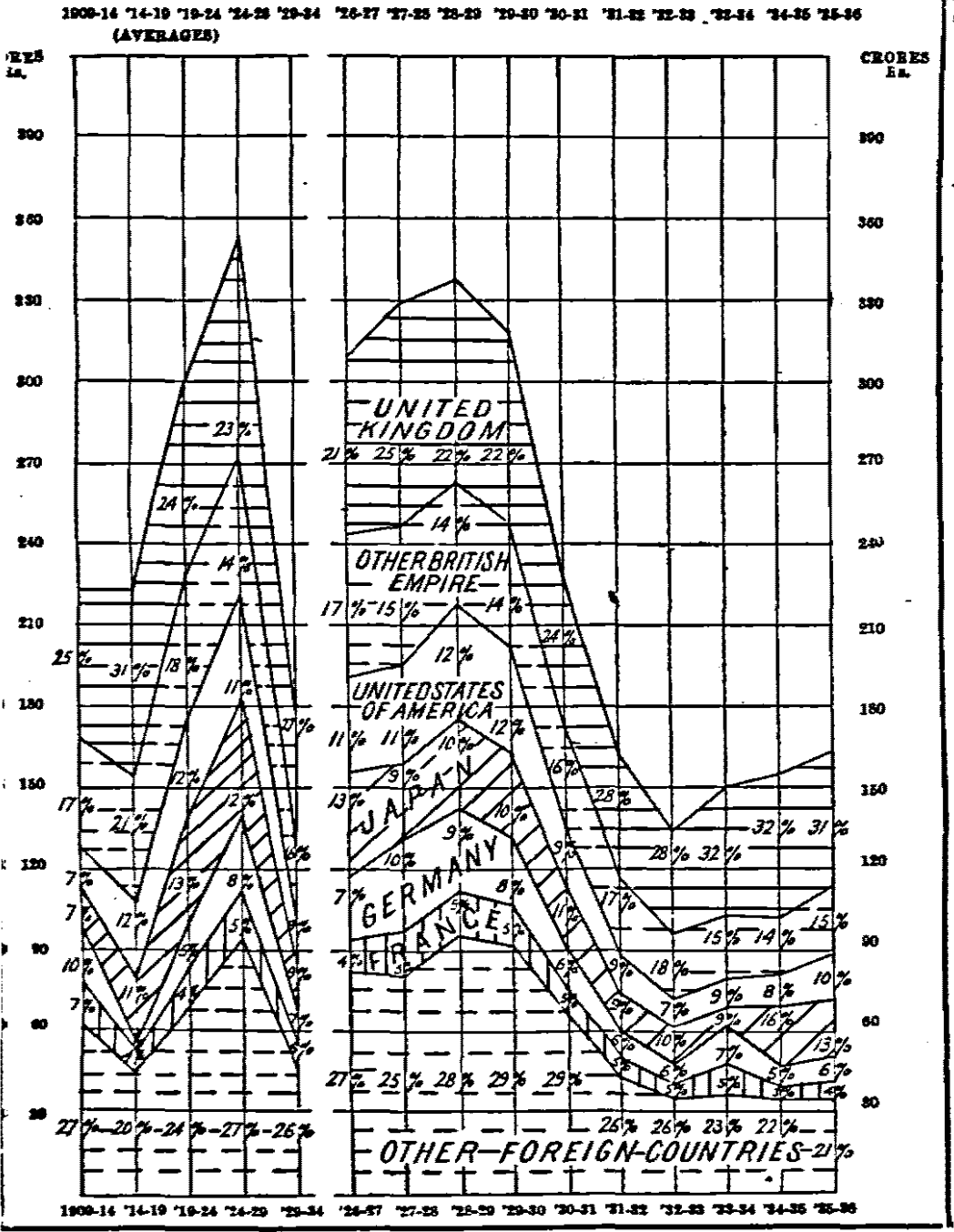


CHART 9.

Chart showing prices, etc.

1935

1936

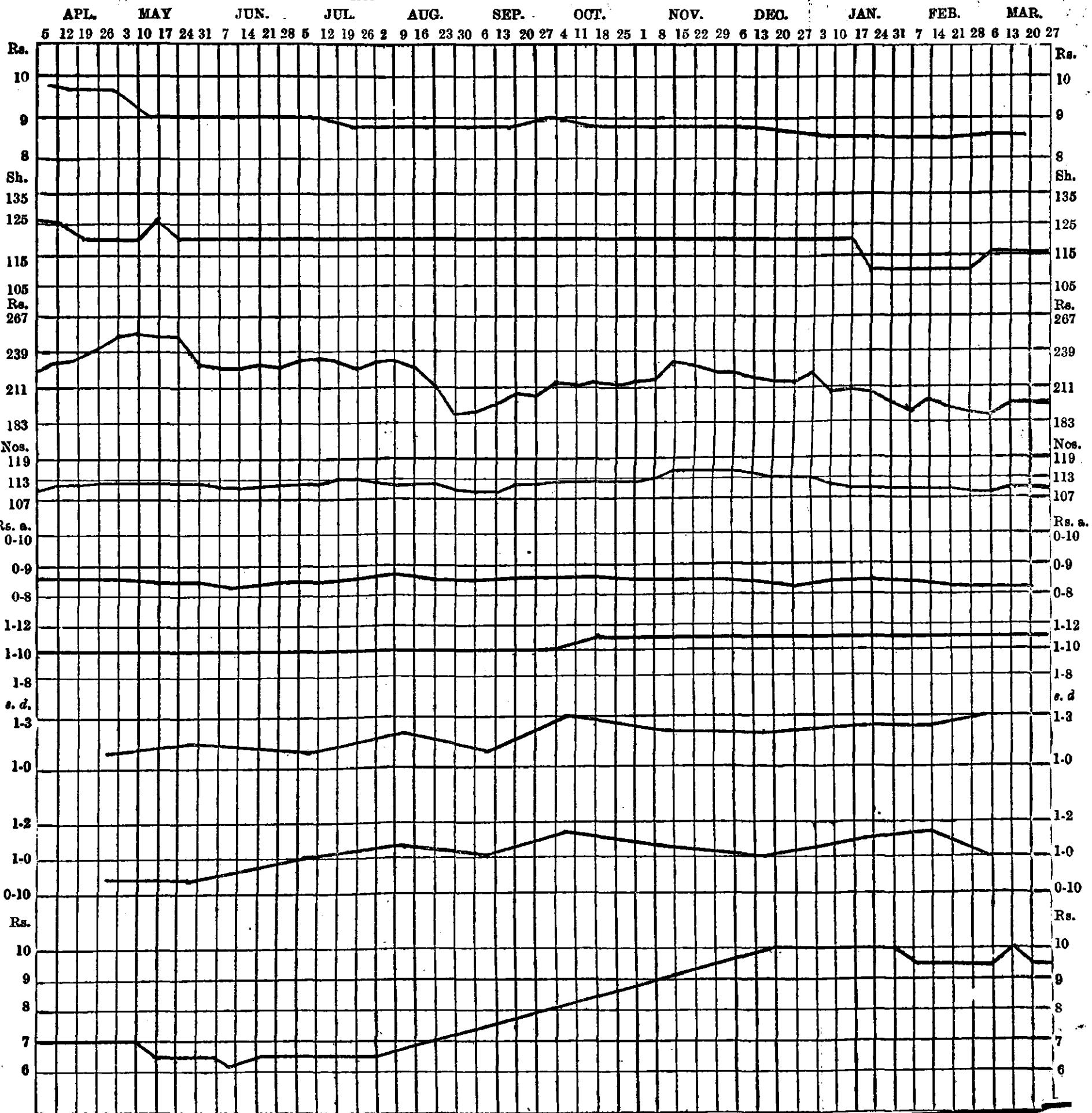


CHART 9.
Chart showing prices, etc.

1935

1936

APL. MAY JUN. JUL. AUG. SEP. OCT. NOV. DEC. JAN. FEB. MAR.
5 12 19 26 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 5 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 6 13 20 27

Skins—Tanned Sheep
Bombay Firsts good tan-
nage 8-10 lbs.—per lb.
(London).

Skins—Tanned Goat Bom-
bay Firsts good tannage
12-16 lbs.—per lb. (Lon-
don).

Skins—Tanned Sheep—per
lb. (Madras).

Skins, Raw—Goat—per
100 pieces (Calcutta).

Continental Basis Steel
Bars—per Candy of 740½
lbs. (Bombay).

Galvanized Corrugated
Sheets 24 Gauge British
Prime quality—per cwt.
(Calcutta).

Mild Steel Bars and
Rounds (Base Price)
Tata B. S. S.—per cwt.
(Calcutta).

Pig Iron—Foundry No. 1—
per ton F. O. R. (Cal-
cutta).

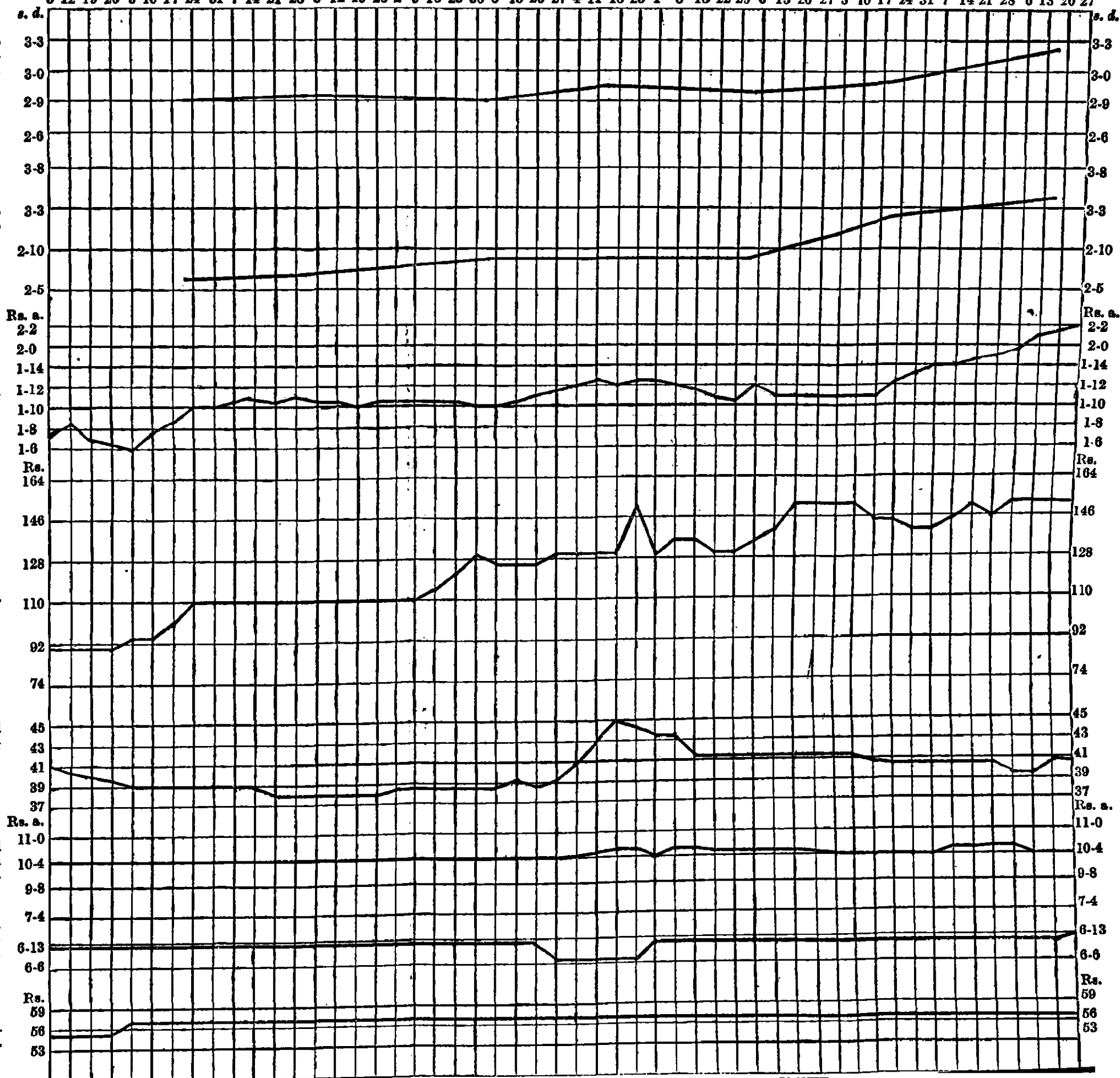


Chart showing prices, etc.

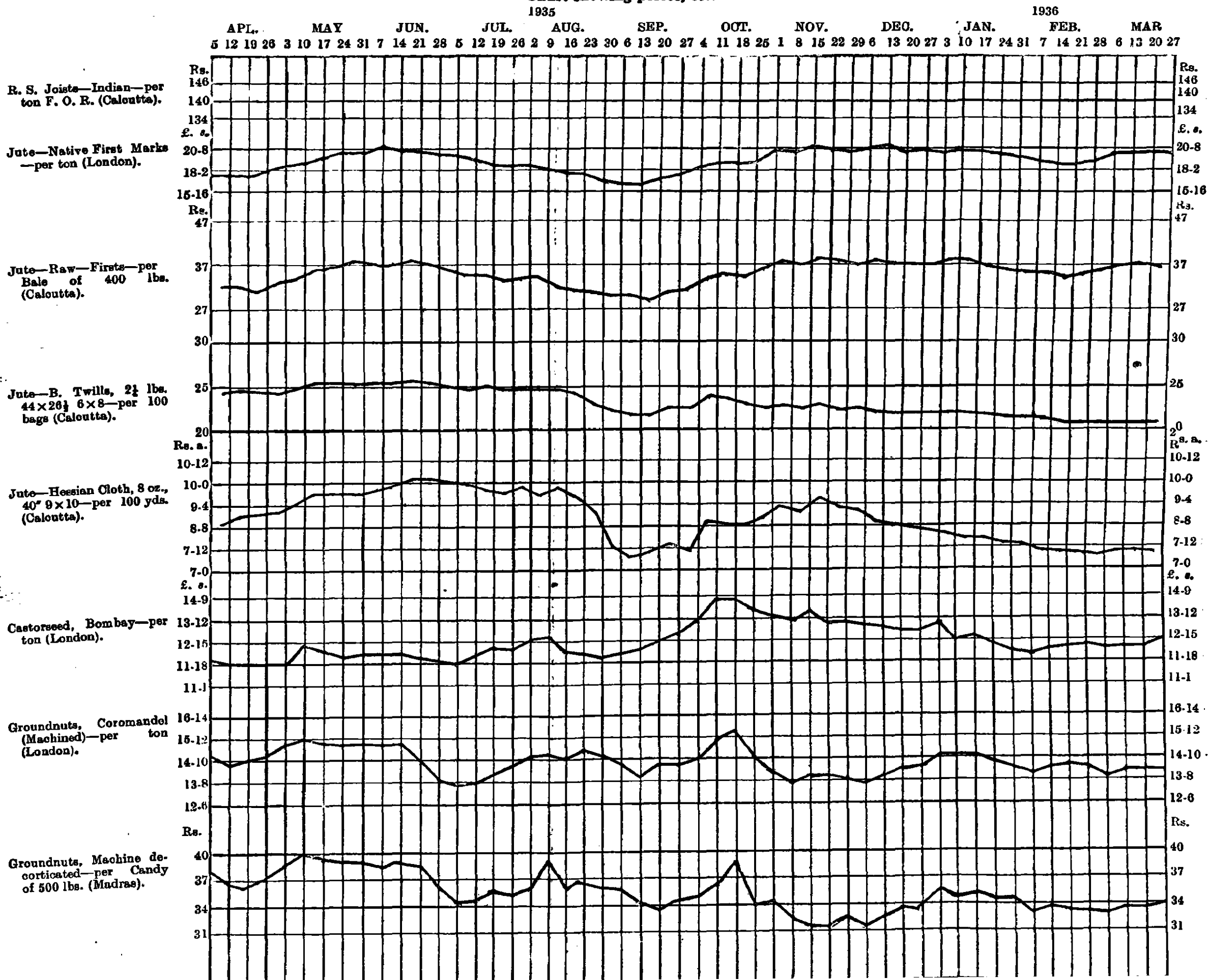


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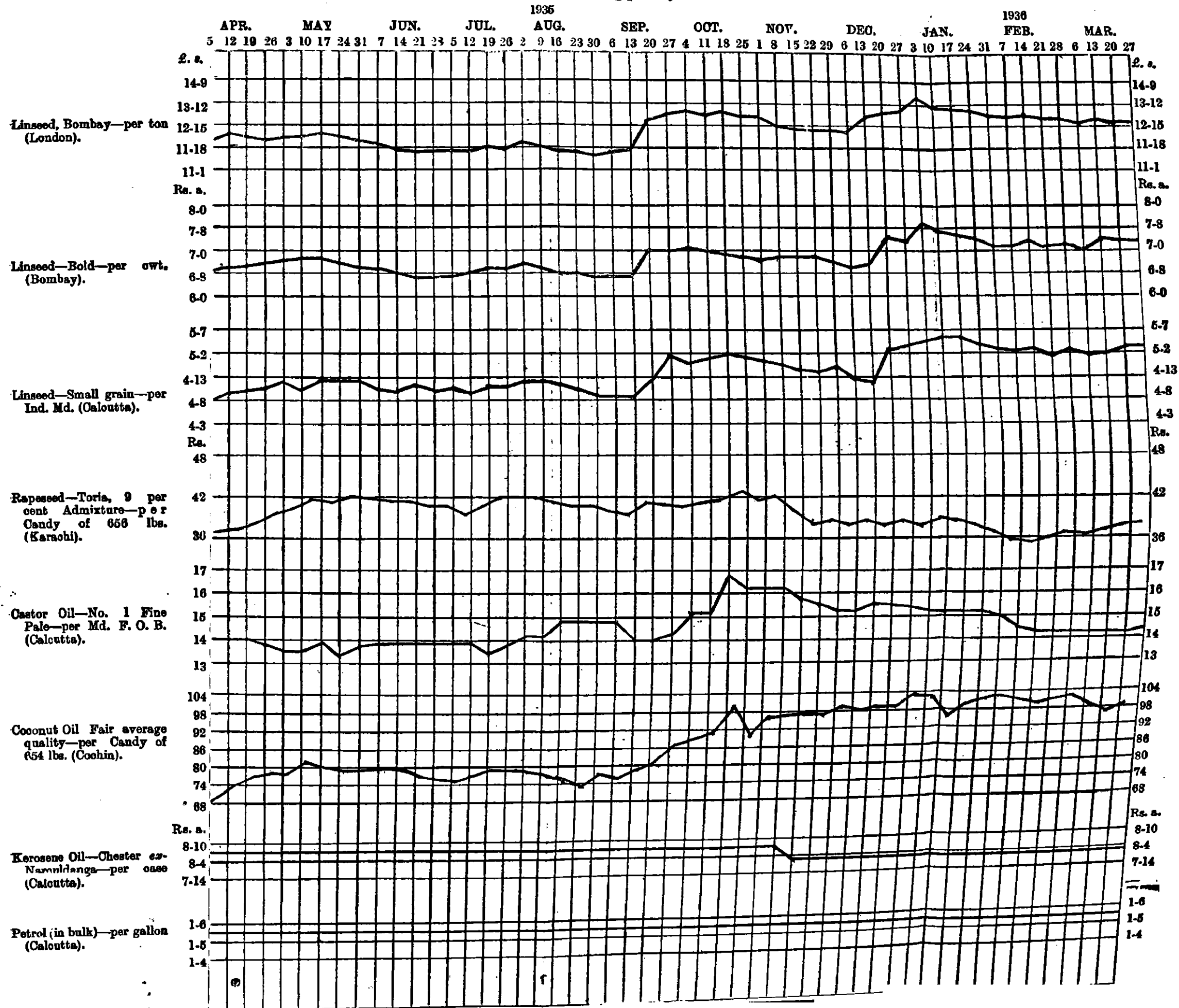
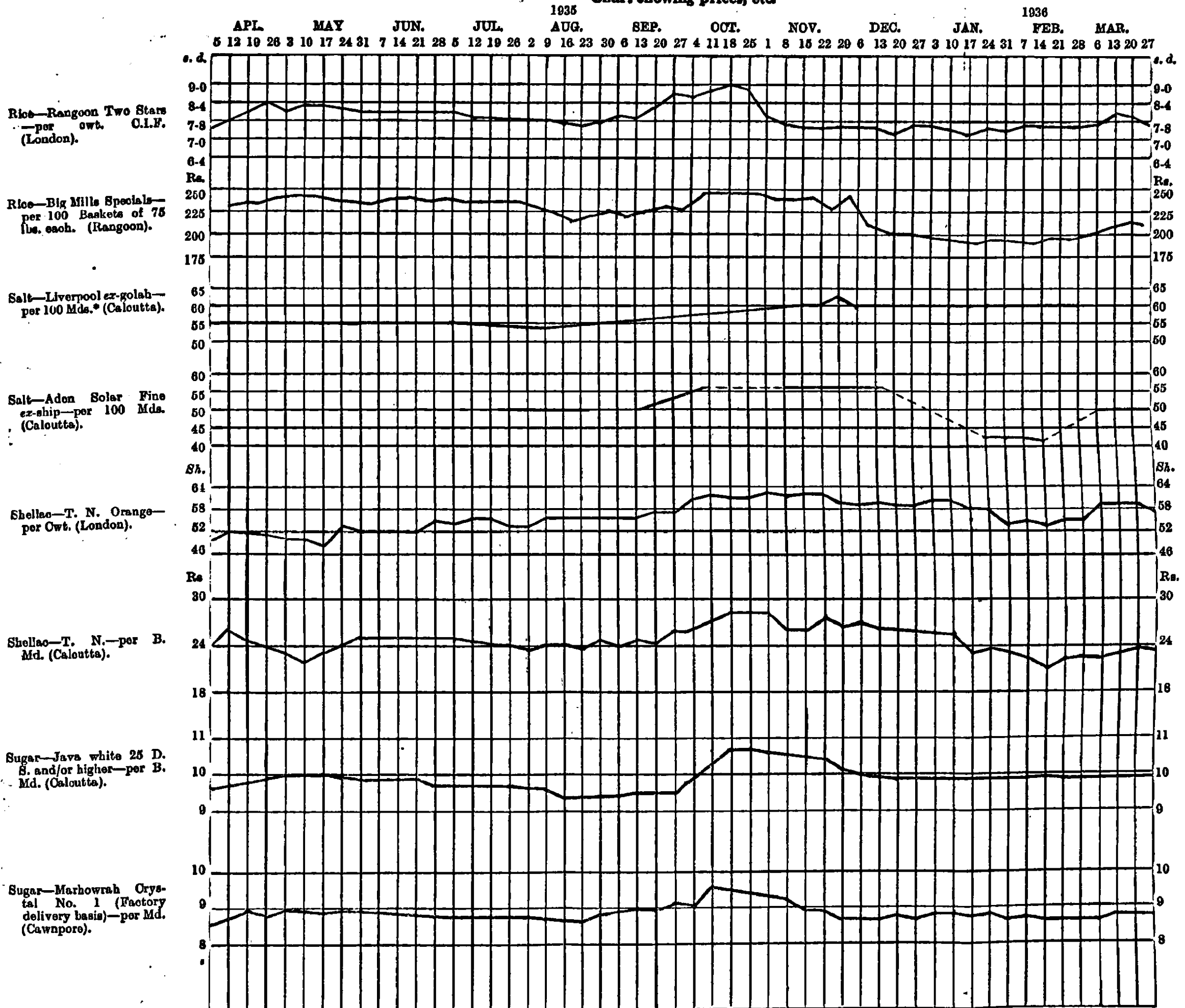


Chart showing prices, etc.



* From 2nd August 1935 quotations relate to Hamburg Vaca.

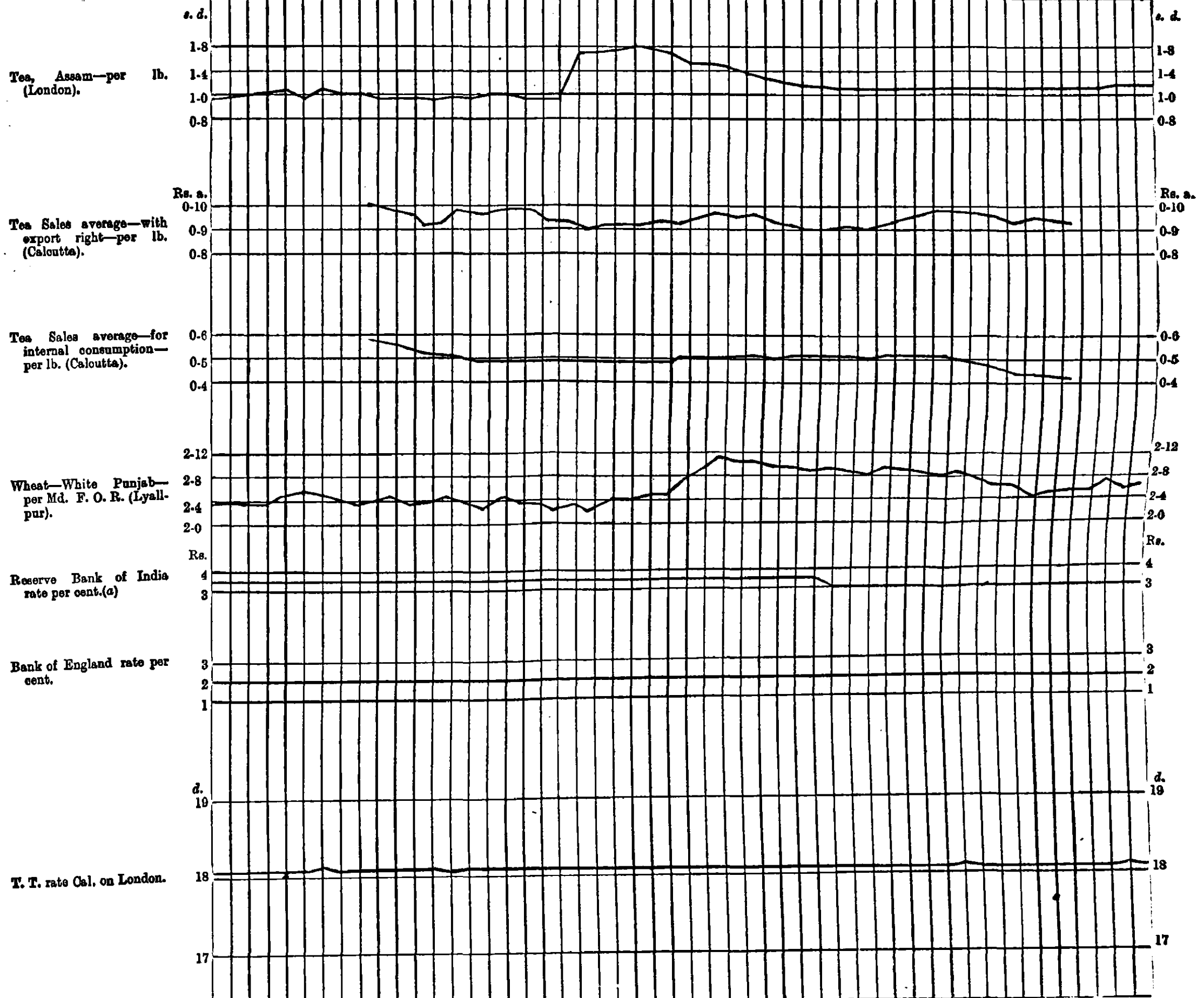
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1935

1936

APL. 5 12 19 26 3 MAY 10 17 24 31 7 JUN. 14 21 28 5 JUL. 12 19 26 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25 1 8 15 22 29 6 13 20 27 3 10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 6 13 20 27



(a) Represents Imperial Bank of India rate prior to 4th July 1935.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1935-36.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

There were distinct signs of improvement in economic conditions in most countries in the year under review. The worst phase of the depression had come to an end in 1932 and the early months of 1933 had seen a considerable revival of business activity in several countries under the stimulus of devaluation and cheap money conditions.

The Course of Recovery. The abandonment of the gold standard by the United States in April, 1933, and the eventual devaluation of the dollar early in 1934, however, led to a large movement of the precious metals to that country and a serious strain on the balances of payment of several countries. The situation thus created gave rise to counter-measures designed to protect the economic interests of the countries concerned. France was able to maintain the gold standard only by continued deflation and reduction of costs, and restrictions on imports. In Switzerland and the Netherlands also imports were substantially curtailed. In April, 1935, Belgium was forced to refix her currency at a lower level. Italy, following the earlier example of Germany, adopted a method of strict exchange control. 1934 saw a large extension of the net-work of restrictions on the free movement of goods and funds. The disturbing effects of the disequilibrium were felt also in the sterling group, and the first quarter of 1935 saw sterling developing a pronounced weakness. Among the silver standard countries, China was compelled to modify her silver standard in October, 1934, as a result largely of the silver purchase policy of the United States, a step which was followed a year later by her adoption of a managed currency. Till the spring of 1935, the instability of currencies was a serious hindrance to the revival of trade, though its effects were felt less widely in countries the currencies of which had either been devalued or had left gold. Since then, there has been a large measure of actual stability in exchanges and the forces of recovery have gathered momentum. This stability has, however, been achieved only by the determined efforts of monetary authorities, and the re-establishment of confidence depends largely on the adjustment of anomalous currency relationships and the creation of an easier international political situation. In those countries which had abandoned the pre-depression parities of their currencies, there was a larger demand for raw materials, a noticeable rise in prices and increase in industrial production and a diminished volume of unemployment. To a certain extent the improvement during the year was due to re-armament, but more largely the recovery was based on a genuine improvement in conditions. For the first time since 1929, the gold value of world trade in 1935 registered a small rise of 1.9 per cent. The quantum of world trade rose by about 4.5 per cent to 82 per cent of the 1929 level, although it is significant that the gold value of Europe's trade declined by 2 per cent. There was little progress made during the year in the mitigation of the trade restrictions in force in European countries, for, while in a few countries like Austria and Belgium some of the restrictive measures were

General.

withdrawn, new restrictions were imposed in others or the existing restrictions intensified.

The international political situation during the year was distinctly worse than in 1934-35, and though, in consequence, the tendency towards economic sufficiency received added strength, the course of recovery was not greatly affected as the improvement in conditions has generally proceeded on national lines depending more on the home than the foreign market. The expansion of international trade has consequently lagged behind the recovery in domestic conditions. The pace and extent of the recovery have also not been uniform in the different countries. In the United Kingdom, economic policy has been based chiefly on the provision of cheap money, the maintenance of national solvency and a sterling free from over-valuation. The recovery manifested itself primarily in a boom in the building industries, and this has, so far, not shown serious signs of abatement. The iron and steel industries have made rapid advances and were employed almost to full capacity in the year under review. Generally, all the capital equipment industries have shown great improvement. There has also been an increase in the consumption of food articles. While there is yet considerable unemployment in the "depressed" areas, the volume of employment, on the whole, has appreciably increased. Although the export trade industries like cotton textiles and coal mining still remain in a depressed condition, British exports have also made some recovery since 1933, the peak being reached in the latter part of 1935. According to the *Economist's* index numbers of business activity (with 1935 as the base year) there was a rise of over six points between March, 1935 and March, 1936. In the United States an appreciable improvement was recorded in most branches of economic activities. The Federal Reserve Bank index of industrial production (base 1923-25 average) rose from 88 in March, 1935 to 93 in March, 1936, after having reached 104 in December, 1935. In contrast to the trend of development in Great Britain, industrial activity in the United States has mostly been confined to the consumers' goods industries and, more especially, in durable goods such as automobiles. In the capital goods industries improvement has been slow. Foreign trade in 1935 showed a noticeable improvement, though the export surplus on merchandise account was smaller than in 1934. The volume of unemployment, however, still remains large and the Federal budget continues to show huge deficits. In Japan, industrial activity was well maintained in most branches in 1935 and industrial profits were on the up-grade. Foreign trade showed considerable activity and the exchange value of the yen remained more or less stable. A considerable measure of recovery was also achieved in those European countries which were attached to the sterling group.

Germany and Italy stand in a class by themselves. The aim of German economic policy is to organise the economic life of the country in such a way as to render it as self-sufficient as possible. Drastic measures of control of foreign trade were adopted towards the end of September, 1934, under which all imports were limited to such quantities as could be paid for by exports, and preference was given to such imports as were necessary for national schemes for creation of work, re-armament and the furtherance of the export trade. Exchange of goods with Germany has, therefore, become more and more bilateral in character. By the end of 1935, 31 countries had entered

General.

into some kind of payment or clearing agreements with Germany, and 60 per cent of German foreign trade was regulated in this way. In the summer of 1935, a scheme of export subsidies was also introduced, and towards the end of that year exports of certain food-stuffs and raw materials were prohibited as being contrary to the economic interests of Germany. In 1934, Germany had an adverse balance of trade in merchandise of R.M. 284 million. In 1935, there was a positive balance of R.M. 111 million and this was brought about largely by a reduction in imports. These figures should be read with some qualification, as, for purposes of foreign trade, the gold value of the Reichs-mark is only partially maintained. Owing to high production in the capital goods industries, the activity in armament works and agricultural protection, there was expansion in employment, but consumption continued low. The trend of developments in Italy followed much the same course as that of Germany, but war conditions and the imposition of "sanctions" against Italy from the middle of November, 1935 and "counter sanctions" by Italy over-shadowed other influences.

A review of the conditions in India during the year under review indicates a steady, if not spectacular, improvement. Despite the large industrial advance made in recent years, India's prosperity depends, in the main, on good harvests and satisfactory prices for her commodities. Agricultural

*Agricultural conditions
in India.*

conditions during the year under review were, on the whole, fair. During the monsoon period the rainfall was generally within 10 per cent of the normal, but owing to uneven distribution it showed a deficit in some of the important provinces, such as Bengal, the United Provinces and the Punjab. During the retreating period of the monsoon, conditions were unusually dry over the greater part of the country. Crop outturns with a few exceptions were, however, good. The total outturn of rice in India and Burma was 8 per cent short of the production in the preceding season owing to unfavourable conditions in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, which are the chief producing centres in India. Burma, however, realised a good crop and production was 11 per cent in excess of that in the preceding season. Larger cultivation of sugarcane accounted for an increase of about 15 per cent in the estimated *gross* production as compared with 1934-35. The quality of the cane was also better during the year. Cotton, the most important commercial crop, recorded an increase in outturn of 23 per cent as compared with the preceding season in which climatic conditions were not very favourable to the crop. Jute, on the other hand, was subject to adverse weather conditions during the early stages and this, combined with the scheme for restricting output, brought the total outturn down to 85 per cent of the 1934 figure. The production of groundnuts, sesamum and castor seed showed considerable increases. In the case of winter oilseeds, the outturn of rape and mustard during 1934-35 declined by 5 per cent, but that of linseed increased by 12 per cent as compared with the preceding season. The wheat crop of 1934-35, the commercial crop of the year under review, increased by 3 per cent. Agricultural prices, on the whole, made distinct recovery. Prices of rice were firmly held in spite of a diminished overseas demand. Jute was on a much higher level owing to the smaller crop outturn. Cotton prices during the year under review were also maintained well on the whole. The improved world demand for oils and fats was reflected in the higher price-level of most oilseeds. The prices

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of groundnuts, castor seed and rapeseed all improved. Linseed prices made a distinct recovery in the last two quarters of the year. Tea, in its third year of restriction, made a moderate recovery in prices. Wheat prices also were better than in the preceding year. The price level of rubber also was satisfactory, but the coffee market continued depressed.

Turning to industrial conditions, while there was improvement in several directions, there was some deterioration in others. The cotton textile industry

Industrial conditions. broke its previous record of production, but both internal and external competition were severe, and in spite of prices being marked down, large stocks remained in hand at the end of the year. The voluntary scheme of restriction of production in the jute industry broke down in the year under review and the prices of jute manufactures declined. Larger overseas demand, however, absorbed the increased production of the year, a testimony to the general improvement in trade and industrial conditions. The iron and steel industry increased its output and sales. The production of cement also increased and negotiations were in progress during the year for the unification and control of the industry on its marketing side. Sugar production reached a new record and the Indian sugar industry is approaching a stage when it will be able to meet the entire internal demand. The problem before the sugar industry is now one of orderly marketing and the avoidance of wasteful competition. There was larger production of matches, paper, wheat flour, heavy chemicals and petrol, but there was a small decline in the production of kerosene oil. In the mining industry, coal did not show much improvement, but the demand for mineral ores showed a large improvement. Non-speculative industrial securities generally showed a small appreciation, but speculative industrial securities were on the down grade, jute and cotton shares, in particular, showing a dull record. Cheque clearances, as well as the average active circulation of currency notes, were higher than in the preceding year. Foreign trade showed a slightly larger export surplus in merchandise owing to the improved demand for commodities and manufactures. The gross customs revenue realised in 1935-36 was Rs56.3 crores, as compared with Rs54.4 crores in the preceding year. The following figures of net ton-mileage of Class I Railways in India will be of interest:—

Year	Net ton-miles (in millions)	Index Number (1927-28=100)
1927-28	21,020	100
1929-30	21,265	98.4
1931-32	18,107	83.6
1932-33	16,978	78.5
1933-34	18,460	85.4
1934-35	20,091	92.9
1935-36*	20,202	93.4

* Provisional.

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Industrial disputes during 1935 were few and the number of workers involved and the loss in working days were the lowest in the fifteen years for which statistics are available. The strikes which accounted for the greatest loss in working days during the year occurred in the Keshoram Cotton Mills, Calcutta, in which about 5,000 workers were involved with a loss of 119,000 working days, and in the Ahmedabad Textile Mills which affected 23,000 workers and resulted in a loss of over 93,000 working days.

The rupee-sterling exchange remained steady throughout the year sustained by the continued export of gold. Fluctuations were few and the

The rupee-sterling
exchange.

average rate for the year was 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. The exports of gold during the year amounted to 4,122,723 fine ozs. valued at Rs38,31 lakhs. The table below shows

the average price of gold at Bombay and the quantity and value of gold exported by sea since 1931-32 :—

Year	Average* price of English bar gold 100 touch per tola	EXPORTS.	
		Quantity	Value
	R A P.	Fine ounces	R
1931-32	24 12 0	8,180,732	60,78,25,155
1932-33	29 4 6	8,526,241	66,84,09,347
1933-34	31 12 3	6,830,199	58,15,30,246
1934-35	34 11 6	5,774,812	53,25,67,708
<i>Month.</i>			
1935—			
April	36 0 9	109,445	1,04,27,598
May	35 12 0	207,411	1,94,62,973
June	25 4 9	118,525	1,10,61,356
July	35 1 5	661,637	6,04,25,831
August	34 12 4	733,642	6,76,96,385
September	35 7 0	341,586	3,17,91,304
October	35 13 7	326,397	3,04,63,273
November	25 4 7	425,285	3,86,15,972
December	35 4 8	298,366	2,77,62,339
1936—			
January	34 14 1	400,923	3,71,17,338
February	34 12 7	254,748	2,63,88,631
March	34 12 7	224,758	2,08,42,365
1935-36	35 4 4	4,122,723	38,30,55,365
1931-32 to 1935-36		33,434,707	277,33,87,821

* Monthly averages are based on weekly quotations, while the annual averages are based on monthly averages.

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Prices of gold during the year were on a higher level than in 1934-35. The total exports, however, declined. The chart on the opposite page illustrates the course of prices and the exports of gold in each month during 1935-36 with the monthly rates of exchange.

Money conditions during the year were exceptionally easy. The continued exports of gold enabled the market to receive large supplies of funds through sales of sterling to Government. Call money was

The Money Market. quoted at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Bombay in September and the rate practically remained unchanged till December. In the first quarter of 1936 the rate generally was $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On the 28th November, the Reserve Bank of India rate was reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 3 per cent at which it still remains. In August, the Government of India issued a medium-term rupee loan for R15 crores at 3 per cent and applications for the loan amounted to nearly R30 crores. Any offtake by the market in the shape of cash subscriptions to the loan was more than set off by the repayment of 5 per cent Bonds, 1935 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Treasury Bonds, 1935. Treasury Bills issued to the public, which had amounted to R88,83 lakhs in 1934-35, totalled about R70,51 lakhs in 1935-36; the average yield per cent fell from 1.58 to 1.09. These indications pointed to the easy condition of Government's finances. The gilt-edge market underwent some violent fluctuations during the year at the time of the Italo-Abyssinian crisis and the crises in the silver market in Bombay. Except for such temporary relapses, gilt-edge was very firm and prices rose. The following figures show the prices and yield of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past ten years :—

Year	Price	Yield
	R A.	Per cent
1927	78 11	4.4
1928	75 6	4.6
1929	71 5	4.9
1930	88 14	5.1
1931	63 0	5.5
1932	61 3	5.7
1933	88 4	4.0
1934	89 7	3.9
1935	93 3	3.9
1936	97 0	3.6

The index number of the prices of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Government of India paper (July, 1914=100) stood at 95 in April, 1935. By July the index number had risen by 4 points, but there was a decline in the succeeding three months, 94 being reached in October. From November prices again appreciated, and, in March, the index number stood at 102.

Of joint stock companies registered with an authorised capital of R5 lakhs or more during 1935-36, six companies having among them an aggregate authorised capital of R53 lakhs, had, as their object, the manufacture of chemicals and allied products. Companies for iron and steel manufactures accounted for R15,75 lakhs, one company alone having an authorised capital of R15 crores. Ten electric

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supply companies had between them an authorised capital of R61 lakhs. Two cement companies were floated during the year, of which one in Burma had an authorised capital of R35 lakhs. Twenty-seven companies with a total authorised capital of R2,92 lakhs were floated for cotton manufactures. Five jute mills had between them an authorised capital of R1,33 lakhs. Of two paper mills with an aggregate authorised capital of R1,10 lakhs, one in Bengal accounted for R1,00 lakhs. Nineteen companies were formed with the object of manufacturing sugar, and they had between them an aggregate authorised capital of R2,18 lakhs. Thirteen companies having between them an authorised capital of R1,60 lakhs were floated for the purpose of producing cinema pictures. Two companies, having between them an authorised capital of R25 lakhs, were floated for the purpose of manufacturing rubber goods.

Wholesale prices.—The index numbers of wholesale prices in India and some of the principal countries of the world are shown in the table below. All the series have been converted to the year 1929 as base; in the case of India, the index numbers on the original base, July, 1914=100 are also shown.

—	India, Calcutta		United Kingdom Board of Trade	United States of America	Canada	Australia Melbourne	Japan	France
	July, 1914 =100	1929 =100	1929=100					
Average—								
1931	96	68.1	78.8	76.6	75.4	79.2	69.8	80.0
1932	91	64.5	74.0	69.0	69.8	78.8	73.3	68.2
1933	87	61.7	75.0	69.3	70.2	78.2	81.6	63.6
1934	89	63.1	77.1	73.7	74.9	81.6	80.8	60.0
1935	91	64.5	77.8	83.9	75.4	81.5	84.4	54.0
1935—								
January	94	66.7	77.3	82.7	74.7	80.9	82.5	55.8
February	90	63.8	77.1	83.4	75.2	80.5	83.7	54.7
March	57	61.7	76.1	83.2	75.3	79.9	83.5	53.4
April	88	62.4	76.6	84.1	75.8	80.1	83.0	53.6
May	91	64.5	77.2	84.2	75.6	80.9	83.0	54.2
June	91	64.5	77.4	83.7	74.8	81.3	82.0	52.6
July	91	64.5	77.1	83.3	74.8	82.0	82.0	51.4
August	89	63.1	77.4	84.5	74.9	83.1	83.2	52.6
September	89	63.1	78.3	84.7	75.6	82.9	86.9	53.0
October	93	66.0	79.8	84.5	76.5	83.1	86.3	54.5
November	92	65.2	79.9	84.6	76.0	83.0	88.1	55.5
December	93	66.0	80.0	84.9	75.8	81.0	87.3	56.5
1936—								
January	92	65.2	80.4	84.6	76.3	81.8	87.5	57.3
February	91	64.5	80.3	84.6	75.8	81.3	86.0	56.3
March	91	64.5	80.3	83.5	75.7	82.4	86.8	60.0

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In the United Kingdom, the Board of Trade index numbers, converted to the year 1929 as base, rose from 77·3 in January, 1935, to 80·3 in March, 1936. The upward trend of prices was well maintained in the United States of America and Japan also. In Canada, there was, on the whole, a small improvement in the price-level. In Australia, the index number, which stood at 79·9 in March, 1935, strengthened to 83·1 in October. Between November, 1935, and March, 1936, the index fluctuated between 81·0 and 82·4. In France the trend was, on the whole, downward till July, 1935, when the lowest point of the year was reached, the index figure standing at 51·4. An improvement set in thereafter and in March, 1936, the index rose to 60. The price-level in India, as indicated by the Calcutta Wholesale Price Index Numbers, was generally higher during the year under review than in the preceding year. From 87 in March, 1935, the index (base: July, 1914) rose to 91 in May and remained at that level for the next two months. After a slight set-back in August and September, there was a rise to 93 in October, and this level was more or less maintained till December. Thereafter there was a relapse and in March, 1936, the index stood at 91.

A rough division of the Calcutta Index Number Series into exported articles, consisting mainly of raw materials, and imported articles, consisting mainly of manufactured goods, shows the following results:—

	Prices in July, 1914=100	
	Exported Articles	Imported Articles
1929—		
September	133	160
1931—		
December	81	124
1935—		
April	77	108
May	81	110
June	83	110
July	82	109
August	80	105
September	81	107
October	85	110
November	84	108
December	85	109
1936—		
January	84	107
February	84	106
March	82	105

In order to illustrate the trend of prices further, the changes in relation to the price level in September, 1929, and December, 1931, are expressed below in the form of percentages:—

	Percentage changes as compared with			
	September, 1929		December, 1931	
	Exported Articles	Imported Articles	Exported Articles	Imported Articles
December, 1931	-39	-17	—	—
December, 1935	-36	-27	+5	-12
March, 1936	-38	-30	+1	-15

As compared with September, 1929, there was, in March, 1936, a fall in the case of exported articles of 38 per cent, while in the case of imported articles the fall was only 30 per cent. Taking December, 1931, as the basis there was, however, a rise in December, 1935, of 5 per cent in the case of

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exports, while a fall of 13 per cent was recorded in the case of imports. In March, 1936, there was only a rise of 1 per cent in the case of exported articles, while the price-level of imported articles fell by 15 per cent. The declining trend of prices of manufactured articles, which form the bulk of the imports, is dealt with further in a subsequent paragraph.

The table below gives the Calcutta index numbers for the various groups of articles for September, 1929, December, 1931 and for each month from April, 1935, to March, 1936. It also gives the percentage decline in the price level in December, 1931, December, 1935 and March, 1936 as compared with September, 1929. The prices of raw materials, specially jute, oilseeds and hides and skins, showed considerable improvement in the year under review. Jute moved up from 46 in April to 56 in November and, after a relapse in January and February, touched 55 in March. In the oilseeds group, the index rose from 101 in April to 113 in October, but thereafter showed a declining trend. The index number for rice moved up from 72 in April, 1935, to 83 in January, 1936, but fell to 79 in March. Wheat rose from 74 in April to 84 in October, but declined to 79 in March. Tea made a moderate recovery. Cotton rose from 76 in April to 84 in November; thereafter a temporary period of weakness ensued which was followed by a revival in March. Both cotton and jute manufactures were, during the greater part of the year, on a lower level than in the previous year. In the case of metals, the decline in the trend of prices noticed in the latter half of the preceding year was checked in the year under review.

	INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CALCUTTA (BASED ON JULY, 1914=100)													PERCENTAGE CHANGE ON THE BASIS OF SEPTEMBER, 1929.			
	September, 1929.	December, 1931.	April, 1935.	May, 1935.	June, 1935.	July, 1935.	August, 1935.	September, 1935.	October, 1935.	November, 1935.	December, 1935.	January, 1936.	February, 1936.	March, 1936.	December, 1931.	December, 1935.	March, 1936.
Commodities—																	
Rice	124	85	74	72	72	74	74	74	78	78	78	78	78	78	8	17	23
Wheat	125	85	74	72	72	74	74	74	78	78	78	78	78	78	8	17	23
Tea	123	85	74	72	72	74	74	74	78	78	78	78	78	78	8	17	23
Oilseeds	123	85	101	108	105	106	108	108	113	113	113	113	113	113	8	17	23
Jute, raw	80	85	46	54	55	46	46	46	52	56	56	56	56	55	8	17	23
Cotton, raw	145	85	76	76	74	74	74	74	82	86	86	86	86	86	8	17	23
Hides and Skins	100	85	55	57	58	58	58	58	67	68	68	68	68	68	8	17	23
Jute manufactures	72	85	74	77	71	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	8	17	23
Cotton manufactures	101	72	70	70	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	8	17	23
Metals	120	120	90	108	100	101	100	101	102	100	101	100	100	100	15	15	15
Sugar	100	127	125	129	130	129	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	15	15	15
All commodities (excluding metals, etc.)	123	85	74	72	72	74	74	74	78	78	78	78	78	78	8	17	23

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Trade in 1935-36.—The total value of the imports of private merchandise into India advanced from R1,32 crores in 1934-35 to R1,34 crores in the year under review, while exports, including re-exports, advanced by R9 crores from R1,55 crores to R1,64 crores. For purposes of comparison it may be mentioned that the total value of the imports in 1932-33 and 1933-34 was R1,33 crores and R1,15 crores, and of exports, including re-exports, R1,35 crores and R1,51 crores, respectively. The visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure in 1935-36 was in favour of India to the extent of R67 crores, as compared with R76 crores in 1934-35. The transactions in treasure on private account resulted in a net export of treasure amounting to R36½ crores, as against R52½ crores in the preceding year. Net exports of gold amounted to R37½ crores, while silver showed a net import of R1½ crores. Net exports of currency notes amounted to R29 lakhs.

The main changes in imports and exports are noticed below. Taking the "Textiles" group first, imports of cotton manufactures of all kinds showed a decline of R72 lakhs in value. Imports of cotton piecegoods declined by R1,15 lakhs, but the loss was partly made up by larger imports of cotton twist and yarn. The total quantity of piecegoods imported, however, actually increased from 944 million yards to 947 million yards. As against a decline of 22 million yards under white goods and of 9 million yards under coloured goods, there was an increase of 34 million yards in the imports of grey goods. The decline in value was the largest in coloured goods. As against a gain of R31 lakhs under "greys", there was a fall of R97 lakhs under coloured and of R49 lakhs under white goods. The most noticeable feature of the year's trade in cotton piecegoods was the striking advance made by Japan in all branches, notably in printed and grey goods. The share of the United Kingdom declined correspondingly. Not less striking was Japan's advance in the imports of cotton twist and yarn. The total quantity imported increased by 10½ million lbs. or 31 per cent to 44½ million lbs., and most of this increase was absorbed by Japan. Among other items in the "textiles" group, there was a decline in the imports of artificial silk yarn, piecegoods of artificial silk mixed with other materials, silk piecegoods, piecegoods of silk mixed with other materials and woollen piecegoods. On the other hand, imports of artificial silk piecegoods showed a further improvement and the increase under this head in the last two years was sufficient to offset the decline in the imports of silk piecegoods and piecegoods of silk or artificial silk mixed with other materials. Imports of raw wool, raw silk and silk yarn were well maintained. Imports of all articles of artificial silk in the year under review were valued at R3,16 lakhs as against R3,59 lakhs in the preceding year. Raw silk and silk manufactures of all kinds declined by R59 lakhs to R2,78 lakhs, while raw wool and woollen manufactures had a total recorded value of R2,79 lakhs, which was R1,08 lakhs less than in 1934-35. In respect of all these articles, Japan continued to be the most important source of supply.

In the "Metals" group, there was a pronounced improvement in the imports of iron and steel materials. The total quantity imported rose by 22 per cent to 446,000 tons, the value of the imports rising by 13 per cent to R7,20 lakhs. All the important descriptions, except steel bars, showed noticeable improvement. The United Kingdom, which retained the largest share of the trade (a little less than half of the imports), lost some ground relatively to the competing countries. There was a noticeable advance in the imports from Germany. Imports from Japan, though relatively small, also made further headway. There was a general improvement in the imports

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of machinery and millwork, the total value of the items included under this head improving by ₹1 crore. Cotton and mining machinery and sugar machinery, however, showed no improvement, but there was a significant increase under jute mill machinery. Imports of electrical machinery, as well as of electrical instruments and apparatus, also showed considerable increases. In general, imports of capital goods and consumers' goods of a durable character were larger than in the preceding year. Imports of metals, other than iron or steel, of which a large portion consists of metals in the semi-manufactured state, showed in the aggregate some decline owing to smaller imports of mixed or yellow metal and copper sheets. There were increases in the imports of hardware. Imports of motor cars, which had shown a marked increase in 1934-35, showed a fall in the year under review. The total number imported in 1935-36 was 13,590 as against 14,434 in the preceding year. A similar falling-off in demand was noticed in the case of motor omnibuses and lorries. Among other luxury goods, imports of exposed cinematograph films showed a small decline. Wireless instruments and apparatus, however, showed a large improvement. Imports of precious stones further declined. Imports of liquor were well maintained. There was also a considerable increase in the imports of proprietary and patent medicines.

Under "Mineral oils", while imports of kerosene declined, those of fuel oils and petroleum improved. The year also saw larger imports of chemicals, coal-tar dyes and paper and pasteboard. There were also increases in the imports of provisions and oilman's stores. Condensed or preserved milk, milk food for infants and invalids, biscuits and cakes, confectionery and tinned fish were some of the principal items, which recorded improvement. Imports of salt, cigarettes and cigars showed small increases, but those of unmanufactured tobacco and tobacco for pipes and cigarettes declined.

On the export side, there was some decline in the demand for Indian cotton, the shipments during the year totalling 3,397,000 bales with a recorded value of ₹33,77 lakhs, the fall as compared with the preceding year being 93,000 bales in quantity and ₹1,18 lakhs in value. The shrinkage in exports was primarily due to lesser demand from Japan which took 1,759,000 bales, or 295,000 bales less than in 1934-35. Exports to some of the Continental countries also declined. The larger use of Indian cotton in Lancashire was reflected in the increased off-take of the United Kingdom. In 1935-36, the United Kingdom took 456,143 bales, which was 109,000 bales more than in 1934-35. The trend of prices of Indian cotton followed generally that of American cotton and the uncertainties and perplexities of the American situation were reflected in the course of prices at Bombay. The average declared value per ton of cotton exported in 1935-36 was ₹566-12-4 as against ₹560-12-11 in 1934-35. Exports of Indian piecegoods showed some improvement in the year under review, but overseas exports form only a small proportion of Indian mill production. Foreign demand for raw jute continued to increase and the exports during the year totalled 771,000 tons, an increase of 19,000 tons, as compared with 1934-35 and of 23,000 tons as compared with 1933-34. Owing mainly to the restriction on the 1935 crop, much higher prices were realised, the average declared value of the exports in 1935-36 being ₹177-11-5 per ton as compared with ₹144-7-6 in 1934-35. The increased output of Indian jute mills during the year was accompanied by a revival of demand from foreign centres. The total exports of gunny bags improved from 423 million to 459 million, the recorded value rising from

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R10½ crores to R11 crores. Exports of gunny cloth advanced from 1,063 million yards valued at R11 crores to 1,218 million yards valued at R12½ crores, American demand showing a substantial improvement. Prices, however, declined owing to more unrestricted competition. The quantity of tea exported declined from 325 million lbs. to 312½ million lbs. as a result of a reduced export allotment. The recorded value of the exports in 1935-36 was R19.8 crores as compared with R20.1 crores in 1934-35. Exports of foodgrains and flour showed, in most cases, a decline. The total value recorded under this group, however, rose from R11,84 lakhs to R12,41 lakhs owing to the higher price of rice. Exports of oilseeds of all kinds were valued at R10,33 lakhs as against R10,54 lakhs in 1934-35. There was a large reduction in the exports of linseed owing to the keen home demand, which very often raised prices above export parity. Groundnuts realised good prices, but the quantity exported showed some decline. Exports of castor seed also declined in quantity while the recorded value showed an increase. The trade in hides and skins, on the whole, showed better results in spite of a decline in the demand for tanned goat skins. Exports of metals and ores showed a striking improvement, manganese ore, wolfram ore, pig lead and pig iron being the principal items included in this group. Raw wool also had a better market and both the quantity exported and the value realised showed marked increases. The collapse of the shellac market towards the close of 1934-35 was followed by a period of low prices and exports fell to more normal proportions. Among articles of lesser importance, higher values were recorded under paraffin wax, fruits and vegetables, teakwood, coffee, raw rubber, unmanufactured tobacco, coir manufactures, mica, oils and raw hemp. There were, however, decreases under oilcakes, fodder, bran and pollards, dyeing and tanning substances and spices.

The Quantum of Trade.—To illustrate the variations in the volume of the trade, the values of the imports and exports of merchandise have been compiled on the basis of the declared values per unit in 1927-28 and are shown below. Changes in the price-level of imports and exports in relation to 1927-28 are also indicated by means of index numbers obtained by comparing these figures with the actually recorded values each year. These statistics are necessarily approximate, but they are sufficiently accurate to afford a fair measure of the course of trade and prices.

Year	QUANTUM OF		PRICE-LEVEL OF		Indices of imports received for a given quantity of exports.
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Crores of Rs.	Crores of Rs.			
1927-28	319.2(100.0)	240.8(100.0)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1928-29	339.6(106.1)	282.8(105.2)	97.5	96.4	101.1
1929-30	344.6(108.0)	278.4(103.4)	96.2	93.2	98.8
1930-31	308.4(96.6)	206.0(82.5)	71.5	80.0	89.4
1931-32	263.3(82.5)	178.3(70.6)	59.2	71.7	82.0
1932-33	239.2(74.9)	203.4(81.4)	55.3	65.2	84.8
1933-34	276.2(83.2)	181.7(72.7)	53.5	63.5	84.3
1934-35	280.4(84.8)	210.0(84.1)	54.1	63.0	85.9
1935-36	282.1(86.4)	216.4(86.6)	56.9	62.1	91.6

General.

The figures in brackets in columns 2 and 3 indicate the variations in the quantum of the trade as compared with the base year. It will be noticed that the volume of exports, as compared with 1927-28, was at its lowest in 1932-33, while that of imports showed the greatest decline in 1931-32. Since then both imports and exports have recovered, but, while in the case of exports there has been a continuous improvement from 1933-34, imports, which made an earlier recovery, declined sharply in volume in 1933-34. In the last two years both imports and exports have advanced and the volume of exports is now about 12 per cent less than the pre-depression level of 1927-28, while the volume of imports is about 13 per cent less. As compared with 1932-33, exports have recovered by 18 per cent; imports have improved by 23 per cent from the 1931-32 level.

A study of these figures also shows that, had the 1927-28 price-level for exports and imports continued, the difference between the value of the exports of Indian merchandise and that of imports of foreign merchandise would, in six out of the eight subsequent years, have been higher than in 1927-28. The general fall in prices accompanied by a relatively greater fall in the price-level of exports as compared with that of imports is, therefore, responsible for the actual decline in the balance of trade in merchandise which is discussed in Chapter VII. In 1932-33, when the actual balance of trade fell to the lowest level in the depression period, the effect of the greater fall in export prices was accentuated by a relatively larger shrinkage in the quantum of exports. In 1935-36, the difference between the values of the exports and imports, as calculated above, was less than the corresponding figure for 1927-28 only by a small amount. Though the percentage decline in the quantum of imports that year, as compared with 1927-28, was a little higher than that of exports, the difference was not sufficiently large to prevent a fall in the balance as compared with 1927-28. The extent of the disparity in the price-level of exported and imported articles will be clear from the figures given in columns 4 and 5 in the table. Since 1933-34, export prices have shown a relative improvement, while the downward trend of import prices continues. The price-levels of exported and imported articles are thus adjusting themselves more closely. This feature is due to the increase in the price of food-stuffs and raw materials, which may be regarded as one of the most conspicuous features of the general recovery. To a certain extent, control of production was also responsible for raising the prices of raw materials. In the case of manufactures, industrial equipment has been greatly improved in recent years—a usual feature in a period of depression—and manufacturing costs have been brought down. This, combined with the keen trade competition in a restricted world-market, have tended to reduce the prices of manufactured articles. The barter terms of trade worked out in the table shows that a definite improvement has occurred since 1932-33. Merchandise for merchandise, India is now getting only 8 per cent less of imports in exchange for her exports, as compared with 1927-28.

The variations in the quantum and the price-level of the principal articles of export grouped under "Food, drink and tobacco", "Raw materials",

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and "Manufactured articles" are shown below. It will be realised that no clear-cut distinction between semi-manufactured and manufactured articles is possible.

	INDEX NO. OF VOLUME OF EXPORTED ARTICLES				INDEX NO. OF THE PRICE-LEVEL OF EXPORTED ARTICLES.			
	(a) Food, drink and tobacco	(b) Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	(c) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	All articles	(a) Food, drink and tobacco	(b) Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	(c) Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	All articles
1927-28 . . .	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0
1929-30 . . .	96-1	116-7	107-4	108-0	83-8	92-7	91-1	90-2
1931-32 . . .	90-4	80-0	75-4	82-5	57-6	59-1	61-7	59-2
1932-33 . . .	85-5	69-5	73-9	74-9	50-9	56-6	58-5	55-3
1933-34 . . .	77-5	97-2	76-3	86-2	56-0	51-2	56-6	53-5
1934-35 . . .	76-9	101-5	77-6	87-8	50-5	52-8	55-2	54-1
1935-36 . . .	72-5	100-2	80-2	88-4	61-2	55-7	55-5	56-9

It will be noticed that the volume of the articles of export under "food, drink and tobacco" is showing a consistent decline. On the other hand, the price-level of this group since 1933-34 has been rising and showed a marked improvement in 1935-36. Larger exports of oilseeds, oils, cotton and jute accounted for a striking increase in the volume of raw materials and semi-manufactured articles exported in 1933-34. The improvement in this group was maintained in 1934-35, cotton showing a large increase. In 1935-36, however, the volume declined slightly, as compared with the preceding year, owing to smaller exports of cotton, oilseeds and shellac. The price-level of this group also showed a marked improvement in 1935-36. In the "Manufactured articles" group there was a large improvement in volume in 1935-36 as a result of greater exports of jute manufactures, cotton manufactures, paraffin wax and pig iron and lead. Prices, however, showed little improvement.

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1934 and the earlier part of 1935 were dealt with in the preceding year's Review. Since then three Acts have been passed, introducing certain changes in the tariff.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1936, extended the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, for two years, i.e., to the 30th April, 1938, subject to a reduction of the rate of duty from 2½ annas to 1½ annas per maund. The duty which stood originally at 4½ annas has thus been reduced by 3 annas per maund by successive stages since 1933. It was considered that this step could be taken without detriment to the indigenous producers of salt. The Indian salt industry had complained that it had been unduly handicapped by the uncertainty created by the practice hitherto followed, of renewing the Act on a year to year basis. During the year under review this complaint was met by the extension of the Act for two years instead of one.

General.

The protective duties of Rs 8 per cwt. on wheat and wheat flour and of 12 as. per Indian maund on broken rice expired on the 31st March, 1936, but the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1936, imposed an import duty of Rs 1 per cwt. on wheat and wheat flour and of 12 as. per maund on broken rice for a further period of one year. While, in the interests of the Indian rice-grower, the existing rate of duty of twelve annas per maund was maintained on broken rice, the rate of duty on wheat and wheat flour was reduced to Rs 1 per cwt. as the world statistical position of wheat and flour had shown further improvement. The Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 26th April, 1936, but the duties imposed by it were actually brought into force on the 9th April, 1936, under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931, and are to remain in force till the 31st March, 1937.

As a result of the widespread complaints that the existing concessional rate of import duty on fents of non-British manufacture had called into existence an import trade in spurious fents which constituted a threat to the scheme for the protection of the cotton textile industry, the Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act, 1936, reduced the permissible length of silk and artificial silk fents, the imports of which had been specially stimulated by the concessional treatment, from 4 yards to 2½ yards. The Act also imposed an alternative specific duty of 12 as. per lb. on cotton knitted apparel of weight not exceeding 4 lbs. per dozen and of 10 as. per lb. on those of weight exceeding 4 lbs. per dozen. This measure was adopted in order to give effect to the recommendation contained in paragraph 134 of the Report of the Tariff Board on the woollen textile industry, namely, that the protective duty then applicable to cotton knitted hosiery should be extended to all cotton knitted apparel. This Act also made spun silk yarn subject to the same rate of duty as pure silk yarn because the statistics of imports over the past two years had shown that the competitive value of spun silk was underestimated when the protective duties on raw silk and silk manufactures were imposed. At that time it was thought that spun silk yarn being a product of waste silk was not in effective competition with Indian silk. The Act came into force on the 1st May, 1936.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

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

	Imports.					Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1935-36
	(In thousands of Rupees)					
	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	
Cotton and cotton goods	26,18,61	34,08,53	21,80,05	27,04,58	27,85,02	20.76
Machinery and millwork	10,32,34	10,54,24	12,70,98	12,63,07	18,68,16	10.18
Metals and ores	9,77,56	9,78,49	9,78,49	9,49,86	11,37,74	8.95
Oils	9,72,20	8,00,01	6,75,47	5,97,19	7,25,54	5.39
Vegetables	4,48,47	3,81,94	4,76,83	6,60,00	6,92,14	5.15
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	3,66,20	3,84,77	4,02,04	4,72,62	5,18,93	3.86
Dyes	2,67,55	2,50,43	2,46,10	3,07,51	3,53,57	2.48
Hardware	2,60,91	2,99,32	2,87,33	3,65,30	3,28,76	2.43
Artificial silk	3,44,31	4,15,85	2,74,15	3,59,29	3,15,78	2.35
Chemicals	2,56,97	2,71,26	2,70,06	3,92,39	3,11,97	2.32
Provisions and oilman's stores	3,41,26	2,92,57	2,71,56	2,89,06	3,11,87	2.32
Paper and pasteboard	2,50,24	2,86,45	2,63,19	2,72,62	2,99,00	2.23
Wool, raw and manufactured	1,62,06	2,90,47	2,64,93	3,80,47	2,78,54	2.07
Silk, raw and manufactured	2,35,80	4,33,37	3,58,00	3,37,00	3,77,53	2.97
Liquors	1,01,11	1,85,83	1,93,42	1,91,90	2,11,17	1.84
Drugs and medicines	2,22,28	1,94,35	1,87,68	2,05,82	2,06,56	1.84
Rubber manufactures	6,16,53	4,32,47	2,70,97	2,10,85	1,90,78	1.42
Sugar	1,17,81	70,96	83,70	2,00,45	1,62,49	1.21
Grain, pulse and flour	3,08,23	1,72,50	1,66,47	1,65,49	1,61,77	1.20
Spices	1,81,97	1,42,47	1,22,13	1,32,26	1,39,40	1.04
Glass and glassware	1,34,47	1,16,57	1,01,14	1,20,90	1,34,41	0.99
Fruits and vegetables	67,53	92,19	92,10	90,85	1,01,96	0.76
Paints and painters' materials	68,08	72,36	66,32	69,80	76,10	0.67
Stationery	83,78	77,85	64,35	50,90	72,79	0.56
Building and engineering materials	36,01	52,50	52,42	67,05	71,14	0.52
Manures	81,70	84,21	81,51	82,42	71,08	0.58
Apparel	47,90	68,14	56,51	64,05	66,06	0.49
Toilet requisites	44,34	60,94	72,15	61,82	61,56	0.48
Tobacco	54,29	67,80	54,57	67,36	59,05	0.44
Haberdashery and millinery	60,52	47,77	53,38	52,08	58,17	0.42
Textiles	71,99	78,96	49,79	52,08	59,74	0.42
Building for machinery	59,11	52,85	49,06	49,55	58,51	0.40
Wood and timber	60,59	51,44	54,70	56,79	53,42	0.40
Books, printed, etc.	53,38	49,38	49,38	51,88	53,31	0.40
Arms, ammunition and military stores	68,48	44,14	42,97	42,72	48,91	0.37
Precious stones and pearls, unset	45,00	83,61	74,52	50,10	48,09	0.36
Toys and requisites for games	37,64	47,83	58,35	50,85	47,81	0.35
Earthenware and porcelain	38,30	49,66	48,15	44,24	45,87	0.34
Books	83,78	82,63	78,37	63,21	54,27	0.26
Hobbles	31,91	24,57	22,31	22,75	31,08	0.23
Umbrellas and fittings	50,15	27,77	20,05	27,16	29,18	0.22
Boots and shoes	64,98	51,77	47,61	54,77	28,78	0.22
Cutlery	20,60	24,27	23,50	27,08	28,70	0.21
Tallow and stearine	20,70	24,65	19,65	22,32	39,86	0.21
Gums and resins	24,25	23,63	20,51	20,98	20,10	0.19
Tea	43,57	34,03	25,16	17,13	24,07	0.19
Furniture and cabinetware	20,11	17,65	16,60	20,16	23,28	0.17
Paper making materials	35,90	22,09	27,10	20,28	20,48	0.15
Animals, living	42,06	14,79	28,12	21,94	26,89	0.15
Fish (excluding canned fish)	18,42	13,66	16,05	16,67	19,34	0.14
Clocks and watches and parts	11,21	12,75	15,93	16,25	18,15	0.14
Flax, raw and manufactured	17,75	10,76	10,94	17,58	17,93	0.13
Coal and coke	14,28	9,53	18,50	12,50	18,21	0.10
Jute and jute goods	12,78	18,49	9,35	8,62	10,80	0.08
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	19,18	34,43	5,40	21,20	10,75	0.08
Matches	1,05	74	62	62	1,09	0.01
All other articles	6,20,64	6,15,58	6,29,49	7,83,25	8,01,61	5.96
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	126,87,14	132,56,48	115,85,70	132,29,13	134,87,00	100

Cotton Manufactures.

Cotton manufactures (₹21,53 lakhs).—The improvement in the imports of cotton manufactures noticed in the preceding year was generally maintained in the year under review. There was a noticeable advance in the case of yarns, while in the piecegoods section the decline in white and coloured goods was more than made up by the increase in the imports of grey goods. Values were, however, on the whole, on a lower level. Of equal interest with the variations in the figures of imports was the change in the relative position of the two principal competitors, the United Kingdom and Japan, in the trade. In the year under review India proved a somewhat disappointing market for the British cotton industry while Japan established her position still more strongly. To a larger extent than before, demand for Lancashire goods was restricted to styles that were unobtainable elsewhere. In the latter part of the year there was in addition some hesitancy on the part of dealers to enter into fresh contracts owing to the uncertainty regarding the import duties. In September, 1935, the Government of India announced the formation of a special Tariff Board "to recommend, on a review of present conditions and in the light of the experience of the effectiveness of the existing duties, the level of the duties necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian cotton textile industry against imports from the United Kingdom of (a) cotton piecegoods, (b) cotton yarn, (c) fabrics of artificial silk and (d) mixture fabrics of cotton and artificial silk". The report of the Board was under the consideration of Government when the year closed.

A summary of the results of the year is shown in the following table which also gives figures for the past four years and for 1913-14 and 1929-30 for purposes of comparison.

	1913-14 (Pre-war year)	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4.16	6.00	3.79	2.38	3.10	3.71
Piecegoods—						
Grey (unbleached)	23.65	20.38	5.07	3.08	4.03	4.34
White (bleached)	14.59	13.27	7.23	4.73	5.47	4.95
Coloured, printed or dyed	17.86	15.15	8.94	5.25	7.43	6.48
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	57.60	48.80	21.24	13.04	16.93	15.77
Hosiery	1.20	1.44	67	77	58	50
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	17	6	4	4	5
Thread	29	61	54	51	71	66
Other sorts	1.52	62	49	35	40	48
GRAND TOTAL (including yarns)	65.76	53.59	25.31	17.29	21.74	21.15

Imports.

The total value of the imports of cotton twist and yarn during the year under review was R3,71 lakhs, an increase of R61 lakhs or 20 per cent as compared with the preceding year. In quantity, there was an increase of 10½ million lbs. or 31 per cent, which was mostly appropriated by Japan. The imports during the year, viz., 44½ million lbs., were only half a million lbs. less than in 1932-33 which, taking the period since 1929-30, was a record year for imports of cotton manufactures. As compared with the preceding year, imports of grey yarns advanced by 7·7 million lbs. and accounted for an increase of R47 lakhs. Mercerised yarns increased by 3·2 million lbs. in quantity and by R20 lakhs in value. There were, however, decreases under bleached and coloured yarns. The tables below show in detail the imports of the various kinds of yarns :—

I.

Grey.

Counts	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1-20	198	194	49
21-30	543	943	1,088
31-40	13,516	7,121	12,528
41-50	499	366	606
Above 50	3,097	6,906	6,881
Twofolds	4,342	5,942	8,014
TOTAL	23,092	21,472	29,157
Value (R lakhs)	1,08	1,71	2,18

A noticeable feature of the above table is the increase under counts 31-40, the imports of which had shown a sharp decline in the preceding year. Imports of these grades from all the principal sources showed increases, those from Japan, which had dropped from 4·6 million lbs. in 1933-34 to 1·4 million lbs. in 1934-35, rising to nearly 5 million lbs. in the year under review. Receipts from China totalled 6·3 million lbs. and those from the United Kingdom 1·3 million lbs., as against 5 million lbs. and 0·7 million lbs., respectively, in the preceding year. In the case of counts above 50, the total imports of which showed a small decline, the United Kingdom continued to be the most important source of supply, her contribution amounting to 3·8 million lbs., as compared with 3·7 million lbs. in the preceding year. China sent 2·6 million lbs., as against 2·9 million lbs. in 1934-35. Imports from China of these higher grades of yarn were only 20,000 lbs. in 1933-34, and though the remarkable advance made by her in 1934-35 was not fully maintained in the year under review, she remained the most serious rival to the United Kingdom in this line. Under "greys, twofolds" of which the bulk represents counts 26-50, there was an increase of about 2·1 million lbs., supplies coming mostly from China and Japan. The total value of grey yarns imported during the year was R2,18 lakhs, as compared with R1,71 lakhs in 1934-35. Counts 31-40 and twofolds contributed about R34 and R14 lakhs, respectively, to the increase in the recorded value of the total imports of grey yarns during

Cotton twist and yarn.

the year. The average declared value of all grey yarns imported fell to 12 as. per lb. from 12 as. 9 p. in the preceding year, owing to the larger imports of medium grade yarns and fall in prices. In 1933-34, the average declared value was 11 as. 8 p. per lb.

II.

White and coloured.

Counts	WHITE			COLOURED		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1-30	44	58	155	329	451	290
31-40	360	556	705	341	310	302
41-50	37	23	25	31	27	10
Above 50	875	855	863	154	148	213
Twofolds	1,629	2,078	1,868	255	335	252
TOTAL.	2,945	3,570	3,416	1,110	1,271	1,067
Value (R lakhs)	28	36	32	12	14	12

The principal item under bleached yarns is twofolds, the imports of which, however, fell from 2.1 million lbs. to 1.7 million lbs. Imports of other grades showed some improvement. The bulk of the imports of twofolds consisted of counts 26-50. While the United Kingdom continued to be the most important source of supply for white yarns, singles, Japan supplied more of twofolds in the year under review. The total receipts of twofolds from the United Kingdom fell to 0.6 million lbs. from 1.2 million lbs. in 1934-35, while supplies from Japan increased from 0.9 million lbs. to 1.0 million lbs. The average declared value of bleached yarns imported was 15 as. 1 p. in 1935-36, as compared with R1-0-3 in 1934-35 and 15 as. 1 p. in 1933-34.

The total imports of coloured yarns during the year under review were valued at R12 lakhs and supplies were, as usual, derived mostly from the United Kingdom. Except under singles of counts above 50, there was a general decline in imports. The average declared value per lb. of coloured yarn imported during the year was R1-2-2, as against R1-1-5 in the preceding year and R1-0-10 in 1933-34.

III.

Mercerised yarns.

Counts	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
1-50	2	9	111
Above 50	119	71	111
Twofolds	4,743	7,595	10,798
TOTAL.	4,864	7,675	10,909
Value (R lakhs)	49	88	108

Imports.

The increase in the imports of mercerised twofolds noticed in the preceding year was continued in the year under review, imports totalling nearly 11 million lbs. valued at R1,07 lakhs, as compared with 7.6 million lbs. valued at R87 lakhs in the preceding year. The total imports of mercerised yarns were valued at R1,08 lakhs, as compared with R88 lakhs in 1934-35. Both in the case of singles and twofolds demand was mostly for the higher grades of yarn and was met almost entirely by Japan. Imports of twofolds Nos. 51-80 amounted to 8.2 million lbs. and those of counts above 80 to 2.3 million lbs. The average declared value of mercerised yarns imported was 15 as. 11 p., as against R1-2-4 in the preceding year and R1-0-2 in 1933-34.

The table below gives the imports of cotton twist and yarn from the United Kingdom, Japan, China (including Hongkong) and other countries for the year 1929-30 and the three years beginning from 1933-34. The figures in parenthesis indicate the relative percentage shares in the total imports.

Imports of cotton twist and yarn and percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports.

From—	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1929-30	1933-34	1931-35	1935-36	1929-30	1933-34	1931-35	1935-36
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom .	20,112 (46%)	9,962 (31%)	0,792 (20%)	9,707 (22%)	2,96 (40%)	90 (37%)	1,01 (38%)	97 (20%)
Japan	19,870 (25%)	11,634 (36%)	11,349 (33%)	21,307 (46%)	1,64 (27%)	96 (37%)	1,16 (37%)	1,79 (48%)
China (including Hongkong) .	10,575 (24%)	10,229 (32%)	12,768 (38%)	13,419 (30%)	1,11 (19%)	65 (25%)	92 (30%)	94 (26%)
Other countries .	2,325 (5%)	180 (1%)	122 ..	77 ..	29 (5%)	1 (1%)	1 ..	1 ..
TOTAL .	43,682	32,055	34,922	44,570	6,00	2,56	3,10	3,71
Declared value per lb.	—	—	—	—	R.s.p. 1-5-10	R.s.p. 0-12-10	R.s.p. 0-14-7	R.s.p. 0-13-4

It will be seen that though there was only a small decline in the total quantity imported from the United Kingdom in the year under review, her percentage share in the imports declined appreciably both in quantity and value. In the case of Japan, there was a remarkable increase both in the actual quantity sent by her and in her relative share in the trade. Imports from China increased by about 650,000 lbs., but her relative share declined. The decline in the case of the United Kingdom was 7 per cent both in quantity and value. Japan's relative share in the volume of imports and in value increased by 15 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively, while in China's case there was a decline of 8 per cent as regards quantity and 4 per cent as regards value.

Cotton twist and yarn.

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

	1918-19 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1929-30		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	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. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,098	1,047	493,382	327	547,430	410	578,170	182	594,073
„ 21 to 25	896	123,095	290	181,245	207	139,331	281	151,650	174	161,585
„ 26 to 30	3,080	42,909	395	90,579	581	115,496	956	130,763	1,216	126,629
„ 31 to 40	23,057	19,712	20,050	46,365	14,218	75,810	7,980	96,044	13,535	112,026
Above No. 40	7,859	2,099	9,013	15,279	5,769	37,359	8,405	43,877	8,710	58,523
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	13,053	—	10,969	—	15,950	—	20,731	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	0,810(a)	679	34	6,710	44	5,635	34	5,916	22	6,066
TOTAL	34,171	682,777	43,332	633,560	32,655	921,061	34,013	1,001,420	44,570	1,058,297

(a) Includes white twist and yarn which commenced to be shown separately by counts from April, 1937.

Indian mill production reached a record total in the year under review and the increase was common to all grades except Nos. 26-30, the deficiency under which was met to some extent by an increase in imports. The increase in the output of yarn of counts 31 to 40 was accompanied by a considerable increase in imports. The steady increase in the production of counts above No. 40 is also worth notice. The following table illustrates the position more clearly :—

Years.	Quantity of yarns of counts above 40 produced.	Total quantity of all descriptions produced.	Ratio of the quantity of yarn above 40s to the total quantity.
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Per cent.
1929-30	15	834	1.80
1930-31	27	867	3.11
1931-32	34	966	3.52
1932-33	37	1,016	3.64
1933-34	37	921	4.02
1934-35	44	1,001	4.40
1935-36	58	1,058	5.48

Imports.

To the total of 58 million lbs. of yarn of counts above 40 produced in 1935-36, the Bombay Presidency contributed 48.4 million lbs. or about 83 per cent. Bengal and Madras were each responsible for a little over 3 per cent of the total. Of the quantity produced in the Bombay Presidency counts 41-50 accounted for about 29 million lbs., 51-60 for 13.26 million lbs., 61-80 for 5 million lbs. and above 80 for the remainder.

The imports of piecegoods into British India in 1935-36 totalled 947 million yards which was 3 million yards more than in the preceding year. The total value of the imports was, however, only R15,78 lakhs, as compared with R16,93 lakhs in 1934-35. Supplies from Japan amounted to 496 million yards and those from the United Kingdom to 440 million yards. Imports from these sources in 1934-35 were 374 million yards and 552 million yards, respectively.

The quantities and values of the imports of the three main descriptions of piecegoods, grey, white, and coloured, dyed or printed, during the last three years and in 1929-30 are set forth in the table below. Imports from the two principal sources, the United Kingdom and Japan, have been specified and the percentage variations of the imports in 1935-36, as compared with 1929-30 and 1934-35, have also been shown along with the shares of the maritime provinces.

Imports of cotton piecegoods	Quantity				Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35	Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1935-36 as compared with 1929-30	Value				Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35	Percentage Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1935-36 as compared with 1929-30
	1929-30	1934-35	1934-35	1935-36			1929-30	1934-35	1934-35	1935-36		
	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)	Yds. (Millions)			R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)		
Grey.												
From—												
United Kingdom	521	58	108	55	-17	-84	11,76	1,85	1,58	1,38	-16	-89
Japan	304	142	194	245	+27	-38	8,91	1,70	2,48	3,00	+28	-66
Total .	925	230	298	332	+11	-64	20,98	3,06	4,03	4,34	+6	-79
Whites.												
From—												
United Kingdom	436	184	237	199	-16	-54	12,08	3,09	4,52	3,90	-14	-68
Japan	14	78	40	68	+45	+314	33	65	65	84	+29	+155
Total .	474	262	285	263	-8	-45	13,27	4,78	5,47	4,98	-9	-62
Coloured.												
From—												
United Kingdom	279	142	218	155	-27	-44	9,50	3,54	5,05	3,78	-25	-60
Japan	154	124	140	191	+56	+24	3,45	1,95	2,12	2,51	+18	-27
Total .	433	269	358	352	-2	-27	13,15	5,25	7,43	6,46	-13	-57
Total Cotton piecegoods.												
Share of—												
Bengal	956	205	298	295	+1	-66	20,80	3,19	4,72	4,50	-5	-78
Bombay	485	241	262	264	+1	-48	12,25	4,12	4,94	4,39	-11	-67
Sind	291	154	237	228	-6	-23	7,50	2,79	4,14	3,70	-11	-51
Madras	187	71	71	65	-7	-38	8,89	1,30	1,35	1,19	-12	-65
Burma	144	80	81	99	+22	-81	4,81	1,68	1,78	2,00	+12	-65
Total .	1,889	761	944	947	..	-50	49,35	13,04	16,93	15,78	-7	-68

Cotton piecegoods.

The figures for 1935-36 disclose an appreciable increase in the imports of grey goods and a large decline in the imports of white goods, as well as a less marked, though substantial fall in the case of coloured and printed goods. Japan's share in the grey goods trade advanced by 52 million yards, while that of the United Kingdom fell by 18 million yards, leaving a net increase of 34 million yards. Expressed in percentages, Japan's share increased by 27, while that of the United Kingdom fell by 17. There was a decline of 22 million yards under white goods, a fall of 38 million yards in the imports from the United Kingdom being partially offset by an increase of 18 million yards in the imports from Japan. The former's share in the trade declined by 16 per cent, while that of Japan increased by as much as 45 per cent. Coloured and printed goods, which form the most important section of the trade, showed a decline of 9 million yards. There was, however, a striking increase of 51 million yards or 36 per cent in the despatches from Japan, which was not sufficient to set off the decline of 58 million yards (27 per cent) in the receipts from the United Kingdom.

From a study of the percentage variations of the quantity and value of the imports of each class in 1935-36, as compared with the preceding year, it will be seen that while prices, on the average, declined to some extent in the case of grey and white goods, the fall was more marked in the case of coloured, printed or dyed goods. There was a noticeable decline in the average declared value per yard of printed goods, a line in which Japan made a marked advance in the year under review. The following table gives the declared value per yard of the three main varieties of piecegoods during 1935-36, as compared with the values recorded in preceding years.

Cotton piecegoods	1913-14	1927-28	1928-30	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	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 3 11	0 3 10	0 3 7	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 2
White (bleached) . . .	0 2 11	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 3 8	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 0
Coloured, printed or dyed	0 3 5	0 5 7	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 5	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 4	0 2 13

The table below gives the average declared value per yard of grey, white' and coloured, printed or dyed goods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan during the last five years :—

Average declared value of piece-goods imported from the United Kingdom and Japan.

(Value per yard.)

	GREY		WHITE		COLOURED	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1931-32	0 2 7	0 2 6	0 3 1	0 2 6	0 4 2	0 2 9
1932-33	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 3 0	0 2 2	0 4 3	0 2 2
1933-34	0 2 5	0 1 11	0 3 2	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 2 2
1934-35	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 3 1	0 2 7	0 3 9	0 2 5
1935-36	0 2 6	0 1 11	0 3 2	0 2 4	0 3 11	0 2 1

Imports.

It will be noticed that, in the case of the United Kingdom, the average declared value per yard remained the same as in the preceding year for grey goods, while there was an increase in the case of white and coloured goods. The average declared values per yard of all the three varieties imported from Japan showed decreases, the fall being more marked in the case of white and coloured goods.

Of the total imports of grey goods in 1935-36, 212 million yards consisted of plain greys and 120 million yards of bordered varieties. Imports of these two varieties in the last three years and in 1929-30 are shown in the table below :—

[In million yards.]

	Plain grey.	Bordered grey.
1929-30	423.4	502.1
1933-34	140.0	90.2
1934-35	178.1	110.3
1935-36	212.3	110.6

While the bulk of the imports from Japan consisted of plain greys in which the United Kingdom has a decreasing share, bordered goods from Japan are making increasing headway in the Indian market. Receipts from Japan of bordered goods totalled only 29 million yards in 1933-34. In the year under review there was an advance to 56½ million yards. Imports of bordered greys from the United Kingdom had increased from 61 million yards in 1933-34 to 77½ million yards in the succeeding year; in 1935-36, however, receipts from the United Kingdom fell to 63 million yards. In plain greys, Japan advanced her trade still further in the year under review, and sent 189½ million yards, as against 152 million yards in 1934-35. The share of the United Kingdom, on the other hand, fell from 25 million yards to 22 million yards.

The imports of coloured, including printed and dyed goods, are analysed below :—

	1929-30		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)	Million yards	R (lakhs)
Total printed goods.	199.9	5.77	140.2	2.33	190.7	3.49	218.1	3.33
Total dyed goods.	151.0	4.92	102.6	2.30	127.1	3.02	103.2	2.40
Total woven coloured goods.	132.5	4.47	25.9	0.2	34.3	0.3	30.3	0.3

Cotton piecegoods.

Of the total imports of 218 million yards of printed goods, Japan supplied 150 million yards, and the United Kingdom 68 million yards as against 102 and 97 million yards, respectively, in the preceding year. In dyed goods, the United Kingdom was able to maintain her position as the leading supplier, but her consignments totalled only 79 million yards, as compared with 102 million yards in the preceding year. Japan's share in dyed goods increased by about 2 million yards to 20 million yards. Switzerland sent about 2.2 million yards, as against nearly 3 million yards in 1934-35. There was a decline of about 24 million yards in the total imports of dyed goods. Imports of woven coloured goods also declined by 4 million yards to 30 million yards, but Japan, which leads in this line, was able to increase her share by over a million yards. The imports from the United Kingdom declined by 5 million yards to 8.8 million yards, while those from Japan increased from 19.6 to 20.8 million yards.

Imports of the principal classes of grey, white and coloured goods are detailed below. The figures are in millions of yards.

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Dhuties, saris and scarves	806.1	138.8	90.3	113.9	119.4
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150.4	26.8	22.1	24.0	19.6
Longcloth and shirtings	545.4	182.8	112.8	155.3	188.3
Sheetings	0.2	5.1	2.2	2.4	0.9
Drills and jeans	21.3	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.7
Other sorts	10.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.0
TOTAL	1,534.2	358.0	230.2	297.4	331.9
White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Dhuties, saris and scarves	104.3	3.6	6.5	8.7	4.9
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307.9	229.2	137.8	169.1	147.1
Longcloth and shirtings	115.3	109.7	75.3	65.4	71.8
Nainsooks	204.7	30.9	17.5	13.3	8.4
Drills and jeans	5.7	4.4	5.3	3.3	3.8
Checks, spots and stripes	16.1	7.9	4.4	4.8	4.5
Twills	8.3	11.4	7.0	6.5	9.6
Other sorts	31.0	15.6	7.6	14.1	13.2
TOTAL	793.3	412.7	261.9	285.2	263.3
Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Dhuties, saris and scarves	115.2	13.2	18.0	25.4	19.3
Cambrics, etc.	113.6	40.6	34.2	50.9	41.5
Shirtings	152.6	115.6	59.6	85.4	92.6
Prints and chintz	209.7	50.5	23.7	28.0	18.6
Drills and jeans	30.0	71.4	53.7	53.1	70.7
Checks, spots and stripes	19.7	12.8	13.0	15.6	23.4
Twills	31.4	22.6	14.9	18.0	14.3
Other sorts	159.6	93.1	51.6	84.7	71.1
TOTAL	831.8	424.8	262.7	301.1	351.5

Imports.

Under "greys" the most important item is 'longcloth and shirtings' which, as in the preceding year, showed the largest advance. "Dhooties, saris and scarves" also showed a further improvement, but there was a decline under "jaconets, madapollams and mulls" as well as under "sheetings". While bleached longcloth and shirtings showed some improvement, there was a substantial reduction under jaconets, madapollams, etc., which form the bulk of the imports of white goods. Imports of other descriptions of white goods, except twills and drills and jeans, also decreased. In the coloured section, shirtings, which is the most important item, and "checks, spots and stripes" showed increases. There was also a very marked advance in the imports of "drills and jeans", but other descriptions declined.

The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of piecegoods for a series of years. These countries, between them, divide practically the entire import trade.

Percentage shares in the total quantities of piecegoods imported.

—	1913-14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	97.1	82.5	79.9	75.9	68.7	59.0	49.9	49.1	54.5	58.5	45.4
Japan	0.8	18.8	19.7	18.8	29.9	36.4	45.1	48.5	44.8	39.6	55.4

It will be noticed that the relative share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of piecegoods fell to a new low level in the year under review. Correspondingly, the percentage share of Japan was the highest attained. The further analysis given in the table below shows the position of these two countries in each of the three main sections of the piecegoods trade.

—	GREY		WHITE		COLOURED	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
1913-14 . . .	98.8	0.5	98.5	..	92.6	0.2
1929-30 . . .	59.2	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
1934-35 . . .	34.5	65.2	83.0	14.1	59.0	38.7
1935-36 . . .	25.7	74.1	75.0	22.1	44.2	54.5

In grey goods the United Kingdom is having a steadily diminishing share of the market, while in white goods, in which she had made a substantial advance in the preceding year, the competition of Japan is again making

Cotton piecegoods.

itself felt. In the coloured section the United Kingdom lost to Japan her position of pre-eminence. As has been explained above, this was due to the advances made by Japan in the printed section and, to a smaller degree, in woven coloured goods.

The following table shows, side by side, the imports of piecegoods classified according to countries of consignment, and the production in India of cotton piecegoods in millions of yards from 1905-06 :—

Imports by countries of consignment, and production in India, of cotton piecegoods (excluding fents).

[In million yards.]											
	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Italy	United States of America	Switzerland	Japan	China	Others	Total imports	Mill production in India	Total
1905-06	2,415	16	5	10	..	..	..	17	2,463	..	..
1906-07	2,276	16	5	8	..	..	..	18	2,318	..	..
1907-08	2,487	16	7	4	..	..	..	18	2,532	808	3,340
1908-09	1,941	25	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	2,907	26	12	16	5	6	..	15	2,987	1,220	4,207
1913-14	3,068	25	23	9	4	9	..	10	3,159	1,164	4,323
1914-15	2,354	21	10	10	3	16	..	6	2,420	1,136	3,556
1915-16	2,022	21	13	14	4	39	..	6	2,118	1,442	3,560
1916-17	1,742	14	14	8	3	100	1	4	1,892	1,578	3,470
1917-18	1,404	6	7	7	4	95	1	3	1,524	1,614	3,138
1918-19	551	1	1	2	1	238	..	3	1,097	1,451	2,548
1919-20	963	8	1	6	2	76	..	8	1,064	1,640	2,704
1920-21	1,278	12	10	9	4	170	1	7	1,492	1,581	3,073
1921-22	947	12	2	21	1	90	1	6	1,080	1,752	2,832
1922-23	1,440	12	2	5	2	103	2	8	1,577	1,725	3,302
1923-24	1,806	11	6	1	7	123	6	7	1,967	1,702	3,669
1924-25	1,699	12	10	3	7	156	5	10	1,801	1,970	3,771
1925-26	1,275	16	11	3	7	217	2	9	1,540	1,954	3,494
1926-27	1,457	20	17	5	12	244	2	10	1,767	2,259	4,026
1927-28	1,530	20	28	5	15	323	7	10	1,936	2,357	4,293
1928-29	1,442	20	33	7	11	357	13	12	1,900	1,893	3,793
1929-30	1,236	22	25	9	10	562	10	8	1,832	2,419	4,251
1930-31	620	13	10	4	6	321	2	6	882	2,561	3,443
1931-32	376	7	11	3	3	340	4	4	763	2,990	3,753
1932-33	586	5	8	1	10	579	1	3	1,193	3,170	4,363
1933-34	415	2	..	..	1	341	..	2	761	2,945	3,706
1934-35	552	2	2	1	6	374	1	4	944	3,297	4,241
1935-36	440	2	1	1	6	496	..	1	947	3,571	4,518

Imports.

The production of piecegoods in India recorded a further advance in 1935-36. The quantities of cotton piecegoods as well as the quantity *per capita* available for consumption in India (including estimated handloom production) in each year from 1905-06 are shown in the following table. In calculating *per capita* consumption variations in population from year to year have been allowed for, but it has not been possible to take into account exports by land and stocks left over from year to year. It should also be remembered that the figures of handloom production are only estimates based on the quantity of yarn available for consumption each year.

Consumption per capita of cotton piecegoods (including fents) and handloom products in India.

Year	NET IMPORTS		NET AVAILABLE MILL PRODUCTION		HANDLOOM PRODUCTION		NET AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION	
	Actual	Per capita	Actual	Per capita	Estimated	Per capita	TOTAL	Per capita
	Yards crores	Yards.	Yards crores	Yards	Yards crores	Yards	Yards crores	Yards
1905-06	230	7.27	61	2.03	108	3.60	408	13.60
1906-07	226	7.39	63	2.03	115	3.71	404	13.03
1907-08	247	7.27	74	2.39	111	3.58	432	13.94
1908-09	194	6.98	74	2.39	112	3.61	380	12.26
1909-10	214	6.90	87	2.81	90	2.90	501	12.61
1910-11	224	7.23	94	3.03	91	2.93	400	13.19
1911-12	237	7.41	106	3.31	104	3.25	447	13.97
1912-13	296	9.23	118	3.53	104	3.25	512	16.00
1913-14	318	9.72	108	3.33	107	3.34	528	16.50
1914-15	241	7.53	107	3.34	118	3.90	456	14.56
1915-16	211	6.59	133	4.10	105	3.28	440	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	3.15	130	4.06	105	3.28	333	10.50
1919-20	99	3.09	144	4.50	50	1.75	290	9.34
1920-21	145	4.53	143	4.47	115	3.59	403	12.59
1921-22	102	3.19	157	4.99	110	3.72	378	11.81
1922-23	162	4.81	156	4.73	124	4.08	442	13.40
1923-24	142	4.50	154	4.67	101	3.00	397	12.03
1924-25	177	5.36	170	5.43	120	3.72	432	14.01
1925-26	163	4.80	170	5.27	116	3.41	448	13.78
1926-27	176	5.13	206	6.00	133	3.91	515	15.75
1927-28	194	5.71	210	6.44	131	3.83	544	16.00
1928-29	191	5.46	174	4.97	108	3.09	473	13.62
1929-30	190	5.43	229	6.84	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	268	8.00	150	4.17	514	14.38
1932-33	120	3.54	311	8.04	170	4.72	601	16.70
1933-34	77	2.14	289	8.03	144	4.00	510	14.77
1934-35	97	2.82	334	9.03	146	3.98	577	16.00
1935-36	97	2.82	350	9.46	166	4.49	613	16.57

Artificial silk.

The imports of cotton fents in the year under review amounted to about 30 million yards valued at R37 lakhs as compared with 36 million yards valued at R48 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports from

Fents (R72 lakhs). Japan, which had risen from 8 million yards in 1933-34 to 23 million yards in 1934-35, fell to 18 million yards valued at R24 lakhs in the year under review. Imports from the United Kingdom fell by 1 million yards to 6 million yards while there was a small increase from 5 to 5½ million yards in the imports from the United States of America. Imports from Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America were valued at R24, R7 and R6 lakhs, respectively, as compared with R33, R8 and R6 lakhs, respectively in 1934-35.

Imports of fents of all descriptions, cotton as well as other fabrics, declined from 52 million yards to 48½ million yards, the total value of the consignments falling from R86 lakhs to R72 lakhs. Supplies from Japan declined by 2 million yards to 35 million yards and those from the United Kingdom from 9 million yards to 7½ million yards. Imports from the United States of America remained at nearly the same level as in the preceding year and totalled 6 million yards.

The total quantity of sewing thread imported in the year under review was 2 million lbs. valued at R53 lakhs. These figures showed a decline of

Sewing thread (R53 lakhs). 0.2 million lbs. in quantity and R6 lakhs in value as compared with the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom fell from 1.8 million lbs. valued at R48½ lakhs in 1934-35 to 1.6 million lbs. valued at R43 lakhs in 1935-36.

The total imports of hosiery, including knitted fabrics, in 1935-36 were valued at R50 lakhs, a decline of R8 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. Underwear accounted for over R23 lakhs and knitted fabrics in the piece and stockings and socks for R7½ lakhs and R7¾ lakhs, respectively. Imports from Japan declined in value by over R7 lakhs to R46 lakhs, while there was little change in the value of the imports from the United Kingdom which, in the preceding year, had amounted to nearly R1½ lakhs. Imports from the United States of America were comparatively insignificant.

The total imports of haberdashery and millinery were valued at R59 lakhs, a decline of over R8 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. Lace and embroidery accounted for R17 lakhs, ribbons for R2½ lakhs, and towels, not in the piece, for R5½ lakhs. Imports from Japan declined from R31½ lakhs to R26 lakhs and those from the United Kingdom from R12½ lakhs to R11 lakhs. Consignments from Italy were valued at R5 lakhs and those from Switzerland at R2 lakhs.

Artificial silk (R3,16 lakhs).—As compared with the preceding year, there was a decline of 1.7 million lbs. in the imports of artificial silk yarn.

Yarn (R84 lakhs). In the case of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk, there was, on the other hand, an increase of about 6.9 million yards, but imports of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials declined further by 4.7 million yards. Except in the case of mixtures, values were on a lower level than in the preceding year, parti-

Imports.

cularly in the case of yarn. The total imports of artificial silk yarn amounted to 14.9 million lbs. with a value of R84 lakhs, as compared with 16.6 million lbs. valued at R1,18 lakhs in the preceding year. The quantity imported, though a little smaller than in the preceding year, was still high, but there was a more than proportionate decline in the value realised. Japan's trade expanded further during the year to 10 million lbs., as compared with about 9 million lbs. in 1934-35 and only 2.5 million lbs. in the year preceding. Imports from both Italy and the United Kingdom fell, in the case of the former from 6.5 million lbs. to about 4 million lbs., and in the case of the latter from 862,000 lbs. to 522,000 lbs. France's share dropped from 200,000 lbs. to 48,000 lbs. There was a general cut in prices, the average declared value per lb. of imports from all sources during the year being 9 as., as compared with 11 as. 4 p. in the preceding year. The average declared value per lb. of imports from Japan declined from 11 as. 1 p. in 1934-35 to 8 as. 6 p. in the year under review. Similar figures for imports from Italy were 11 as. 5 p. for 1934-35 and 9 as. 8 p. for 1935-36.

The total imports of artificial silk piecegoods during the year amounted to 74.5 million yards valued at R1,88 lakhs, as compared with 67.6 million yards valued at R1,83 lakhs in the preceding year. Piecegoods (R1,89 lakhs) and 40.4 million yards with a total value of R1,08 lakhs in 1933-34. Though the imports in 1935-36 were far short of those in 1932-33 when 113 million yards were received, there has been a progressive increase in the last two years, more than sufficient to offset the decline in the imports of silk piecegoods and silk or artificial silk mixtures in the same period. Japan, as usual, dominated the market, her contribution amounting to 73.7 million yards with a total value of R1,84 lakhs, as compared with 66.6 million yards valued at R1,78 lakhs in the preceding year. The declared value per yard of the imports from Japan was 4 as., as compared with 4 as. 3 p. in 1934-35 and 4 as. 2 p. in the year preceding. The price of artificial silk taffetas (Japan), 27" x 30 yds., at Bombay was about 4 as. 9 p. per yard during the greater part of 1933-34. In 1934-35 the price remained in the neighbourhood of 5 as. In April, 1935, there was a drop to 4 as. 9 p. per yard and after some minor fluctuations, there was a further decline to 4 as. 3 p. in August. October saw a gain of 3 to 6 pies, but towards the end of December the price again dropped and in March fell to 4 as. a yard.

Receipts of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials during the year under review fell further to 8.3 million yards from 13 million yards in 1934-35 and 14.3 million yards in 1933-34. Imports during the year were valued at R34 lakhs, as compared with R50 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan accounted for 5.7 million yards, as against 8.1 million yards in 1934-35, while the United Kingdom's contribution fell from 3.3 million yards to 1.9 million yards. Receipts from Italy totalled 458,000 yards as compared with 1.3 million yards in the preceding year. Values were, on the whole, well maintained during the year and the average declared value of the imports from Japan rose from 5 as. in 1934-35 to 5 as. 8 p. in the year under review. The average declared value of the imports from the United Kingdom and Italy were 6 as. 9 p. and 11 as. 7 p. per yard, respectively, as compared with 6 as. 7 p. and 9 as. 8 p. in 1934-35.

Wool.

Wool, raw and manufactured (R2,79 lakhs).—There was a very marked reduction in the imports of woollen manufactures in the year under review, but imports of raw wool improved. The total imports of raw wool and woollen manufactures in the year under review were valued at R2,79 lakhs, as against R3,86 lakhs in the preceding year, and R2,55 lakhs in 1933-

Raw wool (R44 lakhs). 34. Imports of raw wool advanced from 6 million lbs. valued at R41½ lakhs to 7.5 million lbs. valued at R44 lakhs. Australian supplies amounted to 4.5 million lbs. while consignments from the United Kingdom totalled 1.7 million lbs. Iran sent

Worsted yarn (R18 lakhs). 301,000 lbs. Imports of worsted yarn for weaving, which had improved from 0.9 million lbs. in 1933-34 to 1.6 million lbs. in 1934-35, declined to 1.1 million lbs. in the year under review. Imports from Japan, which in the previous year had amounted to 1.3 million lbs., declined to 956,000 lbs. in the year under review. Supplies from the United Kingdom declined from 228,000 lbs. to 35,800 lbs., but imports from Poland advanced from 28,000 lbs. to 94,000 lbs. Imports of

Knitting wool (R17 lakhs). knitting wool declined from 1.9 million lbs. to 1 million lbs., the decline in value being from R31½ lakhs to R17 lakhs. Japanese supplies amounted only to 717,000 lbs., as against 1.2 million lbs. in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom also declined sharply from 619,000 lbs. to 261,000 lbs. Consignments from Hongkong totalled 38,000 lbs., and those from Germany 16,000 lbs. Imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods totalled only 5.3 million

Piecegoods (R81 lakhs). yards (2.7 million lbs.) valued at R81 lakhs, as against 10.5 million yards (4.8 million lbs.) valued at R1,40 lakhs in 1934-35. Receipts from the United Kingdom declined from 2.1 million yards valued at R46½ lakhs to 1.9 million yards valued at R43½ lakhs. Supplies from Japan totalled only 2.8 million yards, as against 6.9 million yards received in the preceding year, the value of the imports falling by R43 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Imports from Germany declined from 432,000 yards to 266,000 yards and those from France from 663,000 yards to 11,000 yards. Italy sent 68,000 yards, as against 193,000 yards in the preceding year. Imports of goods of wool mixed with other materials totalled 2.3 million yards valued at R30½ lakhs, as compared with 3.2 million yards valued at R41½ lakhs in 1934-35. Receipts from the United Kingdom totalled 1.8 million yards, as against 2.1 million yards in the preceding year, while those from Japan declined from 410,000 yards to 210,000 yards. Italian supplies amounted to 113,000 yards, as against 447,000 yards in 1934-35. Imports from Germany totalled 54,000 yards, or 4,000 yards less than in the preceding year.

Imports of carpets and floor rugs, which in 1934-35 had amounted to 161,000 lbs. with a value of about R3½ lakhs, improved to 202,000 lbs. valued at nearly R4 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom accounted for a little over R3 lakhs. There were small imports by sea from Iran and also from China.

The number of shawls imported in 1935-36 advanced from 416,000 to 500,000. The total declared value of the imports was R11.4 lakhs, as against nearly R12 lakhs in the preceding year. Receipts from Germany amounted to 153,000, as against

Shawls (R11 lakhs).

Imports.

143,000 in 1934-35, but the total value of the consignments declined from R6½ lakhs to R5½ lakhs. Imports from Japan improved from 244,000 valued at R4½ lakhs to 248,000 valued at about R4 lakhs. In 1933-34 supplies from Japan were valued at R1 lakh, and those from Germany at nearly R7½ lakhs.

Imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, declined in quantity from 6·7 million lbs. to 4·6 million lbs. and in value from R55 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Italy, the principal supplier, accounted for R31 lakhs, as against R50 lakhs in the preceding year, while Japan's contribution was valued at about R2 lakhs, as in 1934-35. Imports from the United Kingdom and Germany were valued at R1 lakh each.

Imports of hosiery recorded an advance from R12½ lakhs to R17½ lakhs, woollen knitted apparel accounting for R11 lakhs and other sorts of hosiery for over R6 lakhs. Imports of knitted apparel from the United Kingdom amounted in value to R1½ lakhs and those from Japan to nearly R9½ lakhs. Japan's share in other sorts of woollen hosiery was R2 lakhs, and that of the United Kingdom R1½ lakhs.

It was mentioned in the Review for 1934-35 that the claims of the Indian woollen textile industry for protection had been referred to the Tariff Board for investigation. The recommendations of the Board regarding protection to the industry have not been accepted by Government. In the case of the worsted branch, the claim to protection was held to be not sustainable as one of the main conditions for the grant of protection, viz., the existence of an abundant supply of raw material, was not satisfied. India is dependent, for the most part, on outside sources for the supply of the long-fibre wool which constitutes the raw material of the industry. As regards woollen manufactures, the Government of India came to the conclusion that, on the incomplete evidence which was available to the Tariff Board, the claim for protection could not be established; they, however, proposed to refer the question back to the Tariff Board in order that another opportunity may be afforded to the interests concerned to substantiate the case for protection. Government, however, agreed with the Board in its recommendations in regard to the handloom and small-scale industry. It was the opinion of the Board that the handloom and small-scale industry would derive more benefit from technical advice and assistance in marketing arrangements than by the imposition of protective duties. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to make a grant of R5 lakhs spread over five years for the benefit of this section of the industry, to be administered by the provincial Governments concerned.

Silk, raw and manufactured (R2,78 lakhs).—The total imports of raw silk, including cocoons, in the year under review were valued at R57½ lakhs, as compared with R57½ lakhs in the preceding year. Japan has largely supplanted China in this trade. Imports from China in 1935-36 were valued at only R15 lakhs as against R36 lakhs in the preceding year and R64 lakhs in 1933-34. The share of Japan, on the other hand, increased from R7 lakhs in 1933-34 and R21 lakhs in 1934-35 to R42 lakhs in the year under review. Imports from

Silk.

other sources were insignificant. The total weight of raw silk, including cocoons, imported during the year was 2·2 million lbs. as in the preceding year. Detailed figures of the imports of the various kinds of raw silk in 1935-36 are shown in the table given below :—

	From China (including Hongkong)		From Japan		Total	
	lbs. (000)	R (000)	lbs. (000)	R (000)	lbs. (000)	R (000)
Cocoons	14	40	193	4,80	207	5,21
Waste products (including duppion)	202	4,64	1	3	204	4,67
Hand reeled	150	4,07	13	35	163	4,43
Other sorts	197	6,12	1,418	37,27	1,617	43,42

It will be seen that while China has almost the entire trade in hand-reeled silk and waste products, her share compared with that of Japan is very small in respect of "other sorts", under which are recorded filature-reeled silk. Japan also supplies the bulk of the imports of cocoons. The average declared value per lb. of cocoons imported from China was R2-13-9, as compared with R2-7-9 in the case of imports from Japan. In the case of silk, other than hand-reeled, and waste products, the average declared value of the imports from Japan was R2-10-1 per lb., as against R3-1-8 per lb. in the case of imports of Chinese origin.

Imports of silk yarn, the bulk of which consisted of yarn made from waste or noils, rose from 3·3 million lbs. valued at R78 lakhs in 1934-35 to 3·6 million lbs. with a total declared value of R84 lakhs in 1935-36. Of this, imports of waste silk yarn alone amounted to 3·5 million lbs. The share of Japan in the total imports of silk yarn rose from 814,000 lbs. in 1933-34 and 1,835,000 lbs. in 1934-35 to 2,377,000 lbs. in 1935-36. The share of China, on the other hand, declined from 615,000 lbs. in 1933-34 and 492,000 lbs. in 1934-35 to 483,000 lbs. in the year under review. The imports from the United Kingdom had improved from 268,000 lbs. in 1933-34 to 587,000 lbs. in 1934-35, but in the year under review her share fell to 389,000 lbs. Imports from Italy also declined. The average declared value per lb. of the imports of silk yarn of all kinds from China was R2-9-6 in 1935-36 which was nearly the same as that in the preceding year. In the case of supplies from Japan the average declared value fell from R2-9-6 per lb. in 1934-35 to R2-6-1 per lb. in the year under review. Of the total imports of 113,500 lbs. of silk yarn made from silk, other than waste or noils, Japan supplied 112,600 lbs. The United Kingdom, which in the preceding year had sent nearly 2,000 lbs., supplied only a very insignificant quantity in the year under review.

With a view to affording adequate protection to the indigenous silk industry, the rate of duty on imported silk yarn spun from waste or noils has been increased from 25 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem plus* 14 *as.* per lb. with effect from the 1st May, 1936.

Imports.

Piecegoods of silk further declined from 33.3 million yards to 27.4 million yards. China's share in the imports slightly advanced to 5.3 million yards, but the share of Japan, which is the principal supplier, declined further from 28 million yards to 22 million yards. In 1933-34 she had sent over 34 million yards. The average declared value per lb. of imports from China was R3-12-8 in the year under review as against R5-0-8 in 1934-35. In the case of imports from Japan there was a smaller decline, the average declared value falling from R4-10-11 in 1934-35 to R4-4-8 in 1935-36. In the following table imports of the various kinds of silk piecegoods, with the share of China and Japan in the trade, are detailed :—

	1935-36.					
	From China		From Japan		Total	
	Yds. (000)	R (lakhs)	Yds. (000)	R (lakhs)	Yds. (000)	R (lakhs)
Ponjee	240	1	4,070	10	5,230	11
Fuji, bosoki and corded (spun) silk .	1,185	5	4,852	17	6,251	23
Crepes and georgettes	123	1	3,004	20	4,106	21
Satins and tafettas	188	1	2,005	5	2,199	6
Others	3,519	0	5,087	10	9,644	29

The average declared values per lb. of ponjee and fuji, bosoki, etc., imported from China were R3-2-9 and R3-12-2, as compared with R2-6-0 and R3-6-6 for imports from Japan. In the case of crepes and georgettes, and satins and tafettas, the average declared value per lb. was higher for Japanese goods, being R6-4-2 and R5-10-0 respectively, as against R4-12-9 and R4-3-6 for imports from China.

The year 1934-35 had witnessed a substantial increase in the imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials. In the year under review the quantity imported declined by 4.6 million yds. to 8.8 million yds. The bulk of the imports came, as usual, from Japan, but her supplies amounted only to 7.8 million yards as compared with 11.7 million yards in the preceding year. Imports from China declined from 825,000 yards to 254,000 yards and those from Germany from 397,000 yards to 210,000 yards. The total

Iron and steel.

value of the imports declined from R74 lakhs to R43 lakhs. The average declared value of the imports from Japan declined from R4-1-6 per lb. to R3-10-0 per lb.

Metals and manufactures thereof (R12,03 lakhs).—The imports under this head rose by 17 per cent in quantity, viz., from 456,000 tons to 533,000 tons and by 6 per cent in value, viz., from R11,37 lakhs to R12,03 lakhs. Iron and steel manufactures accounted for 446,000 tons valued at about R7,20½ lakhs as compared with 367,000 tons valued at about R6,36½ lakhs in the preceding year. If such items as machinery and millwork, hardware, cutlery, implements and instruments, and vehicles are grouped together with metals and manufactures thereof under one head, the total value would aggregate R41½ crores. The imports of yarn and textile fabrics, which constitute the most important single group in the import list, were valued at R30½ crores in 1935-36.

Iron and Steel (R7,22 lakhs).—The iron and steel industries of the world made further progress in the year under review. The world production of pig iron advanced from 61.5 million tons in 1934 to about 72 million tons in 1935. The world production of crude steel in 1935 is estimated at about 95 million tons. This compares with 79.7 million tons in 1934, 66.5 million tons in 1933 and 49.9 million tons in 1932. Notable advances were made by the United Kingdom, the U. S. S. R. and Germany in the year under review. The British steel industry established a new record, the production of crude steel in the United Kingdom in 1935 being placed at 9.8 million tons as compared with 8.8 million tons in 1934 and 7 million tons in 1933. The production of pig iron in the United Kingdom in 1935 is placed at 6.4 million tons, representing an increase of 7.7 per cent on the production of 1934. The remarkable recovery of the British industry was almost entirely due to the expansion of the home market; exports showed only a relatively small increase as compared with 1934. An important event for the British steel industry during the year was its decision to participate in the International Steel Cartel. The agreement with the Cartel, which was signed on July 31, 1935, is for a period of five years from August 8, 1935, but it may be terminated after three years on either party giving six months' notice. Under its terms, imports into the United Kingdom from the Cartel countries were limited to 670,000 tons in the first year and to 525,000 tons in each subsequent year. The share of the export market allotted to the United Kingdom under the agreement was based on the proportion of British exports in 1934. The British industry had thus its home market effectively safeguarded, while a substantial share of the foreign market was also assured to it. The industry is also gradually increasing its efficiency by the modernisation of its plant. The record of the Indian industry during the year also showed considerable progress. The production of steel ingots in India advanced from 834,000 tons in 1934-35 to nearly 880,000 tons in the year under review. The production of pig iron improved from 1,343,000 tons to 1,541,000 tons. In the table below, the production of pig iron, steel ingots and iron and steel manufactures in India for the last two years is given in detail. The figures for the several items of finished steel do not include the products of some re-rolling mills which use either imported or Tata's *semis*.

Imports.

*Production of pig iron and iron and steel manufactures in India during
1934-35 and 1935-36.*

(In thousand tons)

Description	1934-35	1935-36	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Pig iron	1,343	1,541	+198
Iron castings and manufactures	81	78	-5
Steel Ingots	834	880	+46
Finished Steel—			
Angles	32	40	+8
Tees	11	13	+2
Sheets { Galvanised	72	75	+3
{ Black	21	40	+19
Plates	34	46	+12
Rails	78	65	-13
Steel sleepers	14	16	+2
Fish Plates	3	3	..
Bars, Beams and Channels (including sheet bars, sleeper bars and tin bars).	294	304	+10
Others	68	75	+7
TOTAL FINISHED STEEL .	627	677	+50

In the case of finished steel goods, the improvement was most marked in black sheets, plates and bars, beams and channels. There was an increase of 50,000 tons in the total production of finished steel. The imports during the year also showed a considerable improvement, manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig iron and old iron) increasing from 367,000 tons to 446,000 tons, the value of the receipts rising by 13 per cent from Rs.36 lakhs to Rs.7.20 lakhs. Imports of pig iron improved from 1,500 tons to 1,700 tons, the entire quantity having been received from the United Kingdom. The total imports into India of all classes of iron and steel, including pig and old iron and steel, in 1935-36 were returned at 449,000 tons as compared with 370,000 tons in 1934-35, an increase of 21 per cent. The imports of ferro-alloys during the year amounted to 3,000 tons as against 1,700 tons in the preceding year.

Iron and steel.

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

	Quantity Ton (000)			Value R (lakhs)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Steel angle and tee	11.4	13.8	19.4	10.9	14.1	19.6
Steel bars (other than cast steel)	66.1	62.6	54.5	68.0	69.8	61.7
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	19.2	22.8	28.7	21.0	23.5	31.2
Bolts and nuts	7.6	10.2	12.6	21.1	28.6	32.0
Fencing materials (including fencing wire)	5.7	7.8	8.8	14.9	18.1	16.1
Hoops and strips	28.1	34.5	46.9	35.8	45.8	57.1
Nails, rivets and washers	10.6	12.2	15.9	28.2	32.1	40.0
Galvanised sheets and plates	60.8	58.8	73.2	1,18.4	1,10.9	1,29.7
Tinned sheets and plates	7.2	5.6	6.5	21.4	17.0	20.4
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned	23.8	31.4	37.4	31.0	42.6	48.5
Nails, chairs and flatplates	3.0	5.3	7.9	5.0	7.5	7.8
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	29.0	34.9	62.1	71.6	88.8	1,11.8
Wire nails	11.9	15.7	15.3	20.0	24.1	22.0
Wire rope	2.3	3.2	3.0	11.5	15.5	14.9
Cast pipes and fittings	3.4	1.6	1.4	7.6	6.9	6.8
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for Railways	2.9	4.3	4.5	4.2	6.5	7.0

Imports of *galvanised sheets* improved from 59,000 tons valued at R1,11 lakhs to 73,000 tons with a total value of R1,30 lakhs. Of this, imports of plain sheets accounted for nearly 14,000 tons and those of corrugated sheets for 59,000 tons. Of the

total imports of galvanised sheets in the year under review, the United Kingdom was responsible for nearly 56,000 tons or 77 per cent as compared with 53,000 tons in the preceding year. There was a marked rise in the imports from Belgium from 1,900 to 10,100 tons. Imports from Japan also improved substantially to 6,600 tons as against 2,700 tons in the preceding year. Imports of galvanised sheets represented 18 per cent of the total value of manufactured iron and steel imported into India during 1935-36. Imports of *tin plates* improved from 5,600 tons valued at R17 lakhs to 6,500 tons valued at over R20 lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom amounted to 5,400 tons, those from Italy to

655 tons and from Germany to 78 tons. Imports from Japan and the United States of America amounted to 211 and 154 tons respectively.

Imports of *sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned*, improved from 31,400 tons to 37,400 tons, while the value of the consignments advanced from R42½ lakhs to R48½ lakhs. The United Kingdom improved her share from 25,700 tons to 26,600 tons and Belgium from 3,500 tons to 7,300 tons.

Germany's share rose by 1,700 tons to 2,800 tons. The bulk of the imports consisted of sheets up to ½" thick. Imports of *steel bars (other than cast steel)* declined to 54,500 tons valued at R62 lakhs as against 62,600

Imports.

tons valued at R69 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom showed some improvement, and amounted to 21,800 tons as against 18,200 tons in 1934-35. There was, however, a large decline in the imports from Belgium which amounted only to 12,250 tons as against 25,250 tons in the preceding year. Imports from Germany, on the other hand, increased from 2,900 tons to 4,800 tons. France also improved her trade, her share rising from 2,800 tons to 7,200 tons, but the imports from Luxemburg declined from nearly 11,000 tons to 7,300 tons. Japan, which had sent 1,300 tons in the preceding year, sent only 200 tons in the year under review. Sweden's contribution fell from 800 tons to 600 tons. Under *iron bars and channels*, imports declined from 1,360 tons to 1,050 tons, consignments from Sweden totalling 600 tons as against 470 tons in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom fell

Bars and channels.

from 730 tons to 400 tons and those from Belgium from 100 tons to 25 tons. Imports of *beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework* advanced from 22,300 tons with a total value of R23½ lakhs to 28,700 tons valued at over R31 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom improved from 9,900 tons to 16,100 tons and that of Germany from 4,400 tons to 6,300 tons, but supplies

Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework.

from Belgium fell from 5,800 tons to 4,900 tons. Imports from France also declined from 1,760 tons to 1,160 tons. Imports of *wrought tubes, pipes and fittings* improved markedly from about 35,000 tons to 62,100 tons, the value of the consignments being R1,12 lakhs as against R89 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom and Germany were the principal suppliers, the former increasing her contribution from 15,300 tons to 29,550 tons and the latter from nearly 6,800 tons to 27,300 tons. Imports from Japan improved from 1,100 tons to 1,400 tons. Belgium's share improved from 1,200 tons to nearly 1,600 tons. Poland, however, sent only 600 tons as against nearly 3,800 tons in the preceding year. Imports from the United States of America amounted only to 600 tons, a decline of about 1,200 tons. A large decline was also noticeable in the imports from Czechoslovakia which fell from 3,300 tons to 400 tons. France sent 400 tons as against 1,000 tons in the preceding year. Imports of *cast iron pipes and fittings* declined from 1,600 tons to 1,400 tons. Imports from the United Kingdom alone amounted to 1,270 tons. Under *hoops and strips*, imports advanced from 34,500 tons valued at R45 lakhs to nearly

Tubes, pipes and fittings.

47,000 tons valued at R57 lakhs. The United Kingdom's share remained at 13,500 tons as in the preceding year, but that of Germany and Belgium improved from 4,000 and 10,000 tons to 6,500 and 14,700 tons respectively. Imports from Japan increased from 43 tons to 2,764 tons and those from Poland from 641 tons to 1,900 tons. France's contribution amounted to 5,200 tons as against 3,900 tons in 1934-35.

Hoops and Strips.

Imports of *bolts and nuts* showed a further improvement and amounted to 12,600 tons as against 10,200 tons in the preceding year, the value of the imports improving by R3 lakhs to R32 lakhs. Consignments from Germany totalled 5,250 tons as against 1,770 tons in the preceding year, but Belgium's supplies fell from 4,240 tons to 3,830 tons. The United Kingdom's share improved from 2,000 tons to 2,400 tons and that of Japan from 270 tons to 700 tons.

Bolts and Nuts.

Iron and steel.

Imports of *nails, rivets and washers* amounted to 16,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs as against 12,200 tons valued at R32 lakhs in the preceding year.

Nails, rivets and washers. Imports from the United Kingdom improved from 4,400 tons to 5,100 tons and those from Sweden and Norway from 1,400 and 1,450 tons to 1,600 and 1,800 tons respectively. Germany's contribution advanced from about 600 tons to 4,200 tons, but supplies from Belgium declined from 2,760 tons to 2,370 tons. Czechoslovakia sent 400 tons as against 800 tons in the preceding year.

Imports of *rails, chairs and fishplates* advanced from 5,300 tons valued at R7½ lakhs to 7,850 tons valued at nearly R8 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom declined from 5,200 tons to 2,450 tons.

Rails, chairs and fish-plates. There was, however, a striking advance in the imports from the United States of America and Germany from 13 tons and 44 tons to 4,000 tons and 1,200 tons respectively. Imports of *sleepers and keys* of iron and steel, mainly from the United Kingdom, advanced from 4,300 tons valued at R6½ lakhs to 4,500 tons valued at R7 lakhs.

Fencing materials, including fencing wire, the imports of which had amounted to 7,300 tons in the preceding year, improved to 8,800 tons, but the

Fencing materials. value of the imports remained unchanged at R18 lakhs. Imports from Germany improved from 2,000 tons to 2,200 tons, but those from the United Kingdom declined from 1,200 to 1,000 tons. Imports from Japan advanced from 2,600 tons to 4,300 tons. Imports from Belgium amounted to 850 tons. Imports of *wire nails* declined from 15,700 tons to 15,300 tons, the decline in value being from R24 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Supplies came largely from Belgium and Japan, the former's share improving from 5,300

Wire nails. tons to nearly 7,000 tons, while the latter's share declined from 6,300 tons to 5,200 tons. Germany sent 1,300 tons as against 1,600 tons in the preceding year. Imports of *wire, other than fencing wire*, improved by about 100

Wire, other than fencing wire and wire rope. tons to 9,600 tons with a total value of R16 lakhs, supplies from Japan accounting for 3,300 tons and those from the United Kingdom for 2,100 tons.

Germany supplied 2,300 tons as in the preceding year, while Belgium's contribution declined from 1,700 tons to 1,400 tons. In the case of *wire rope*, imports declined slightly from 3,150 tons to 3,000 tons (R15 lakhs), the United Kingdom sending about 2,100 tons, Germany 500 tons and Japan and Belgium 200 tons each. The total imports of *screws*, consisting mainly of wood screws, improved from 1,700 tons to 2,300 tons (R10½ lakhs). Supplies from

Screws. the United Kingdom increased from 440 tons to 640 tons, those from Sweden from 550 tons to 900 tons and those from Belgium from 170 to 290 tons. Germany's contribution

increased from 180 tons to 230 tons and that of Japan from 110 tons to 250 tons. Imports of *steel angles and tees* increased from 14,000 tons valued at R14 lakhs to 19,400 tons valued at nearly R20 lakhs, the United Kingdom sending 10,500 tons and Belgium 5,600 tons. Imports of iron angle, tee, bolt and rod, which had amounted to nearly 3,300 tons valued at R3 lakhs in the preceding year were insignificant in the year under review.

Imports.

Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and the declared values of different descriptions of iron and steel and Table 20 the principal sources of supply. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade:—

—	United Kingdom		Germany		Belgium		France		United States		Other Countries		TOTAL
	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).	Share per cent.	Tons (thousand).
1922-23	259	48.1	90	12.1	229	30.7	7	1.0	38	5.1	29	3.0	746
1923-24	424	50.7	61	8.0	217	26.7	5	0.5	18	2.4	26	3.7	756
1924-25	439	50.5	58	10.1	273	31.4	16	1.8	17	2.0	26	4.2	869
1925-26	469	55.8	68	7.8	232	25.9	45	5.1	23	2.6	29	3.3	834
1926-27	406	48.1	79	9.3	257	30.4	33	3.9	29	3.4	41	4.9	844
1927-28	685	57.8	79	6.6	316	26.4	46	4.0	18	1.4	53	4.4	1,197
1928-29	650	58.5	70	6.0	338	28.5	54	4.6	18	1.5	45	3.9	1,170
1929-30	466	49.9	55	6.0	312	32.1	35	3.6	16	1.6	66	6.6	973
1930-31	369	48.8	44	7.2	207	33.7	29	4.7	15	2.4	50	6.2	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	31.0	12	3.7	2	0.6	46	14.1	326
1933-34	166	50.5	23	7.0	72	21.9	13	4.0	2	0.6	53	16.0	339
1934-35	182	49.2	22	8.0	74	20.0	12	3.2	3	0.8	67	18.2	370
1935-36	215	47.9	68	15.1	90	20.0	16	3.5	3	1.2	55	12.3	449

Of the total increase of 79,000 tons in the imports, the United Kingdom annexed 33,000 tons. Germany's share increased by 36,000 tons, and that of Belgium by 16,000 tons. While the relative share of the United Kingdom showed a decline, that of Germany showed a marked improvement. The percentage share of Belgium remained unchanged, though her supplies increased by 16,000 tons, but that of France and of the United States of America showed some improvement. Among countries not specified in the above table, Japan's contribution increased from 19,000 tons to 25,500 tons, about 5.7 per cent of the total imports. Sweden's contribution improved by 200 tons to 4,200 tons, but that of Luxemburg declined from 15,600 tons to 10,500 tons.

Other metals (R4,80 lakhs).—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel, declined from 86,000 tons valued at R4,99 lakhs in 1934-35 to 84,000 tons valued at R4,80 lakhs in 1935-36. This was due to smaller imports of brass and copper. Imports of aluminium improved from 52,500 cwts. valued at R38 lakhs to 63,500 cwts. valued at R45 lakhs. Wrought circles, which form the bulk of the imports under this sub-head, recorded an increase from 41,200 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs in 1934-35 to 52,000 cwts. valued at R34½ lakhs in 1935-36. Of the total quantity imported in 1935-36, 17,200 cwts. came from Japan, as compared with 8,100 cwts. in 1934-35. Imports from the United Kingdom declined from 20,000 cwts. to 16,000 cwts. Germany, from which only 134 cwts. had been received in the preceding year, sent 16,300 cwts. valued at R10½ lakhs. Imports from Canada fell from 10,800 cwts. to 2,200 cwts. Imports from the United States of America were insignificant. Imports

Other metals.

of wrought sheets, chiefly from the United Kingdom, increased from 2,400 cwts. to 2,700 cwts. Other manufactures, consisting chiefly of wire and utensils, declined in quantity from 8,800 cwts. to 8,700 cwts., but the declared value remained stationary at R8½ lakhs. Imports of unwrought aluminium amounted to 143 cwts., supplies being derived entirely from the United Kingdom.

Imports of brass declined from 637,000 cwts. to 509,500 cwts. in quantity and from R1,68 lakhs to R1,34 lakhs in value. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, which accounted for 84 per cent of the total quantity of brass imported in 1935-36, recorded a decrease from 563,000 cwts. valued at R1,43 lakhs to 428,000 cwts. valued at R1,07½ lakhs. Germany continued to be the principal source of supply, although the imports from that source declined by 27,000 cwts. to 220,000 cwts. Imports from the United Kingdom declined heavily from 210,000 cwts. to 93,000 cwts., while Japan advanced her contribution from 105,000 cwts. to 114,600 cwts. Imports of other manufactures of brass together improved from 73,000 cwts. valued at R25 lakhs to 79,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs. Imports of unwrought brass increased from 1,000 cwts. to 2,000 cwts. in quantity, with a corresponding increase in value from R29,000 to R50,000.

There was a decrease in the imports of copper which fell from 495,000 cwts. valued at R1,40 lakhs in 1934-35 to 417,000 cwts. valued at R1,17 lakhs in the year under review. Wrought copper, consisting chiefly of sheets, rods, tubes and wire recorded a decrease from 471,000 cwts. to 376,000 cwts., while unwrought copper increased from 21,800 cwts. to 36,000 cwts. Of the total quantity of wrought copper imported in 1935-36, Germany supplied 152,000 cwts. and the United Kingdom 104,000 cwts., as compared with 109,000 and 192,000 cwts., respectively, in 1934-35. Imports from the United States of America fell from 94,000 cwts. to 64,000 cwts., and those from Japan from 70,000 cwts. to 51,000 cwts. As regards unwrought copper, the United Kingdom contributed 6,400 cwts. as against 10,500 cwts. in the preceding year, while supplies from the United States of America advanced from 4,900 cwts. to 7,700 cwts. There was a large increase in the imports from the Union of South Africa which sent 12,400 cwts. in 1935-36, as against 4,800 cwts. in 1934-35 and 1,000 cwts. in 1933-34.

Although the quantity of lead imported fell from 28,400 cwts. to 27,600 cwts., the value of the imports increased from R4.7 lakhs to R5.1 lakhs. The quantity of sheets imported declined from 11,400 cwts. to 10,100 cwts., the recorded value, however, showing a slight improvement. Imports of pipes and tubes further improved and amounted to 10,200 cwts. in 1935-36, as compared with 8,500 cwts. in the preceding year. Imports of lead sheets for tea chests continued to decline, the receipts in 1935-36 being 200 cwts. valued at R3,000 as against 500 cwts. valued at R6,000 in 1934-35.

Imports of tin, consisting mainly of blocks, ingots, etc., recorded an advance from 46,600 cwts. in 1934-35 to 53,100 cwts. in 1935-36, with a corresponding rise in value from R70 lakhs to R78 lakhs. The imports were, as usual, drawn mostly from the Straits Settlements.

Imports.

Supplies of unwrought zinc showed a large increase from 345,000 cwts. valued at about R35½ lakhs in 1934-35 to 454,000 cwts. valued at R46½ lakhs

Zinc.

in the year under review. Australia and Germany increased their contribution from 100,500 and 28,900 cwts. to 230,500 and 64,000 cwts., respectively. The shares of the United Kingdom and the United States of America in the imports fell from 64,900 and 116,200 cwts. to 43,500 and 65,500 cwts., respectively. Imports of wrought zinc rose from 31,000 cwts. to 32,000 cwts.

Imports of German silver, including nickel silver, increased from 16,900 cwts. (R10½ lakhs) in 1934-35 to 27,400 cwts. (R15½ lakhs) in the year under review. The chief sources of supply were Germany (R6½ lakhs), the United Kingdom (R4 lakhs), Austria (R2½ lakhs) and Italy (R2½ lakhs).

German silver.

Imports of quicksilver improved sharply from 192,000 lbs. valued at R4½ lakhs to 421,000 lbs. valued at R9 lakhs in the year under review.

Quicksilver.

Machinery and millwork (R13.68 lakhs).—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes in 1929-30 and during the past five years :—

	1929-30 R (lakhs)	1931-32 R (lakhs)	1932-33 R (lakhs)	1933-34 R (lakhs)	1934-35 R (lakhs)	1935-36 R (lakhs)
Prime-movers	4.12	1.56	1.00	1.21	1.44	1.57
Electrical	2.41	2.16	1.56	1.27	1.69	2.05
Boilers	1.09	58	45	66	44	76
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	36	19	15	16	14	18
Mining	61	66	38	32	52	41
Oil crushing and refining	43	35	19	27	21	22
Paper mill	7	6	5	11	9	8
Refrigerating	20	10	9	9	11	15
Rice and flour mill . . .	24	10	9	7	10	9
Saw mill	9	3	3	3	3	5
Sewing and knitting . . .	85	51	45	50	83	74
Sugar machinery	9	30	1.53	3.36	1.05	66
Tea machinery	23	11	21	12	22	13
Cotton machinery	2.10	1.93	2.09	2.03	2.41	2.01
Jute mill machinery . . .	1.44	32	36	32	54	1.16
Wool machinery	6	1	3	3	2	4
Typewriters, including parts and accessories.	26	13	7	10	18	19
Printing and lithograph- ing presses	23	15	9	15	15	17
Belting for machinery . .	90	50	53	46	50	54

The total value of the imports of machinery and millwork had shown a small decline in 1934-35 owing to the fall in the imports of sugar machinery. In the year under review imports of sugar machinery still further declined, but other descriptions, with a few exceptions, improved, and the total value of the imports as compared with 1934-35 rose by over R1 crore to R13.68 lakhs. Besides sugar machinery, the items under which decreases occurred were cotton machinery, mining machinery, sewing and knitting machines and tea machinery.

Machinery and millwork.

Imports of prime-movers in 1935-36 were valued at R1,57 lakhs, R13 lakhs more than in 1934-35. This improvement was principally due to an increase in the imports of railway locomotive engines and tenders, and parts thereof, which advanced by about R14 lakhs to nearly R57 lakhs. Imports of oil engines (other than locomotives), and parts thereof, were valued at R69 lakhs as against R68 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of electrical machinery advanced from R1,69 lakhs to R2,05 lakhs, supplies from

Electrical machinery. the United Kingdom improving from R1,22 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs. German supplies had a total value of R29 lakhs, while imports from the United States of America amounted in value to R16 lakhs. Imports of textile machinery

Textile machinery. in the year under review were valued at R3,43 lakhs as against R3,24 lakhs in the preceding year and R2,61 lakhs in 1933-34. Cotton machinery accounted for R2,01 lakhs, more than half this amount relating to spinning machinery. Weaving machinery accounted for R57 lakhs and bleaching and dyeing machinery for R6 lakhs. Imports of cotton machinery from the United Kingdom were valued at R1,63 lakhs. Imports of jute machinery rose in value from R54 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs and those of wool machinery from R2 lakhs to R4 lakhs. Imports of sugar machinery declined to R66 lakhs, the figures for 1934-35 and 1933-34 being R1,05 lakhs and R3,36 lakhs, respectively.

Sugar machinery. Imports from the United Kingdom accounted for R50 lakhs and those from Germany for R11 lakhs. Sugar machinery imported from the Netherlands had a total value of R1 lakh only; in 1933-34 imports from the Netherlands had amounted, in value, to R61 lakhs.

Imports of metal-working machinery, including machine tools, improved in value from R14 lakhs, to R18 lakhs, of which imports from the United Kingdom accounted for R12 lakhs and those from Germany for nearly R4 lakhs. There was a reduction of R11 lakhs in the value of mining machinery imported as compared with the preceding year, the figure for 1935-36 being R41 lakhs. The contribution of the United Kingdom amounted, in value, to R16½ lakhs and that of Belgium and the United States of America to R11½ lakhs and R11½ lakhs respectively. There was also a decline in the value of the imports of sewing and knitting machines from R74 lakhs to R66 lakhs, but the number imported increased from 83,350 to 84,760. The United Kingdom supplied 60,250, which was 2,600 less than in the preceding year, while imports from Germany improved from 18,140 to 21,890. The number of typewriters received rose from 15,220 to 15,870, with a corresponding increase in value by R1 lakh to over R17 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America were valued at R15 lakhs as in the preceding year. Imports of pumping machinery, mostly from the United Kingdom (R21 lakhs) and the United States of America (R5 lakhs), improved in the aggregate by R1 lakh to R31 lakhs and those of refrigerating machinery, mostly from the United States of America (R10 lakhs) and the United Kingdom (R3 lakhs), from R11 lakhs to R15 lakhs. Imports of oil-crushing and refining machinery were valued at nearly R22 lakhs, of which supplies from the United Kingdom accounted for R9 lakhs, and those from Germany and the United States of America for R7 and R3 lakhs respectively. Imports of rice and flourmill machinery had a total recorded value of R9 lakhs, the United Kingdom's supplies being valued at R5 lakhs and of Germany at R2½ lakhs. Imports of

Imports.

tea machinery, which had improved to R22 lakhs in the preceding year, declined to R13 lakhs in the year under review, the United Kingdom accounting for R9½ lakhs. Boot and shoe manufacturing machinery, largely from Czechoslovakia, and saw-mill and wood-working machinery accounted for about R5 lakhs each. Imports of paper mill machinery, mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R8 lakhs. The value of the imports of agricultural tractors and parts amounted to R5 lakhs, and those of ploughs and parts to R1 lakh. The total imports of agricultural machinery of all kinds were valued at about R10 lakhs as against R11 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports were drawn mostly from the United Kingdom (R3 lakhs) and the United States of America (R4 lakhs). The value of boilers imported improved from R44 lakhs to R76 lakhs, the United Kingdom's share increasing from R38 lakhs to R58 lakhs. Imports from Hungary were valued at R12½ lakhs, and those from Germany at R2½ lakhs.

Imports of beltings of all descriptions improved from R50 lakhs to R54 lakhs, leather belting accounting for R25 lakhs, cotton beltings for R7 lakhs, and beltings of other materials for R22 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied nearly the whole quantity of cotton belting imported, while in the case of leather belting, her supplies amounted, in value, to R15 lakhs; those from the United States of America were valued at R8 lakhs. The value of beltings of other descriptions imported from the United Kingdom was R15 lakhs, and of those from Japan and Germany R4 lakhs and R2 lakhs respectively.

Imports of bobbins during the year under review were valued at R31 lakhs of which supplies from the United Kingdom accounted for R18 lakhs, those from Japan for R8 lakhs, and those from Germany for R3 lakhs.

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

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

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7.41	90	8.12	70.2	8.23	73.7	9.11	68.1	9.55	71.9	9.69	67.3
United States	27	2	1.37	11.8	90	8.1	94	7.0	1.28	9.6	1.21	9.1
Germany	46	6	1.18	10.2	1.04	9.3	1.26	10.2	1.31	9.9	1.70	11.8
Belgium	..	..	27	2.3	39	3.5	43	3.2	17	1.3	27	1.9
Other Countries	12	1	63	5.5	60	5.4	1.54	11.5	97	7.3	1.41	9.9
TOTAL	8.26	100	11.37	100	11.16	100	13.38	100	13.28	100	14.38	100

Relatively to other competing countries, the share of the United Kingdom showed a recession. Germany, on the other hand, made an advance of nearly 2 per cent, the improvement in her trade being principally in electrical machinery, cotton machinery and metal working machinery. The share of the United States of America showed some recession, but Belgium's share improved. Among the countries not specified in the above table both Japan and Sweden improved on their record in the previous year.

Motor vehicles.

Vehicles (R6,92 lakhs).—During the three years 1931-32 to 1933-34, imports of motor cars were on a very low scale, but the last year of the triennium had witnessed a slow improvement in the position. In 1934-35, there was a substantial increase in imports, receipts totalling 14,434. In the

Motor vehicles (R4,49 lakhs). year under review imports totalled 13,590, a fall of 844, as compared with the previous year, and of 5,977, as compared with the record imports in 1928-29. The table below shows the number of motor cars imported during the last ten years, indicating the principal sources of supply :—

Number of motor cars imported.

—	United Kingdom	United States	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	TOTAL
1926-27 . . .	2,546	4,030	4,476	607	1,416	122	13,197
1927-28 . . .	3,000	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	16,122
1928-29 . . .	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
1929-30 . . .	3,768	9,020	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
1930-31 . . .	2,885	5,068	3,250	261	917	190	12,601
1931-32 . . .	2,178	3,368	676	161	510	327	7,220
1932-33 . . .	3,958	1,201	290	84	226	430	6,201
1933-34 . . .	5,348	2,227	1,715	62	221	186	9,759
1934-35 . . .	6,311	5,564	2,057	26	267	209	14,434
1935-36 . . .	6,744	3,851	2,328	13	210	444	13,590

As compared with the preceding year, the number of motor cars imported in 1935-36 from the United Kingdom increased by 433 to 6,744 and those imported from Canada by 271 to 2,328. There was a sharp reduction in the number of cars consigned from the United States of America, which fell by 1,713 to 3,851. The figures shown above bear testimony to the increasing popularity of the light British car. During the year under review, France sent only 13 cars, as compared with 26 in the preceding year, but there was an appreciable increase in the imports from Germany, which went up from 120 to 335. Imports from Italy declined from 267 to 210. The total value of motor cars imported in 1935-36 was R2,51.3 lakhs, as compared with R2,59.2 lakhs in the preceding year, of which imports from the United Kingdom accounted for R1.27 lakhs and those from the United States of America and Canada for R74 and R38 lakhs, respectively. Of the total imports into India in 1935-36, 3,287 were received in Bengal, 6,843 in Bombay, 1,809 in Madras, 838 in Sind, and 813 in Burma.

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported during the year totalled 8,470, as compared with 9,973 in the preceding year, the value of the imports declining from R1.21 lakhs to R1.20 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the imports fell from 1,171 to 982, but that of Canada increased from 2,058 to 2,335. Imports from the United States of America fell from 6,559 to 5,051. The average declared value of chassis imported from the United Kingdom in 1935-36 increased from R2,002 to R2,843. The average values for the imports from the United States of America and Canada were R1,072 and R1,312, as compared with R1,014 and R1,252, respectively, in the preceding year. The provincial distribution of the imports during the

Imports.

year was as follows:—Bombay 5,839, Bengal 1,086, Madras 822, Sind 343 and Burma 132. The following table shows the total number of motor omnibuses, etc., imported during the last ten years:—

Imports of motor omnibuses, vans, etc.

—	United Kingdom	United States of America	Canada	Other countries	TOTAL
1926-27	341	2,322	3,520	151	6,343
1927-28	447	3,699	4,298	268	8,682
1928-29	473	7,572	4,610	135	12,790
1929-30	308	12,017	2,709	92	15,306
1930-31	258	6,197	2,397	61	8,913
1931-32	435	3,236	598	33	4,302
1932-33	517	1,793	338	28	2,676
1933-34	526	3,692	1,243	33	5,496
1934-35	1,171	6,559	2,058	185	9,973
1935-36	982	5,051	2,335	192	8,470

Imports of motor cycles, which had shown a slight improvement in the preceding year, declined to 734 as compared with 794 in 1934-35. Out of this the United Kingdom sent 554, as compared with 675 in the preceding year. The following table shows the number of all classes of motor vehicles running in the different provinces of British India at the end of March, 1936:—

Number of motor vehicles running in British India at the end of March, 1936.

Provinces	Motor cars including taxi cabs	Motor cycles, including scooters and auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bengal Presidency (excluding Calcutta and Howrah Town).	3,852 (a)	277	1,608(a)	5,737(a)
Calcutta including Howrah Town(b)	14,704	802	3,097	18,753
Bombay City	10,470	600	1,230	12,600
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind).	12,040	800	100	12,940
Madras City	4,201	457	548	5,206
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City).	8,401	1,307	6,433	16,201
United Provinces (b)	13,661	1,739	3,840	19,240
Punjab	7,863	1,575	7,123	16,559
Burma	11,691	1,102	6,095	18,888
Bihar and Orissa	5,855	40	1,107	7,538
Central Provinces and Berar	3,600	684	1,895	6,249
Sind	2,373	405	170	2,948
Delhi Province	2,174	195	770	3,139
North-West Frontier Province (c)	4,782	1,637	3,530	9,950
Ajmer-Merwara	65	76	190	961
Assam (d)	2,492	221	1,950	4,663
Total	109,565	12,411	39,636	161,812

(a) Excludes 3 motor cars and 27 heavy motor vehicles, registered in Tripura State, but flying mostly in British Territory.

(b) At the end of December, 1935.

(d) Registered up to 31st December, 1935.

(c) Registered up to 31st March, 1936.

Rubber manufactures.

Imports of cycles and parts thereof in 1935-36 were valued at R1,10 lakhs, as compared with R99 lakhs in the preceding year and R89 lakhs in 1933-34.

Cycles (R1,10 lakhs). The total number of cycles imported entire or in sections was 133,595 as compared with 106,286 in the preceding year, of which supplies from the United Kingdom totalled 123,069 valued at R38 lakhs. Imports from Japan numbered 9,573 with a total value of R1 lakh, while those from Germany totalled 796 valued at R32,000. Parts and accessories were imported during the year to the value of R71 lakhs, the United Kingdom accounting for R45 lakhs, Japan for R15½ lakhs and Germany for R7¼ lakhs.

Pneumatic motor covers imported during the year numbered 280,866 valued at R1,26 lakhs, as compared with 327,477 valued at R1,24 lakhs in 1934-35. The imports during the year represented

Rubber manufactures (R2,07 lakhs). about 61 per cent of the total value of rubber manufactures imported into India. The United Kingdom sent 216,123, the United States of America 19,739 and Germany 14,465. Imports from Canada fell from 12,272 to 1,679. Pneumatic cycle covers imported in 1935-36 were valued at R23 lakhs, as compared with R19¼ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of pneumatic motor tubes fell from 314,300 to 253,865, the value of the imports declining from R17½ lakhs to R15¾ lakhs. Of 3,573 solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles, valued at R2.9 lakhs, imported during the year under review, 2,218 were received from the United Kingdom. The following table shows the imports of the principal descriptions of rubber manufactures during the past three years:—

Imports of Rubber manufactures.

(In thousands)

	1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	Number	R	Number	R	Number	R
Pneumatic motor covers	311	1,13,38	327	1,24,45	281	1,26,23
" " cycle covers	5	78	4	51	3	41
Pneumatic cycle covers	1,772	21,38	1,585	19,72	1,819	23,14
" motor tubes	285	15,38	314	17,49	254	15,62
" " cycle tubes	9	20	14	31	5	12
Pneumatic cycle tubes	2,071	10,70	2,150	10,78	2,000	10,14
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	3	3,36	5	3,81	4	2,56

Imports.

Hardware (R3,27 lakhs).—Imports of hardware improved by over R21 lakhs, as compared with the preceding year, to R3,27 lakhs in the year under review. The following table compares the values of the different classes of hardware imported during 1929-30 and in the last five years :—

	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural implements	14	6	6	6	2	2
Other implements and tools (except machine tools)	71	35	35	39	48	56
Builders' hardware	40	25	27	21	24	28
Domestic hardware	13	8	9	8	9	10
Enamelled ironware	32	15	23	22	18	19
Metal lamps	78	31	41	40	53	54
Metal lamps, parts	10	4	5	4	4	5
Stoves	10	5	4	4	5	5
Safes, etc.	2	..	..	..	..	1
Gas mantles	8	4	9	5	3	2
Other sorts	2,29	1,28	1,40	1,39	1,80	1,44

The most important single item in the list is metal lamps, the imports of which advanced from 5,167,000 to 5,659,000. The value of the imports improved by over R1 lakh to about R53½ lakhs. Supplies were derived chiefly from Germany, the United States of America and Japan. Imports from Germany increased from 3,318,000 valued at R35½ lakhs to 4,007,000 valued at about R38½ lakhs. Imports from the United States of America declined from 1,251,000 valued at R10½ lakhs to 1,178,000 valued at R9 lakhs. Supplies from Japan declined from 397,600 to 294,200. Other countries interested in the trade were Austria (83,900), Sweden (25,400) and the United Kingdom (20,100). The number imported from these countries is given in brackets. The value of parts of metal lamps, imported, mainly from Germany, improved slightly to over R4½ lakhs. Imports of agricultural implements were valued at about R2 lakhs as in the preceding year, the United Kingdom being the principal source of supply. The value of the imports of other implements and tools, excluding machine tools, improved from R48 lakhs to R56 lakhs in value, the United Kingdom accounting for R28 lakhs, the United States of America for R11 lakhs, and Germany for R12 lakhs. Supplies from Japan were valued at R1½ lakhs. The value of the imports of enamelled ironware improved from R17½ lakhs to R19 lakhs. Supplies from Japan improved from R10 lakhs to R11 lakhs, while those from Czechoslovakia declined slightly to R3½ lakhs. Imports from Germany and the United Kingdom were small, being valued at a little over R1 lakh in each case. Imports of domestic hardware, other than enamelled ironware, improved from R8½

Mineral oils.

lakhs to nearly R10 lakhs. Supplies from the United States of America and Germany were valued at a little over R2 lakhs in each case, and those from the United Kingdom at about R2½ lakhs. Japan's share was about R1½ lakhs. Imports of builders' hardware improved from R24 lakhs to over R28 lakhs in the year under review. Germany, the principal source of supply, accounted for over R15 lakhs, and the United Kingdom and Sweden for about R5½ and R6 lakhs, respectively. Imports of stoves, mainly from Sweden, were valued at R4½ lakhs. Imports of gas mantles from Germany were valued at over R2½ lakhs, the imports from all sources totalling in value about R3½ lakhs. 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)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	37	34	37	32	34	32	32
Germany	15	30	29	26	30	31	33
United States	10	12	10	6	8	10	9
Japan	1	6	8	10	12	11	11
Other countries	14	18	18	16	16	16	15
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The value of cutlery imported amounted to R29 lakhs, as against R28 lakhs in 1934-35. The United Kingdom's share in the trade was R9 lakhs and that of Germany R16 lakhs. In the case of Germany, this meant an increase of R1½ lakhs, as compared with the preceding year. Supplies from Japan declined from R3½ lakhs to R2½ lakhs.

The value of electroplated ware imported remained at R2 lakhs, as in the preceding year, the United Kingdom supplying the bulk of the requirements.

Mineral Oils (R5.92 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of mineral oils of all kinds in 1935-36 showed a decrease of R15 lakhs, as compared with the preceding year. Imports of kerosene, which had amounted to nearly 69 million gallons valued at R2.61 lakhs in 1934-35, declined to 64 million gallons valued at R2.17 lakhs. There was, however, a substantial increase in the quantity of fuel oil imported. Imports of batching oils declined, but those of other lubricating oils improved. There was, also, some improvement in the imports of petroleum. The production of kerosene in India and Burma in 1935-36 amounted to 162.4 million gallons, as against 169.3 million gallons

Imports.

in 1934-35. The quantity of petrol produced increased from 81.1 million gallons to 91.7 million gallons. The following table shows the imports of each description of mineral oil by sea from abroad into British India :—

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

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7,760	100,829	104,528	103,871	111,263	138,527
Kerosene—						
In bulk	52,978	77,081	53,263	56,628	67,217	63,497
In tins	15,874	8,609	1,231	1,519	1,429	926
TOTAL KEROSENE	68,850	85,690	54,494	58,147	68,646	64,423
Lubricating oils	14,953	10,047	17,274	18,166	19,248	19,342
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	12,742	5,117	1,606	1,483	2,079
Paints, solutions and compositions.	1	34	36	80	100	122
Other kinds	3,410	1,289	1,335	4,352	586	2,295
TOTAL MINERAL OILS	95,023	216,631	187,784	186,222	201,332	226,787

Imports of kerosene, which amounted to 64 million gallons, showed a decline of about 4 million gallons in quantity and of R44 lakhs in value. The

Imports of Kerosene oil	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)	Gals. (000)
United States of America	42,311	8,675	2,265	858	831
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.	1,079	40,894	58,234	43,363	46,855
Iran	2,808	6,550	292	6,770	10,805
Borneo, Sumatra and Celebes.	20,815	2,079	1,699	12,870	4,584
Straits Settlements	-2,249	..	..	844	460
Other Countries.	2	6,287	15,659	4,301	1,288
TOTAL	66,850	59,494	58,148	68,646	64,423

detailed figures of imports are given in the marginal table. The U. S. S. R. was the principal supplier, and her consignments to India totalled 46.8 million gallons as against 43.4 million gallons in the pre-

ceding year, and 38.2 million gallons in 1933-34. Imports from Roumania declined to 1 million gallons from 2.8 million gallons in the preceding year, and nearly 10 million gallons in 1933-34, but those from Iran improved from 5.8 million gallons to 10.8 million gallons. Supplies from Sumatra fell from 9.5 million gallons to 4.7 million gallons. The United States of America sent 331,000 gallons. The average declared value per gallon of the imports from the U. S. S. R. was 4 as. 11 p. and of those from Roumania, Iran and Sumatra were 4 as. 8 p., 6 as. 9 p. and 5 as. 7 p., respectively. Coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into British India amounted to 106 million gallons, as compared with 117 million gallons in 1934-35.

Chemicals.

Imports of fuel oils improved from 111.3 million gallons valued at R1,93 lakhs to 139 million gallons valued at R2,20 lakhs, supplies from Iran advancing from 83.4 million gallons in 1934-35 to 104.5 million gallons in the year under review. Imports from Iran in 1933-34 had totalled 62.3 million gallons. Imports from Borneo improved from 25 million gallons to 31.5 million gallons. The U. S. S. R. supplied 2.1 million gallons, as against 900,000 gallons in the preceding year.

Imports of batching oils declined from nearly 9 million gallons to 8.4 million gallons, the value falling sharply from R40 lakhs to R26 lakhs. Supplies were consigned mainly from the United States of America which improved its share from 5.6 million gallons in 1934-35 to 6.8 million gallons in the year under review. Imports from Borneo amounted to 854,000 gallons. Other descriptions of lubricating oils improved from 10.3 million gallons to 10.9 million gallons, the value of imports increasing by about a lakh to nearly R96 lakhs. Consignments from the United Kingdom rose from 2.1 million gallons to 2.3 million gallons, and those from the United States of America from 7.6 million gallons to 8.2 million gallons.

Imports under the specification "Petroleum dangerous flashing below 76° F.", including petrol, benzine and benzol, which had declined to 1.5 million gallons in 1934-35, advanced to 2.1 million gallons valued at R14½ lakhs. Supplies from the U. S. S. R. amounted to 1.6 million gallons, and those from Germany to 398,000 gallons. The total consumption of petrol in India in 1935-36 has been estimated at 89.8 million gallons, as against 82.2 million gallons in 1934-35. The price of petrol in Calcutta during the year was R1-5-6 per gallon, ex-pump. In Bombay petrol was sold at 15 as. per gallon, ex-pump, during the year under review.

Chemicals (R3,12 lakhs).—A further improvement was noticed in the imports of chemicals which had a total recorded value of R3,12 lakhs in 1935-36, as against R2,92½ lakhs in 1934-35 and R2,70 lakhs in 1933-34.

Sodium compounds constituted 44 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported during the year, the quantity received increasing from 1,908,000 cwts. to 2,012,000 cwts. The value of the imports, however, declined from R1,45 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs owing to lower prices. Imports of sodium carbonate improved in quantity from 1,236,000 cwts. to 1,253,000 cwts. but the value of the imports fell from R67½ lakhs to R62 lakhs. The chief source of supply was, as usual, the United Kingdom. Imports of caustic soda improved from 377,600 cwts. to 406,000 cwts., but the declared value of the imports showed a small fall from R42 lakhs to R41½ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 337,500 cwts., while Japan and the United States of America supplied 32,800 cwts. and 31,100 cwts., respectively. Imports of sodium bicarbonate increased from 110,700 cwts. to 129,100 cwts., but those of bichromate fell from 17,000 cwts. to 14,200 cwts. Imports of borax improved from 28,460 cwts. to 32,220 cwts. There was also an improvement in the imports of sodium silicate and sulphide, the quantities received being 51,000 cwts. and 60,400 cwts., respectively, but imports of sodium sulphate declined. Imports of sodium cyanide, which amounted to nearly 5,200 cwts., were also a little smaller than in the preceding year.

Imports.

The total imports of acids improved from 36,200 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs to 41,100 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs. Imports of acetic and tartaric acids

Acids.

advanced from 5,100 cwts. and 2,200 cwts. to 5,750 cwts. and 3,400 cwts., respectively. Increases were also noticed in the imports of nitric and oxalic acids, the former advancing from 4,070 cwts. to 4,260 cwts., and the latter from 2,460 cwts. to 4,230 cwts. Imports of sulphuric acid improved from 3,600 cwts. to 5,700 cwts. There were also increases in the imports of carbolic and hydrochloric acids, but those of citric acid declined from 2,650 cwts. to 2,430 cwts.

Imports of ammonia and salts thereof improved from 49,000 cwts. to 57,000 cwts. Imports of bleaching materials recorded a further increase and

Other chemicals.

amounted to 204,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs, as against 193,000 cwts. in 1934-35, and 152,000 cwts. in 1933-34. Imports of alum further declined from 11,400 cwts. to 7,500 cwts. There were larger receipts of aluminous sulphates, supplies during the year totalling 35,100 cwts., as against 27,300 cwts. in 1934-35. While supplies of sulphur from Italy declined, those from Japan improved, and the total imports amounted to nearly 520,000 cwts., as against 404,400 cwts. in the preceding year. The value of the imports improved from R17.2 lakhs to R20.5 lakhs. Japan's contribution increased from 119,000 cwts. to 247,500 cwts., while that of Italy declined from 213,600 cwts. to 184,500 cwts. There was, however, little difference in the recorded values of the imports from these countries, which amounted to about R8.2 lakhs in each case. Imports of carbide of calcium improved from 55,600 cwts. valued at R6½ lakhs to 66,700 cwts. valued at over R7 lakhs. Imports of copper sulphate rose by 8,500 cwts. to 35,220 cwts., the value improving by over a lakh to R4.4 lakhs. Imports of naphthalene fell from 11,500 cwts. to 5,670 cwts. Increases were noticed in the imports of magnesium compounds and potassium chlorate. There were also an improvement in the imports of zinc compounds. The following table gives the percentage shares of the principal supplying 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)	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74.7	70.4	54.0	54.8	51.6	55.2	55.9	55.9
Germany . . .	12.4	0.7	18.3	18.1	14.9	12.7	13.4	14.3
United States . .	0.3	5.5	5.2	4.0	5.4	5.8	5.8	4.5
Italy	5.2	2.8	7.3	5.0	5.6	5.7	4.7	3.5
Kenya Colony . .	..	0.3	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.2
Norway	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Japan	1.5	16.7	1.7	2.3	4.9	8.4	10.2	11.5
Other countries	5.4	3.1	9.6	12.0	15.7	10.2	8.2	8.9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Provisions.

The United Kingdom, which has the bulk of the trade, maintained her share at 55.9 per cent as in the preceding year. Both Japan and Germany improved on their previous record as a result of larger despatches of bleaching materials and magnesium and potassium compounds by the former, and of acids and potassium compounds by the latter.

Provisions (R3,12 lakhs).—Imports under this head advanced by R23 lakhs to R3,12 lakhs in the year under review. All the important items showed increases. Imports of biscuits and cakes increased from 48,200 cwts. to 54,700 cwts., the recorded value of the imports increasing from R33½ lakhs to nearly R36 lakhs. Receipts from the United Kingdom alone accounted for R30 lakhs. The total imports of canned and bottled provisions were valued at R65 lakhs as compared with R59 lakhs in 1934-35. Under this head, imports of tinned or canned fish, of which Burma is a large consumer, improved from 46,800 cwts. valued at nearly R11 lakhs to 64,100 cwts. valued at over R14 lakhs. Japan has, in recent years, come into prominence in this trade, her supplies being valued at nearly R7½ lakhs in 1935-36 as against R4½ lakhs in 1934-35 and R2 lakhs in 1933-34. Supplies from the United Kingdom in 1935-36 were valued at nearly R3 lakhs as against R2½ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of canned and bottled fruits, which amounted to 43,300 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs, were a little smaller in quantity than in the preceding year. Consignments from the Straits Settlements were valued at nearly R2 lakhs, those from the United States of America at nearly R6 lakhs, and those from the United Kingdom at over R1½ lakhs. Imports of unspecified descriptions of canned and bottled provisions improved in value by R2 lakhs to R38 lakhs, imports from the United Kingdom amounting in value to R24 lakhs, those from the United States of America to R5 lakhs, from France to R1 lakh and from Australia to R1½ lakhs. Imports of vegetable products (vegetable ghi, etc.) were valued at R1½ lakhs in the year under review. Imports of farinaceous foods in bulk declined from 336,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs to 329,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs. There were larger imports of milk foods for infants and invalids and other patent foods, the former increasing from 9,200 cwts. valued at R13½ lakhs to 10,400 cwts. valued at R16½ lakhs, and the latter from 42,800 cwts. valued at R28½ lakhs to 45,400 cwts. valued at R30½ lakhs. In both cases supplies were derived mostly from the United Kingdom, imports of milk food from that source amounting in value to R14 lakhs and those of other patent foods to R24 lakhs. Imports of milk food into Bengal in 1935-36 amounted in value to R7 lakhs, while Bombay, Madras and Burma accounted for R2, R3½ and R3 lakhs, respectively. In the case of other descriptions of patent foods, etc., Bengal accounted for R10 lakhs, Madras for R9 lakhs, Bombay for R5 lakhs, and Burma and Sind for R2 lakhs and R4 lakhs respectively. A large improvement was recorded in the imports of condensed and preserved milk, receipts amounting to 209,200 cwts. valued at R54 lakhs as against 181,000 cwts. valued at R48 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies were derived chiefly from the United Kingdom (R29 lakhs), the Netherlands (R17 lakhs), Denmark (R2 lakhs) and Australia (R1 lakh). Burma is the principal consuming province (R37 lakhs), next in importance being Madras (R7 lakhs) and Bengal (R6 lakhs). There was also an improvement in the imports of jams and jellies which totalled 20,000 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs as against 17,500 cwts. valued

Imports.

at R6½ lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of confectionery, mainly from the United Kingdom, improved from R18 lakhs to R21½ lakhs. Imports of pickles, chutnies and sauces, supplied mainly by the United Kingdom, improved from 9,600 cwts. to 10,800 cwts., the recorded value being over R7 lakhs. Imports of bacon and hams amounted to 17,000 cwts. as against 16,000 cwts. in the preceding year, the value of the imports improving from R11½ lakhs to R12½ lakhs. Supplies from the United Kingdom were valued at R9 lakhs and those from Denmark at R2 lakhs. There was also an increase in the imports of butter, the consignments received during the year totalling 7,700 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs as against 6,300 cwts. valued at R6 lakhs in the preceding year. Australian supplies, which had amounted in value to less than a lakh in 1930-31, improved to R3 lakhs in 1934-35 and to R3½ lakhs in the year under review. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at about R2 lakhs as in the preceding year. The variations in the trade in some of the more important articles under provisions are indicated in the table below :—

Articles	1929-30		1932-33		1933-34		1934-35		1935-36	
	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)	Cwts. (000)	R (lakhs)
Bacon and hams .	16	16	12	9	15	12	16	11	17	12
Biscuits and cakes .	85	55	30	28	39	50	48	33	55	36
Tinned or canned fish .	81	29	24	9	27	9	47	11	64	14
Cheese .	11	11	6	8	10	8	11	8	11	8
Confectionery .	29	26	20	15	23	17	27	18	34	22
Butter .	2	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	8	7
Milk food for infants and invalids .	21	37	10	19	12	16	9	14	10	17
Jams and Jellies .	16	8	12	4	17	6	17	6	20	7
Milk, condensed and preserved (including milk cream) .	243	88	172	49	172	46	181	48	209	54
Other sorts .	—	293	—	147	—	122	—	134	—	135

The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of provisions and stores improved from R1.61 lakhs to R1.78 lakhs, and she accounted for 57.2 per cent of the trade. Imports from the Straits Settlements, consisting largely of farinaceous foods in bulk and to some extent of foods in transit from Australia, amounted in value to R27 lakhs. The percentage share of that country in the trade fell from 8.7 to 8.5. The United States of America was responsible for 5.8 per cent of the imports and the Netherlands for 7.9 per cent, the actual value of the imports from these sources being R18 lakhs and R24½ lakhs as against R15 lakhs and R25½ lakhs in the preceding year. Australia had 4 per cent of the trade, her supplies being valued at R12½ lakhs as against R11½ lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from Japan, amounting in value to R11½ lakhs, accounted for 4 per cent of the total trade. The share of Japan in the preceding year was 3 per cent, the value of her supplies in that year being R8 lakhs.

Paper and pasteboard.

Paper and Pasteboard (R2,99 lakhs).—The total imports of paper and pasteboard in the year under review had an aggregate value of R2,99 lakhs as against R2,73 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of paper of all kinds improved from 2,518,000 cwts. valued at R2,39 lakhs to 2,836,000 cwts. valued at R2,62 lakhs. Imports of printing paper improved from 759,000 cwts. valued at R75½ lakhs to 1,014,000 cwts. valued at over R96 lakhs. Newsprinting paper (white) accounted for R52½ lakhs, while other sorts of

Printing Paper. white printing paper, excluding machine glazed poster paper, accounted for over R12 lakhs. Machine glazed paper accounted for R4½ lakhs and other sorts of printing paper for about R27 lakhs. There was a very large improvement in the imports of printing paper from Germany which were valued at nearly R30 lakhs in the year under review as against R9 lakhs in 1934-35. The increase in quantity was from 73,500 cwts. to 320,600 cwts. Imports from Norway advanced from 207,500 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs to 270,700 cwts. valued at R21 lakhs, but those from Sweden fell from 80,700 cwts. valued at R7 lakhs to 59,800 cwts. valued at R5 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 43,300 cwts., 4,000 cwts. more than in 1934-35 but the value of her supplies remained at R8 lakhs as in the preceding year. Imports from the Netherlands were valued at R3.4 lakhs as against R3.9 lakhs in 1934-35. There was a large decline from 135,600 cwts. to 93,500 cwts. in the consignments from Austria, the decline in value being from R13 lakhs to R9 lakhs. Japan improved her share from R43,000 to R1½ lakhs. There

Writing Paper. was a small improvement in the imports of writing paper and envelopes, the recorded value being R34½ lakhs as against R33½ lakhs in the preceding year. Azure laid or wove and ledger paper accounted for nearly R2 lakhs and cream laid for about R4½ lakhs. Other sorts of writing paper were valued at about R23 lakhs, while the imports of boxed stationery amounted in value to R4 lakhs. Imports

Packing Paper. of packing and wrapping paper improved from 313,600 cwts. valued at R38 lakhs to 405,500 cwts. valued at R53 lakhs. Imports of kraft, including imitation kraft, amounted to nearly 191,000 cwts. valued at R21 lakhs. The bulk of the imports of packing and wrapping paper were derived from Sweden which sent 215,400 cwts. valued at R25 lakhs as against 175,000 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports from Germany advanced from 25,000 cwts. to 72,300 cwts., the value of the consignments being nearly R10 lakhs as against nearly R3 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom improved in quantity from 18,600 cwts. to 29,700 cwts. and in value from R3½ lakhs to R5½ lakhs. Imports from Austria, however, declined from 14,600 cwts. valued at nearly R2 lakhs to 12,300 cwts. valued at R1½ lakhs. Imports from Norway, on the other hand, improved from 24,500 cwts. valued at R2½ lakhs to 31,000 cwts. valued at R4½ lakhs.

Imports of old newspapers in bales and bags declined slightly in quantity and amounted to 1,152,000 cwts., the fall in value being from R45½ lakhs to R41½ lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 1,103,000 cwts. as against 1,071,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Supplies from the United States of America amounted to 48,500 cwts. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade was 95 per cent. while that of the United States of America was 4 per cent.

Imports.

Imports of paper manufactures declined by 6,000 cwts. to 40,000 cwts., the value registered falling from R17½ lakhs to R15½ lakhs. The United

Paper Manufactures. Kingdom was, as usual, the principal supplier, consignments from that source aggregating in value to R9 lakhs. Imports of pastboard, millboard and cardboard, including manufactures thereof, improved from 417,000 cwts. valued at R33½ lakhs to 497,000 cwts. valued at R36½ lakhs. Of this, strawboard accounted for nearly R13 lakhs.

The following table shows the percentage share of the principal countries in the total value of paper and pastboard imported into India :—

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

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56.2	32.4	27.8	33.7	34.6	29.7
Norway	5.1	14.2	14.2	15.2	11.5	12.6
United States of America	0.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.6
Sweden	2.2	10.3	14.5	12.7	13.2	13.8
Netherlands	2.5	7.0	4.9	4.3	4.4	3.9
Japan	1.0	2.8	5.6	4.7	3.9	3.9
Germany	17.3	12.9	10.5	7.7	9.6	10.1
Austria	8.3	9.1	10.1	9.7	7.8	4.8
Other countries	8.8	9.0	9.6	9.8	12.8	10.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

It will be seen that there was a considerable decline in the share of the United Kingdom in the trade while that of Germany registered a large improvement. Norway and Sweden also improved their position, but the share of Austria declined.

In 1935, there were altogether eleven paper mills in India, viz., 4 in Bengal, 4 in Bombay and 1 each in the United Provinces, Madras and Travancore.

Wood Pulp. One mill in Bombay and another in Madras did not, however, work during the year. The aggregate production in Indian mills in 1935-36 amounted to 962,000 cwts. as compared with 892,000 cwts. in 1934-35 and 873,000 cwts. in 1933-34. Imports of wood pulp, mostly for the use of Indian paper mills, amounted, during the year under review to 309,400 cwts. valued at R20½ lakhs as compared with 390,100 cwts. valued at over R26 lakhs in the preceding year. Norway and Sweden together accounted for 216,500 cwts. as against 256,000 cwts. in 1934-35, the remainder coming chiefly from the United States of America.

Liquors (R2,48 lakhs).—The total imports were returned at 5.1 million gallons valued at R2,48 lakhs as compared with 4.9 million gallons valued at R2,36 lakhs in 1934-35. Of this, ale, beer and porter accounted for 76 per cent, spirit for 20 per cent and wines for 4 per cent, as compared with 73 per cent, 23 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. The imports of ale, beer and porter increased from 3,593,000 gallons valued at R71 lakhs in 1934-35 to 3,867,000 gallons valued at R78 lakhs in 1935-36. Ale and beer in bottles amounted to 2,812,000 gallons as against 2,486,000

Drugs and medicines.

gallons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied 42 per cent of the imports, the rest coming mainly from Japan (21 per cent), Germany and the Netherlands (16 and 17 per cent, respectively). Imports in bulk amounted to 946,000 gallons and were supplied mainly by the United Kingdom. Imports of stout and porter declined from 113,000 gallons to 109,000 gallons, while the value registered remained stationary at about R4 lakhs. Imports of spirits of all sorts declined from 1,129,000 gallons to 1,051,000 gallons, due to the falling off of the imports of denatured spirits from Java. The total value of the imports of spirits improved from R1,44 lakhs to R1,48 lakhs. The imports of the different kinds of spirits are detailed below :—

	1934-35		1935-36	
	Gallons	R (lakhs)	Gallons	R (lakhs)
Brandy	123,400	19	129,300	20
Gin	92,700	8	90,500	8
Rum	2,200	..	2,300	..
Liqueurs	11,000	3	12,700	3
Whisky	335,900	56	353,000	59
Spirit, present in drugs	119,300	36	131,300	38
" perfumed	7,400	8	7,000	7
" denatured	413,400	6	296,400	3
" other sorts	24,000	8	28,100	9

Imports of whisky amounted to 354,000 gallons valued at R59 lakhs and as usual, the supplies came almost entirely from the United Kingdom. In the case of brandy, imports were almost entirely from France except for small quantities received from the United Kingdom and Germany. Imports of gin were derived mostly from the United Kingdom. The share of that country in the total imports of spirits rose from R92 lakhs to R97 lakhs, and that of France from R24 lakhs to R25 lakhs. The United States of America also improved its share from R13½ lakhs to R15½ lakhs. The value of the imports received from Germany declined slightly to R3½ lakhs. Imports from Java further fell from R5½ lakhs to R3 lakhs. Under wines, imports improved from 178,000 gallons to 188,000 gallons, the value of the supplies being recorded at R21 lakhs. As usual, the supplies came largely from France (57,000 gallons valued at R7½ lakhs), the United Kingdom (51,000 gallons valued at R6½ lakhs), Spain (26,000 gallons valued at R2 lakhs) and Italy (27,000 gallons valued at R2 lakhs).

Drugs and Medicines (R2,11 lakhs).—The imports of drugs and medicines showed an increase of R19 lakhs in value over that recorded in the preceding year, due principally to larger imports of proprietary and patent medicines.

Imports of proprietary and patent medicines improved from R39 lakhs to R64 lakhs, receipts from the United Kingdom improving by nearly R6½ lakhs to R26 lakhs and those from Germany by R9 lakhs to nearly R16 lakhs. Imports from the United States of America improved from R6½ lakhs to R12½ lakhs. Imports of camphor advanced from 2 million lbs. valued at R21½ lakhs to 2.2 million

lbs. valued at nearly R22½ lakhs. Imports from Japan accounted for R13 lakhs and those from Germany for R8½ lakhs. Imports of quinine salts declined in quantity from 107,600 lbs. to 103,600 lbs.,

but the value registered showed a slight increase to over R26 lakhs. Germany was the principal supplier and sent 45,000 lbs.

Imports.

valued at R11 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to 27,800 lbs. valued at R8 lakhs. Java sent quinine to the value of R2 lakhs. Imports from that country are declining. Imports of cod liver oil improved slightly from 99,000 lbs. to 106,000 lbs. There was also an increase in the imports of saccharin from 35,400 lbs. valued at nearly R2½ lakhs to 91,100 lbs. valued at about R4 lakhs. Unspecified descriptions of drugs and medicines imported during the year were valued at R91 lakhs.

Sugar (R1,91 lakhs).—The International Sugar Agreement, generally known as the Chadbourne plan, signed in May 1931, to which Java, Cuba and Peru and a number of European countries were parties, came to an end on the 1st September, 1935. The essential provisions of the Agreement were to limit the exports from each country to the quota assigned to it, to eliminate by gradual stages the existing surplus stocks, and to provide against the creation of additional surplus stocks. The agreement, however, lost a great deal of its effectiveness owing to the large increase of production in countries outside the plan and the serious decline in consumption caused by the world depression. The fixing in 1934 of import quotas for countries catering for the American market relieved to a small extent the menace of oversupply, but the most hopeful feature in the outlook for sugar at present is the increase in consumption which has come into evidence since 1935 and the consequent improvement in the statistical position. The average free market price of raw sugar in 1935, however, showed no improvement as compared with the preceding year.

The world sugar production in 1934-35 has been estimated by Messrs. Willet and Gray at 25,907,306 tons while production in 1935-36 is placed at 27,530,854 tons. The area under sugarcane in India in 1935-36 was 4,008,000 acres as compared with 3,480,000 acres in 1934-35. The production in terms of *gur* (raw sugar) in 1935-36 is estimated at 5,905,000 tons or 766,000 tons more than in the preceding year. The following table gives the estimates of sugar production in Indian factories during the last ten seasons. These estimates have been compiled by the Sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the figures for a season relate to the period from November to October in the case of factories working with cane, and from January to December in the case of those refining *gur*. The principal crushing period is from November to May.

Production of Sugar from Cane and Gur.

Year	Direct from Cane	Refined from <i>Gur</i>	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
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	31,701	151,560
1931-32	158,581	69,539	228,120
1932-33	299,177	80,106	379,283
1933-34	453,965	61,094	515,059
1934-35	578,115	39,103	617,218
1935-36(a)	885,099	51,800	936,899

(a) Estimated.

Sugar.

The increase in production in the last few seasons has been remarkable. In 1934-35, the total production amounted to 617,218 tons which was over 102,000 tons more than in the season preceding. In 1935-36, production increased by nearly 310,000 tons to 927,000 tons. According to the returns furnished under the Sugar (Excise Duty) Act of 1934, the production of sugar in the twelve months ending March, 1935 was 686,000 tons, while in the fiscal year 1935-36, the output amounted to 882,000 tons. It has been estimated by the Sugar Technologist that the consumption in India during the season 1934-35 was 1,015,000 tons as against 932,000 tons in 1933-34 and 926,000 tons in 1932-33. As complete figures for stocks of sugar at the ports and the upcountry centres are not obtainable, these estimates of consumption are necessarily approximate.

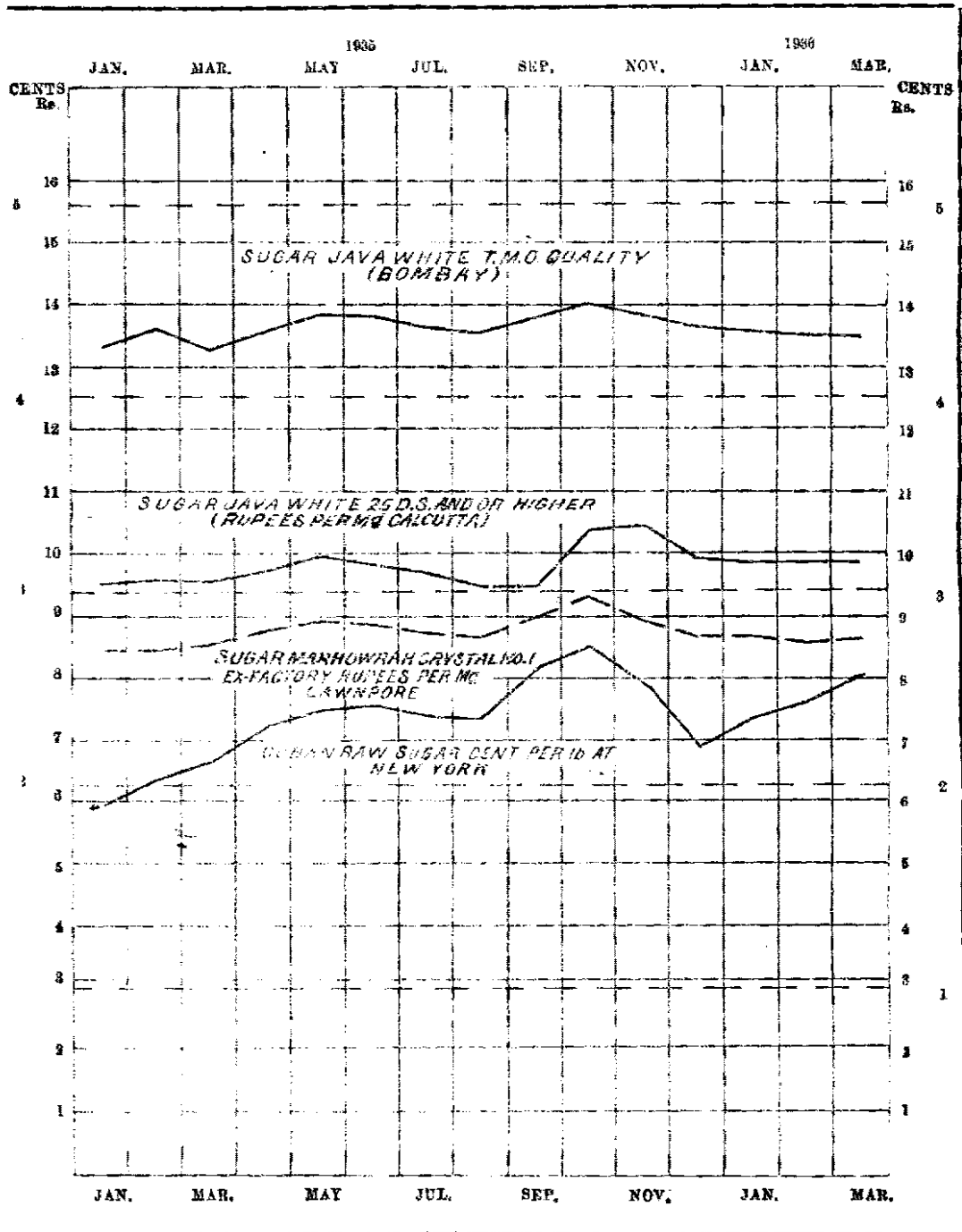
The progressive decline in the imports of sugar into India will be clear from the table below :—

Imports of sugar, all kinds (excluding molasses).

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	900	59,200	8,400	22,900	34,900	28,700	16,800	23,400
Ceylon	100	2,600	5,700	1,100	100	..	..	100
Java	583,000	781,100	809,700	866,800	294,800	194,400	175,000	150,400
Mauritius	130,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,900	600	500	400	200	200	200	300
China and Hongkong	1,500	6,100	6,100	5,000	2,200	3,400	3,900	3,100
Portuguese East Africa . . . . .	..	600	200	..	12,700	12,200	11,100	16,000
Japan	100	500	..	100	4,000	3,500	2,700	4,800
Germany	700	15,200	11,700	15,400	300	..	200	1,000
Austria	74,000	1,400	..	400	..	..	..	..
Hungary		36,500	13,500	600	..	1,700	..	..
Netherlands . . . . .	..	2,500	600	600	500	1,300	1,800	1,800
Belgium . . . . .	..	1,800	300	200	2,500	1,900	2,100	300
France . . . . .	..	11,900	..	..	..	..	1,000	..
Czechoslovakia . . . . .	..	9,700	600	1,100	500	..	100	..
United States of America . . . . .	..	200	200	300	..	..	..	..
Other countries	200	8,600	44,400	101,200	16,800	..	7,100	..
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	603,000	939,600	901,200	516,100	369,500	261,300	222,900	201,200
Value R (lakhs)	14.29	15.51	16.54	6.01	4.12	2.70	2.11	1.91

Imports into British India in 1935-36 amounted to 201,200 tons valued at R1.91 lakhs as against 223,000 tons valued at R2.11 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of sugar, 23 D. S. and above, amounted to 175,000 tons, 150,400

Chart showing the average monthly prices of Cuban raw sugar per lb. at New York, of sugar Java white 25 D. S. and/or higher per md. at Calcutta, of sugar Java white T. M. O. quality per cwt. (Bombay) and of sugar Marhowrah crystal No. 1 Ex-Factory per md. (Cawnpore) from January, 1935, to March, 1936.



Sugar.

succeeding weeks, and a further drop to R9-11 at the end of June. July saw prices at the same level, but in August there was a further decline, the quotation at the end of that month being R9-6-6. From September the market improved and R10-11 was quoted by the middle of October. November saw a gradual decline while in December rates dropped below R10. Between January and March quotations were generally maintained at about R9-14 per maund.

The *ex*-factory price of a typical Indian sugar (Crystal No. 1) at Cawnpore was R8-9 per maund at the beginning of April. There was an improvement to R8-15 in May, but June saw the beginning of a decline. In July prices remained generally at about R8-12. August saw a further fall, but, as in the case of imported sugar, September saw a revival of demand and higher prices. After touching R9-9 per maund in October, prices gradually declined and reached R8-11 per maund at the end of November. In December and till the end of January this level was more or less maintained. Due to the heavy stock position and lack of buying support, there was a further decline to R8-9 in February. An improvement of two annas was noticed in the second half of March. The course of prices of Cuban raw sugar at New York, Java sugar at Calcutta and Bombay, and of Marhowrah, Crystal No. 1, at Cawnpore are graphed on the opposite page.

The total number of sugar factories manufacturing direct from cane during the season 1935-36 was 140 as against 130 factories in operation in the season 1934-35. A few of these had, however, *gur* refineries attached. The number of factories reported to be engaged solely in refining *gur* during the *gur* season 1936 was 9. The table below shows the acreage under improved varieties of sugarcane in 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35. Figures for 1935-36 are not yet available.

Area under improved varieties of cane in different provinces.

Provinces	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Acres	Acres	Acres
United Provinces	1,187,778	1,445,478	1,560,000
Punjab	179,000	173,661	201,873
Bihar and Orissa	238,000	361,300	400,600
Bengal	125,000	175,415	130,838
Madras	52,900	58,749	61,605
Bombay	6,400	9,872	16,373
North-West Frontier Province	38,000	43,000	38,144
Assam	8,800	9,089	8,188
Central Provinces	8,441	14,503	15,490
Burma	3,669	4,190	12,610
TOTAL	1,845,788	2,295,257	2,445,719

Imports.

Salt (R57 lakhs).—Imports of salt increased from 377,600 tons valued at R52 lakhs in 1934-35 to 389,000 tons valued at R57 lakhs in the year under review. Aden, as before, was the principal supplier, receipts from that source amounting to 296,000 tons valued at R40 lakhs as against 295,000 tons valued at R38½ lakhs in 1934-35. Supplies from Germany improved from 60,200 tons valued at R9½ lakhs to 80,700 tons valued at R14 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent 1,230 tons valued at R1 lakh as against 530 tons in the preceding year. Egyptian supplies declined from 13,100 tons to 11,300 tons. There were no imports from Italian East Africa. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries participating in the trade :—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the imports of salt.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19.1	30.0	60.5	52.4	77.5	78.0	76.0
Germany	6.8	9.8	5.7	10.5	15.1	16.0	20.7
Egypt	13.9	16.3	3.4	7.3	3.0	3.4	2.9
United Kingdom	22.5	12.0	5.7	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Spain	15.0	10.8	0.6	5.1	0.6	..	..
Italian East Africa	8.1	10.6	14.9	19.0	3.5	2.1	..
Other countries	12.6	3.6	..	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS).	607,300	643,850	451,080	544,124	372,703	377,570	388,974

Bengal and Burma are the principal consumers of foreign salt, and the former imported nearly 328,000 tons (84 per cent), as against 320,000 tons in the preceding year. Imports into Burma amounted to 61,000 tons or 3,500 tons more than in 1934-35. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Bengal in 1935-36 amounted to 238,800 tons, as compared with 214,500 tons in the preceding year. The following table shows the prices at Calcutta per

Other articles.

100 maunds of Liverpool, Hamburg (Vaca), Aden and Indian salt at about the end of each month during 1935-36 :—

	IMPORTED			INDIAN
	Liverpool (ex-golah)	Hamburg Vaca (ex-golah)	Aden Fine (ex-ship)	Bombay (ex-golah)
1935—	R	R	Rs	R
April	55	..	50	41
May	55	53	50	..
June	55	53	50	..
July	55	53	50	43
August . . . . .	..	53	50	43
September . . . . .	..	..	50	43
October . . . . .	..	..	56	40
November . . . . .	..	62	56	42
December . . . . .	..	60	56	40
1936—				
January . . . . .	..	60	43	46
February . . . . .	..	60	42	43
March . . . . .	..	..	50	42

The above figures are exclusive of duty. In considering them it should be remembered that Liverpool and Hamburg salt were liable to an additional duty of 2½ as. per maund (R15-10-0 per 100 maunds) which was not applicable to Aden or Bombay salt.

Other articles.—Other articles of importance in the import trade are shown in the table below :—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,52	5,38	3,35	4,02	4,73	5,18
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	2,43	2,50	2,46	3,08	3,34
Spices	1,73	3,26	1,72	1,56	1,55	1,62
Glass and glassware	1,95	2,52	1,42	1,22	1,33	1,39
Tobacco	75	2,70	97	72	62	62
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,07	1,10	84	75	50	48
Cement	65	64	29	22	24	22
Coal and coke	11	46	30	14	12	13

Imports of instruments and apparatus showed a further improvement, the recorded value in 1935-36 being R5,18 lakhs, as compared with R4,73 lakhs in 1934-35, and R4,02 lakhs in 1933-34. Elec-

trical instruments and apparatus were responsible for an increase of R28 lakhs, imports being valued at R3,09 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom, the principal source of supply, further advanced its share from R1,62 lakhs to R1,75 lakhs. The shares of Germany and the United States of America increased from R32 lakhs and R31 lakhs, respectively, to R38 lakhs each. The value of the imports from Japan advanced by R1 lakh to R18 lakhs. Belgium's share improved from R2 lakhs to R3 lakhs. Imports from Italy, however, declined from R8 lakhs to R6 lakhs. The share of the Netherlands remained almost stationary at R13 lakhs.

Imports.

The following table shows the value of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the past three years :—

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	20	25	33
" wires and cables	03	87	04
Telegraph and telephone instruments	13	15	18
Electric lamps and parts thereof	50	59	64
Batteries	14	15	21
Carbons, electric	3	2	2
Accumulators	8	8	8
Electric lighting accessories and fittings, including switches.	7	7	8
Meters	8	12	10
Electro-medical apparatus, including X-ray apparatus.	3	4	5
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	3	4	4
Unenumerated	30	43	42
TOTAL	2,11	2,81	3,09

The value of the imports of optical instruments in the year under review was almost the same as in the preceding two years, and stood at R8 lakhs. Imports of raw films (i.e. those on which no pictures have been impressed) totalled 60.7 million feet (R21 lakhs), as compared with 60.1 million feet (R21 lakhs) in 1934-35, 36.9 million feet (R15 lakhs) in 1933-34, and 25.6 million feet (R11 lakhs) in 1932-33. The total length of exposed films imported was 8.8 million feet, with an aggregate value of R26 lakhs, as compared with 9 million feet valued at R25 lakhs in 1934-35. The imports of photographic appliances advanced from R32 lakhs to R35 lakhs. Imports of surgical instruments showed an increase of R1 lakh to R15 lakhs. There was a marked advance in the value of the imports of wireless apparatus of all descriptions, which rose to R28 lakhs from R16 lakhs in 1934-35, supplies from the United Kingdom advancing from R5 lakhs to R10½ lakhs, and those from the United States of America from R8 lakhs to R12 lakhs. The value of scientific instruments imported remained almost stationary at R16 lakhs, while those of musical instruments declined from R29 lakhs to R26 lakhs.

Though the value of the imports from the United Kingdom of instruments and apparatus increased from R2,47 lakhs in 1934-35 to R2,70 lakhs in 1935-36, her percentage share in the total trade was unaffected and remained at .52. Imports from the United States of America, on the other hand, which increased from R73 lakhs to R87 lakhs, represented 17 per cent of the total imports, as against 15 in the preceding year. The value of German supplies increased from R68 lakhs to R74 lakhs, and these figures represented, both in 1934-35 and 1935-36, 14 per cent of the total imports. Japan's share in 1935-36 was R31 lakhs, as in the preceding year.

A further improvement in the imports of coal tar dyes was responsible for the increase from R3,08 lakhs to R3,34 lakhs in the total value of dyeing and tanning substances imported during the year. Imports of coal tar dyes advanced by R29 lakhs to R3,03 lakhs, the total quantity imported being over

Dyeing and tanning substances.

20 million lbs., as against 19 million lbs. in 1934-35. Imports of alizarine dyes, however, declined from 3.6 million lbs. to 2.3 million lbs., while other coal tar dyes improved from 15.7 million lbs. to 18.1 million lbs. The bulk of the imports of coal tar dyes was from Germany, which sent 13.9 million lbs., as against 13.4 million lbs. in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom improved from 2 to 2.2 million lbs. Switzerland's share increased from 654,000 to 670,000 lbs., and that of the United States of America from 1 million lbs. to 1.4 million lbs. Imports from Japan amounted to 1.4 million lbs., which was 0.2 million lbs. more than in 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.		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
<i>Imports of Alizarine Dyes—</i>						
From United Kingdom . . .	734	726	575	7	5	4
„ Germany	1,680	2,742	1,720	12	18	12
„ United States	3	21	..	..	..	..
„ Switzerland	54	6	4	..	..	..
„ Czechoslovakia	107	130	6	1	1	..
„ Other countries . . . . .	..	1	..	..	1	..
TOTAL	2,578	3,626	2,305	20	25	16
<i>Imports of other Coal-tar Dyes—</i>						
From United Kingdom . . .	1,225	1,267	1,609	23	27	37
„ U. S. S. R.	33	570	194	..	3	1
„ Germany	7,098	10,692	12,134	1,23	1,72	1,90
„ Japan	1,000	1,194	1,405	10	10	12
„ United States	1,069	1,003	1,427	11	10	14
„ Italy	161	171	151	3	4	3
„ Belgium	79	21	213	2	..	3
„ France	96	140	221	2	4	5
„ Netherlands	47	18	115	1	..	2
„ Switzerland	509	648	666	15	17	20
„ Other countries	7	6	7	..	1	..
TOTAL	11,324	15,730	18,142	1,90	2,49	2,87

Imports.

Imports of bark for tanning, mostly from South Africa, declined from 279,700 cwts. to 262,900 cwts., but the recorded value of the imports showed a small advance and amounted to about R13½ lakhs. Imports of cutch and gambier, of which the Straits Settlements is the principal supplier, improved in value by R1 lakh to R5½ lakhs. Imports of saffron, mostly from Spain, declined from 50,200 cwts. to 35,200 cwts., the value of the receipts in 1935-36 being about R7 lakhs.

An abnormal increase in the imports of pepper was responsible for the increase in the total quantity of spices imported from 1,509,000 cwts. in 1934-35 to 1,634,000 cwts. in 1935-36. The total

Spices (R1.62 lakhs). value of spices imported increased by R7 lakhs to R1.62 lakhs. The imports of pepper during the year amounted to 130,000 cwts. valued at R24 lakhs as against 6,000 cwts. valued at R1½ lakhs in the preceding year. The Straits Settlements and Java sent 37,000 and 93,000 cwts. respectively as against 3,000 cwts. each in the preceding year. The quantity of betelnuts imported during the year was 1.3 million cwts. as in the preceding year, but the value fell from R1.09 lakhs to R97 lakhs. Consignments from the Straits Settlements totalled 1,218,000 cwts. and those from Ceylon 83,000 cwts., as compared with 1,223,000 cwts. and 75,000 cwts., respectively, in 1934-35. The imports of cloves declined from 84,000 cwts. to 74,000 cwts. in quantity and from R31 lakhs to R23 lakhs in value. The Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba together supplied 62,000 cwts. as against 75,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Imports of ginger fell in quantity from 13,000 to 10,000 cwts. and of nutmegs from 11,000 to 9,000 cwts. but the recorded value at R2½ lakhs and R2½ lakhs, respectively, showed a small improvement as compared with the preceding year.

The total value of the imports of glass and glassware improved from R1.33 lakhs in 1934-35 to R1.39 lakhs in 1935-36. Japan retained her predominant position in the trade in glass and glassware, the value of her supplies advancing by R1 lakh to R65 lakhs. Czechoslovakia came next with R20 lakhs, as against R19 lakhs in 1934-35. Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom improved their shares from R14, R13 and R12 lakhs to R18, R14 and R13 lakhs respectively. Italy's trade declined from R3 lakhs to R2½ lakhs. Turning to the different descriptions of glassware imported, bottles and phials, and beads and false pearls showed the most noticeable improvement. Glass bangles, the imports of which had risen to R31 lakhs in 1934-35 declined to R27 lakhs in the year under review. Beads and false pearls imported improved by 2,000 cwts. in quantity and R2 lakhs in value and amounted to 22,000 cwts. valued at R15 lakhs in 1935-36. The principal sources of supply for both these classes of articles were, as before, Japan and Czechoslovakia, the shares of the two countries being R19 lakhs and R17 lakhs, respectively, for both items together. Imports of soda water bottles, chiefly from Germany and the United Kingdom, numbered 50,000 gross (R8 lakhs) as compared with 28,000 gross (R6 lakhs) in 1934-35. Bottles of other descriptions imported amounted to 989,000 gross (R22 lakhs) as against 802,000 gross (R19 lakhs) in the preceding year. The total value of bottles and phials imported improved by over R5 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Imports of sheet and plate glass improved from 25 million sq. feet to 31 million sq. feet in 1935-36, the declared value-

Precious stones and pearls.

of the imports, however, showing only a small improvement from R23½ to R24½ lakhs. Supplies from Belgium were valued at R13 lakhs as against R12 lakhs in the preceding year, but those from the United Kingdom, representing mostly the finer qualities, remained at about R3 lakhs as in the preceding year. Japan's contribution was worth R5 lakhs. Among other descriptions included in this category, mention may be made of tableware, the imports of which fell in value from R5½ lakhs to R4½ lakhs, and funnels, globes, and glass parts of lamps which improved from R5½ lakhs to R6 lakhs.

Imports of cigarettes had dropped steadily from 5.3 million lbs. in 1929-30 to 593,000 lbs. in 1933-34. In 1934-35, the imports rose to 614,400 lbs.,

while in the year under review there was a further improvement to 831,400 lbs. The total value of the imports was R28 lakhs as against R22 lakhs in the preceding year, imports from the United Kingdom accounting for nearly R27 lakhs (780,400 lbs.). Imports from China and the United States of America amounted to 23,000 lbs. and 20,000 lbs. as compared with 26,000 lbs. and 14,000 lbs., respectively, in 1934-35. Egyptian supplies decreased from 4,200 lbs. to 2,700 lbs. Consignments from Japan declined from 6,100 lbs. to 600 lbs. Receipts from Aden and Dependencies declined from 4,800 lbs. to 1,600 lbs. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco which had amounted to 5.1 million lbs. in 1932-33, 4.2 million lbs. in 1933-34 and about 3 million lbs. in 1934-35, further dwindled to 1.9 million lbs. in the year under review. Imports of raw tobacco were derived principally from the United States of America, shipments from this source in 1935-36 being 1.5 million lbs. as compared with 1.8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Consignments from the United Kingdom declined from 1.1 million lbs. in 1934-35 to 0.4 million lbs. in the year under review. The Netherlands sent 44,300 lbs. as against 39,500 lbs. in 1934-35. Imports from Belgium in 1935-36 amounted to 7,000 lbs. as compared with 4,800 lbs. in 1934-35. Supplies from Egypt also improved from 4,500 lbs. to 5,800 lbs.

Imports of tobacco for pipes and cigarettes which increased from 50,000 lbs. in 1933-34 to about 62,000 lbs. in 1934-35, declined to the 1933-34 level in the year under review. Supplies were mostly derived from the United Kingdom which sent 35,000 lbs. as against 47,000 lbs. in 1934-35. The United States of America sent 6,100 lbs. and Australia 8,400 lbs. as compared with 5,500 lbs. and 8,900 lbs., respectively, in the preceding year. Imports of cigars improved from 726,000 or 11,600 lbs. to 787,000 or 12,800 lbs.

Compared with 1934-35, the total value of the imports of tobacco, including raw and manufactured, showed no change and remained at R62 lakhs. A fall of R6 lakhs in the value of imported raw tobacco was compensated by an increase, to the same extent, under cigarettes.

Imports of precious stones and pearls declined from R50 lakhs in 1934-35 to R48 lakhs in 1935-36. The value of the imports of diamonds declined

Precious stones and pearls
(R48 lakhs). from R37 lakhs in 1934-35 to R31 lakhs in 1935-36. The imports of pearls, unset, also decreased slightly by about R50,000 to R10½ lakhs. The imports of other kinds of precious stones, however, advanced from R2 lakhs to R6 lakhs. Belgium, as usual, was the principal source of supply of precious stones, but the value of her contribution fell from R34 lakhs to R30 lakhs. Supplies

Imports.

from the Netherlands amounted to about R1½ lakhs as in the preceding year. The United Kingdom, which had R2 lakhs to her credit in each of the four preceding years, increased her share in the trade to R4 lakhs. The value of the consignments from the Bahrein Islands, consisting mainly of pearls, increased from a little over R4 lakhs to R5 lakhs, but imports from Arabia fell from R6 lakhs to R5 lakhs.

Imports of cement fell from 67,000 tons to 59,000 tons in quantity and from R24 lakhs to R22 lakhs in value. The Madras Presidency, as usual, was the principal consuming market, but its requirements declined from 26,100 tons to 21,600 tons. Cement (R22 lakhs). Burma curtailed her demand from 18,100 tons to 15,900 tons. The bulk of the consignments came from the United Kingdom, supplies from that source amounting to 47,000 tons (R19 lakhs) as against 46,000 tons (R18 lakhs) in 1934-35. Imports from Japan further declined to 10,000 tons valued at R2 lakhs as compared with 18,000 tons valued at R4 lakhs in 1934-35. Among other countries, supplies from Yugoslavia declined from 2,400 tons to 600 tons only.

The total production of Portland cement in India amounted to 891,000 tons in 1935-36 as compared with 781,000 tons in 1934-35 and 643,000 tons in 1933-34.

Imports of foreign coal increased in quantity from 56,800 tons in 1934-35 to 59,400 tons in 1935-36, the declared value of the imports remaining almost unchanged at R9 lakhs. Imports into Sind increased from 27,000 tons to 42,000 tons. Imports into other provinces declined. Bombay took 13,300 tons as against 20,300 tons in 1934-35, and Burma and Bengal 3,100 tons and 600 tons as against 6,800 tons and 1,700 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. There were no imports into Madras in 1935-36. The following table shows the sources of the imports of foreign coal during 1929-30 and in the last five years :—

—	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	10,000	24,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	10,000
Union of South Africa (mainly Natal).	197,000	23,000	14,000	30,000	32,000	10,000
Japan	1,000	1,000	..	300	2,000	..
Australia	2,000	4,000	3,000	6,000	4,000	5,000

As will be seen from the above table, the imports from the Union of South Africa (mainly Natal) declined sharply. There was also a decline in the receipts from the United Kingdom. Australia which had 4,000 tons to her credit in the preceding year, sent 5,000 tons in the year under review. There were no imports from Japan.

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)

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1935-36
Cotton, raw and waste	33,78.10	30,00.55	27,91.47	35,44.87	34,47.03	21.47
Cotton manufactures	4,81.83	3,29.11	3,73.03	3,04.80	2,93.72	1.82
Jute, raw	11,18.41	9,73.03	10,93.27	10,87.11	13,70.70	8.54
Jute manufactures	21,92.43	31,71.18	21,37.49	21,46.83	23,43.95	14.93
Tea	19,43.74	17,15.38	19,84.50	30,13.10	19,22.23	12.35
Grain, pulse and flour	30,37.18	16,07.09	11,74.70	11,54.40	12,40.87	7.78
Seeds	14,88.83	11,30.68	13,04.15	10,34.10	10,33.05	6.43
Metals and ores	5,47.10	4,03.18	5,48.70	5,01.27	7,73.35	4.92
Leather	5,35.30	4,70.43	5,83.98	5,47.88	5,63.89	3.61
Hides and skins, raw	3,65.71	3,70.67	4,25.33	3,13.07	4,15.10	2.57
Wool, raw and manufactured	3,36.72	1,77.73	2,72.40	2,19.37	2,22.50	1.62
Paraffin wax	2,31.74	2,01.88	2,28.91	1,91.93	2,27.67	1.43
Oilseeds	2,00.63	1,00.51	1,04.72	1,06.09	1,81.70	1.13
Fruits and vegetables	90.32	69.53	69.90	1,07.78	1,04.08	1.03
Lac	1,63.94	1,24.54	2,40.44	3,20.00	1,58.36	0.99
Wood and timber	78.47	50.18	84.24	1,10.27	1,34.57	0.84
Coffee	94.50	1,00.81	1,02.45	73.71	1,02.30	0.64
Tobacco	85.42	77.11	93.60	81.00	92.43	0.58
Rubber, raw	44.64	8.78	31.16	65.89	68.71	0.55
Cair	75.88	90.34	76.06	70.60	82.81	0.55
Mica	39.30	31.62	44.74	69.07	53.49	0.32
Fodder, bran and pollards	75.14	70.79	46.04	77.30	73.43	0.46
Dyeing and tanning substances	86.04	76.48	79.69	71.01	70.58	0.44
Oil	87.23	53.79	67.24	55.36	63.05	0.40
Hemp, raw	26.90	32.16	36.00	39.03	60.34	0.39
Spices	57.25	73.33	72.29	77.34	84.95	0.34
Fish (excluding canned fish)	64.24	46.71	44.57	44.56	45.00	0.29
Manures	34.39	20.39	23.46	31.86	35.33	0.23
Bones for manufacturing purposes	45.14	34.63	24.58	31.06	33.19	0.20
Provisions and oilman's stores	30.55	32.03	36.11	37.67	27.18	0.17
Drugs and medicines	33.10	31.39	33.61	25.93	22.44	0.15
Bristles	11.60	13.05	17.47	23.41	29.78	0.14
Fibre for brushes and brooms	20.43	24.02	23.03	19.15	21.93	0.14
Coal and coke	64.91	44.19	37.35	39.32	17.33	0.11
Sulphure	10.56	13.98	15.20	13.78	13.70	0.08
Apparel	10.23	8.93	11.14	11.33	12.81	0.08
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	7.47	9.34	9.84	0.75	10.45	0.07
Animals, living	14.00	10.10	9.86	13.34	9.23	0.06
Cordage and rope	4.64	7.73	6.55	7.90	6.55	0.04
Silk, raw and manufactured	3.94	3.18	3.20	4.60	6.60	0.04
Candles	4.65	4.74	5.33	5.00	5.31	0.03
Horns, tips, etc.	1.30	2.48	3.23	3.47	2.42	0.02
Gugar	1.92	3.10	2.38	2.43	2.39	0.01
Tallow, stearine and wax	2.34	1.07	1.98	1.19	.80	...
Opium	86.93	11.23	72.65	6.81	1	...
All other articles	2,95.96	2,70.06	2,47.03	3,62.27	3,49.10	2.17
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	1,55,88.86	1,32,27.21	1,47,25.07	1,51,96.07	1,60,52.19	100

Cotton (R33,77 lakhs).*—The Indian cotton crop of the season 1935-36 has been estimated at 5,967,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 4,857,000 bales in 1934-35. The American crop of 1935 was estimated at 10,638,000 bales of 500 lbs. each, equivalent to 13,297,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, as compared with 9,636,000 bales of 500 lbs. each (12,045,000 bales of 400 lbs. each) in 1934. The Egyptian cotton crop of the season is placed at 2,113,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 1,871,000 bales in 1934. There was an appreciable reduction in the world supplies of cotton in the season 1934-35, the American crop being nearly 3½ million bales short of the preceding year's crop. The carry-over from the 1934-35 season was in consequence smaller than in the preceding season. The

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

Exports.

1935-36 season has made good the shortage in supplies, but consumption in this season is also expected to have been higher than in 1934-35. The course of prices during the year was, however, affected more by the developments in the American restriction programme than by the statistical position. The year under review, like the preceding one, was a year of uncertainties for American cotton. Firstly, there was the uncertainty regarding the Government's loan policy as regards the 1935 crop. It was only in August that the Government's intentions were announced, and the new proposals took the market by surprise. Under the scheme as it finally emerged, it was decided to reduce the loan figure from 12 cents to 10 cents with a bonus based on the difference between the price received and the last year's loan figure of 12 cents. The scheme was successful in that very little cotton went into the loan account and freer marketing conditions leading to larger exports were established. The second, and perhaps more serious uncertainty which hung over the market for the greater part of the year arose in consequence of the decision of the U. S. A. Supreme Court towards the end of May, 1935, that most of the functions of the National Recovery Administration were unconstitutional. This ruling naturally raised doubts as to the legality of the emergency measures relating to the control of agriculture. But a final decision in the matter was available only early in January, 1936, when the Supreme Court declared that the processing tax, and the whole purpose of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for which the tax was to provide the fund, was illegal on the ground that the Federal Government had no power to regulate industry or agriculture. Following on this decision the Bankhead Act was repealed at the instance of Government. A new acreage restriction scheme which Government had announced at the beginning of December thus became ineffective before it came into operation. Interest was now centred in the possible alternative methods of crop regulation. Eventually, an amended scheme based on the provisions of the Soil Conservation Act was introduced and carried. A third source of uncertainty which affected the market was the problem of the disposal of the large stocks of cotton which had passed under Government control, and this question became particularly acute in the closing months of the year.

The conditions in the American market in the year under review are briefly sketched below. The month of April saw a fairly steady recovery from the debacle of the previous month. Then came a sharp drop at the end of May following on the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the validity of the N. R. A. The market, however, recovered in June and July. May and June were generally cold and wet and the first Bureau Report issued early in July had shown a smaller acreage than was expected. The weather, however, improved subsequently and the August report showed the unexpectedly high figure of 11,798,000 bales. Prices declined in consequence. The chief event of this month, however, was the publication, on the 22nd, of the Government's new loan policy and this was immediately followed by a sharp fall. But the market soon recovered from the first surprise, and prices took a steadier turn. There was a marked reduction in the September estimates, but the principal influence on the market in the month was the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia which, it was feared, might involve European consequences. There was a sharp rise in the third week of September and another in the first week of October. Further bullish reports on the crop followed which were reflected in the course of prices. Market sentiment, however, underwent a complete change at the end of November, and December saw a definite

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reversal of the upward tendency which had manifested itself in the preceding three months. The future of the restriction programme was still uncertain; another unsettling factor was the Government's large holdings in futures and spots. In January came the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Agricultural Adjustment Administration unconstitutional. The market remained very weak till towards the end of March, when, with the re-establishment of some measure of confidence in the restriction programme, a firmer tendency was noticeable.

In the Liverpool market, American Middling (spot), which was quoted at 6-36d. per lb. on the 29th March, 1935, rose to 6-78d. at the end of April, and to 6-92d. on the 31st May. Prices were steady at a slightly lower level during June, the quotation on the 28th of the month being 6-85d. During July prices were, on the whole, steady, but August brought an easier tendency, and on the 6th September the quotation stood at 6-11d. A firmer trend set in later in the month, and early in October 6-59d. was quoted; but the price declined to 6-47d. on the 25th of the month. On November 15, the quotation was 6-77d. and on November 29, 6-59d. The rate dropped to 6-41d. by the end of December, while at the end of January, 1936, 6-14d. was quoted. There was not much change in February, but there was a slight appreciation towards the end of March, 6-44d. being quoted on the 27th of that month.

The Bombay market generally displayed a firm tendency in the opening weeks of the year, Broach April-May 1935 contract moving from R224 (per candy of 784 lbs.) at the beginning of April to R250½ early in May. The statistical position of Indian cotton at this time was very favourable, stocks being low and exports normal. The trend of prices was, however, reversed at the end of May and the July-August 1935 contract dropped to R229½ on the 31st in sympathy with the New York market. Though the position of Indian cotton was fundamentally sound, June saw rates declining further by about two rupees; at this time the uncertainty about the fate of the franc and the decline in the price of silver also had their influence in bringing prices down. Early in July, however, the market revived in consequence of the tightness of the spot situation and scarcity of contracts. But a definitely easier tendency set in at the end of the month. The August Bureau report and the announcement of the new loan programme by the United States Government depressed prices, and the rate for April-May 1936 delivery at the beginning of September came down to about R193. Subsequently, a period of rising prices set in owing to the expectation of a shorter American crop and the fear of a European war. R216 was touched on the 4th October and rates were well maintained in succeeding weeks, though at a slightly lower level. The November Bureau report was quickly reflected in the local market and rates went up to R229½ in the middle of the month. Thereafter, the tendency was in the main downward in sympathy with American advices. In January, after the decision of the Supreme Court regarding the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, rates touched a low level. At the end of that month the rate stood at R198, and on the 28th February at R190 (April-May 1936 delivery). There was a rally towards the close of March, the year closing with rates in the neighbourhood of R197. Compared with the corresponding periods of 1934-35, rates were on a higher level till about the third week of August, having touched the highest point of the year early in May. Thereafter, there was an almost steady loss till rates

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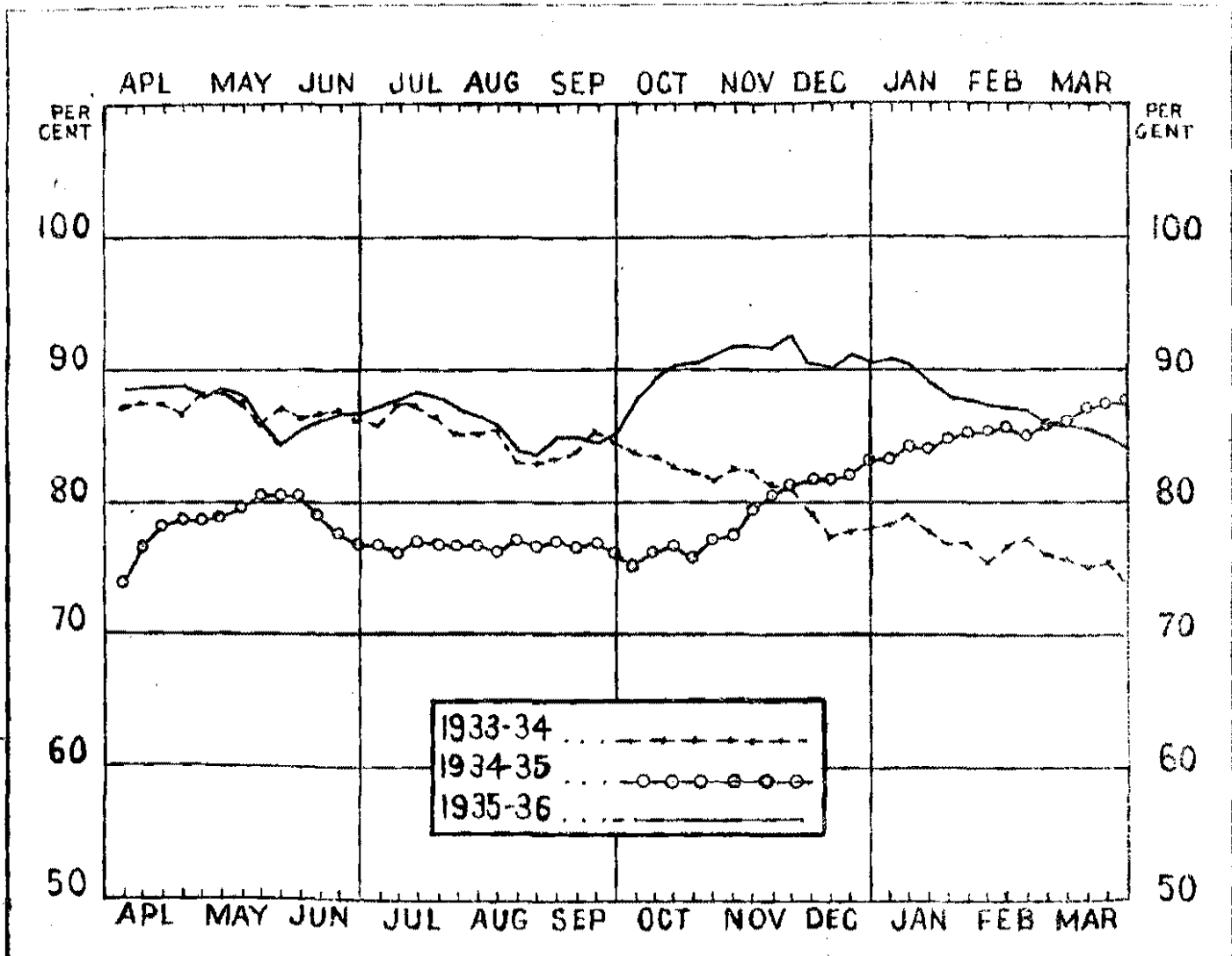
dropped below the last year's level, but by the beginning of October rates were again above the corresponding quotations of the previous year. By December the upward movement had spent itself, and in this and succeeding months the trend was much lower than in the corresponding period of 1934-35, though, as the year drew towards its close, the rates approximated to each other. Some of the lowest points of the year were touched in this period.

The following statement compares the prices (spot) of Indian cotton (Fine Broach) and American Middling at Liverpool during 1935-36. It will be seen from the accompanying chart illustrating the price parities that Indian cotton was, during the year, on a stronger basis than in 1934-35. This feature but reflected the relatively greater strength of good quality Indian cotton in its home market. The parity remained above 88 till the middle of May and then dropped by nearly 4 points at the end of the month, but rose again in June and July only to fall again the next month. From September onwards there was a progressive narrowing of the advantage in price which Indian cotton enjoyed, the parity at the end of November being 92.7. At the beginning of January the parity stood at 90.7, but in subsequent months the margin widened in conformity with the easier tendency in the Bombay market. The parity figure on the 27th March was 84.3. It may be noticed that throughout the greater part of 1934-35 the parity was below 80.

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 Ameri- can)		PRICE PER LB.			PARITIES (per cent of Indian on Ameri- can)
	Middling American	Fine Broach				Middling American	Fine Broach		
	d.	d.			d.	d.			
1935—					1935—contd.				
April	5	6.35	5.62	88.5	October	4	6.59	5.78	87.7
"	12	6.65	5.90	88.7	"	11	6.50	5.80	89.2
"	18	6.63	5.80	88.8	"	18	6.40	5.77	90.2
"	26	6.78	6.03	89.0	"	25	6.47	5.84	90.3
May	3	6.81	6.01	88.3	November 1		6.45	5.87	91.0
"	10	6.88	6.10	88.7	"	8	6.47	5.93	91.7
"	17	6.90	6.03	88.1	"	15	6.77	6.21	91.7
"	24	7.01	6.03	86.0	"	22	6.77	6.20	91.6
"	31	6.92	5.85	84.6	"	29	6.59	6.11	92.7
June	7	6.83	5.84	85.5	December 6		6.07	6.02	90.3
"	13	6.76	5.82	86.1	"	13	6.50	5.85	90.0
"	21	6.70	5.88	86.6	"	20	6.38	5.81	91.1
"	28	6.85	5.93	86.6	"	27	6.41	5.81	90.6
July	5	6.94	6.06	87.3	1936—				
"	12	6.94	6.10	87.9	January	3	6.44	5.84	90.7
"	19	7.02	6.20	88.3	"	10	6.07	5.49	90.4
"	26	6.80	5.98	87.9	"	17	6.13	5.46	89.1
August	2	6.08	5.81	87.0	"	24	6.17	5.46	88.0
"	9	6.48	5.61	86.6	"	31	6.14	5.39	87.8
"	16	6.58	5.63	85.8	February	7	6.07	5.30	87.3
"	23	6.33	5.31	83.9	"	14	6.21	5.41	87.1
"	30	6.21	5.19	83.6	"	21	6.17	5.37	87.0
September	6	6.11	5.19	84.0	"	28	6.04	5.21	86.3
"	13	6.17	5.24	84.0	March	6	6.12	5.25	85.8
"	20	6.53	5.52	84.5	"	13	6.30	5.39	85.6
"	27	6.40	5.45	85.2	"	20	6.34	5.39	85.9
					"	27	6.44	5.43	84.3

Chart showing the percentage parity of prices of Fine Broach Cotton to those of Middling American at Liverpool during 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36.



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The exports of Indian cotton in 1935-36 totalled 3,397,000 bales, which was about 94,000 bales short of the exports in the preceding year. Japan, as usual, the best customer, took 1,759,000 bales, which was 295,000 bales less than the exports to that country in 1934-35. There was a further increase in the exports to the United Kingdom which totalled 456,000 bales in the year under review as compared with 347,000 bales in the preceding year and 342,000 bales in 1933-34. The United Kingdom is now the second best customer for Indian cotton. A number of mills in Lancashire have made adjustments in their processes, and even in equipments, to enable them to use Indian cotton to advantage, but any large increase in absorption is dependant upon a high degree of reliability and regularity in the supplies available from season to season. Exports to Germany rose from 153,000 bales to 264,000 bales, but, as might be expected, those to Italy dropped from 278,000 bales to 154,000 bales. France and Spain took 166,000 and 68,000 bales as compared with 148,000 and 60,000 bales, respectively, in the preceding year. Belgian requirements also increased from 153,000 to 225,000 bales, but there was a small decline in the exports to the Netherlands which totalled 44,000 bales as against 46,000 bales in the preceding year. China, which is growing in importance as a cotton-growing country, took only 109,000 bales as against 142,000 bales in the preceding year. There is also a specific duty on the imports of cotton into China. Exports to the United States of America increased from 32,000 bales to 57,000 bales. Greece took 13,700 bales and French Indo-China 11,900 bales. It will be seen that, on the whole, Indian cotton fared well in foreign markets in the year under review. The following statement gives the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last five years with the pre-war average :—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

—	Pro-War average 1909-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
April	303,600	303,300	95,000	290,000	418,700	238,600
May	248,800	283,400	115,900	232,100	445,000	445,700
June	218,900	260,600	121,800	308,200	360,200	264,800
July	190,100	212,300	100,400	213,700	318,200	186,800
August	110,300	259,900	83,300	170,400	180,700	123,800
September	75,300	111,200	163,200	69,300	145,900	125,900
October	68,800	111,300	120,500	84,700	114,200	175,100
November	101,400	135,900	121,500	113,300	165,500	181,200
December	158,200	191,400	164,600	162,700	236,100	246,400
January	319,800	168,000	267,200	251,200	354,900	338,900
February	318,300	159,700	373,800	367,200	367,700	500,900
March	295,800	188,200	316,000	538,000	383,200	518,500
TOTAL	2,407,300	2,369,200	2,043,200	2,820,900	3,490,300	3,396,600

Exports from Bombay amounted to 50 per cent of the total quantity of raw cotton exported from India in the year under review and those from Karachi to 42 per cent.

Exports.

Imports of foreign cotton into India have been increasing in the last few years, the imports in 1933-34 being 240,000 bales, and in 1934-35 and 1935-36, 339,000 and 429,000 bales, respectively. The principal source of supply is British East Africa which, in the year under review, sent 231,000 bales as compared with 197,000 bales in the preceding year. Egypt supplied 87,000 bales as compared with 95,000 bales in 1934-35. There were larger imports of American cotton in the year under review which totalled 58,000 bales as compared with 9,000 bales in 1934-35. The total imports were valued at Rs. 6,74 lakhs as compared with Rs. 5,28 lakhs in the preceding year, and Rs. 3,56 lakhs in 1933-34, and were, as usual, received mostly in Bombay. Imports of staple fibre into Bombay in 1935-36 amounted approximately to 1,308 cwts. The quantity of foreign cotton re-exported from the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, during the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
To Germany . . . . .	..	..	1,380	431	1,304
.. Ceylon	762	22	22	..	633
.. Japan . . . . .	..	287	1,361	3,192	78
.. United Kingdom	161	342	1,848	255	6
.. Other countries . . . . .	..	..	370	387	28
TOTAL	913	661	4,960	4,245	2,130

The following figures of the imports of raw cotton into Japan from various sources during the last three years, taken from the Japanese Trade Accounts, will be of interest:—

Imports of raw cotton into Japan.

Share of countries	1933	1934	1935
	Tons	Tons	Tons
China	33,585	19,514	25,225
British India	234,731	341,854	307,544
United States of America	438,791	382,833	339,850
Africa (including Egypt)	16,552	43,954	32,275
Other countries	13,427	11,823	20,066
TOTAL	737,086	799,978	724,000
Percentage of the imports from India to total imports.	31.8	42.7	42.4

During the cotton season 1935-36, 3,166,000 bales of raw cotton were received in Bombay up to the end of August, 1936, as against 2,491,000 bales in the corresponding period of the preceding season. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay at the end of August, 1936, was 711,000 bales as compared with 538,000 bales on the corresponding date in 1935. Figures for 1935-36 are provisional. The consumption of Indian cotton by mills in India during 1935-36 exceeded even

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that of the previous year and amounted to 2,609,378 bales as compared with 2,553,440 bales in 1934-35. The table below shows the quantity consumed in the different centres of the industry in the last five years:—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.

(In bales of 400 lbs.)

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Bombay Island	689,632	570,591	539,332	604,618	676,409
Ahmednabad	328,710	325,640	353,060	378,456	394,655
Bombay Presidency	1,187,254	1,104,738	1,073,344	1,201,309	1,177,573
Madras	235,529	259,439	273,832	296,330	339,450
United Provinces	249,673	265,538	269,542	256,061	307,493
Central Provinces and Bihar	116,186	118,517	108,296	121,370	129,596
Bengal	96,453	107,376	102,960	105,969	99,774
Punjab and Delhi	62,060	98,832	71,833	73,157	87,832
Rest of British India	9,201	31,736	33,011	36,061	41,090
TOTAL BRITISH INDIA	1,996,837	2,006,187	1,937,842	2,128,787	2,175,861
TOTAL INDIAN STATES	344,855	372,828	332,968	424,653	433,517
TOTAL INDIA	2,341,712	2,379,015	2,289,970	2,553,440	2,609,378

In order to provide better control over gins and presses, especially in connection with the practice of mixing different types and of watering of cotton, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, in its application to the Bombay Presidency, was amended towards the close of the year under review. The new provisions were intended to apply in the first instance to the province of Sind, or such area in Sind as the local Government may by notification bring under the Act. The amended Act requires that no cotton ginning or pressing factory shall work without licence in areas where it applies, and provides penalties for contravention of its provisions. A license is liable to be suspended, withdrawn or cancelled if the owner or person in charge of a cotton ginning and pressing factory has been convicted of an offence punishable under the Act. The provisions of the Act have not yet been brought into operation. A similar legislation has since been passed in the Central Provinces. Besides the legislative action contemplated, the Agricultural Department in Sind is also endeavouring, by means of distribution of pure seed and other measures, to preserve the areas opened out by the Lloyd Barrage for long staple strains of cotton. The appendix to this Review reproduces a statement showing the production in each of the last two years of medium and long staple cotton in India compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Exports.

Cotton manufactures (R2,93 lakhs).—The year saw a further rise in Indian mill production, but conditions in the industry were far less satisfactory than in the preceding year, owing to the decline in prices. Prospects had seemed hopeful at the beginning as there was a good demand from consuming centres, but as the year progressed the position deteriorated. Stocks increased in most centres, and even at reduced rates clearances were slow. There was a spurt of activity in the *Diwali* season, during which most of the stocks accumulated in preceding months were cleared, but this movement soon spent itself. Throughout the year a depressing factor was the uncertainty of raw cotton prices. Foreign competition was also keen, while, within the industry itself, competition was accentuated by the lack of diversity in the goods produced.

As will be seen from the table on page 27 in the import section, the total production of piecegoods in Indian mills in 1935-36 amounted to 3,571 million yards as against 3,397 million yards in the preceding year, and 2,945 million yards in 1933-34. Compared with the preceding year there was thus an increase of 174 million yards in production. The quantity of Indian cotton consumed in the mills in 1935-36 was 55,938 bales more than in the preceding year, while there was at the same time an increase of 90,000 bales in the quantity of foreign cotton imported. The following table shows the production of piecegoods in Indian mills month by month in Bombay Island, Ahmedabad and the rest of India during the last three years :—

Month	(In thousands of yards)								
	Bombay Island			Ahmedabad			Rest of India		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
April	75,314	65,800	67,646	63,218	82,437	70,480	76,129	96,234	106,359
May	78,286	20,238	101,894	74,210	66,900	84,248	88,085	107,891	114,818
June	76,092	47,610	101,884	77,852	90,066	74,940	83,422	107,792	107,380
July	81,761	82,237	108,422	69,624	84,861	79,716	94,208	110,357	116,833
August	87,891	91,031	107,884	63,018	80,676	78,405	95,892	114,002	117,641
September	80,806	98,842	99,148	70,080	81,722	76,891	90,812	108,408	112,203
October	78,679	106,194	108,444	72,550	90,444	82,690	97,168	116,560	112,588
November	73,330	101,818	107,415	79,603	91,764	86,412	99,122	111,161	116,977
December	78,586	107,266	111,087	95,695	111,548	99,810	103,148	122,723	122,616
January	76,575	101,847	103,028	74,442	83,848	73,004	98,180	114,464	118,067
February	69,022	97,911	97,400	82,379	77,614	78,974	98,602	107,069	116,474
March	76,717	94,787	97,614	86,268	77,667	78,395	97,292	105,107	116,611
TOTAL	923,058	1,026,861	1,236,206	907,984	1,040,667	956,891	1,114,000	1,322,628	1,377,763
GRAND TOTAL				{ 1932-34	2,945,052				
				{ 1934-35	3,397,456				
				{ 1935-36	3,670,869				

Cotton Manufactures.

As compared with 1934-35 there was an increase in production of 210.8 million yards in the Bombay Island, but there was a decline of 92.7 million yards in Ahmedabad. Other centres in India were responsible for an aggregate increase of 55.2 million yards. The stock of piecegoods in mills on the 1st April, 1936, was 633 million yards of which Bombay Island held 29.7 per cent and Ahmedabad 31.2 per cent.

Exports of Indian piecegoods showed some improvement in the year under review and totalled 71.2 million yards as compared with 57.7 million yards in the preceding year. Exports, however, bear only a very small proportion to the total Indian production. In the year under review exports were 2 per cent of the total production, while in the preceding year the proportion was 1.7 per cent. The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods exported from 1928-29 onwards and the average exports during the war years:—

	(In thousand yards)								
	War average	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton piecegoods—									
Grey	74,576	16,385	15,943	9,796	8,585	4,682	4,165	6,259	8,567
White	1,675	1,579	1,190	390	287	358	292	534	1,323
Coloured	89,377	131,455	117,184	87,529	95,784	61,692	52,804	54,508	61,669
TOTAL	156,628	149,419	133,317	87,715	104,656	66,732	57,261	61,301	71,559

There was an improvement of about 10 million yards in the exports of coloured goods, which is the most important item in the trade. In white goods also there was an expansion of exports, the figure for the year approaching the average of the war period. In grey goods there was an improvement of over 2½ million yards. The most important single market for Indian piecegoods is Ceylon, which took nearly 19 million yards in the year under review, or a million yards more than in 1934-35. Iran's requirements increased by 3 million yards to 9 million yards and those of the Straits Settlements from 6 million yards to a little over 7½ million yards. There was also an appreciable increase in the supplies sent to Mauritius and Dependencies which rose from 2.8 million yards to over 5 million yards. Exports to Siam increased from 1.1 million yards to 1.4 million yards. Portuguese East Africa took about 3.1 million yards and Tanganyika Territory 1.8 million yards. In the preceding year Tanganyika Territory had taken about the same quantity, but exports to Portuguese East Africa were a little higher than in 1934-35. There was a further decline in the exports to Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba, and other East African ports, the consignments to these destinations totalling 1.6 million yards as compared with 2.4 million yards in the preceding year. Aden and Dependencies took 2.3 million yards as against 2.1 million yards in 1934-35, but Arabia's requirements fell slightly to a little over 3 million yards. Exports to Iraq fell from 2.4 million yards to 1.4 million yards, while those to Bahrein Islands fell by more than a million yards to 1.9 million yards. Exports to the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan declined from 1.5 million yards to 1.1

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million yards in 1935-36, and those to the Federated Malay States from 1.6 million yards to 1.2 million yards. The total value of the exports during the year was R2,03 lakhs as compared with R1,77 lakhs in 1934-35.

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

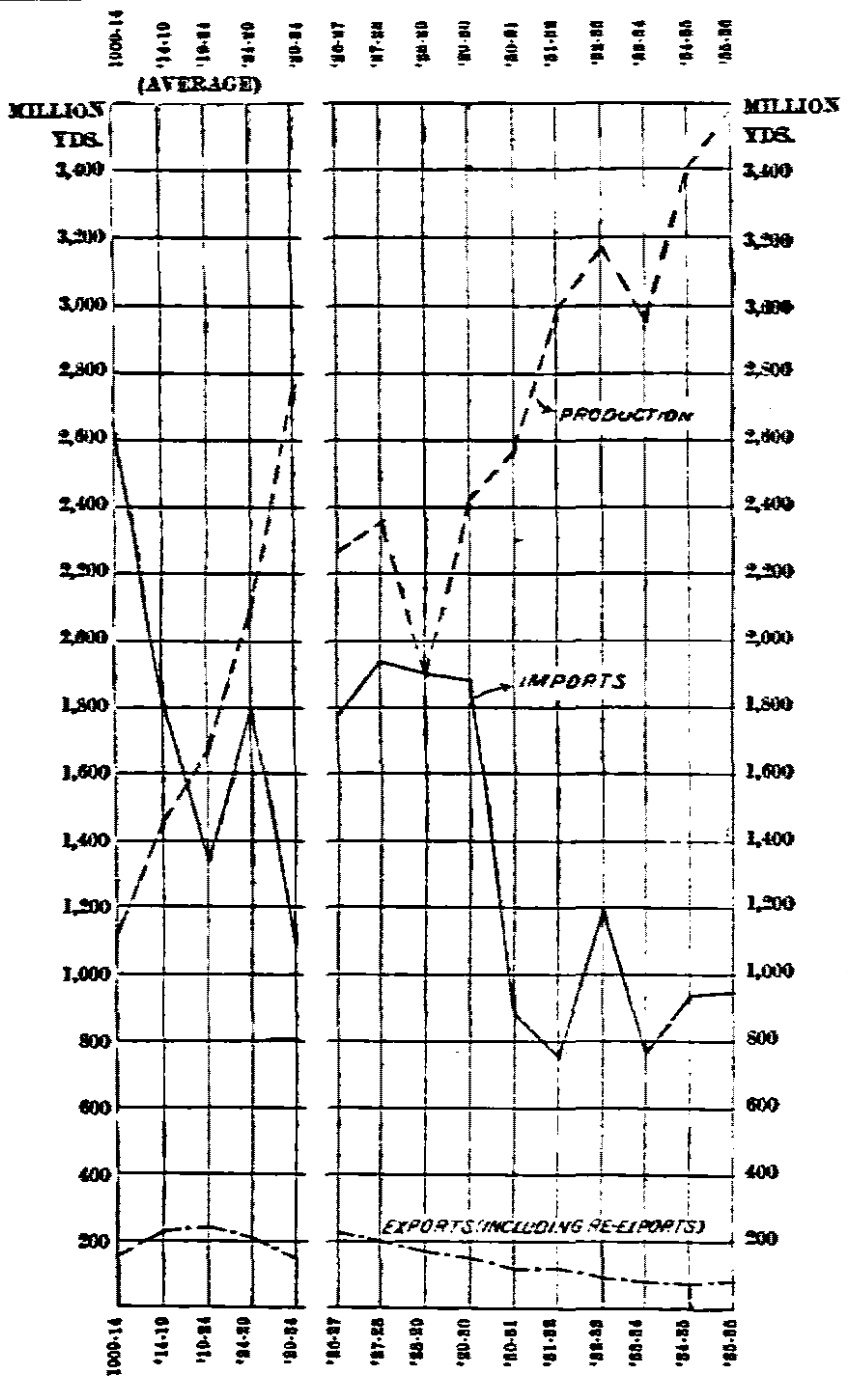
Production in Indian Mills.

	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth	292.5	725.8	803.5	842.5
Chadars	69.0	56.1	59.0	59.4
Dhuties	284.8	978.5	1,110.0	1,240.3
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings.	128.0	137.0	161.9	152.1
Drills and jeans	27.8	104.3	118.6	128.9
Other sorts	68.5	263.3	328.7	340.8
TOTAL	872.4	2,265.0	2,641.7	2,773.0
Coloured piecegoods	291.9	680.0	765.8	797.9
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	1,164.3	2,945.0	3,397.5	3,570.9

Exports.

	1913-14 (pre-War year)	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings	2.2	0.8	2.0	4.2
Chadars and dhuties	7.0	1.6	1.3	1.0
T. cloth and domestics	21.6	0.4	0.3	..
Drills and jeans	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.0
Other sorts	12.2	1.2	2.8	4.0
TOTAL	44.2	4.4	6.9	10.2
Coloured piecegoods	45.0	52.0	50.8	61.0
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89.2	56.4	57.7	71.2

Chart showing the production, imports and exports of cotton piecegoods during the years 1925-27 to 1935-36 as compared with the averages of the pre-war, war and post-war periods.



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

Imported piecegoods.

—	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Grey	0 2 8	0 2 6	0 2 3	0 2 2	0 2 2	0 2 1
White	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 0
Coloured	0 3 5	0 3 8	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 3 4	0 2 11

Indian piecegoods exported.

—	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Grey	0 2 7	0 4 4	0 4 4	0 4 2	0 3 7	0 3 3
White	0 6 0	0 5 9	0 5 0	0 4 11	0 3 10	0 3 6
Coloured	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 4 9	0 5 1	0 4 7

The average declared values of all the three varieties of piecegoods exported declined during the year under review, but values were still high in comparison with those of imported piecegoods, especially in the case of coloured and grey goods.

Exports of handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece, consisting mostly of what are known in the trade as Madras handkerchiefs, were valued at R29½ lakhs as compared with R12½ lakhs in the preceding year. These are mostly consumed in West African territories, but a great part of the trade goes through the United Kingdom.

The figures of production of cotton twist and yarn in Indian mills are given in the table on page 21. The exports of cotton twist and yarn underwent a further contraction in the year under review and amounted only to 9.7 million lbs., as compared with 12.8 million lbs. in the preceding year and 16.4 million lbs. in 1933-34. Syria, the most important outlet, took only 2.4 million lbs., a million lbs. less than in the preceding year. There was some improvement in the exports to Aden and Dependencies which took 1.5 million lbs., but Iran, once an important market, was practically out of the picture. There was also an improved demand from the Straits Settlements, which took 1.3 million lbs. Among markets of lesser importance, there were small increases in the exports to Egypt and Iraq, but there were decreases in the case of Siam, French Somaliland and Ceylon. There were no exports to Turkey.

Jute and jute manufactures (R37.20 lakhs).—The year under review was an eventful one for the jute trade. With it terminated the agreement regarding limitation of working hours and extension of machinery between

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mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association and certain outside mills which was in operation since 1932. Simultaneously, the agreement among the Association mills also came to an end, being substituted with effect from 1st April, 1936 by a new agreement which, while continuing the provision against extension of mill machinery, raised the working time limit from 40 to 5½ hours a week on single shift, with no night work. The policy of releasing from control the looms kept under seal in Association mills was also carried forward further in the year under review. Of the original 15 per cent kept under seal, 2½ per cent had already been released on the 1st November, 1934. A further release of 2½ per cent took place in May, 1935, to be followed by an additional 2½ per cent each in August and November. From February 17, 1936, the remaining 5 per cent of the looms were permitted to be brought into operation, so that mills were enabled to work with their full complement of machinery before the year closed. The breakdown of the voluntary scheme of restriction was due to the increasing competition of mills which were not parties to it and the fear of yet further additions to the existing number of mills. Attempts were made by the Indian Jute Mills Association to secure statutory recognition to the terms of the arrangement regarding working hours extension, etc., which existed amongst the members of the Association and between the Association and certain outside mills, and to make them applicable to all mills in Bengal, but the Government of India found themselves unable to support any scheme which did not provide a stable solution to the difficulties from which the industry was suffering, and did not adequately safeguard the interests of the community in general, and the cultivator in particular. The Government's views on the proposals of the Association were received towards the end of August. Faced with the likely disruption of the restriction arrangements, the Indian Jute Mills Association decided at the end of September to give the requisite six months' notice terminating the arrangement between it and the outside mills. At the end of December, the necessary three months' notice terminating the arrangement among the member mills was also given. Meanwhile, further proposals regarding statutory recognition of the restriction arrangements had been made to Government, but these also did not prove acceptable. Efforts at rapprochement with mills who were not parties to the agreement also failed. With effect from April 1936, conditions more nearly approaching free competition were therefore established. As regards raw jute also, the position during the year was of special interest. 1935 was the first year of crop restriction, and the prices of raw jute, on the whole, showed a marked appreciation. Prices of manufactured goods, on the other hand, declined in spite of an improved export demand and easier stock situation.

The official estimate of the jute crop of 1935 placed the outturn at 7,240,000 bales as against 8,525,000 bales in 1934. Arrivals of raw jute in Calcutta and the neighbouring mill area in the year under review amounted to 8.2 million bales as compared with 9.3 million bales in the preceding year. During the season ending June, 1936, the arrivals totalled 7.9 million bales or 1.6 million bales less than in the preceding season. Fairly easy conditions characterised the jute market in the first month of the year under review, but from May onwards, till towards the beginning of July, there was a period of rising prices

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based on expectations of a short crop. The price of jute "Firsts" at Calcutta per bale of 400 lbs., which was R31-12 on the 2nd April, rose to R37-8 on the 23rd May, and this high level was more or less maintained in June. During the next three months, however, there was a marked reaction consequent on the nervous apprehension that the official estimate of the crop might prove to be much below the actual. Early in September, the price fell to R30 and later in the same month to R29. But, in October, there was a return of confidence, prompted by the exceptional strength of *mofussil* markets and the slow movement of the crop. The rate which on the 1st October stood at R31 rose to R37-12 on the 5th November and to R38-12 on the 19th of the same month. Prices were well maintained till the first week of January, but afterwards a gradual decline set in in the absence of demand from mills and shippers. On February 18, the quotation stood at R34 per bale. The belief was now gaining ground that under the stimulus of attractive prices sowings of the 1936 crop would be larger than in the previous year. The uncertainties in the goods market also affected adversely the prices of raw jute. Towards the end of February, however, a keener buying movement from mills and foreign buyers, and prospects of unrestricted mill production, induced a firm tone. On the 3rd March, the price rose to R36 and on the 17th of the same month to R37-4. The end of March, however, saw a setback, the closing quotation of the month being R35-12.

In London, the price of jute "First Marks", per ton, which stood at £17-12-6 on the 5th April, rose to £20-5-0 on the 24th May. Till about the end of June prices were generally about £20, but the decline which now set in carried rates down to below £17 by the end of August. In September also the price level was low, but October saw a revival, the market being exceptionally strong in November and December, the rate touching £20-13-9 on the 15th November. In the first three months of 1936 prices were at a lower level, touching £18-15 on the 14th February. There was a subsequent appreciation, the quotation on the 27th March being £19-12-6.

The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year under review amounted to 1,523,000 tons as compared with 1,437,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 6 per cent. The total recorded value of the shipments amounted to R37 crores as compared with R32½ crores in 1934-35. The exports of raw jute alone amounted to 771,300 tons with a total declared value of about R13,71 lakhs, the preceding year's exports being 752,500 tons valued at R10,87 lakhs. The exports during the year were the highest since 1929-30 in which year 807,000 tons were shipped abroad. The statement below shows the exports of raw jute and manufactured goods since 1932-33. It will be remembered that 1932 was the first year of restriction of mill production.

	Exports of raw jute	Variation as compared with 1932- 33	Exports of sacking bags and cloth	Variation as compared with 1932- 33	Exports of hessian bags and cloth	Variation as compared with 1932- 33
	Tons (000)		Tons (000)		Tons (000)	
1932-33	563	100	372	100	296	100
1933-34	748	133	357	96	304	103
1934-35	752	134	367	99	310	105
1935-36	771	137	390	103	354	120

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It will be noticed that the exports of raw jute have steadily improved, the 1935-36 figure being 37 per cent over that of 1932-33. By comparison, the export trade in manufactured goods did not fare well in 1933-34 and 1934-35, while in 1935-36 the position improved, especially in respect of hessians. The improvement in 1935-36 is also illustrated by the comparison made in the following table between exports of raw jute and Indian consumption of raw jute in the last four seasons (July to June). The increase in Indian consumption in the 1935-36 season was also accompanied by a generally satisfactory stock situation.

	Exports of raw jute	Consumption in India*	Excess of con- sumption over Exports (%)
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	
1932-33	629	780	+24
1933-34	759	771	+2
1934-35	783	818	+4
1935-36	739	895	+17

* Figures refer to mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association.

Indian consumption in 1932-33 was 24 per cent more than exports in the same season, but in the succeeding season the excess was reduced to 2 per cent. In the 1934-35 season, the quantity consumed was 4 per cent more than the quantity exported, but a more normal ratio was established in 1935-36 when consumption exceeded exports by 17 per cent.

Exports of raw jute to the United Kingdom in the year under review totalled nearly 166,100 tons as compared with 166,600 tons in 1934-35. In spite of periods of slackness, Dundee did good business during the year, especially with the United States, a special feature of her trade being the large exports of linoleum hessians. Exports of jute goods from the United Kingdom during the 12 months ending March, 1936 amounted to 82,000 tons as compared with 71,000 tons in the preceding twelve months. Germany, which is the most important outlet for raw jute on the Continent, took nearly 152,000 tons in the year under review as compared with 136,000 tons in the preceding year. These figures also include exports to the free port of Hamburg, which is an important distributing centre in Northern Europe. Purchases by France and Belgium were on a smaller scale and amounted to 75,200 tons and 55,800 tons as compared with 83,100 tons and 60,800 tons, respectively, in 1934-35. Exports to Italy during the year amounted only to 49,000 tons as against 87,100 tons in the preceding year, her purchases in the latter half of the year being on a very restricted scale. Spain's requirements increased from 43,000 tons to 50,800 tons, but exports to Portugal declined from 4,600 tons to 2,600 tons. There was also a reduction in the exports to the Netherlands which fell from 21,800 tons to 19,500 tons. Exports to Poland, however, advanced from 2,800 tons to nearly 7,200 tons. Austria's requirements increased from 600 tons to nearly 2,100 tons, while exports to Hungary amounted to 1,600 tons or 600 tons more than in 1934-35. Sweden and Norway took 6,400 tons and 1,200 tons, respectively, their purchases

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being on a slightly smaller scale than in the preceding year. Exports to Rumania amounted to 1,500 tons, about 100 tons less than in 1934-35, while those to Greece increased from 1,900 tons to 2,700 tons. There was a very appreciable increase in the offtake of the U. S. S. R., exports to that country advancing from 3,500 tons to 15,100 tons. Amongst South American countries, Brazil took 19,800 tons, or 2,000 tons more than in 1934-35, but the Argentine Republic and Chile curtailed their purchases to 7,000 tons and 750 tons as compared with 9,000 tons and 2,600 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America increased from 51,600 tons to 79,500 tons. Egypt also took more in the year under review, her purchases totalling 12,500 tons as compared with 8,200 tons in 1934-35. Among Asiatic countries, China took 9,500 tons, which was about 1,300 tons over her purchases in the preceding year, and Hongkong a little over 3,000 tons. Japan slightly increased her purchases to 23,500 tons. Exports to Australia also were higher than in the preceding year and amounted to 1,500 tons.

The monthly production of the principal kinds of jute manufactures in Indian mills is shown in the following table:—

(In millions)

	Spinning				Sacking			
	Cloth		Bags		Cloth		Bags	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.	Yds.	Yds.	No.	No.
April	82	95	10	11	5	5	37	46
May	100	112	8	7	6	5	45	43
June	88	95	7	5	4	5	39	43
July	93	111	8	8	5	5	43	49
August	100	111	6	6	4	5	47	45
September	91	103	5	6	4	4	41	45
October	93	110	7	9	4	4	43	43
November	93	104	10	8	4	4	45	45
December	92	113	9	9	5	5	45	46
January	99	113	8	10	5	5	48	47
February	87	101	9	13	5	4	44	43
March	86	105	11	15	5	4	44	43
TOTAL	1,102	1,263	98	108	56	55	521	547

There was an all round increase in production, the advance being more marked in the case of hessians. It will be recalled that the sealed looms in mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills Association were released in instalments from 1st November, 1934. Notwithstanding the larger quan-

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tities produced, there was considerable improvement in the stock position as will be seen from the following figures :—

[In million yards]

	Hessian cloth and bags		Sacking cloth and bags	
	1934-35	1935-36	1934-35	1935-36
April	97	82	92	111
May	120	80	100	113
June	125	79	93	140
July	115	93	106	156
August	112	104	109	177
September	90	74	94	138
October	77	49	77	104
November	71	44	65	97
December	63	46	75	104
January	65	80	78	99
February	71	82	90	107
March	82	63	96	98

The total stock of hessians carried by mills showed a drop of 17,500,000 yards at the end of 1935 as compared with stocks on the corresponding date in 1934. There was some increase in stocks in the last three months of the year under review, but the situation was much more favourable than in the first quarter of 1935. This result was largely due to the improved demand from North America which purchase the bulk of the production of hessians in Indian mills. In the heavy goods section, the situation was not so favourable and stocks rose steadily. From September, however, the position began to improve and at the end of March the stock figure nearly approximated to that on the corresponding date in 1935.

The exports of bags (in millions) and cloth (in million yards) in 1913-14 and the five years ending 1935-36 are set forth below :—

	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Bags (in millions)	300	389	415	402	423	459
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,021	1,012	1,053	1,063	1,218

The total exports of gunny bags in 1935-36 numbered nearly 459 million as compared with 423 million in 1934-35, the value of the shipments increasing from R10,25 lakhs to R11,01 lakhs. Sacking gunny bags accounted for 347 million valued at R8,99 lakhs and hessian gunny bags for 112 million valued at about R2,03 lakhs. There was a further increase in the consignments of gunny bags to the United Kingdom which totalled 51.3 million in number valued at R1,12 lakhs as compared with 48 million valued at R1,03 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase was entirely in hessian bags, exports of sacking gunny bags having declined by 1 million. Of the shipments to European countries, those to Belgium numbered 9.2 million and to the Netherlands 2.2 million as compared with 8.9 million and 1.1 million in 1934-35. Exports to Greece increased from 2.9 million to 3.7 million and to Turkey (European) from 1.3 million to 2.9 million. There was also an increase in the shipments to Germany which improved from 900,000 to nearly

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2 million, but those to the U. S. S. R. dropped from 1.3 million to 15,000. It will be remembered that exports of raw jute to the U. S. S. R. showed a striking increase in the year under review. Exports to Roumania numbered 400,000 as compared with 500,000 in 1934-35. The exports of bags to Canada declined from 1.5 million to 1.2 million and those to Cuba from 19 million to 18 million. The United States of America, however, increased its requirements from 12 million to 16 million. Exports to the West Indies, other than Cuba, advanced by over one million to 13 million. The Argentine Republic, which in the previous year had taken only about 3 million bags as compared with about 9 million bags in 1933-34, took 3.7 million bags in the year under review. There had been a large drop in the shipments to Chile also in 1934-35, and though exports in the year under review improved by 1.8 million to 5.8 million, they were still much below the exports in 1933-34, which amounted to over 12 million bags. Shipments to Peru numbered 6.8 million. Australian demand, which had shown a marked decline in the preceding year, improved from 56.6 million to 64.9 million. Despatches to New Zealand and the Hawaii Islands declined from 10 and 19 million to 9½ and 15 million respectively. Egyptian demand during the year improved, shipments totalling 23½ million as compared with nearly 19 million in 1934-35. The improvement in the demand from the Union of South Africa noticed in the preceding year was maintained in the year under review, and she took about 25 million bags, a million more than in 1934-35. Demand from Portuguese East Africa also showed improvement, exports to that territory amounting to 15½ million bags as against 14.2 million bags in the preceding year. Exports to Mauritius and Dependencies amounting to 3.4 million bags were a little smaller than in the preceding year, but those to Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba improved from 4½ million bags to 6.3 million bags. Other East African ports together took 2.9 million bags as against 2.5 million bags in the preceding year. Exports to the Straits Settlements amounted to nearly 5 million bags and to Java to 13 million bags as compared with 4½ million and 9.9 million bags, respectively, in the preceding year. Siam took 31 million bags, 11 million bags less than in 1934-35, but French Indo-China increased its requirements by 8 million and took about 20 million bags. Demand from Hongkong fell from about 11 million in the preceding year to 8.9 million in the year under review. Shipments to China totalled only 748,000. Japan took nearly 20 million bags as compared with 18 million bags in the preceding year.

The total yardage of gunny cloth exported increased by 155 million yards to 1,218 million yards, with a corresponding increase in value from R10,99 lakhs to R12,24 lakhs. Exports of sacking gunny cloth amounted to 36 million yards valued at R49½ lakhs and of hessian gunny cloth to 1,182 million yards valued at R11,74 lakhs. The United States of America took 775 million yards of gunny cloth in the year under review and the United Kingdom about 86 million yards, about 165 million and 36 million yards, respectively, more than in 1934-35. Exports to the Irish Free State advanced from 0.6 million yards to 2.4 million yards. Exports to Turkey (European and Asiatic combined) registered a large drop from 9.8 million yards to 2.9 million yards. Exports to the Argentine Republic declined from 229 million yards to 166 million yards. While exports to Peru, which amounted to 3.9 million yards, were about the same as in 1934-35, those

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to Uruguay dropped further and totalled only 2.6 million yards. Exports to Ecuador, however, slightly improved from 1.2 million yards to 1.5 million yards. Canada took 75 million yards as against 68 million yards in the preceding year, while the Philippines increased its requirements from 13½ million yards to about 17½ million yards. New Zealand took 4½ million yards as in the preceding year, while the Australian demand increased from 24 to 26½ million yards. Exports to Ceylon fell from 2.3 to 1.8 million yards. The Straits Settlements, however, took 9.9 million yards, or about 7 million yards more than in 1934-35. Egyptian requirements improved slightly and amounted to about 10 million yards. Portuguese East Africa took 1.6 million yards, Iraq 1 million yards and Japan 1.4 million yards. Demand from the Union of South Africa improved from 6.9 million yards to 8.5 million yards.

Below are given the prices of a typical grade of bags and two of the more important grades of hessians during 1935-36 :—

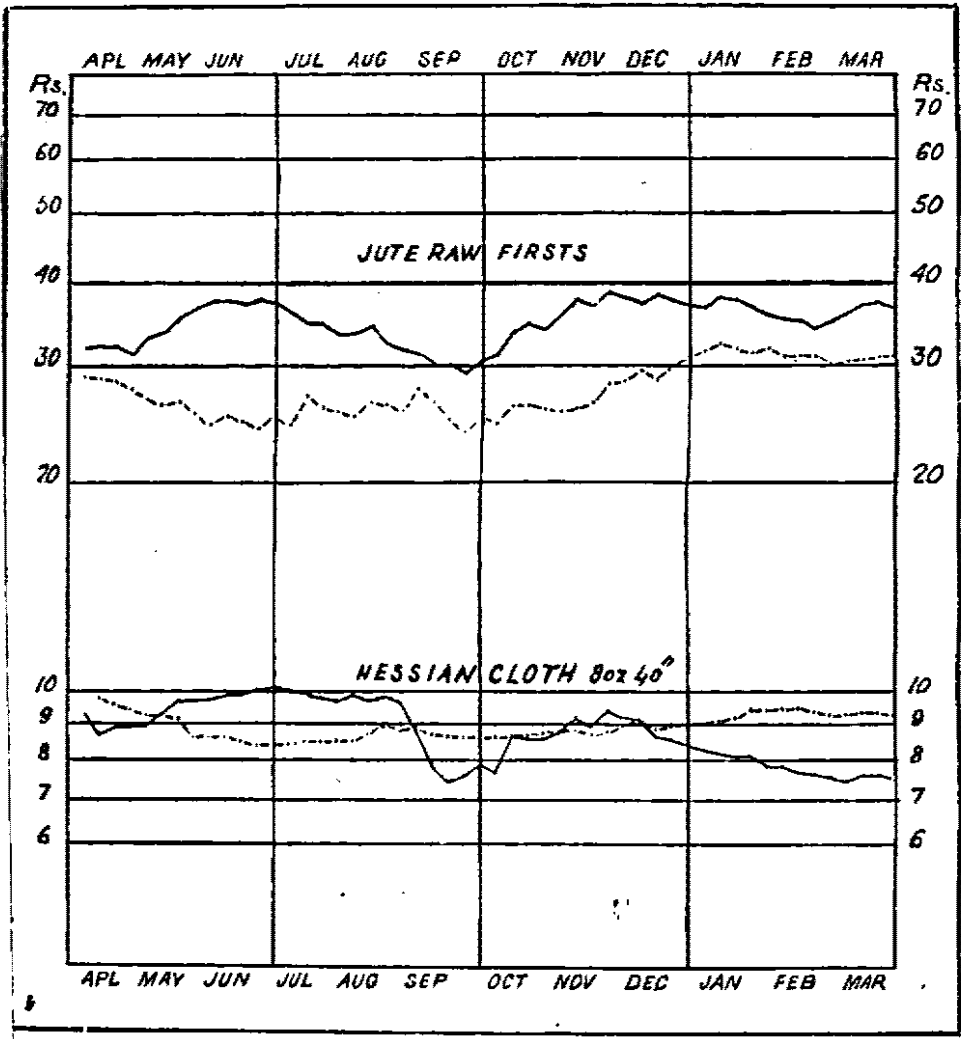
Prices of Jute manufactures during 1935-36.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40" × 8 oz.		Hessians, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
1935—	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
April 3 . . .	24 15	25 2	9 5	{ 9 2 to 9 1 }	11 11	{ 11 13 to 11 10 }
" 17 . . .	24 9	24 9	8 14	{ 8 12 to 8 10 }	11 4	{ 11 4 to 11 2 }
May 29 . . .	25 3	25 10	9 11	{ 9 6 to 9 3 }	11 14	{ 12 0 to 11 11 }
June 26 . . .	25 10	26 2	10 2	{ 9 8 to 9 6 }	12 6	{ 12 2 to 12 0 }
July 31 . . .	24 10	24 15	9 13	{ 9 3 to 9 0 }	11 8	{ 11 8 to 11 7 }
August 28 . . .	23 1	23 8	8 14	{ 8 6 to 8 4 }	10 12	{ 10 12 to 10 11 }
September 25 . . .	22 9	22 12	7 14	7 14	10 2	10 2
October 30 . . .	22 10	22 8	8 12	{ 8 1 to 7 14 }	10 11	{ 10 5 to 10 3 }
November 27 . . .	22 2	22 4	9 2	{ 8 5 to 7 15 }	10 12	{ 10 5 to 10 1 }

Chart showing weekly prices at Calcutta of Raw Jute (Firsts) per bale of 400 lbs. and of Hessian Cloth 8 oz. 40" per 100 yds. during 1934-35 and 1935-36.

(Ratio scale).

1934-35 1935-36 _____



Jute.

Prices of Jute manufactures during 1935-36—contd.

Date	B. Twills		Hessians, 40" x 8 oz.		Hessians, 40" x 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
1935—						
December 18 . .	22 0	22 2	8 8	7 14	10 5	10 2
1936—						
January 20 . .	21 6	21 12	7 14	7 0	9 15	9 15
February 26 . .	20 12	21 0	7 8	7 7	9 9	9 12
March 25 . .	20 10	20 13	7 8	7 8	9 10	9 11

While prices were well maintained from May onwards till about the end of August, there was a sharp decline in September. In October and November there was a steadier tone owing to heavy buying from America and the fillip given by the outbreak of Italo-Abyssinian hostilities. At the end of November the market sagged again when it was seen that there was little prospect of the continuance of the restriction scheme, and prices continued to decline till the beginning of March when a slight appreciation came into evidence. The course of prices of raw jute and of a representative grade of hessians in the last two years are compared in the chart opposite. These price movements are of special interest in view of the vicissitudes of the trade in the year under review.

It was mentioned in the Review for 1934-35 that jute has been displaced to some extent by the introduction of mechanical contrivances for the bulk handling of grain. It was also mentioned that the use of other packing materials are making progress in some industries, as for example, paper bags for packing cement. Reports have appeared from time to time regarding further progress in the use of substitutes. It has been stated that the Polish Government are encouraging the development of the local flax industry by the substitution of coarse linen sacks for jute bags for packing monopoly products such as salt, sugar and tobacco. The Egyptian Government were reported as experimenting with cotton coverings for cotton bales. In Chile, where jute sacks are now being manufactured, it is stated that the ultimate aim is to use Chilean hemp. The South Manchuria Railway Company has been experimenting with the production of *kenafe* hemp as a possible substitute for jute in making gunny bags. The initial experiments in the making of gunny bags are stated to have met with success, and it is reported that the cultivation of the fibre on a large scale is proposed. In Italy, experiments have been made with fibre obtained from broom, a plant which flourishes in her central and northern mountainous districts. The use of flax fabrics for wool packs in New Zealand may also be mentioned in this connection. Imports of wool packs and wool pockets into New Zealand are now prohibited except with the consent of the Minister of Customs, and the intention appears to be to allow the importation of only that portion of the requirements of the market as cannot be met by the local flax industry. So far, however, no substitute seems to have been

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discovered which shows as great resistance to pressure, sudden impact and weather influences as jute, and which is at the same time as cheap. It must be remembered, however, that economic nationalism and financial restrictions are encouraging research on the development of new packing materials and that this process will be intensified as science advances. The necessity for the jute industry to prepare for developments in the competitive and consuming industries has been stressed in an expert investigation on the technical problems of the jute industry conducted at the instance of the Indian Jute Mills Association. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Government of India announced in May, 1936, their decision to set up a Central Jute Committee to deal with the interests of all branches of the trade from the field to the factory in pursuance of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The functions of the Committee would be to undertake agricultural, technological and economic research, the improvement of crop forecasting and statistics, the production, testing and distribution of improved seed, enquiries and facilities relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes and the improvement of marketing.

Tea (R19,82 lakhs).—The year under review was the third year of the working of the tea restriction scheme. The export quota for the first year was 85 per cent of the standard quantity of 807.7 million lbs. and the results of that year gave hopes of a speedy adjustment between demand and supply. The export quota for the second year was therefore raised to 87½ per cent of the standard exports, but, contrary to expectations, demand fell off, stocks increased and price declined. A feature of that year was the increased exports of tea from non-restriction countries. The export quota for 1935-36 was, in consequence, reduced to 82½ per cent of the standard exports, and the year saw a steady recovery from the depressed conditions that characterised the trade in 1934-35. There was a marked improvement in the stock situation, while prices made a moderate recovery. Good quality tea, however, was in great demand and a wider difference in price was recorded between good and common tea than was the case in the preceding year. Since the price of common tea remained at a reasonable level, exports from non-restriction countries during the year were on a much more restricted scale. Stocks in the United Kingdom, which at the end of March, 1935, amounted to 290 million lbs. stood at 249 million lbs. at the end of March, 1936, after having declined to 238 million lbs. in July and August, 1935. Stocks of Indian tea in London warehouses at the end of March, 1935 and 1936 were 173 million lbs. and 148 million lbs. respectively. The quantity of tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom increased by nearly 15 million lbs. to 151 million lbs. in the year under review, of which Indian tea amounted to 263½ million lbs. as compared with nearly 251 million lbs. in 1934-35.

The total production of tea in India in 1935-36 has been estimated at 396½ million lbs., 3¼ million lbs. less than the production of 1934-35. The season was marked by irregular rainfall, drought and floods, and this affected the quality of the tea produced, except in Assam where, generally, a good standard was maintained, though the quantity of really good Assam invoices seen on the market was disappointingly small. In Darjeeling, the first flush teas were upto the average, but not equal to the best standard, while second flush teas were spoiled by excessive rains. The rains teas maintained the normal quality.,

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but autumnal teas were again disappointing. In the Dooars the quality was generally disappointing. In Cachar and Sylhet, early teas showed a poor standard; there was, however, a subsequent improvement in quality, but the general standard compared unfavourably with the best of recent years. In spite of indications of an early close to the season, improvement in climatic conditions enabled plucking to be carried on longer than was expected, and in most districts heavy production was in evidence at the end of the season.

Of the total quantity of tea produced in 1935 the larger share, as usual, was contributed by Assam which produced 226 million lbs. or 57 per cent. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 103 million lbs. or 26 per cent. Southern India was responsible for 67 million lbs. or 17 per cent. The acreage and production for a number of years are shown in the following tables:—

Acreage.

—	1906	1915	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935*
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,540	432,300	450,900	428,400	431,400	436,000	455,700
Rest of Northern India	153,900	181,300	227,200	226,600	227,200	229,500	231,100	230,700
Southern India	37,600	68,000	143,400	149,300	153,800	157,200	158,900	159,500
TOTAL	530,700	632,100	803,500	806,800	809,400	818,100	826,000	826,200

* Subject to revision.

Production.

—	1906	1915	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935*
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	162,468	245,752	233,416	243,229	257,058	219,341	232,836	226,340
Rest of Northern India	64,216	94,695	102,769	94,233	113,847	103,380	105,661	103,533
Southern India	14,281	31,610	54,896	56,603	62,764	60,933	61,399	66,501
TOTAL	240,965	372,057	391,081	394,064	433,669	383,674	400,096	396,434

* Subject to revision.

The exports for the corresponding official years are shown in the table below:—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

—	1906-07	1915-16	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	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).	217,331	301,403	307,147	295,294	323,825	270,822	276,453	262,187
From Southern India (Madras ports).	13,980	25,640	48,575	45,901	54,837	46,799	43,139	50,370
From Bombay, Sind and Burma.	1,743	11,227	517	323	175	193	241	95
TOTAL	233,654	338,470	356,239	341,518	378,837	317,816	324,833	312,646

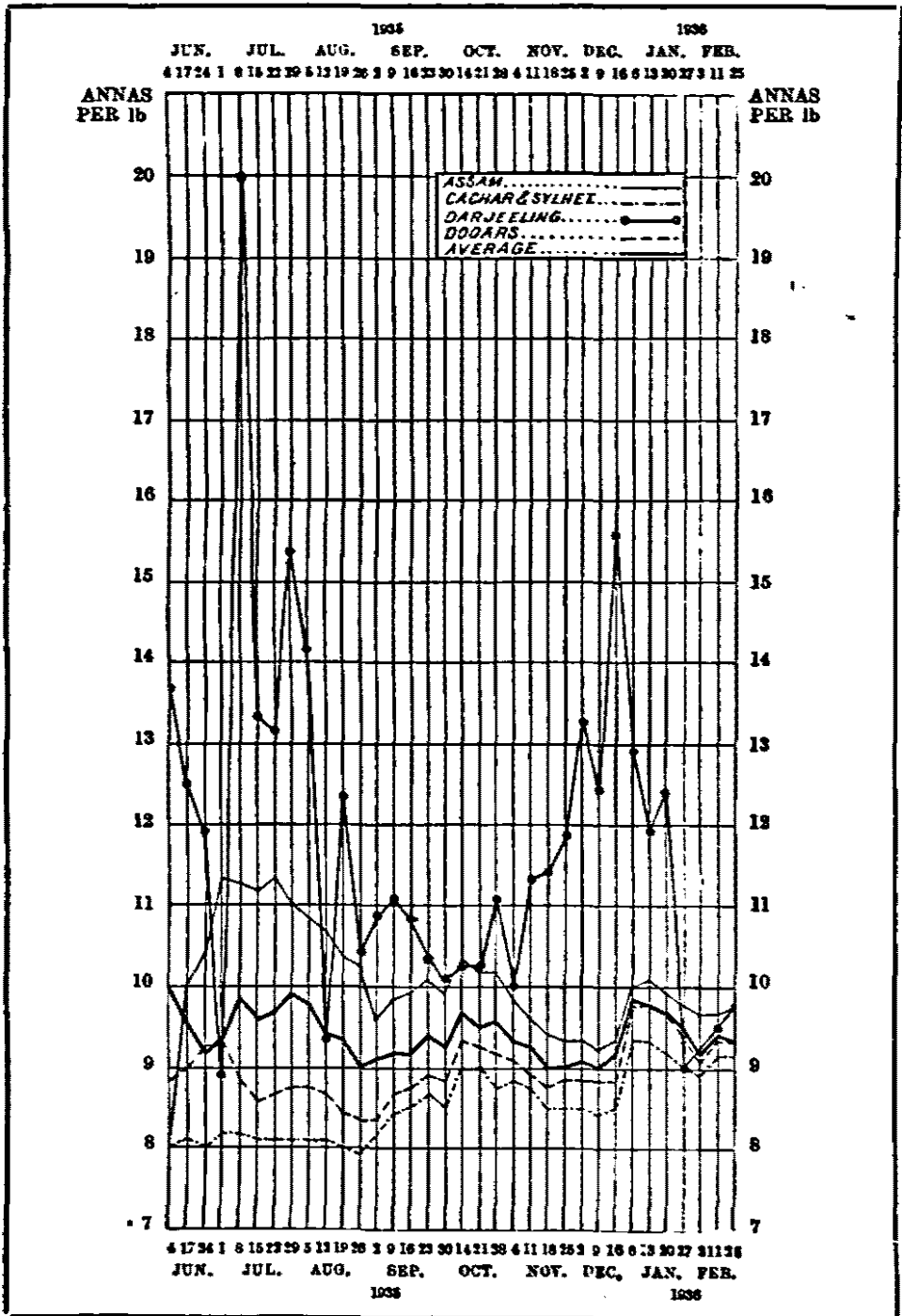
Exports.

The quota for overseas shipments of tea from India for 1935-36 was fixed at 311 million lbs. as compared with 330 million lbs. in 1934-35 and 321 million lbs. in 1933-34. In view of the reduced export allotment, there was naturally a decline in the quantity of tea exported during the year. The exports during the year calculated on the statistical month basis (month ending generally on or about the 25th) amounted to 312½ million lbs. valued at R19·8 crores as compared with nearly 325 million lbs. valued at R20·1 crores in the preceding year. The exports during the year represented 79 per cent of the total production, the balance left for home consumption being 84 million lbs. as compared with 75 million lbs. in the preceding year. The voluntary scheme of restriction of production among estates in India continued to operate on the same lines as in the previous years and met with a fairly considerable measure of success.

The auction sales of the 1935 season opened at Calcutta on the 4th June, and there were altogether 34 sales each for invoices with export rights and packages for internal consumption. The number of chests of sound leaf sold with export rights was 527,340 as against 566,834 in the preceding season. Sales of sound leaf tea for internal consumption increased from 282,991 packages in 1934-35 to 290,336 packages in 1935-36. In all, the total number of packages of sound leaf sold was 817,676 as compared with 849,825 in the preceding season. There was also a good demand for tea dust for internal consumption, the number of packages sold being 246,269, or 8,679 more than in 1934-35. The number of packages of dust sold for export was very small, being only 76 as against 1,124 in the previous season. The average price fetched for tea sold with export rights improved to 9 as. 5 p. per lb. from 8 as. 9 p. in the preceding season, but the average price of tea sold for internal consumption declined from 5 as. 2 p. per lb. to 4 as. 10 p. per lb. The average price of dust for internal consumption was 5 as. 2 p. per lb., as in the preceding year, while dust sold for export fetched an average price of 8 as. 8 p. per lb.

The average weekly prices per lb. realised at the auction sales during 1935-36 for tea sold with export rights, and tea sold for internal consumption are graphed in chart No. 9 appended to this Review. In the diagram on the opposite page the weekly district averages for tea sold with export rights are graphed along with the general average for such teas. At the first auction sale on June 4, the average realised for tea sold with export rights was 10 as. per lb., but this level was not touched afterwards. At the last sale in the same month, the average price realised was only 9 as. 2 p. per lb. Better values were realised at later sales, the average rate at the sale held on the 29th July being 9 as. 11 p. per lb. At the first three sales in August values were fairly well maintained though at a slightly lower level, but at the last sale of the month the average dropped to 9 as. per lb. From September onwards, values again rose and at the sale held on the 28th October, an average of 9 as. 7 p. was realised. In November and December there was a decline in the average price due to the poor quality of the offerings, but in January the rates were well maintained. There was a small decline in February, the average rate at the last auction sale of the season held on the 25th of the month being 9 as. 4 p. per lb. As regards tea sold for internal consumption, while the June sales saw fairly good values realised, the tendency was in the main downward. From 5 as. 9 p. per lb. realised at the first sale

Chart showing the weekly district average prices of tea sold with export rights at the auction sales in Calcutta.



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held on the 4th June, the average rate dropped to 4 as. 10 p. by the end of July. From October to December, however, there was a stronger market, the average rate remaining generally slightly above 5 as. a lb. The latter period of the season saw rates declining, the average value realised at the last sale being 4 as. 3 p. per lb.

Of the total exports of 312½ million lbs. in 1935-36, shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for 275·6 million lbs. Exports to the United Kingdom in the preceding year had totalled about 288·5 million lbs. Shipments to Canada from India were barely upto the level of 1934-35 and amounted to 12·8 million lbs. Direct shipments to the United States from India showed a decline and amounted only to 6·9 million lbs. as against 8 million lbs. in the preceding year. Exports to Australia improved slightly from 1·6 million lbs. to 1·9 million lbs. An increased quantity of better class tea was shipped to Australia in the year under review. New Zealand, however, reduced its demand still further and took only 407,000 lbs. as compared with 1·1 million lbs. in 1934-35. Exports by sea to Iran showed a marked increase from 325,000 lbs. to 1·8 million lbs. It may be mentioned, however, in this connection that, with effect from September, 1935, exports by land to Iran were brought under the restriction scheme and made subject to licence. The increase in the exports by sea, therefore, represented a diversion of the exports by land. Egyptian demand again showed a falling off, exports to that country totalling only 474,000 lbs. as against nearly 1·3 million lbs. in 1933-34 and 685,000 lbs. in 1934-35. Exports to Ceylon improved from 3 million lbs. to 3·5 million lbs., and those to Iraq, from 487,000 lbs. to 581,000 lbs. The Irish Free State took 3 million lbs. as against 1·8 million lbs. in the preceding year. A larger quantity was shipped to the U. S. S. R., the consignments totalling 976,000 lbs. as against 40,000 lbs. in the preceding year. There was also some improvement in the exports to France which totalled 103,000 lbs., but shipments to Germany declined further and amounted only to 143,000 lbs. Chile, which had taken 1·5 million lbs. in the preceding year, purchased only 96,000 lbs. in the year under review. Exports to Turkey, the Union of South Africa and Italian East Africa amounted to 404,000 lbs., 715,000 lbs. and 703,000 lbs. as against 379,000 lbs., 449,000 lbs. and 515,000 lbs., respectively, in the preceding year.

The share of Calcutta in the total exports of tea in 1935-36 was 60 per cent, of Chittagong 24 per cent, and of Madras 16 per cent. Shipments from Calcutta amounted to 187 million lbs., and from Chittagong to 75 million lbs., while exports from Madras totalled 50 million lbs. Coastwise exports of tea from Bengal amounted to 20·6 million lbs. as compared with 22·7 million lbs. in the preceding year.

Re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom in 1935 totalled 33 million lbs. as compared with 30 million lbs. in 1934 and 38 million lbs. in 1933. Re-exports to the Irish Free State increased from 13·7 million lbs. in 1934 to 14·1 million lbs. in 1935, while shipments to the Channel Islands showed a small decline and amounted to a little over 1 million lbs. There was a substantial increase in the shipments to the Soviet Union, which totalled 3·9 million lbs. as compared with 880,000 lbs. in 1934. Germany also imported larger quantity of Indian tea from the United Kingdom in 1935, her takings amounting

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to 2.4 million lbs. as against 1.7 million lbs. in the preceding year. Shipments to the Netherlands increased from about 1.3 million lbs. to about 1.8 million lbs., but those to Canada declined from nearly 3 million lbs. to 1.8 million lbs. There was also a decline in the shipments to the United States of America, which in 1935 totalled about 4.2 million lbs. as against 4.7 million lbs. in the preceding year.

The following table shows the number of chests of sound leaf sold and the average prices realised at Calcutta auction sales since 1932-33, the season immediately preceding the introduction of the restriction scheme :—

Season—	NUMBER OF CHESTS SOLD			AVERAGE PRICE PER LB.		Total weighted average price per lb.	
	With export rights.	For internal consumption.	Total.	For teas with export right.	For teas for internal consumption.		
				As. P.	As. P.	As. P.	
1932-33	—	—	772,843	—	—	5 2	
1933-34	575,709	267,035	843,344	9 7	4 10	8 1	
1934-35	600,834	282,991	849,825	8 9	5 2	7 7	
1935-36	527,340	290,336	817,076	9 5	4 10	7 9	

Taking 1932-33 as the base, the variations in production in Northern India, and in the total quantity of sound leaf sold at the Calcutta auction sales (including tea sold for internal consumption) and the average price realised at these sales are set forth below :—

Season.	Production.	Total quantity sold (for both export and internal consumption.)	Average price.
1932-33	100	100	100
1933-34	87	100	150
1934-35	91	110	147
1935-36	89	100	150

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While 1933-34 was a satisfactory season as regards the quantity sold and the prices realised, there was a decline in prices in 1934-35, though sales increased slightly. In 1935-36, while the quantity sold at the auctions declined as compared with the preceding season, prices of tea with export rights appreciably improved. But the prices of tea sold for internal consumption declined and the general average therefore showed only a small appreciation. It may be mentioned in this connection that the largest number of chests of sound leaf sold in any one season at the Calcutta auctions during the last ten years was in 1929-30, when 863,459 chests were auctioned at an average price of 9 as. 11 p. per lb. The highest average price realised in the same period was 14 as. 10 p. per lb. in 1927-28. Any approach to the pre-depression level of prices appears possible only if a marked increase in consumption occurs. Efforts at popularising tea-drinking are being made under the joint auspices of India, Ceylon and Java by the International Tea Market Expansion Board, the main centres of propaganda being the United States of America and Canada. In India, propaganda has been centred in the United Provinces, Bihar, Eastern Bengal, the Hyderabad State and certain parts of South India.

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

(In millions of lbs.)

—	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Northern India . . .	296	313	277	273	271
Southern India . . .	47	55	47	47	50
Ceylon	247	253	216	218	212
Java	145	141	131	113	117
Somatra	27	29	27	28	27
China	96	57	92	104	84
Japan	25	30	29	32	37
Formosa	18	14	18	21	..
TOTAL	901	922	837	836	793

There was a drop of 20 million lbs. in the exports from China, but exports from Japan showed some increase.

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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. 63 appended to this Review. It will be seen from this table that exports from India were 56.5 per cent of the total quantity of tea imported into the United Kingdom in 1935 as compared with 54.4 per cent in 1934. The actual quantity of Indian tea imported declined from 277 million lbs. in 1934 to 269 million lbs. in 1935. Imports of Ceylon tea into the United Kingdom declined from 156 million lbs. to 142 million lbs., while those of Java tea declined from 43 million lbs. to 42 million lbs. There was a large reduction in the imports of China tea into the United Kingdom in 1935 as compared with the preceding year, receipts falling from 21 million lbs. to 8 million lbs., but imports from Nyasaland increased from 4.2 million lbs. to 5.9 million lbs. The quantity of Ceylon tea entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1935 was 133 million lbs. as against 259 million lbs. of Indian tea entered for domestic consumption in the same year. Similar figures for 1934 for Indian and Ceylon teas were 254 million lbs. and 126 million lbs. respectively.

Food grains and flour (R12,41 lakhs).—The total value of the exports in this group increased from R11,84 lakhs to R12,41 lakhs. The quantities exported, however, declined in most cases, the important exception being wheat flour. The overseas demand for Indian rice showed a further contraction, but owing to the higher prices which prevailed, there was an increase in the recorded value of the exports. The statement below shows the exports of food grains during the past five years compared with the average exports under each head in the pre-war quinquennium:—

—	Pre-war average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	2,301	1,828	1,733	1,593	1,394
.. in the husk	42	70	59	11	14	16
Wheat	1,308	20	2	2	11	10
.. flour	55	43	21	13	12	18
Pulse	291	93	111	104	112	90
Barley	227	27	17	..	14	3
Jowar and bajra	41	59	16	5	4	9
Maize	49	..	..	..	3	2
Other sorts		1	2	2	2	2
TOTAL . Tons (000)	4,411	2,614	2,056	1,870	1,765	1,553
VALUE R(lakhs)	45,81	20,37	16,08	11,75	11,84	12,41

Rice.

Rice accounted for 91 per cent of the total quantity of food grains and flour exported during this year. The statement below shows the production and exports of rice from India proper and Burma during the past five years, together with the corresponding figures for 1913-14 :—

(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	30
1931-32	28,799	4,202	235	2,066	2	66
1932-33	26,201	4,913	226	1,602	4	55
1933-34	25,890	5,174	218	1,517	1	10
1934-35	25,835	4,532	204	1,389	4	10
1935-36	22,843*	5,018*	189	1,205	4	12

* Subject to revision.

While the total production of rice in India proper is much higher than in Burma, the exportable surplus is derived almost entirely from the latter country. During the last few years the Indian crop has been below the average and there have been very considerable exports of Burma rice to India. The total exports of rice and paddy to India from Burma in 1932-34 were 1,789,000 tons or 71 per cent more than in 1932-33. In 1934-35, exports to India amounted to 2,200,000 tons, but in the year under review there was a decline to 1,748,000 tons. The total exports from Burma to all destinations in 1933-34 were 3,316,000 tons. There was an increase to 3,559,000 tons in 1934-35, but in the year under review, the exports declined to 2,965,000 tons. Exports of rice and paddy to foreign countries from India and Burma together in 1935-36 declined to 1,410,000 tons from 1,607,000 tons in the preceding year, and 1,744,000 tons in 1933-34. Of this, 1,394,000 tons consisted of husked rice. The total value of the exports in 1935-36, however, showed an improvement of Rs 6 lakhs over the preceding year and amounted to Rs 11,03 lakhs. Of the total tonnage of rice and paddy shipped overseas in 1935-36, Burma was responsible for 86 per cent, and Bengal and Madras for 6 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively.

In the Rangoon market the price of rice was generally on a higher level than in the preceding year. The quantity available for export between April 1935 and the end of the season was estimated to be smaller than in previous years and the firmness of paddy prices, compared to those of white rice, was a feature of the year. At times millers preferred buying back from the market the white rice they had sold to purchasing paddy at the prevailing rates. Foreign demand during the year was disappointing, and India continued to be the mainstay of the Burma market, though her offtake was not as large as in the preceding year. In the last quarter of the year, however, shipments to India exceeded the exports in the corresponding period of 1934-35. The

Exports.

quotation for rice " Big Mills Specials " at Rangoon per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each (near positions) was R207-8 on the 3rd April. In the succeeding weeks rates moved up rapidly owing to the firmness of paddy prices and a more or less regular demand from India. On the 8th May, R242-8 was reached, and while there were considerable fluctuations from day to day, the market, on the whole, continued strong till the end of July, the closing quotation in that month being R235. August saw an easier tendency, prices dropping to R215 on the 21st. But with paddy prices firm and ready rice scarce, the market again firmed up and R230 was quoted on the 25th September. By the middle of October the price rose to R247-8. There was an easier tendency in November, though, on the whole, rates kept comparatively steady. Early in December arrivals of the old crop had almost ceased, and the new crop was quoted at R210 on the 11th of the month. By the 18th, the rate had dropped to R202. In January there was a further decline, but towards the end of February prices improved on active buying by shippers. In March prices remained generally firm. On the 18th March, R212-8 was quoted, but in the succeeding week, the rate declined to R210.

The following table shows the exports to various foreign countries from Burma and India during the last three years :—

Exports of rice, not in the husk, to foreign countries.

(In thousands of tons.)

	From Burma			From India proper		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	64	83	44	7	0	6
Poland	38	40	53	..	..	..
Netherlands	73	57	67	8	5	3
Germany	230	157	70	7	1	..
Belgium	41	20	7	..	..	1
Italy and Fiume	26	25	13	..	..	..
Rest of Europe	19	39	24	1	1	1
Arabia	15	17	14	20	31	33
Ceylon	322	317	352	81	75	72
Straits Settlements	149	130	133	5	5	5
Sumatra	70	70	75	..	..	..
Java	4	28	4	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	58	51	65	2	2	2
Japan . . . . .	..	4	9	..	..	..
Formosa . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	222	176	77	..	..	..
Rest of Asia	13	13	11	17	13	10
Egypt	24	30	14	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies	30	33	41	22	29	14
Union of South Africa	8	8	7	17	18	19
Rest of Africa	20	20	33	8	9	9
Cuba	41	16	23	5	1	2
West Indies (excluding Cuba and Bahamas)	21	34	42	1	2	1
United States of America . . . . .	..	1	..	1	2	2
Australia	5	4	4	..	..	..
New Zealand	2	3	..	..	..	..

Rice.

As compared with the preceding year, shipments to Europe declined from 443,000 tons to 292,000 tons. Germany took only half of what she bought in the preceding year, and the shipments to that country amounted only to 79,000 tons. There was also a large decline in the exports to the United Kingdom, which fell from 88,400 tons to 50,100 tons. Belgian requirements declined from 19,700 tons to 7,600 tons, but there was some improvement in the exports to Poland which totalled 53,200 tons, about 4,000 tons more than in 1934-35. Exports to Sweden declined from 10,600 tons to 6,700 tons, but those to the Netherlands increased from 62,400 tons to 69,800 tons. Exports to Italy declined from 25,300 tons to about 13,000 tons. Czechoslovakia took 2,200 tons. Shipments to other European countries together amounted to 16,000 tons. As regards the principal markets in Asia, exports to Ceylon improved from 392,000 tons to 424,000 tons. China and Hongkong together, however, took only 77,000 tons as against 176,000 tons in 1934-35 and 222,000 tons in 1933-34. China appears to have drawn more largely on French Indo-China for her requirements of rice. Imports of rice into China from French Indo-China are not subject to sur-tax. There was a small improvement in the shipments to the Straits Settlements from 135,000 tons to 138,000 tons. The Federated Malay States took 67,500 tons as against 53,000 tons in the preceding year, while Sumatra improved its purchases by 5,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Shipments to Java, however, dropped from 26,000 tons to 4,000 tons, and those to Arabia from 48,400 tons to 46,700 tons. Japan's offtake improved from 4,000 tons to 9,000 tons. Exports to the Bahrein Islands improved from 12,300 tons to 17,600 tons. Exports to Aden and Dependencies during the year amounted to 9,700 tons. The total exports during the year to markets in Asia amounted to 872,000 tons as against 930,000 tons in 1934-35.

Exports to African countries declined from 147,000 tons in 1934-35 to 137,000 tons in 1935-36. Mauritius and Dependencies, which had taken 62,000 tons in the preceding year, took only 55,000 tons in the year under review. The Union of South Africa took about 26,000 tons as in the preceding year. Exports to Egypt showed a large decline from 30,000 tons to 14,000 tons. Exports to the Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba amounted to 12,000 tons as against 11,300 tons in 1934-35. Exports to the rest of Africa amounted to 30,000 tons.

Shipments to Cuba had declined to 17,000 tons in 1934-35. In the year under review there was some improvement, the exports totalling over 25,000 tons. The West Indies, other than Cuba and Bahamas, also improved their offtake by 7,000 tons to 43,000 tons.

Owing to the imposition of a protective duty of 12 as. per maund on broken rice, the imports of rice, not in the husk, which had advanced to 283,000 tons in 1934-35 fell to 90,000 tons in the year under review. Imports of paddy, however, improved from 111,000 tons to nearly 120,000 tons. French Indo-China was the principal supplier of paddy, while the bulk of imports of rice were derived from Siam. The former country sent, in 1935-36, 97,400 tons of paddy as compared with nearly 72,000 tons in 1934-35, while her supplies of rice, not in the husk, declined from 33,800 tons to about 7,500 tons. Imports, from Siam, of paddy declined from 39,550 tons to 22,350 tons, and of rice, not in the husk, from nearly 247,000 tons to 82,700 tons. Imports of rice from Japan were very small in the year under review.

Exports.

The wheat season 1934-35 was characterised by short crops in most exporting countries. The stock of previous years was therefore drawn on to meet the deficit and between August, 1934, and July, 1935, there was a substantial reduction in stocks. The world production of 1935-36 season (excluding the U. S. S. R. and certain minor producing areas), according to the latest available estimates of the International Institute of Agriculture, is placed at 3,369 million bushels as compared with 3,343 million bushels in the previous season. Including the U. S. S. R., the production of the season is estimated to be 4,519 million bushels as compared with 4,460 million bushels in 1934-35. For the third year in succession the North American crops were poor, and were only slightly above those of 1933 and 1934. A large decrease in production occurred in South America as a result of a poor outturn in Argentina. In Australia the outturn of the 1935 crop is estimated to have been only slightly better than in 1934. The crop in European countries also is estimated to have produced only a slightly larger quantity than in 1934. On the whole, the world production in 1935-36 (excluding the U. S. S. R. and a few minor producing countries such as China, Turkey, etc.) appears to have been smaller than in any season since 1924-25, with the exception of 1934-35. The world exportable supplies in 1935-36 are estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture at 754 million bushels, or 146 million bushels less than in the previous season, of which nearly half is estimated to be the carry-over from previous years. The requirements of importing countries in 1935-36 are placed at 540 million bushels so that the anticipated carry-over from the season is placed at 214 million bushels. This improved statistical outlook influenced the course of prices during the year. While, in 1934-35, prices had failed to respond to any appreciable extent in spite of the reduction in stocks, there was a pronounced upward swing from August, 1935, as it began to be realised that Argentina was faced with the practical failure of her crop. International trade in wheat is, however, still at a low level owing to the abundance of internal supplies and the restrictions on free entry in importing countries.

The price of wheat No. 3 Northern Manitoba per 480 lbs. c.i.f. London (shipping current month) stood at 30s. 3½d. on the 5th April, 1935, and advanced to 31s. within a week. From May onwards there was an easier tendency and quotations went below 27s. in June and below 26s. in July. From August a recovery set in which carried prices to 33s. 10½d. on the 20th September. The market remained firm in October also, but in November there was some weakness. Prices recovered in December and reached 32s. 8½d. on the 3rd January, 1936. In succeeding weeks the position eased a bit and at the end of March, 29s. 7½d. was quoted.

The production of wheat in India in 1934-35 was estimated at 9.7 million tons while production in 1935-36 has been put at 9.4 million tons. Indian wheat continued to be generally out of parity with world wheat prices during the year under review, though there were times when it was possible to place small quantities on the world market. The opening weeks of the year saw a steady market at Karachi, prices being well maintained in sympathy with the trend in overseas markets. The quotation for wheat, white, 2 per cent barley, 1½ per cent dirt, per candy of 656 lbs., stood at R22-11 on the 5th April. On the 3rd May, the rate rose to R22-13 and later in the same month to R23-1.

Wheat.

This level, however, could not be maintained in the succeeding weeks, and on the 7th June the price fell to R22-11, followed by a further fall to R21-14 on the 21st of the month. Rates, however, soon recovered though arrivals at Karachi at this stage were on a large scale, owing to better buying support and the rise in paddy prices. On the 26th July, R22-12 was quoted. On the 2nd August there was a further gain of 2 as., but later in the month there was a set-back in sympathy with easier advices from the Chicago market. Before the close of the month, however, prices again recovered as a result of a strong trade demand and the possibility of war breaking out between Italy and Abyssinia. Foreign markets were also strong at this time and towards the end of September prices rose to R23-11 and by the middle of October to R26-10. In November and December the market was, on the whole, easier, the rate on the 1st November being R26-7 and on the 27th December R24-8. In January, there were no developments of importance, but, in February, the favourable weather reports regarding the new crop and smaller demand from buyers resulted in prices falling below R24. In March, there was a better mill demand and heavy speculative buying, and rates improved to over R25. On the 27th March, however, the rate dropped to R24-14.

The following table shows the production and exports of wheat during the past five years and in the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

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

	Production	Exports
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1913-14	8,367	1,202
1931-32	9,024	20
1932-33	9,456	2
1933-34	9,424	2
1934-35	9,728	11
1935-36	9,435*	10

* Subject to revision.

Exports in 1935-36 amounted to nearly 9,600 tons, as compared with about 11,000 tons in 1934-35. The declared value of the exports totalled R9½ lakhs, as compared with about R11 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the exports were made from Karachi. The United Kingdom, as usual, was the principal buyer of Indian wheat and she took nearly 7,000 tons as against 9,000 tons in 1934-35.

Imports of wheat into India in 1935-36 amounted to nearly 13,100 tons as against 7,400 tons in 1934-35. Almost the entire quantity was received into Bombay, and the bulk of these imports were made for milling for re-export out of India under claims of drawback. During the year under review the duty on imports of wheat and wheat flour was R1-8 per cwt. In view of the improved level of world prices, the duty was reduced to R1 per cwt. with effect from 9th April, 1936.

Exports of wheat flour from India improved from 11,800 tons valued at R14½ lakhs to 18,000 tons valued at over R22 lakhs. About 4,600 tons were sent to Arabia and 3,400 tons to the Straits Settlements, as compared with 3,400 tons and 2,400 tons, respectively, in 1934-35.

Exports.

respectively, shipped to these countries in 1934-35. Exports to the Kenya Colony and Aden and Dependencies improved from 1,500 tons and 1,700 tons to nearly 3,500 tons and 3,100 tons respectively.

The following table shows for a number of years the production of wheat in India, the net imports or exports, and the balance available for consumption in the country. In calculating the net imports and exports, the equivalent in wheat of flour imported or exported has been taken into account.

Year.	Production of previous crop year	Net imports (+) or net exports (-) during the year	Balance available for consumption during the year
		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)	9,465,000†	-877,000	8,578,000
1920-21	10,122,000	-324,000	9,798,000
1921-22	9,700,000	+209,000	8,975,000
1922-23	9,830,000	-269,000	9,561,000
1923-24	9,974,000	-707,000	9,267,000
1924-25	9,600,000	-1,219,000	8,441,000
1925-26	8,807,000	-272,000	8,595,000
1926-27	8,608,000	-220,000	8,478,000
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	+288,000	8,800,000
1930-31	10,409,000	-31,000	10,439,000
1931-32	9,306,000	+28,000	9,334,000
1932-33	9,024,000	+2,000	9,026,000
1933-34	9,455,000	-2,000	9,453,000
1934-35	9,424,000	-20,000	9,404,000
1935-36	9,728,000	-22,000	9,706,000

* Production for 1908-09 to 1912-13.

† " " 1913-14 to 1917-18.

The improvement noticed in the exports of barley in the previous year was not maintained in the year under review and the consignments totalled only 3,500 tons as against 14,000 tons in 1934-35.

Other food grains (R100½ lakhs). The exports were mainly to the United Kingdom. Shipments of *jowar* and *bajra* increased from 4,400 tons valued at R4 lakhs to 8,500 tons valued at R8½ lakhs. Arabia took 3,300 tons and Aden and Dependencies about 2,000 tons. Exports of maize declined from 2,600 tons to 2,400 tons. There was a decline in the exports of pulses from 112,000 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs to 99,000 tons valued at R92 lakhs. Under this group, exports of beans improved from 22,500 tons valued at R14 lakhs to 31,000 tons valued at R19½ lakhs, but those of gram declined heavily and amounted only to 7,500 tons valued at R8 lakhs as compared with 25,000 tons valued at R22½ lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the exports of beans were to Japan, which took 24,600 tons as against 15,200 tons in the preceding year. Nearly half the quantity of gram exported was consigned to Ceylon. The Straits Settlements took 1,760 tons. Shipments of lentils declined from 17,400 tons valued at R20 lakhs to 13,000 tons valued at R15 lakhs. Exports of other sorts of pulses together amounted to about 47,700 tons valued at nearly R50 lakhs as against 47,300 tons valued at over

Oilseeds.

R48 lakhs in the preceding year. Of this, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements accounted for R20 and R7 lakhs respectively. Shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at R6½ lakhs, to Mauritius and Dependencies at R4½ lakhs, and to the Union of South Africa at R2½ lakhs.

Oilseeds (R10,33 lakhs).—The year under review was generally a favourable year for oilseeds and vegetable oils. Much of this benefit was derived from the shortage of edible oils and fats in the United States of America. Prices of most kinds of seeds and oils were on a higher level, but linseed prices remained low for the greater part of 1935. Prices of groundnuts, on the other hand, continued to be satisfactory till the end of 1935, but a decline set in in the last quarter of the year under review. The total exports of oilseeds of all kinds from India in 1935-36 showed a considerable decline as compared with the preceding year, being only 673,000 tons, a decrease of 202,000 tons. Part of this decline is explained by the larger internal consumption of oilseeds like linseed and cotton seed; the barriers to free trade in the shape of exchange restrictions, quotas and tariffs was another factor. The total value of the exports in 1935-36 did not however, decline appreciably in spite of the large reduction in the quantity shipped. As against R10,54 lakhs in 1934-35, exports in 1935-36 were valued at R10,33 lakhs.

The Indian linseed crop of the season 1934-35, which was mostly marketed in the trade year 1935-36, was estimated at 420,000 tons as against a short crop of 376,000 tons in the season 1933-34. The Linseed (R2,21 lakhs). Argentine had, however, a large crop in 1934-35, the final estimate of the outturn being 2,025,000 metric tons (1,993,000 long tons). With ample world supplies prices remained generally low till the middle of December, 1935, when the Argentine Government, in view of the poor crop prospects for 1935-36, raised the basic price payable to farmers from 11.50 paper pesos to 14 paper pesos per 100 kilos. The market quickly responded to this action and linseed prices remained, on the whole, firm till the end of the year under review. Generally, throughout the year, Indian prices were above export parity owing to the keen home demand. The total shipments during the year, therefore, amounted only to 164,700 tons as compared with nearly 238,400 tons in 1934-35 and 378,900 tons in 1933-34. The total value of the exports was R2,21 lakhs, as against nearly R3,00 lakhs in the preceding year and about R4,58 lakhs in 1933-34. The imports of linseed into the United Kingdom from India in 1935-36 (April to March), according to the trade accounts of the United Kingdom, amounted to 76,650 tons; this represented 29 per cent of the imports of 261,400 tons from all sources to the United Kingdom in the same period. In 1934-35, imports from all sources into the United Kingdom were 186,600 tons of which India had accounted for 108,650 tons, or 58 per cent. Exports of linseed to the United Kingdom, according to the Indian trade returns, were 90,100 tons in 1935-36 as against 103,800 tons in 1934-35. Among other customers for Indian linseed, the United States of America took 31,000 tons, which was less than half the quantity taken by her in the preceding year. Exports to Germany improved from 5,400 tons to 8,400 tons. France took only 7,600 tons as against 13,700 tons in the preceding year, but exports to Belgium improved from 824 tons to 3,600 tons. Shipments to Italy declined from 10,100 tons to 6,700 tons and those to Spain from 3,600 tons to 2,600 tons,

Exports.

but exports to Portugal improved from 400 tons to 1,000 tons. Exports to Greece declined from 4,600 tons to 3,500 tons. Australian demand fell off from 21,400 tons to 9,700 tons. The United Kingdom's share in the exports in 1935-36 was 55 per cent, as against 44 per cent in 1934-35 and 47 per cent in 1933-34. Shipments from Bengal during the year accounted for 50 per cent of the total exports, while Bombay's share was 46 per cent.

The price of linseed, bold, at Bombay, per cwt., was R6-8-6 on the 5th April. There were only small variations during that month, but May saw a higher level, R6-13 being quoted on the 17th ; before the end of the month, however, the rate declined to R6-9-6 per cwt. With small variations, prices remained at about this level till about the middle of September, when a sharp rise occurred. On the 20th September R7 per cwt. was quoted, and though the level was not maintained in succeeding weeks, the market remained strong till the end of November. Early in December, there was a weakness, but by the middle of the month the market firmed up again in consequence of the raising of the basic price paid to farmers by the Argentine Government. R7-9 was quoted on the 3rd January, while the concluding quotation of the month was R7-1. Prices generally remained above R7 till the end of March, 1936.

The production of groundnuts in the 1935-36 season has been estimated at 2,167,000 tons of nuts (in shell) as against 1,883,000 tons in the preceding season. Exports during the year under review (Groundnuts (R6.65 lakhs). amounted to 413,000 tons as against 511,000 tons in 1934-35, but the total declared value improved from R5.93 lakhs to R6.65 lakhs owing to the high prices which prevailed for the greater part of the year. The average price of Coromandal groundnuts in 1935 for shipment to the United Kingdom and Northern Europe was £14-5 per ton compared with £8-16-3 in 1934. There was a large decline in the exports to the United Kingdom during the year under review, consignments totalling only 62,400 tons as against 134,200 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the Netherlands declined from 115,000 tons to 95,200 tons, but France improved her demand from 99,300 tons to 140,700 tons. Exports to Italy fell from 54,400 tons to 17,800 tons, while Germany took 71,300 tons as against 65,100 tons in 1934-35. Belgian demand fell from 14,000 tons to 9,200 tons. Exports to Norway and Egypt declined from 6,200 tons and 3,300 tons to 2,300 tons and 331 tons, respectively, while exports to Portugal increased from 3,700 tons to 4,300 tons. Eightyone per cent of the exports were from Madras, as compared with 85 per cent in the preceding year, the remainder being despatched almost entirely from Bombay.

In the Madras market, a very firm tendency was in evidence when the year opened. The price per candy (500 lbs.) of machine-decorticated groundnuts rose from R37-14 at the beginning of April to R38-10 by the beginning of May. There was a further improvement to R40 per candy within a week. This strength of the market was due to the demand for edible oils and fats in North America. The rising trend of prices, however, soon suffered a check on account of the decree issued by the French Government on the 28th May increasing the import duties on oilseeds originating from countries other than the French Colonies. By the end of June, the quotation declined to R36-8 per candy, while, by the end of July, the rate dropped to R35-1.

Oilseeds.

August saw some improvement, but, on account of the prospects of good supplies in India and Africa, the upward movement could not be maintained. In September, the prices sagged under pressure of sales by shippers, R33-7 per candy being quoted on the 20th of the month. In October, there was a short-lived appreciation in common with prices of other commodities, but the market again weakened and in November rates declined to below R32. Towards the end of December, a better tone prevailed and with a steady off-take by mills and exporting firms the rate improved to R35-4 on the 17th January. Thereafter, a decline again set in owing to heavy re-selling by speculators who had bought for February and March deliveries. At the end of February, the quotation was R33-7 per candy, while at the end of March, the rate stood at R33-11.

The decline in the exports of rapeseed noticed in the preceding year continued in the year under review and the shipments totalled only 19,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs as against 37,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs in the preceding year and 73,500 tons valued at over R81 lakhs in 1933-34. The production of rape and mustard in India in 1934-35 was placed at 898,000 tons, while the estimate for the 1935-36 season is put at 951,000 tons. Among the principal export markets, Germany improved her demand slightly from 4,200 tons to 4,700 tons, but the United Kingdom, usually the chief customer, took only 2,000 tons, about 10,000 tons less than in 1934-35. Demand from the Netherlands declined from about 7,000 tons to about 2,500 tons. Exports to France declined from 5,200 tons to 3,300 tons and those to Belgium from 2,600 tons to 950 tons. Shipments to Italy amounted only to 156 tons. Of the total quantity exported from India in the year under review, 18,500 tons or 97 per cent were shipped from Karachi.

While the quantity of castor seed exported in 1935-36 amounted only to about 60,000 tons as compared with nearly 69,000 tons in 1934-35, the value of the exports improved from R81 lakhs to R83 lakhs. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 26,400 tons, to 22,400 tons, but those to France improved from 9,200 tons to 14,600 tons. Exports to Italy also improved from 5,000 tons to 6,700 tons, but there was a sharp reduction in the shipments to the United States of America from nearly 14,000 tons to 4,000 tons.

Exports of sesamum declined further from 4,200 tons to 1,300 tons. Purchases by Italy were insignificant. Exports to Arabia amounted only to 405 tons as against 1,000 tons in the preceding year, while Ceylon took 198 tons and Egypt 380 tons as against 680 tons and 568 tons, respectively, in 1934-35. Aden and Dependencies took 46 tons and the United States of America 75 tons.

In spite of a shortage of world supplies, Indian exports of cotton seed during the year amounted only to 730 tons as against 636 tons in 1934-35. The exports were mainly to Ceylon. There was some improvement during the year in the exports of essential oilseeds which totalled 9,000 tons or 400 tons more than in the preceding year. The value realised improved by R3 lakhs to R23 lakhs. The principal descriptions exported were, Coriander (R6 lakhs), Cummin (R7 lakhs), Fennel (R2 lakhs) and Fenugreek (R3 lakhs).

Exports.

Hides and skins (R9,33 lakhs).—The trade in hides and skins recovered during the year under review some of the ground lost in 1934-35. A substantial improvement both in quantity and value was recorded in the case of raw goat skins. Though exports of raw sheep skins declined in quantity, values on the average were high. In the case of raw hides, the export figures of cow hides and calf skins showed a small improvement, but declared values, on the average, remained almost unchanged. Tanned hides, however, showed a marked improvement. Exports of tanned goat skins declined, but those of sheep skins improved. At the London sales of East India tanned hides and skins held in 1935, 6,222,778 pieces of goat skins and 5,294,253 pieces of sheep skins or a total of 11,517,031 pieces were sold as against 6,627,968 pieces of goat and 4,671,761 pieces of sheep skins, making a total of 11,299,729 pieces, in 1934. The increase in the total number of skins sold as compared with 1934 was thus over 200,000. Sales of Madras goat skins declined by 6 per cent, Bombay goat skins by 10 per cent, and Bombay sheep skins by 24 per cent, while Madras sheep skins improved by 780,000, a 19 per cent increase.

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

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1923-24	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Raw cow hides	37,200	16,000	19,300	19,500	5.91	87	95	95
.. buffalo hides	17,300	2,000	2,800	2,700	2.20	12	12	11
.. other hides	1,300	500	500	500	1.19	3	2	4
.. goat skins	22,700	18,200	13,000	20,100	3.18	2.77	1.81	2.78
.. sheep skins	1,000	1,200	1,200	900	25	11	10	14
.. other skins . . . . .	..	500	100	200	..	35	6	5
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, RAW (excluding cuttings)	89,100	40,200	37,800	43,900	11.00	4.25	3.12	4.10

The total shipments of raw hides in 1935-36 amounted to 22,700 tons as against 22,600 tons in the preceding year. Exports of cow hides improved from 19,300 tons valued at R95½ lakhs to 19,500 tons with a total value of over R98 lakhs. Shipments to Germany improved from 4,800 tons to nearly 5,900 tons and those to the United Kingdom from 2,800 tons to nearly 4,300 tons. Exports to Italy amounted to 2,200 tons as against nearly 4,700 tons in the preceding year. Exports to the Netherlands also declined sharply from 1,726 tons to 734 tons. Among the smaller markets, Finland took 1,073 tons, Sweden 452 tons, Norway 540 tons, Spain 661 tons, Bulgaria 277 tons and Greece 787 tons. Except in the case of Spain and Bulgaria the quantities taken during the year under review were somewhat smaller than in 1934-35. The share of Bengal in the shipments of cow hides was 67 per cent as in the preceding year. Exports from Burma, Sind and Bombay were 21, 9 and 3 per cent, respectively, of the total shipments during the year as compared with 18, 7 and 8 per cent, respectively, in 1934-35. Exports of buffalo hides declined further from 2,800 tons to 2,700 tons. Germany increased its requirements from 360 tons to 530 tons and the United

Hides and skins.

Kingdom from 379 tons to 467 tons. The United States of America took 184 tons, which was slightly more than the shipments in 1934-35, but exports to Greece, Bulgaria and Italy declined from 609 tons, 218 tons and 125 tons to 220 tons, 193 tons and 52 tons, respectively, in 1935-36. The total shipments of calf skins improved from 480 tons to 522 tons of which Germany took 123 tons, Spain 147 tons, and Italy 140 tons. The United States of America took 27 tons and the Netherlands 18 tons. The total value of the shipments of calf skins improved by a lakh to R3½ lakhs.

Exports of raw skins improved from 15,160 tons to 21,200 tons, goat skins improving from 13,870 tons to 20,100 tons. The total value of the shipments of goat skins improved by R97½ lakhs to over R2,78 lakhs. The average declared value per lb. of the exports during the year was 9 as. 11 pies as against 9 as. 4 pies in 1934-35. Shipments of goat skins to the United Kingdom advanced from nearly 2,500 tons to 4,360 tons. Exports to the United States of America, the principal market, improved from 9,600 tons to 13,600 tons. Smaller market also improved their off-take, the Netherlands taking 595 tons, Belgium 270 tons and France 347 tons as against 449 tons, 111 tons and 231 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Exports to Italy and Czechoslovakia were insignificant. Exports to Australia, however, improved from 428 to 490 tons. The total exports of sheep skins declined from 1,200 tons to 933 tons the value of the exports falling from R15½ lakhs to R14½ lakhs. The declared value per lb. of the exports was 11 as. against 9 as. 7 pies in 1934-35. Shipments to Italy amounted to 280 tons only as against 800 tons in the preceding year, while those to Germany improved from 170 tons to 330 tons. Exports of other descriptions of skins totalled 154 tons valued at R5½ lakhs. As in the case of raw hides, the bulk of the shipments of raw skins were from Bengal which accounted for 46 per cent of the trade in 1935-36, while the shares of Sind and Bombay were 26 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively.

The total exports of hides, tanned or dressed, improved from 11,400 tons to over 14,000 tons, the declared value rising from R1,98 lakhs to R2,29 lakhs. Exports of tanned or dressed skins, however, declined from 6,550 tons to 6,230 tons, the value realised falling from R3,24½ lakhs to R2,91 lakhs. The table below shows in detail the exports of the different kinds of tanned hides and skins :—

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Tanned cow hides	7,900	11,400	9,600	11,800	1.47	2.08	1.83	1.87
" buffalo hides	800	800	700	1,200	11	12	13	19
" other hides		1,000	1,100	1,000		21	22	23
" goat skins	3,700	3,500	3,600	3,100	1.81	1.73	1.83	1.42
" sheep skins	2,500	2,900	2,800	3,100	98	1.36	1.34	1.43
" other skins	300	100	100	100	7	15	7	6
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED	15,200	19,700	17,900	20,300	4.22	5.65	5.22	5.20

It will be seen from the above table that shipments of tanned cow hides improved from 9,600 tons valued at R1,63 lakhs to 11,800 tons valued at R1,87 lakhs. As usual, nearly the whole quantity was taken by the United Kingdom. Exports of tanned buffalo hides improved from 750 tons valued

Exports.

at R12½ lakhs to 1,170 tons valued at over R19 lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom improved from 638 tons to 824 tons while those to other countries rose from 100 tons to 340 tons. Exports of calf skins improved by about 30 tons to 1,080 tons. The total declared value of the exports of calf skins was about R23 lakhs.

Exports of tanned goat skins during the year under review fell by about 550 tons to 3,074 tons, the drop in the value being from R1,83 lakhs to nearly R1,42½ lakhs. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 2,900 tons and to the United States of America to 62 tons. Exports of tanned sheep skins improved from 2,830 tons valued at R1,34 lakhs to 3,070 tons valued at about R1,43 lakhs. The principal customer was, as usual, the United Kingdom, shipments to that country totalling 2,540 tons. Japan took 470 tons and the Straits Settlements 38 tons. The average declared value per lb. of tanned goat skins and sheep skins was R2-1-1 and R2-1-3 as against R2-4-1 and R2-1-10 per lb., respectively, in the preceding year.

In Madras, dull conditions prevailed in the tanned hides market when the year opened, though owing to smaller arrivals the stock situation was not unwieldy. May, however, witnessed a marked improvement in demand and firmer prices, but the market became easier when it became clear that London buyers would not support the higher rates. Fairly easy conditions prevailed till the end of August, but the off-take was well maintained, heavy weights in particular being in good demand. September saw a stronger demand, and prices of most grades advanced. This movement was continued on to the first half of October as, owing to the international situation, buyers were anxious to acquire spot stocks. Thereafter, the market again became easier. Firmer conditions were witnessed in January, but, as before, Madras prices proved too high for London and demand slackened in consequence. Later, a good demand sprang up for light weights, while the prices of medium and heavy weights also improved a little. As for tanned skins, goat skins did fairly well in the first three months of the year, but prices of sheep skins were, on the whole, easier. At the July London sales there was a set-back for Madras goat skins while the prices of sheep skins remained unchanged. At the September London sales values were again lower for goat skins while sheep skins realised better prices. These results were reflected in the course of prices in the Madras market. In the October London sales, there was a very strong demand for all descriptions, and a firm tone was therefore in evidence in the Madras market. In November, however, export enquiries fell off and the market became easier. At the December London sales there was a general advance of 1*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. for all descriptions of goat skins but sheep skins were rather irregular. January generally saw a fairly firm tone in Madras, but there was a relapse in February, prices of the better grades being too high for buyers. There was, however, a good demand for the cheaper grades during the latter months of the year, and this contributed to the maintenance of a generally steady tone in the market.

Metals and ores (R7,73 lakhs).—A marked improvement took place in the exports of the articles comprised in this group. Exports of ores improved from 515,000 tons valued at R2,72 lakhs to 793,000 tons valued at R3,68 lakhs. There was a further enlargement in the demand for manganese ore

Manganese ore (R132½
lakhs).

Metals and ores.

and wolfram ore owing to the continued increase in activity in the iron and steel and armament industries. Exports of manganese ore, which represented about 92 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported, totalled 729,000 tons as compared with 460,000 tons in 1934-35 and 266,000 tons in 1933-34. The principal buyers were the United Kingdom, Japan and France which respectively took 197,000 tons, 174,000 tons and 119,000 tons, as compared with 159,000 tons, 99,000 tons and 113,000 tons in the preceding year. Consignments to Belgium totalled 72,000 tons, over 34,000 tons more than in 1934-35. Shipments to Germany amounted to 16,900 tons, an increase of 15,600 tons. The Netherlands, which was out of the market in the preceding year, took 14,800 tons in the year under report. Exports to the United States of America advanced from 45,000 tons to 106,000 tons. The total value of the exports of manganese ore was recorded at R132½ lakhs as compared with R80½ lakhs in the preceding year. The export trade was confined to Bengal, Bombay and Madras, which accounted for 32 per cent, 9 per cent and 59 per cent of the trade in 1935-36 as compared with 45 per cent, 12 per cent and 43 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. There were no exports of ferro-manganese or of ferruginous manganese ore in the year under report.

Exports of wolfram ore in 1935-36 amounted to 7,800 tons valued at R1.41 lakhs as compared with 5,600 tons valued at R1.07 lakhs in 1934-35. **Wolfram ore (R1.41 lakhs).** As usual, the shipments were almost entirely from Burma and were chiefly consigned to the United Kingdom. Exports to that country increased from 5,000 tons to 7,000 tons. A small quantity was also exported to Germany and Belgium.

Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore recorded a further improvement in 1935-36, the total shipments advancing from 20,000 tons in 1933-34 and 24,000 tons in 1934-35 to 26,000 tons in the year under review. **Chromite (R8 lakhs).** The United States of America and Germany increased their requirements from 400 and 900 tons to 4,800 and 3,400 tons, respectively, but the United Kingdom, France and Norway reduced their demands from 9,900, 1,900 and 8,700 tons in 1934-35 to 750, 1,200 and 4,400 tons, respectively, in the year under review.

Exports of tin ore increased by 600 tons to about 4,200 tons, with a total value of R81½ lakhs. **Tin ore (R81½ lakhs).** Except 60 tons, the exports were entirely to the Straits Settlements. The year witnessed an improved demand for tin and at times a shortage of ready supplies.

Shipments of pig lead advanced from 1,229,000 cwts. valued at R1.36 lakhs in 1934-35 to 1,309,000 cwts. valued at R1.78½ lakhs in the year under review. **Pig lead (R1.78½ lakhs).** Exports to the United Kingdom increased from 786,000 cwts. to 827,000 cwts. Japan also advanced her requirements from 375,000 cwts. to 393,000 cwts., while exports to Ceylon fell from 30,000 cwts. to 25,000 cwts. The consumption of lead increased very considerably in 1935, owing to the general revival of business activity and increased demand for armament purposes. In August, 1935, the rate of import duty on unwrought lead of non-Empire origin into the United Kingdom was changed to 7s. 6d. per ton or 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is lower, from the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent which was in force.

Exports.

The improvement in the exports of pig iron noticed in 1934-35 was continued in the year under review, and the consignments during the year totalled

Pig iron (R1,24½ lakhs). 538,000 tons, as compared with 417,000 tons in the preceding year. The value of the exports improved from R93 lakhs to R1,24½ lakhs. Compared with figures for 1934-35, there was an increase of 29 per cent in quantity and 34 per cent in value. Exports to Japan during the year totalled 397,000 tons as against 246,000 tons in 1934-35, and 184,000 tons in 1933-34. Exports to the United States of America increased from 30,000 tons in 1934-35 to 52,000 tons in 1935-36. On the other hand, shipments to the United Kingdom declined from 98,000 tons to 66,000 tons. Exports to China and Germany declined further from 17,000 tons and 3,000 tons to 9,000 tons and 300 tons, respectively. The production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years has been shown in the table given on page 36 in Chapter II of this Review.

Exports of zinc or spelter improved from 1.5 million cwts. valued at R26½ lakhs to 1.7 million cwts. valued at R35½ lakhs. The bulk of the shipments were consigned to Belgium.

Exports of scrap iron for re-manufacture during the year under review were valued at R13½ lakhs, as compared with R14½ lakhs in 1934-35 and nearly R23 lakhs in 1933-34. Japan is the principal market.

Raw wool (R2,10 lakhs).—A definite improvement in wool prices was witnessed in the year under review. Following the collapse of 1934, the market was in a weak condition in 1934-35, but already before the year closed, signs were evident of a revival of activity. In the period of falling prices stocks had been allowed to run low and when it became apparent that there would be a further decline in the world's wool clip in 1935-36, there was a continuous upward movement in prices. The combined clip of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay in 1935-36, as estimated by the Imperial Economic Committee, showed a decline of 100 million lbs. or 5 per cent on the production in the preceding season. At the same time the aggregate stocks in these countries at the end of the 1934-35 season were estimated to be 30 per cent smaller than at the end of the previous season. According to figures quoted by the Imperial Economic Committee, the price index of raw materials used for woollen manufactures (1926-28=100) which stood at 53.6 in March, 1935, rose to 70 in March, 1936. Prices are, therefore, still at a relatively low level, and this explains the continued improvement in the off-take. Retained imports of raw wool in the United Kingdom rose from 522.4 million lbs. in 1934 to 580.8 million lbs. in 1935. Similar figures for France, Japan, Belgium and the United States of America were 388.5 million lbs., 243.4 million lbs., 117.6 million lbs., and 199.9 million lbs., respectively, in 1935 as compared with 335.1 million lbs., 181.5 million lbs., 65 million lbs., and 108.3 million lbs., respectively, in 1934. Germany's absorption, however, fell from 306.4 million lbs. to 269.5 million lbs. In the Soviet Union the quantity of imports retained rose from 54.8 million lbs. to 70.4 million lbs. and in Poland and Czechoslovakia from 33.4 million lbs. and 31.1 million lbs. to 40.8 million lbs. and 36.7 million lbs. respectively.

Exports of raw wool from India during the year under review amounted to 49.4 million lbs. valued at R2,10 lakhs as compared with 34.1 million lbs.

Wool.

valued at R1,27 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose from 25.7 million lbs. to 31.7 million lbs. and to the United States of America from 5.6 million lbs. to 11.7 million lbs. Belgium took 1.9 million lbs. as against 1.3 million lbs. in the preceding year. Besides wool declared to be of Indian origin, a large quantity of foreign wool imported by land into India is also shipped from India. These re-exports totalled 11.3 million lbs. in 1935-36, as compared with 6.3 million lbs. in the preceding year. The total value of the re-exports was R28 lakhs as compared with R16 lakhs in 1934-35. As usual, the bulk of the re-exports was to the United States of America, which, in the year under review, took 10.4 million lbs. as compared with 5 million lbs. in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to about 800,000 lbs. The price of raw wool, Bikaner, at Bombay during 1934-35 stood at about 8 as. 6 pies per lb. At the end of April, 1935, the rate rose to 9 as. 6 pies and by the end of October to 12 as. By the end of March, 1936, there was a further rise to 13 as. At Karachi, wool, Kandahar (loose, uncleaned, best quality, white) was quoted at R20 per maund of 82 lbs. almost throughout 1934-35. In 1935-36 the price rose to R21.

The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin, the imports of foreign wool by land into India and the corresponding re-exports by sea during the last ten years :—

—	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
1926-27	214 (a)	113	400
1927-28	234 (a)	113	448
1928-29	230 (a)	107	504
1929-30	167 (a)	73	450
1930-31	76 (a)	45	272
1931-32	95 (a)	61	368
1932-33	62 (a)	34	288
1933-34	128 (a)	95	499
1934-35	111 (a)	56	304
1935-36	140 (a)	101	441

(a) Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

Exports.

The table below shows the quantity of raw wool imported into the United Kingdom from India and other countries during the last nine years compared with 1913 :—

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

(In million lbs.)

	1913	1917	1918	1920	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Australia	305	238	223	270	257	290	302	309	255	358
New Zealand	181	102	182	104	175	168	201	244	316	172
South Africa	133	150	163	167	158	131	311	174	107	119
Argentina	58	72	40	51	60	04	00	91	86	81
India	55	55	55	54	34	30	34	41	29	38
TOTAL, INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES.	801	822	770	814	782	848	918	952	780	864
PERCENTAGE OF INDIA'S SHARE.	7	7	7	7	4	4	4	4	5	4

The export trade in raw wool is confined chiefly to Sind and Bombay, the percentage shares of these provinces in 1935-36 being 65 and 31 as compared with 67 and 28, respectively, in the preceding year. In the case of re-exports, Sind had 36 per cent and Bengal about 64 per cent of the trade as against 34 and 66 per cent, respectively, in 1934-35.

There was a decline in the exports of carpets and rugs, shipments in 1935-36 being valued at R81 lakhs as compared with R90 lakhs in the preceding year. The quantity exported was 9.3 million lbs. as against 10.1 million lbs. in 1934-35. As usual, the United Kingdom was the chief customer, but she took only 7 million lbs. with a total value of R60½ lakhs as compared with 8.2 million lbs. valued at R74 lakhs in the preceding year. There was an improvement in the export trade with the United States of America, shipments rising in value from R8 lakhs to R13 lakhs. There was also some improvement in the Australian demand which accounted for a little over R1½ lakhs. Exports to Canada declined from R4 lakhs to R3½ lakhs. Shipments to Ceylon declined further and were valued at only R68,000. The bulk of the shipments were made from Bengal which was responsible for about 6.6 million lbs. valued at R55 lakhs.

Lac (R1,58 lakhs).—The shellac market, after the sensational collapse at the close of 1934-35, made but slow recovery in the year under review. There was an active demand from consuming centres and a progressive reduction from month to month in the stocks held in London, but prices, on the whole, remained at a low level. At the end of March, 1935, stocks in London stood at 298,403 cases. With a good trade demand and smaller receipts from Calcutta, stocks were reduced to 142,656 cases by the end of March, 1936. The year thus saw a reversal of the extraordinary position created in 1934 by the transference of large stocks from Calcutta to London. At the beginning of April the price of shellac T. N., Orange, in London stood

Lac.

at 50s. per cwt.; there was a drop to 48s. 6d. by the middle of May. The abnormally heavy withdrawals from warehouses, however, led to the establishment of firmer conditions and by the end of June 55s. per cwt. was reached. The market held firmly at about this level till the middle of September, when a further rise to 57s. was registered. On the 1st November the price reached 62s. 6d., but quieter conditions prevailed later, the rate on the 27th December being 59s. per cwt. Consuming markets were now well bought and by the end of January the rate fell to 54s. February saw but a slight improvement on this, but in March a small advance was recorded, prices remaining at about 59s. per cwt. In spite of the large reduction in stocks which occurred during the year, speculative enterprise was conspicuously absent in the market, and it would appear that the working off of the accumulated stocks would have to proceed further before any appreciable improvement in prices could be expected.

In the Calcutta market the price of shellac (T. N.) per bazar maund, had dropped to R23 towards the end of March, 1935. Between April and September the prices generally ranged between R24 and R26, though lower levels also were touched. In October, the rate rose to R28, but declined again by the end of November to R26-8. December saw prices at about this level, but in the last quarter of the year, a further decline occurred, and towards the end of March the rate fell to R23, which was about the same as recorded at the end of March, 1935.

The following table shows the details of the exports of lac 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		1934-35		1935-36	
	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent
Shellac and button lac.	3 91,100	90	310,200	90	370,000	88	447,700	76	313,900	84
Stick lac and seed lac.	15,100	4	15,400	5	7,300	2	93,700	18	133,100	27
Others	28,100	8	14,500	5	38,900	10	44,600	8	40,600	9
TOTAL	434,300	100	345,400	100	416,200	100	586,000	100	487,600	100

Supplies during the year were on a smaller scale than in the preceding year and in the absence of speculative buying which was such a conspicuous feature of the market in the previous two years, exports fell to more normal proportions. The total shipments of shellac amounted to 284,532 cwts., as compared with 431,937 cwts. in the preceding year and 529,075 cwts. in 1933-24. Shipments to the United Kingdom during the year amounted only to 44,450 cwts. as against 229,200 cwts. in 1934-35. Direct shipments to the principal consuming centres, however, increased as compared with the preceding year, the United States taking nearly 86,600 cwts., and Japan 54,100 cwts. as compared with 81,700 cwts. and 47,700 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year. Shipments to Germany increased from 20,400 cwts. to about 28,500 cwts. and those to Belgium from 1,500 cwts. to 4,100 cwts. Shipments to France increased from 7,900 cwts. to 9,200 cwts. while Italy

Exports.

took 6,900 cwts., about 900 cwts. more than in the preceding year. Shipments to Canada, Sweden, Brazil and the Argentine Republic increased from 2,400, 3,100, 1,700 and 2,500 cwts. to 3,900, 5,000, 4,700 and 3,300 cwts., respectively, in 1935-36. Exports to Australia also improved slightly and amounted to 4,700 cwts. There was an improvement in the exports of button lac from 15,700 cwts. to 29,400 cwts., shipments to the United Kingdom accounting for about 18,200 cwts. as against 10,500 cwts. in the preceding year. Exports to Germany improved from 1,000 cwts. to 2,000 cwts., while the United States of America took nearly 2,900 cwts. or about 1,350 cwts. more than in the preceding year. The United States also improved its demand for seed lac from 67,200 cwts. to 80,200 cwts., while the United Kingdom took 15,500 cwts. as against 8,300 cwts. in the preceding year. The total exports of seed lac amounted to 125,800 cwts., about 37,200 cwts. more than in 1934-35. Exports of stick lac also improved by over 2,000 cwts. to about 7,300 cwts. Exports to the Netherlands improved considerably and amounted to 6,300 cwts. as against 2,400 cwts. in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased by 100 cwts. to 700 cwts. The total declared value of the exports of shellac was R1,04 lakhs as against R2,67 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of button lac, however, improved in value by R½ lakh to R1½ lakhs, but the total shipments of seed lac realised only R38½ lakhs, or over R8 lakhs less than in the preceding year.

Exports of other kinds of lac totalled nearly 41,000 cwts. valued at R3,20 lakhs as compared with 44,600 cwts. valued at R4,03 lakhs in 1934-35. The principal destinations of the exports were the Netherlands (21,800 cwts.), Germany (14,600 cwts.) and the United States of America (2,800 cwts.).

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.

—	1932	1933	1934	1935
To United States of America . . . . .	..	5	..	100
„ Germany	992	201	5,548	4,402
„ United Kingdom	40	120	112	1,162
„ India	4,711	9,963	176,628	67,577
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	5,863	11,524	183,826	75,520

Though there was a considerable decline in the exports from Bangkok and Singapore in 1935 as compared with the preceding year, the exports to India are still very high as compared with the figures for the years prior to 1934. The shipments from Singapore represent lac of Siamese origin.

Other articles.

The monthly exports of shellac, seed lac, button lac and stick lac from India during the year are shown in the following table:—

(In Cwts.)

—	Shellac	Seed lac	Button lac	Stick lac
April, 1935	20,951	3,840	1,293	627
May "	31,929	3,646	2,946	865
June "	28,381	10,559	3,658	607
July "	15,933	9,165	2,874	595
August "	11,210	10,261	1,866	1,159
September "	21,734	10,115	1,831	233
October "	22,414	8,237	2,081	194
November "	26,450	14,742	3,876	572
December "	24,332	13,626	2,677	778
January, 1936	24,148	15,804	2,080	1,243
February "	27,933	12,874	2,010	153
March "	29,117	12,983	2,181	244
TOTAL	284,532	125,842	29,373	7,270

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

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Paraffin wax	67	2,32	2,02	2,29	1,92	2,28
Oilseeds	1,38	2,01	1,96	1,65	1,97	1,82
Fruits and vegetables	4	90	69	99	1,08	1,65
Teakwood	79	57	40	61	90	1,12
Coffee	1,54	95	1,10	1,02	73	1,02
Rubber, raw	79	45	9	31	66	89
Tobacco, unmanufactured	32	81	73	90	78	88
Coir manufactures	89	76	69	77	90	87
Mica	45	39	32	45	69	83
Fodder, bran and pollards	77	75	70	47	77	73
Dye stuffs	1,04	87	75	79	72	70
Oils	99	57	54	57	55	64
Hemp, raw	1,02	27	32	36	39	60
Spices	91	87	72	72	77	55
Fish	3	54	46	45	45	46
Manures	94(a)	38	20	25	32	35
Bones for manufacturing purposes . . . . .	..	45	35	24	32	32
Provisions and oilman's stores	4	40	33	28	28	27
Drugs and Medicines	1	23	31	24	26	25
Fibre for brushes, etc.	1	20	24	22	19	22
Coal and coke	69	55	44	37	29	17
Saltpetre	31	11	12	15	14	13
Opium	3,42	87	11	73	7	..

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

Exports.

Exports of paraffin wax increased from 46,000 tons valued at R1,92 lakhs in 1934-35 to 54,000 tons valued at R2,28 lakhs in 1935-36. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 19,000 tons as against 11,000 tons in 1934-35. The Continental markets generally showed less interest, excepting the Netherlands which increased her purchases from 3,900 tons to 5,600 tons. Exports to Germany declined from 400 tons to 300 tons. Italy curtailed her requirements to 1,600 tons as against 5,000 tons in the previous year. Exports to China also declined from 2,200 tons to 2,000 tons, and those to Mexico from 4,600 tons to 3,500 tons. On the other hand, shipments to Chile increased by 3,400 tons to 4,700 tons. Consignments to Portuguese East Africa and the Union of South Africa amounted to 4,500 tons and 2,700 tons, respectively, in the year under review as against 4,800 tons and 2,300 tons in the previous year.

Exports of oilcakes declined from 348,000 tons to 300,000 tons in quantity and from R1,97 lakhs to R1,82 lakhs in value owing to smaller shipments of groundnut cake. Exports of groundnut cake declined from 262,000 to 194,000 tons, the value of the shipments falling from R1,44 lakhs to R1,16 lakhs. The United Kingdom absorbed only 148,000 tons in the year under review, which was 23,000 tons short of her purchases in 1934-35. Exports to Belgium declined from 21,400 tons to 16,100 tons and those to Germany from 32,400 tons to 14,800 tons. Groundnut cake represented 65 per cent of the total quantity of oilcakes exported in 1935-36. Exports of linseed cake improved by 31,000 tons in quantity and by R16 lakhs in value to 72,000 tons with a total value of R44 lakhs. The chief market was the United Kingdom which took 69,000 tons as against 34,000 tons in 1934-35, thus more than making up for her smaller purchases of groundnut cake. The Netherlands, however, took only 1,300 tons, which was 900 tons less than in the preceding year. Exports to Belgium declined by 2,800 tons to 800 tons. Shipments of rape and sesamum cake declined further to 21,000 tons from 32,000 tons in 1934-35 and 33,000 tons in 1933-34. Japan and Ceylon, the two best customers, took 7,700 tons and 12,700 tons as compared with 17,400 tons and 13,500 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Among other descriptions of oilcakes, cotton cake accounted for 6,200 tons as against 5,600 tons in 1934-35. The value of the shipments of cotton cake during the year was R3 lakhs as in the preceding year, and the consignments were despatched mainly to the United Kingdom. Exports of coconut cake amounted to 3,800 tons valued at R2½ lakhs as against about 3,500 tons valued at R2.2 lakhs in the preceding year, almost the entire quantity being taken by Belgium. Despatches of castor cake, which were entirely to Ceylon, dropped from 3,000 tons in 1934-35 to 1,700 tons in the year under review.

Exports of fresh fruits and vegetables in 1935-36 had a total value of R31 lakhs as against R29 lakhs in the preceding year, while fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved, exported during the year were valued at R1,33½ lakhs as against R79 lakhs in 1934-35. Under fresh fruits and vegetables, the most important item is onions, the exports of which were valued at R24 lakhs in 1935-36, Ceylon accounting for nearly R15½ lakhs. Exports of

Coffee.

coconuts are declining and were valued at only R4,100 as against R9,300 in the preceding year and R9,500 in 1933-34. Of the total exports of fruits and vegetables of all kinds, whether fresh or dried, the United States of America accounted for R1,13 lakhs as against R64 lakhs in 1934-35 and over R51 lakhs in 1933-34. There has been, in recent years, a very brisk trade with the United States in cashew nuts. Exports to the United Kingdom were valued at nearly R7½ lakhs as against R4 lakhs in the preceding year, while those to Ceylon advanced from nearly R20 lakhs to over R22 lakhs. Shipments to the Straits Settlements had a total declared value of R7 lakhs.

The demand for Indian teakwood further advanced from 43,000 cubic tons valued at R90 lakhs in 1934-35 to 58,000 cubic tons valued at R1,12 lakhs in the year under review. About 39,400 cubic tons of teakwood (R1,12 lakhs) valued at R76 lakhs were consigned to the United Kingdom as against 29,400 cubic tons valued at R62 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports to Germany also improved from 2,300 cubic tons to 4,600 cubic tons. The Union of South Africa took 3,700 cubic tons, which was slightly larger than her purchases in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America and Ceylon were 500 and 1,500 cubic tons as against 1,000 and 900 cubic tons, respectively, in the preceding year.

The total reported production of cured coffee in India during the season 1934-35 amounted to 32.7 million lbs. as compared with 34.6 million lbs. in the previous season. The total quantity exported increased from 141,000 cwts. valued at R73 lakhs in 1934-35 to 216,000 cwts. valued at R1,02 lakhs in the year under review. The principal markets for Indian coffee, as usual, were the United Kingdom and France. The share of the United Kingdom in the trade rose from 36,000 cwts. to 73,000 cwts., and that of France from 53,000 cwts. to 83,000 cwts. Germany and Italy took 10,000 cwts. and 6,500 cwts. as against 7,000 cwts. and 6,000 cwts. respectively, in the preceding year. Australian demand declined from 6,000 cwts. to 5,900 cwts. while shipments to Norway, Belgium and the Netherlands rose from 15,400, 8,100 and 1,400 cwts. in 1934-35 to 16,700, 12,700 and 1,500 cwts. respectively, in the year under review. In spite of a decline in Brazilian production in 1934-35, visible world supplies remained at a relatively high level. The price of East India Superior Coffee in London remained steady at 120 s. per cwt. from April till about the middle of January. Thereafter the price fell by 10s. and the rate remained at this level till the end of February. In March, however, there was an increase to 115s. 6d. An important event affecting the coffee industry in India was the passing of the Indian Coffee Cess Act in November, 1935, "to provide for the creation of a fund to be expended by a Committee specially constituted in this behalf for the promotion of the cultivation, manufacture and sale of Indian coffee". The Act extends to the whole of British India, except Burma, and provides for the levy of a customs duty on all coffee produced in India and exported therefrom to any place beyond the limits of British India or to Burma at the rate of one rupee per cwt. or at such lower rate as the Governor-General in Council may, on the recommendation of the Coffee Cess Committee, lay down. The rate of cess now leviable is 8 as. per cwt.

The International scheme for the regulation of production and exports of rubber came into operation from 1st June, 1934. The basic export quota

Exports.

for India for the first quota period from June to December, 1934, was 7/12th of 6,850 tons, and for Burma 7/12th of 5,150 tons. For India, the basic quota for 1935 was originally fixed at 8,250 tons and for 1936 and 1937 at 9,000 tons; for 1938 the figure was 9,250 tons. For Burma, the basic quota fixed for 1935 was 6,750 tons, for 1936, 8,000 tons, and for 1937 and 1938, 9,000 tons and 9,250 tons, respectively. These figures have since been revised as follows:—

	1935	1936	1937	1938
India	12,500	12,500	12,500	13,000
Burma	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,250

The percentage of the basic quota up to which exports were permitted was fixed at 100 for June and July, 1934, at 90 for August and September, 1934, at 80 for October and November, 1934, and at 70 for December, 1934. Restriction was intensified in 1935, the export quotas being reduced from 75 per cent in the first quarter to 70 per cent in the second quarter and 65 per cent and 60 per cent in the third and fourth quarters, respectively. For the first half of 1936, the export quota has been fixed at 60 per cent and for the second half at 65 per cent. Against the decrease in the export quotas should, however, be set the increase in the total basic quota allotted to the restricting countries. The actual export allotment for India was 3,483 tons, and for Burma 2,617 tons in the first control year. In 1935, the second control year, the export allotment for India proper was 8,437 tons *plus* a carry-over of 185 tons on account of short shipment during the first control period, and for Burma 5,400 tons less 187 tons being the quantity shipped in excess of the allotment fixed for the first control period. For 1936, the allotment for India, excluding carry-over, is 7,812 tons and for Burma 5,313 tons. Exports from India in 1935, in terms of raw rubber, debitable against the quota for that year, were 8,146 tons and from Burma 4,915 tons, leaving a carry-over to 1936 of 476 and 298 tons, respectively.

Exports of raw rubber from British India, including Burma, during the fiscal year 1935-36, as recorded in the Sea-borne Trade Accounts, amounted to 30.6 million lbs. (R89 lakhs) as compared with 23.8 million lbs. (R66 lakhs) in 1934-35, 16.2 million lbs. (R31 lakhs) in 1933-34 and 6.9 million lbs. (R9 lakhs) in 1932-33. Exports to the United Kingdom in the year under review totalled 10.9 million lbs. as against 11.6 million lbs. in the year preceding. Exports to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon, on the other hand, increased from 7.0 and 2.6 million lbs. to 7.7 and 5.4 million lbs., respectively. Shipments to the United States of America, however, fell from 1.2 to 0.2 million lbs. The share of Madras in the export trade was 59 per cent and of Burma 41 per cent as compared with 49 and 51 per cent, respectively, in 1934-35. The exports from Travancore during 1932-33, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 were 403,000 lbs. (R1 lakh), 996,000 lbs. (R2½ lakhs), 2,155,000 lbs. (R6 lakhs) and 4,016,000 lbs. (R10½ lakhs), respectively. The average declared value per lb. of the exports, including exports from Travancore, was 2 as. 2 p. in 1932-33, and 3 as. 1 p. in 1933-34. In 1934-35, the average declared value rose to 4 as. 5 p., while in the year under report, there was a further improvement to 4 as. 7 p. The average price per lb. of standard ribbed smoked sheet

Fodder, bran and pollards.

in London was 3½d. in 1933. It rose to 6⅓d. in 1934, but dropped to 6d. in 1935. There was an improvement in the first quarter of 1936, the monthly average price rising from 6½d. in January to 7⅛d. in March.

The shipments of unmanufactured tobacco rose from 26.3 million lbs. to 28.7 million lbs. in quantity and from R78 lakhs to R88 lakhs in value, the percentage increases being 9 in respect of quantity and 13 in respect of value. The most important outlet for Indian tobacco was, as usual, the United Kingdom, which took 11.7 million lbs. as compared with 9.3 million lbs. in 1934-35. Among the other important markets, Aden and Dependencies took 7.3 million lbs. as against 6 million lbs. in 1934-35. The improved demand from Japan for Indian tobacco which was in evidence in 1934-35 was sustained in the year under review, but shipments showed a small fall from 5.9 million lbs. to 5.6 million lbs. Exports to the Netherlands totalled 1.2 million lbs. as against 1.4 million lbs. in 1934-35. Shipments to Hongkong also fell from 1.2 million lbs. to 0.5 million lbs. There were small decreases in the shipments to the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and China. Throughout the year there was a very good demand from the United Kingdom for bright virginia leaf suitable for cigarette manufacture.

Exports of coir manufactures, other than rope, from British ports in India showed an increase from 626,000 cwts. to 684,000 cwts. in quantity and from nearly R80 lakhs to R87½ lakhs in value. Of this, exports of coir yarn accounted for 602,500 cwts., valued at R60½ lakhs, the principal customer being Germany which took 159,600 cwts. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium and France took 89,300 cwts., 89,000 cwts., 54,200 cwts., and 44,000 cwts., respectively. The United States of America, which is a market of growing importance, absorbed 29,000 cwts. Exports of coir mattings declined from 63,200 cwts. valued at R19 lakhs to 55,600 cwts. valued at R17½ lakhs, the principal market being the United Kingdom which took 44,600 cwts. Exports of other descriptions of coir manufactures amounted to 26,300 cwts.

The export trade in mica experienced a further improvement and shipments, consisting largely of splittings, amounted to 166,600 cwts. valued at R83 lakhs as against 104,500 cwts. valued at R69 lakhs in 1934-35. The United Kingdom and the United States of America, the two principal customers for Indian mica, increased their purchases from 31,600 and 46,500 cwts. to 39,400 and 88,500 cwts., respectively. France and Germany also improved on their previous year's record and their purchases aggregated 4,300 and 16,300 cwts. as compared with 2,200 and 10,200 cwts., respectively, in 1934-35.

The exports of fodder, bran and pollards declined in quantity from 281,000 tons in 1934-35 to 258,000 tons in 1935-36, with a corresponding decrease in value from R77 lakhs to R73 lakhs. Rice bran, which constituted about 97 per cent of the exports, decreased from 270,000 tons to 251,000 tons in quantity, and from R70 lakhs to R69½ lakhs in value. Other sorts of fodder, bran and pollards declined from 11,500 tons to 7,200 tons in quantity and

Exports.

from R7 lakhs to R4 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom, the principal customer for rice bran, took 216,000 tons as against 229,000 tons in the preceding year. Germany, once an important market, was out of the trade altogether. Exports to that country in 1931-32 were 44,000 tons and in 1932-33, 21,000 tons; in 1933-34, she took 1,000 tons, and in 1934-35, a little over 3,000 tons. Exports to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States increased from 11,500 and 2,800 tons in 1934-35 to 15,800 and 11,600 tons, respectively, in the year under review. Ceylon took 2,900 tons as in the preceding year.

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances advanced in quantity from 1.5 million cwts. in 1934-35 to 1.7 million cwts., in 1935-36, the total value realised declining by R1½ lakhs to R70½ lakhs. Exports of myrobalans, which formed 88 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning substances exported in 1935-36, improved in quantity from 1,356,000 cwts. to 1,482,000 cwts., but declined in value by over a lakh to R46½ lakhs. Both the United Kingdom and the United States of America improved their off-take, shipments to the former increasing from 670,000 cwts. to 742,000 cwts., and to the latter from 248,000 cwts. to 267,000 cwts. France also increased her demand from 44,600 cwts. to 48,200 cwts. Shipments to Germany and the Netherlands decreased from 174,000 cwts. and 91,600 cwts. to 173,400 cwts. and 81,000 cwts., respectively. Belgium, on the other hand, increased her share from 45,400 cwts. to 56,000 cwts. There was also an increase in the exports of myrobalan extracts, the total quantity shipped amounting to 42,300 cwts. valued at R4.2 lakhs as against 36,500 cwts. valued at R3.6 lakhs in 1934-35. The exports were consigned chiefly to the United Kingdom. Shipments of cutch and gambier increased from 34,700 cwts. to 37,700 cwts. in quantity and from R4.8 lakhs to R5 lakhs in value. This improvement was due mainly to an expansion of demand in the United Kingdom and France, these countries taking 17,400 and 6,300 cwts., respectively, as against 16,500 and 3,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Exports of turmeric advanced in quantity from 79,700 cwts. to 86,600 cwts. and in value from R10 lakhs to R10½ lakhs. Ceylon was the most important single market and her purchases increased from 12,300 cwts. in 1934-35 to 13,500 cwts. in 1935-36. The United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements took 10,000 and 7,400 cwts. as compared with 5,000 and 9,300 cwts., respectively, in 1934-35. France and the United States of America took 6,400 cwts. each in 1935-36 as compared with 6,800 and 8,300 cwts. in the preceding year. Exports of indigo declined from 544 cwts. to 350 cwts. Of this amount, Greece took 153 cwts., while the remainder was consigned chiefly to the United Kingdom, Italy and Egypt.

The total value of the exports of oils of all kinds improved from R55 lakhs to nearly R64 lakhs. In the case of vegetable non-essential oils, there was an improvement from R30 lakhs to R36 lakhs. In the case of essential oils the value realised improved from nearly R25 lakhs to R27 lakhs. The total shipments of non-essential

Oils.

oils amounted to 2,359,000 gallons as compared with 2,173,000 gallons in the

Exports of vegetable non-essential oils.

(In thousand gallons.)

	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Castor oil	1,007	1,335	1,213	1,408
Groundnut oil	208	716	273	221
Mustard oil	407	263	295	237
Coconut oil	1,091	32	39	33
Other sorts	449	599	351	390
Total	3,212	2,915	2,173	2,350

preceding year. The table in the margin shows details of the exports of vegetable non-essential oils. Exports of castor oil, which is the most important oil in the export trade, advanced from 1,213,000 gallons valued at R18 lakhs to 1,408,000 gallons with a total value of nearly R21½ lakhs. The United Kingdom, the principal consuming country, im-

proved her off-take from 612,400 gallons in 1934-35 to 957,700 gallons in the year under review. German demand, however, fell off from 260,900 gallons to 135,000 gallons. The Union of South Africa took 63,600 gallons as against 36,600 gallons in 1934-35. Shipments of groundnut oil improved from 275,000 gallons to nearly 291,000 gallons the value realised improving from R3½ lakhs to nearly R4 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 179,700 gallons as against 89,400 gallons in the preceding year. Shipments to other countries generally fell off, Ceylon taking 14,300 gallons and the Federated Malay States 7,200 gallons as against 18,700 gallons and 13,500 gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. Mauritius and Dependencies took 37,100 gallons which was less than half the quantity taken by her in the preceding year. Shipments to the Straits Settlements declined from nearly 6,000 gallons to 3,450 gallons. Exports of mustard oil declined from 295,000 gallons to 237,000 gallons, though the value remained at R3-4 lakhs as in the preceding year. Mauritius and Dependencies was, as usual, the largest market and shipments to that territory amounted to 117,200 gallons as against 190,100 gallons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took nearly 17,000 gallons as in 1934-35, while the Union of South Africa improved its demand from 11,100 gallons to nearly 28,000 gallons. There was a small improvement in the exports of sesamum oil from 126,300 gallons to 150,000 gallons, the total value realised improving from R2 lakhs to nearly R2½ lakhs. While shipments to Aden and Dependencies declined slightly to 41,200 gallons, exports to Arabia improved from 39,900 gallons to nearly 53,000 gallons. Mauritius and Dependencies took 17,000 gallons and Ceylon 4,450 gallons. There was also a small improvement in the exports of linseed oil which totalled 78,000 gallons in the year under review. About half the quantity went to the Straits Settlements, while Ceylon took about 15,400 gallons and the Federated Malay States 2,700 gallons. The total value of the shipments during the year was R1½ lakhs. Exports of coconut oil dwindled to 33,000 gallons of which the United Kingdom took nearly 14,200 gallons and the Netherlands about 7,300 gallons. Arabia took 4,800 gallons and Iran 4,600 gallons. It may be mentioned in this connection that imports of coconut oil into India increased from 6 million gallons in 1933-34 to 7½ million gallons in 1934-35, and to over 8½ million gallons in 1935-36. The total value of the imports in 1935-36 was R90 lakhs as compared with R55 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies were derived mostly from the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

Among essential oils, exports of sandalwood oil improved from 84,700 lbs. valued at R9½ lakhs to 102,100 lbs. valued at R11 lakhs. The principal destinations were the United Kingdom and Japan which took 59,700 lbs.

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and 32,900 lbs., respectively. There was a further improvement in the exports of lemon grass oil, shipments totalling 98,900 gallons valued at R12½ lakhs as against 77,800 gallons valued at R11½ lakhs in the preceding year. The principal countries of destination were the United States of America (27,200 gallons), France (18,300 gallons), the United Kingdom (18,000 gallons), Germany (11,500 gallons) and Japan (11,200 gallons). Exports of palmarosa oil also showed some slight improvement and amounted to 10,400 gallons with a total value of R2½ lakhs.

Indian hemp had a further improved record in the year under review. In common with other soft fibres, prices of Indian hemp appreciated during the year in consequence of the withdrawal from the market of supplies of Italian hemp. The exports in 1935-36 amounted to 643,000 cwts. valued at R60 lakhs as compared with 437,000 cwts. valued at R39 lakhs in 1934-35, thus showing an increase of 47 per cent in quantity and of 54 per cent in value. There was a larger demand from the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and France, exports to these countries advancing from 113,000, 49,000, 118,000 and 12,000 cwts. to 168,000, 68,000, 200,000 and 67,000 cwts., respectively. Exports to Italy, however, decreased to 11,000 cwts. as against 54,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Shipments to the United States of America rose from 10,700 cwts. to 23,700 cwts.

The total exports of spices amounted to 252,000 cwts. valued at R55 lakhs as against 286,000 cwts. valued at R77 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of chillies improved further in quantity from 158,400 cwts. to 183,400 cwts., but the value of the consignments dropped from R27½ lakhs to R19½ lakhs. Ceylon, the principal market, took 174,000 cwts. as against 148,000 cwts. in 1934-35. Exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 5,500 cwts. to 2,900 cwts. The attempt to corner pepper supplies had raised the exports of pepper from India in 1934-35 to 74,000 cwts.; in the year under review, the exports dropped to 26,400 cwts. The value of the exports declined from R24½ lakhs to about R7½ lakhs. Exports to Italy totalled 20,000 cwts. or 10,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year. The United States of America, the second best market, took only 1,600 cwts., or 17,000 cwts. less than in the preceding year. The United Kingdom's share fell by 4,000 cwts. to 1,000 cwts. Exports of cardamoms improved from 9,300 cwts. valued at R15½ lakhs to nearly 12,000 cwts. valued at nearly R19 lakhs. Shipments to Sweden totalled 3,900 cwts. and to the United States of America 1,400 cwts. Germany took 1,200 cwts. and Arabia 1,000 cwts. Despatches of betelnuts recorded a slight increase from 3,500 cwts. to 3,800 cwts., the declared value, however, falling from R1,38,000 to R1,27,000. The export trade in ginger suffered a further set-back, the shipments having fallen from 47,000 cwts. in 1933-34 and 39,000 cwts. in 1934-35 to 25,000 cwts. in the year under review. The chief markets were Aden and Dependencies (11,600 cwts.), Arabia (4,200 cwts.), and Ceylon (2,700 cwts.).

The total exports of fish during the year 1935-36 were valued at about R46 lakhs, an increase of R1 lakh over the preceding year. Exports of unsalted dry fish accounted for R15 lakhs and of salted fish for R24 lakhs, while shipments of fishmaws and sharkfins were valued at R6 lakhs. Ceylon is the principal market for Indian

Fibre.

fish and shipments to that country in 1935-36 were valued at R38 lakhs. Exports to Hongkong were valued at nearly R3½ lakhs.

Exports of manures improved from 51,000 tons valued at R32 lakhs in 1934-35 to 61,000 tons valued at R38 lakhs in the year under review. The figures, however, are exclusive of oilcakes and salt-petre, which have been dealt with separately. Shipments of bones for manure, including bonemeal, representing about 70 per cent of the total quantity of manures exported in 1935-36, amounted to 43,000 tons valued at R24 lakhs as compared with 36,000 tons valued at R20 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom declined from 17,500 tons to 13,500 tons, but those to the United States of America increased from 800 tons to 4,000 tons. There were also larger shipments to Ceylon and Belgium, amounting to 12,000 and 9,000 tons, as against 10,000 and 4,000 tons, respectively, in 1934-35. The value of fish manures and guano exported amounted to R4½ lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. The bulk of the shipments were to Ceylon (R3 lakhs). Exports of hornmeal declined from 2,000 tons to 640 tons. Shipments of sulphate of ammonia advanced by 4,000 tons to 7,100 tons in the year under review, the total value of the exports rising from R2½ lakhs to R6½ lakhs. The entire quantity was taken by Ceylon.

Exports of bones for manufacturing purposes improved from 52,400 tons valued at R32 lakhs in 1934-35 to 53,200 tons valued at R32½ lakhs in the year under review. Belgium is the principal customer and she accounted for exports to the value of R26 lakhs in the year under review. Exports to Germany were valued at about R3½ lakhs and to France at R1 lakh.

The total exports of provisions and oilman's stores in 1935-36 were valued at R27 lakhs, R1 lakh less than in the preceding year. The principal item of export in this group is *ghi* which accounted for R15 lakhs, shipments being consigned principally to the Straits Settlements (R7½ lakhs), the Federated Malay States (R1½ lakhs), the United Kingdom (R1 lakh) and Mauritius and Dependencies (R½ lakh). The exports of pickles, chutnies and condiments were valued at nearly R5 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the chief customer. Exports of butter had a total value of R2 lakhs in the year under review.

Exports of drugs and medicines in 1935-36 had a total value of R25½ lakhs as against nearly R26 lakhs in the preceding year. The most important single item in the group is Senna, the exports of which amounted to 67,000 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs. The exports of Nux Vomica declined and amounted only to 17,000 cwts. valued at about R1 lakh as against 65,000 cwts. valued at R3½ lakhs in the preceding year. The principal market for Nux Vomica was the United States of America (R48,000) and for Senna, Germany (R3½ lakhs) and the United States of America (R2½ lakhs).

The value of fibre for brushes and brooms exported during the year under review amounted to R22 lakhs as compared with R19 lakhs in 1934-35. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted, in value, to R3½ lakhs, those to Germany, to R2½ lakhs, to

Exports.

Belgium, R3½ lakhs, and to Japan, nearly R5 lakhs. Exports to the United States of America were valued at nearly R2½ lakhs.

There was a large decline in the exports of coal, shipments amounting only to 198,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs as compared with 309,000 tons valued at R29 lakhs in 1934-35, a decrease of 36 per cent in quantity and of 41 per cent in value. Exports to Ceylon decreased to 133,000 tons as compared with 216,000 tons in the preceding year. Exports to Hongkong also declined and totalled 41,000 tons as against 55,000 tons in 1934-35. Exports to the Straits Settlements declined from 29,700 tons to 16,600 tons. Siam took 2,000 tons in the year under report. 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 547,400 tons as compared with 502,000 tons in the preceding year and were distributed as follows :—

	1934-35	1935-36
	Tons.	Tons.
Bengal	371,500	426,300
Bombay	113,300	104,700
Sind	4,600	7,000
Madras	4,300	2,700
Burma	8,300	5,800

The production of coal in India during 1935 was 23 million tons as compared with 22 million tons in the preceding year. Internal demand for most classes of coal remained fairly steady, but the poorer grades were almost unsaleable except in the form of soft coke. Supplies of slack and dust coals were inadequate, resulting in an increased price being obtained for them. As mentioned in the Review for 1934-35, there was a reduction in the surcharge on railway freights for coal with effect from 1st April, 1935. The price of Desherghar coal per ton into wagon was between R3 and R3-6 at the beginning of April. From the middle of April till about the middle of September, the rate remained steady at R3-4 to R3-6 per ton. During the latter half of the year 1935-36, the prices stood at from R3 to R3-4 per ton.

Exports of saltpetre improved slightly in quantity to 173,800 cwts. as compared with 172,600 cwts. in 1934-35, but the value realised declined from R13½ lakhs to R13 lakhs. The shipments to Mauritius and Dependencies totalled nearly 72,000 cwts. as against 70,000 cwts. in 1934-35. The Straits Settlements absorbed 4,900 cwts. in 1935-36 as compared with 4,600 cwts. in 1934-35. Exports to the United Kingdom increased from 37,600 cwts. to nearly 48,000 cwts., while those to Ceylon fell from 40,400 cwts. to 19,800 cwts.

Exports of opium otherwise than on account of the Government of India were valued at R1,000. Exports on Government account totalled 258 chests or 321 cwts. valued at R10½ lakhs, the destinations being the Straits Settlements (253 chests) and Ceylon (4 chests). Exports in the previous year on Government account were 494 chests and on other account 170 chests, the latter being shipped to French Indo-China by the local agents of the Government of that country.

Re-exports.

POSTAL ARTICLES.

Imports and exports.

The value of the imports of "Postal articles, not specified" fell from R2,54 lakhs to R2,42 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 56 per cent to 55 per cent and that of Italy from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. The share of France, however, remained unchanged at 3 per cent. Switzerland, on the other hand, increased her share from 22 per cent to 28 per cent and Germany from 2.5 to 2.7 per cent. The value of articles exported by post rose from R1,31 lakhs to R1,91 lakhs. The principal destinations were the United Kingdom (R1,15 lakhs or 60 per cent), the Straits Settlements (R17 lakhs or 9 per cent), France (12 per cent) and Ceylon (7 per cent).

Re-exports.

The re-export trade in foreign merchandise rose from R3,55 lakhs in 1934-35 to R3,76 lakhs in 1935-36. Re-exports of silk manufactures (principally piecegoods) rose in value from R18 lakhs to R20 lakhs, the principal destinations being Aden and Dependencies, R2 lakhs (R2½ lakhs), Ceylon R5 lakhs (R6½ lakhs), Kenya Colony R1½ lakhs (R3 lakhs), and Arabia R4 lakhs (R½ lakh). The figures in brackets relate to 1934-35. Re-exports of raw skins, mainly to the United Kingdom, were valued at R88 lakhs as against R56 lakhs in the preceding year. There were also noticeable increases in the re-exports of raw wool and spices, the value recorded under these heads being R28 lakhs and R8½ lakhs as compared with R16 lakhs and R½ lakh, respectively, in 1934-35. Re-exports of cotton piecegoods declined from 10.9 million yards valued at R25½ lakhs to 10.4 million yards valued at R21½ lakhs, a decrease of 5 per cent in quantity and of 16 per cent in value. The decrease was mainly due to the smaller shipments to Iraq, Iran and Ceylon. Shipments to these countries amounted to 1.3 million yards, 0.7 million yards, and 1.2 million yards as against 1.8, 1.4, and 1.7 million yards, respectively, in 1934-35. Shipments to Arabia amounted to nearly 2 million yards. Shipments of foreign cotton decreased in quantity from 800 tons to 400 tons and, in value, from R5 lakhs to R3½ lakhs. Re-exports of sugar, however, advanced in quantity from 2,600 tons to 3,000 tons, but the value fell from R6 lakhs to R5 lakhs. Decreases were also noticeable under metal ores, cotton twist and yarn, wool manufactures and postal articles. The shares of the principal countries in the total re-export trade were—the United Kingdom (35 per cent), the United States of America (11 per cent), Ceylon (9 per cent), Japan and Arabia (5 per cent each), Iraq and Iran (4 per cent each), Aden and Dependencies and the Straits Settlements (3 per cent each), and Germany, the Bahrein Islands, Kenya Colony and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (2 per cent each). As usual, the bulk of the trade passed through Bombay, which accounted for 71 per cent; Karachi accounted for 14 per cent and Bengal for 9 per cent of the re-export trade.

Exports.

GOVERNMENT STORES.

Under this head, imports showed an advance of R10 lakhs over the preceding year's figure and amounted to R2,40 lakhs in 1935-36. The noticeable increases were under machinery and millwork (+R34 lakhs), metals and ores (+R10 lakhs), hardware and cutlery, paper and pasteboard, and cotton piecegoods (+R2 lakhs each). Decreases were, however, recorded under arms, ammunition and military stores (—R28 lakhs), vehicles (—R5 lakhs) and woollen piecegoods (—R4 lakhs). Exports of Indian produce on Government account declined from R24½ lakhs to R21½ lakhs. Re-exports on Government account advanced from R3½ lakhs in 1934-35 to R9½ lakhs in 1935-36.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade.

In this chapter a survey is made of the main features of the trade with the more important countries with which India is in trade relations. In the tables A, B, and C given below, the shares of the principal countries in exports and imports are specified, while tables D and E illustrate the trend in the case of the principal articles and commodities. The utility of these statistics for the purpose of determining the course of India's trade with particular countries is, however, subject to the following limitation. Under the system of registration of trade in force in India, imports are credited to the country of consignment from which they have been received whether by land and sea or by sea only, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment; while, similarly, exports are credited to the country to which they are intended to pass whether by sea and land or by sea only, without interruption of transit, save in the course of transshipment. The actual source or ultimate destination of goods may thus in some cases be different from the country of consignment or the country of final destination as recorded in the trade returns. Imports into India from any particular country may, therefore, include a certain amount of entrepôt trade; similarly the exports credited to a country may exclude Indian produce not directly shipped to that country. Subject to this limitation, the figures shown in the following tables are of interest as showing the variations from year to year in the direction of India's trade with other countries. Although in respect of some countries the statistics may not accurately represent the volume of trade with those countries, it must be remembered that the bulk of the trade consists of direct trade, especially in the case of imports, and, therefore, in spite of the limitation referred to, the trade tendencies indicated by the following statements may be regarded, in most cases, as substantially correct. It will be noticed that in tables B, C, D and E actual figures of trade have not been given and only the percentage shares have been specified. Changes in the price level do not, therefore, vitiate the validity of these statements.

TABLE A.

	1913-14			1932-33		
	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	38	49	-11
Other British Possessions	36	11	+25	24	10	+14
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	-34	62	59	+3
Europe	85	30	+55	32	29	+3
United States of America	22	5	+17	10	11	-1
Japan	23	5	+18	14	20	-6
Other Foreign Countries	25	15	+10	18	13	+5
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	65	+100	74	73	+1
GRAND TOTAL	249	193	+66	136	132	+4

Direction of Trade.

	1933-34			1934-35			1935-36		
	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Ex-ports	Im-ports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)	R Crores	R Crores	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	48	48	..	49	54	-5	52	52	..
Other British Possessions.	22	9	+13	23	11	+11	24	13	+11
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	70	57	+13	71	65	+6	76	65	+11
Europe	35	25	+10	30	25	+5	35	27	+8
United States of America	14	7	+7	13	8	+5	17	9	+8
Japan	14	16	-2	23	21	+4	22	22	..
Other Foreign Countries .	17	10	+7	15	18	+3	14	11	..
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	60	58	+2	54	67	+17	58	60	+12
GRAND TOTAL	130	115	+15	125	132	+7	134	125	+9

TABLE B.

Imports.

	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64.1	36.8	41.7	40.6	38.8
Germany	6.9	7.8	7.7	7.6	9.2
Java	5.8	2.8	2.1	1.4	1.3
Japan	2.6	15.4	14.2	15.7	16.3
United States of America	2.0	8.5	0.2	8.4	6.7
Belgium	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.8
Austria and Hungary	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Straits Settlements	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.7
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey, and Sumatra.	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.5
France	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
Mauritius	1.3	..	..	..	..
Italy	1.2	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.5
China	0.9	2.2	1.0	1.6	1.4
Netherlands	0.8	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.0
Australia	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Hongkong	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Dutch Borneo	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Ceylon	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
Switzerland	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1
Kenya and Zanzibar	0.3	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.6

Direction of Trade.

TABLE C.

Exports.

	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.
United Kingdom	23.4	28.0	32.2	31.6	31.5
Germany	10.6	6.5	6.5	4.5	5.9
Japan	9.1	10.3	8.5	16.1	13.4
United States of America	8.7	7.4	9.6	8.3	10.1
France	7.1	6.0	4.9	3.2	4.4
Belgium	4.8	3.0	3.0	2.6	3.4
Austria and Hungary	4.0	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	3.6	5.0	4.2	4.5	4.5
Iran, Arabia, Iraq, Asiatic Turkey and Sumatra	3.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.7
Italy	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.8	2.2
Hongkong	3.1	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.3
Straits Settlements	2.7	2.7	2.3	1.9	2.3
China	2.3	2.6	3.0	1.9	1.1
Central and South America	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.0
Netherlands	1.7	3.0	2.7	1.9	2.3
Australia	1.6	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.8
Kenya and Zanzibar	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	0.9	0.3	0.1	..	0.2
Spain	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.1
Java	0.8	0.5	0.3	..	0.3

TABLE D.

Imports.

N. B.—In Tables D and E dots (..) indicate that the trade is either nil or insignificant.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE		
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69.9	57.4	56.4	89.8	73.4	67.7	57.2	32.1	31.8
United States of America	2.6	1.2	1.0	3.3	9.1	8.5	9.7	9.8	9.4
Sweden . . . . .	..	2.1	2.3	..	..	..	0.9	5.7	5.7
Germany	14.5	8.5	13.7	5.6	10.0	12.0	18.2	31.1	33.2
Belgium	11.5	13.7	15.8	..	1.3	2.6	..	1.0	1.6
Japan . . . . .	..	5.3	6.0	..	0.9	1.3	1.5	10.5	10.9
France and Luxemburg . . . . .	..	4.4	3.3	..	1.3	0.4	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98.5	92.7	96.4	98.7	88.0	91.9	87.5	90.2	92.0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS)	16,01	6,38	7,22	7,76	12,64	13,68	3,95	3,05	3,27

Direction of Trade.

	MOTOR VEHICLES			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	71.8	40.5	41.7	75.3	52.2	52.1
United States of America	16.1	41.3	25.5	3.0	15.4	16.8
Germany . . . . .	..	1.5	3.1	3.2	14.4	14.3
Netherlands . . . . .	..	..	..	..	2.2	3.3
Belgium	4.5	..	..	..	1.1	1.2
Japan . . . . .	..	..	..	0.8	6.6	6.0
France	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
Italy . . . . .	..	1.5	..	2.2	1.0	1.4
Canada . . . . .	..	14.1	17.0	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95.4	98.9	97.8	94.3	94.8	95.1
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	1,43	4,07	4,49	1,62	4,73	5,18

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR		
	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26	1913-14	1924-25	1925-26
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	60.1	59.7	51.0	9.0	5.0	4.2	1.8	7.6	11.0
United States of America	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	2.1	..	..	7.2	1.4	1.1	..	..	..
Belgium . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	1.8	32.4	41.8	46.8	74.6	74.4	..	1.4	2.3
France . . . . .	..	..	..	7.8	0.7	0.9	..	..	..
Switzerland . . . . .	..	1.8	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1.2	..	..	6.1	2.3	3.4	..	..	..
Netherlands	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	1.0
China*	0.1	4.4	4.5	20.8	13.0	13.6	..	2.4	2.4
Java and the Straits Settlements . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.3	77.7	73.3
Mauritius . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	13.9	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97.6	97.8	98.2	97.5	98.8	97.0	90.5	90.0	91.0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	66,90	21,78	21,15	3,10	2,80	2,20	14,96	3,11	1,91

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.

Direction of Trade.

	LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER AND PASTEBOARD.		
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	62.9	61.4	60.8	6.7	6.7	5.2	56.0	24.8	29.7
United States of America	2.7	5.5	6.4	56.1	17.1	18.4	..	2.2	1.6
Germany	10.7	8.8	6.5	7.3	0.8	1.9	17.0	9.5	19.1
France	18.8	13.6	13.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands . . . . .	..	4.2	5.0	..	..	..	2.5	4.4	3.9
Iran . . . . .	..	..	..	3.7	30.5	36.0	..	..	..
Borneo, Sumatra, etc.* . . . . .	..	..	..	25.1	18.8	13.2	..	..	..
Norway . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.0	11.7	12.6
Sweden . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	18.2	15.8
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics . . . . .	..	..	..	0.9	24.9	26.7	..	..	..
Austria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.2	7.7	4.8
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	95.1	90.6	92.0	98.3	97.6	99.4	91.9	83.5	85.5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R (LAKHS)	2.24	2.36	2.48	4.12	6.07	5.92	1.59	2.78	2.00

* Includes the Straits Settlements and Celebes and other Islands.

	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES, ETC.			CHEMICALS, ETC.			ARTIFICIAL SILK*		
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64.6	55.7	57.2	74.7	55.9	55.9	—	6.9	4.7
United States of America	2.0	5.2	5.8	..	5.7	4.5	—	..	..
Netherlands	5.6	6.8	7.9	..	1.3	1.9	—	..	..
Straits Settlements	11.6	8.7	8.5	..	..	..	—	..	..
Hongkong	2.5	3.5	2.7	..	..	..	—	..	..
Commonwealth of Australia	1.6	4.1	4.0	..	..	..	—	..	..
Germany	3.1	0.5	0.6	12.4	13.3	14.3	—	..	..
Belgium	1.2	0.8	0.9	2.8	1.1	1.2	—	..	..
France	1.2	1.0	0.9	..	1.3	1.2	—	..	..
Italy	0.5	1.4	1.1	5.2	4.7	3.5	—	12.6	9.1
Japan	0.8	2.9	3.7	3.5	10.2	11.5	—	75.5	83.5
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94.7	92.5	93.3	96.6	93.5	94.1	—	98.0	97.3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE B (LAKHS)	2.47	2.89	3.12	1.01	2.92	3.12	—	3.59	3.16

* Figures for 1913-14 not available.

Direction of Trade.

TABLE E.

Exports.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES		
	1918-14	1924-28	1928-30	1918-14	1924-28	1928-30	1918-14	1924-28	1928-30
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72.4	90.1	89.6	38.0	21.5	21.6	6.8	7.8	8.8
Canada	4.5	2.2	3.2	..	..	0.1	..	2.4	2.2
Australia	3.1	0.4	0.5	..	0.2	0.2	10.6	9.3	9.3
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	11.1	..	0.4	..	0.5	2.0	..	0.1	..
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	1.2	0.5	1.2	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.5
United States of America	0.7	2.2	1.9	11.9	7.0	9.9	41.5	28.4	32.1
Ceylon	1.6	1.0	1.2	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1
Union of South Africa	..	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	1.7	3.5	3.2
Siam	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	3.1	3.1
Egypt	0.5	0.2	0.2	..	1.2	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.2
Spain	..	..	..	2.8	5.0	5.4	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21.8	18.4	19.9	..	0.1	0.2
France	..	..	..	9.9	11.2	10.0	..	0.1	0.1
Italy	..	..	..	5.3	11.7	6.8	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	1.1	0.7	10.4	12.0	8.3
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	1.3	1.6
Japan	..	..	..	..	2.9	2.9	0.5	2.9	2.2
Belgium	..	..	..	0.3	7.8	7.8	..	0.7	0.7
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	94.9	97.7	98.4	90.4	89.1	89.0	77.2	77.1	78.8
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE B (LAKHS)	14,08	20,13	19,82	80,83	19,87	13,71	28,27	21,47	23,49

	COTTON (RAW)			OILSEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1918-14	1924-28	1928-30	1918-14	1924-28	1928-30	1918-14	1924-28	1928-30	1918-14	1924-28	1928-30
	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	0.8	13.4	23.2	32.9	24.0	20.7	8.6	3.2	25.9	65.0	61.7
Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	5.0	4.2	4.4	..	..	0.2
United States of America	..	0.8	1.5	1.2	10.1	5.9	..	0.2	0.2	24.3	18.7	19.7
Ceylon	..	0.1	0.1	..	0.9	1.9	11.5	26.8	31.1	..	..	0.1
Germany	14.6	3.9	7.7	18.9	8.4	12.7	7.8	7.5	4.4	30.3	4.1	3.1
France	..	3.8	4.8	31.4	14.7	25.9	..	0.1	..	..	1.2	1.5
Italy	7.7	7.3	4.2	5.0	7.8	4.6	..	1.5	0.8	3.3	4.3	1.7
Japan	47.2	61.6	53.1	..	..	0.1	3.8	1.1	2.0	..	3.1	2.5
Belgium	10.3	4.8	0.5	10.0	1.9	2.2	..	0.7	0.4	..	0.4	0.9
China*	1.7	3.0	3.1	..	..	..	..	3.4	4.3	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	1.1	1.1	1.0	13.2	15.7	0.3	3.3	1.9	3.3	2.2	1.4
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.0	10.0	..	0.2	0.1
Spain	..	1.3	1.9	..	0.8	0.6	..	..	..	2.3	0.5	0.6
Sumatra and Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	4.6	4.2	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown.	85.0	97.8	97.4	92.8	91.7	94.8	69.6	74.7	68.9	81.9	94.7	95.5
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE B (LAKHS)	41,04	84,95	33,77	25,65	10,54	10,88	45,14	11,84	12,41	15,95	8,34	9,80

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.

Direction of Trade.

	METALS AND ORES		
	1913-14	1934-35	1935-36
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	24.1	42.1	36.8
Japan	16.9	21.8	25.6
United States of America	5.1	2.7	4.5
Germany	9.8	6.8	6.0
France	9.5	3.4	3.9
Belgium	15.9	7.4	6.9
Italy	0.7	0.3	0.5
Straits Settlements	2.5	12.2	10.7
Ceylon	1.8	1.5	0.9
China *	0.4	0.6	0.4
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	89.7	87.5	87.4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN LAKHS	2.19	5.91	7.73

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.

In table A, the balance of trade between India, on the one hand, and the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, Europe, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries, on the other, is shown. A comparison of the figures for 1913-14 and for more recent years will show, firstly, that there has been a large reduction in India's credit balance on her foreign trade account and secondly, that there have been notable variations in the balance of her trade with the different countries. Taking the United Kingdom first, there was, in 1913-14, an excess of R59 crores in the imports from that country over the exports thereto. The figures for recent years, on the other hand, show that the values of the imports from and the exports to the United Kingdom tend to approximate. It may be mentioned that even before the world depression upset the normal course of international trade, the United Kingdom's favourable balance in her trade with India was showing a declining tendency. As against an excess of imports over exports of R59 crores in 1913-14, the balance in favour of the United Kingdom fell to R41 crores in 1928-29 and to R34 crores in 1929-30. In 1930-31, the excess of imports over exports was reduced to R7 crores, while in the succeeding year imports and exports balanced each other. In 1932-33, imports from the United Kingdom exceeded exports by R11 crores and in 1934-35 by R5 crores, but both in 1933-34 and in 1935-36 there was a repetition of the results of 1931-32 when there was an exact balancing of imports and exports. This feature should be attributed to the development of such industries as cotton textiles and iron and steel in India, the increasing competition from other countries to which United Kingdom goods are subject in the Indian market, and to the shrinkage in India's balance of trade with other countries which has reduced the margin available for the purchase of imported goods. India's trade with other countries in the British Empire has, in the aggregate, always yielded a balance favourable to her, though this favourable balance has declined considerably in recent years. As against a *plus* balance of R25

Direction of Trade.

crores in 1913-14 and of R24 crores in 1929-30, the balance in India's favour declined to R20 crores in 1930-31, R14 crores each in 1931-32 and 1932-33, R13 crores in 1933-34, and R11 crores each in 1934-35 and 1935-36. In the case of the United Kingdom, there was, in 1935-36, an increase of R3 crores in the exports thereto and a decrease of R2 crores in the imports therefrom, as compared with 1934-35. In the case of other British Possessions, the exports thereto and the imports therefrom improved by R2 crores in each case, leaving balance in India's favour at R11 crores as in 1934-35. Taking the British Empire as a whole, the balance in favour of India was R14 crores in 1931-32. There was a fall to R3 crores in 1932-33 followed by a rise to R13 crores in 1933-34. In 1934-35, the balance in India's favour declined to R6 crores, while in the year under review it improved to R11 crores.

Taking countries outside the British Empire together, India had a balance in her favour of R1,00 crores in 1913-14 and of R87 crores in 1929-30. In 1930-31, the *plus* balance was reduced to R48 crores and in 1931-32 to R21 crores, while the transactions of 1932-33 yielded a favourable balance of only R1 crore. The position, however, improved in 1933-34, exports increasing and imports falling, and the balance stood at R22 crores in favour of India. In the succeeding two years the increase in the exports was maintained, but the imports also showed improvement, the balance in favour of India standing at R17 crores in 1934-35 and R19 crores in 1935-36.

India's trade with European countries, taken together, had yielded a balance in her favour of R55 crores in 1913-14 and of R35 crores in 1929-30. In 1931-32 the balance in her favour fell to R9 crores, while, in 1932-33, there was a further fall to R3 crores. In 1933-34, there was an improvement to R10 crores, but, in 1934-35, exports declined, while imports showed no variation and the credit balance dropped to R5 crores. In 1935-36, exports improved to a greater extent than imports and the balance in India's favour rose to R8 crores.

In relation to Japan, India had a large balance of trade of R18 crores in her favour in 1913-14. In 1929-30 and 1930-31, the balance in her favour fell to R9 crores and, in 1931-32, to R1 crore. Both in 1932-33 and 1933-34, the balance was in Japan's favour, but, in 1934-35, there was a striking advance in the exports from India from R14 crores to R25 crores, imports from Japan increasing concurrently by R5 crores to R21 crores. The balance in India's favour thus stood at R4 crores. In the year under review, the exports fell by R3 crores, while imports rose by R1 crore, and exports and imports thus balanced each other exactly. In the case of India's trade with the United States of America, there was a balance in her favour of R17 crores in 1913-14 and of R19 crores in 1929-30. In 1930-31, this *plus* balance was reduced to R6 crores and, in 1931-32, to R1 crore. In 1932-33, the balance was actually in favour of the United States of America by R1 crore. In the following year the balance in favour of India was not only restored, but stood at the fairly large figure of R7 crores. In 1934-35, the exports fell by R1 crore, while the imports advanced by the same amount, thus reducing the balance by R2 crores. In the year under review, exports rose by R4 crores and imports by R1 crore, and the balance stood at R8 crores in favour of India.

In table B have been listed the principal countries supplying India's import requirements, arranged in order of their importance in 1913-14, with

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their respective percentage shares in the total import trade, while table C shows the corresponding details in regard to exports. Taking the United Kingdom first, it will be seen that there was a steady improvement in her position in the import trade from 1931-32 to 1933-34. There was a set-back in 1934-35 when her percentage share was reduced by 1.1 to 40.6. In the year under review, her share fell further by 1.8 per cent to 38.8 per cent. On the export side also, her share had improved steadily from 27.9 per cent in 1931-32 to 32.2 per cent in 1933-34. In 1934-35 her share fell by 0.6 per cent to 31.6 per cent, while, in the year under review, her share showed another small decline to 31.5 per cent. The share of Japan in India's import trade rose from 2.6 per cent in 1913-14 to 15.4 per cent in 1932-33. In the following year, there was a slight set-back, which, however, was more than made up in 1934-35. The improvement was maintained in the year under review and her share rose to 16.3 per cent, as against 15.7 per cent in 1934-35. As regards Japan's share in the exports, the striking increase from 8.5 per cent in 1933-34 to 16.1 per cent in 1934-35 was followed by a fall to 13.4 per cent in the year under review. The slight improvement noticed in the position of the United States of America in India's import trade, in 1934-35, continued in the year under review and the share of that country rose further by 0.3 per cent to 6.7 per cent. Her share in exports, which had suffered a set-back in 1934-35, recovered to 10.1 per cent in the year under review an improvement of 1.8 per cent, as compared with the preceding year. Germany's share in India's import trade had, since 1931-32, shown a steady though gradual decline till it fell to 7.6 per cent in 1934-35, but, in the year under review, it rose to 9.2 per cent, the highest during the last five years. On the export side also, her share rose from 4.5 per cent in 1934-35 to 5.9 per cent in 1935-36. The marked fall in Indo-Italian trade, in the year under review, deserves special mention in view of the economic "sanctions" imposed against her with effect from 18th November, 1935. In the case of imports, Italy's share fell from 2.3 per cent in 1934-35 to 1.5 per cent in 1935-36, while in the case of exports there was a much larger fall from 3.8 per cent to 2.2 per cent. Belgium improved her share in the imports from 1.6 per cent to 1.8 per cent, and her share in the exports from 2.6 per cent to 3.4 per cent. On the export side, France also increased her share from 3.2 to 4.4 per cent, but her share in imports fell from 1.2 to 1.0 per cent. Both in imports and exports the Straits Settlements improved her position. Other variations on the import side were increases in the shares of Australia and Kenya and Zanzibar, and a decrease in the share of China, all of 0.2 per cent. On the export side, Spain increased her share by 0.5 per cent, while China, Central and South America and Hongkong suffered a set-back to the extent of 0.8, 0.6 and 0.3 per cent respectively.

Tables D and E show the direction of trade in respect of a few of the more important articles on both the import and export side. Taking imports first, it will be seen that, in iron and steel, both Germany and Japan improved their position further from 8.5 per cent and 5.3 per cent to 13.7 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively. Belgium and Sweden more than maintained their position in 1934-35 and were responsible for 13.8 and 2.2 per cent, respectively, of the total imports. The United Kingdom, by far the largest supplier, had 56.4 per cent of the trade, which was 1 per cent less than in 1934-35. The

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shares of France and Luxemburg together and of the United States of America declined to the extent of 1·1 and 0·3 per cent respectively.

In machinery, the United Kingdom's share of the trade, relative to those of other countries, had shown a marked improvement in 1934-35. In the year under review, there was a decline by 4·7 per cent to 67·7 per cent. The shares of the United States of America, and of France and Luxemburg together also suffered decreases, and fell from 9·1 per cent to 8·5 per cent and from 1·3 per cent to 0·4 per cent respectively. On the other hand, imports from Germany, Belgium and Japan registered improvement to the extent of 2·0, 0·7 and 0·4 per cent respectively. In the case of hardware, the United Kingdom lost further ground in the year under review, her share being 31·8 per cent, as against 32·1 per cent in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America also fell from 9·8 to 9·4 per cent, while Germany improved hers from 31·1 per cent to 33·2 per cent. Japan partly recovered the ground she lost in 1934-35. In motor vehicles, the United Kingdom had a larger share of the total trade than in 1934-35. Her percentage share was 41·7 in 1935-36, as against 40·5 in the preceding year, and 48·3 in 1933-34. Correspondingly, the share of the United States of America fell from 41·3 per cent in 1934-35 to 35·5 per cent in the year under review. The shares of Canada and Germany rose from 14·1 per cent and 1·5 per cent to 17·0 per cent and 3·1 per cent respectively.

In the case of "instruments", the United Kingdom, Germany and Netherlands more or less maintained their relative position in 1934-35 and were responsible for 52·1, 14·3 and 3·3 per cent, respectively, of the total imports. The United States of America, however, increased her share from 15·4 per cent to 16·8 per cent while Japan's share fell from 6·6 per cent to 6·0 per cent. In cotton manufactures there was a striking increase in the relative share of Japan from 32·4 per cent to 41·6 per cent, while there was an almost equal decrease in the United Kingdom's share from 59·7 per cent to 51·0 per cent. The bulk of the trade, in cotton manufactures, is shared by these two countries, only from 7 to 8 per cent being distributed among other countries, the more important of which are China and Switzerland, whose shares, in 1935-36, stood at 4·5 and 1·1 per cent, as against 4·4 and 1·3 per cent, respectively, in 1934-35. Japan supplies about 75 per cent of the total imports of silk manufactures and her share remained practically unchanged in the year under review. Other principal suppliers in the order of importance are China, the United Kingdom and Italy and their percentage shares in 1935-36 were 13·6, 4·2 and 3·4, as against 13·9, 5·0 and 3·2 in 1934-35. In the case of sugar, the United Kingdom had a larger share in the diminished volume of trade (11 per cent), while the share of Java and the Straits Settlements combined fell from 77·7 per cent to 73·8 per cent. In liquors, the relative position of the competing countries did not vary much, the United Kingdom and France losing slightly, while the United States of America, Germany and the Netherlands made some headway. In the case of mineral oils, both Iran and the U. S. S. R. improved their position, the former from 30·5 per cent to 36·0 per cent and the latter from 24·9 per cent to 26·7 per cent. On the other hand, Borneo, Sumatra, etc., the United States of America and the United Kingdom suffered a set-back, their percentage shares declining from 18·6, 17·1 and 6·7 in 1934-35

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to 13.2, 16.4 and 5.2 respectively, in 1935-36. In paper and pasteboard, Germany improved her position considerably, her percentage share increasing from 9.5 in 1934-35 to 19.1 in the year under review. Norway and Sweden also increased their shares from 11.7 per cent and 13.2 per cent to 12.6 per cent and 13.8 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the United Kingdom and Austria lost ground, their percentage shares declining from 34.8 and 7.7 to 29.7 and 4.8 respectively. In the case of provisions and oilman's stores, the United Kingdom improved her share from 55.7 per cent in 1934-35 to 57.2 per cent in the year under review. The United States of America and Japan gained 0.6 and 0.9 per cent, respectively, while the shares of the Netherlands, Hongkong and Italy receded by 0.9 per cent, 0.8 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively. In chemicals, etc., the United Kingdom maintained her share at 55.9 per cent as in 1934-35, while Germany and Japan made some headway at the expense of the United States of America and Italy. In artificial silk, Japan recorded a further advance, her percentage share in the year under review being 83.5, as compared with 75.5 in the preceding year. The sharp fall in the share of Italy from 15.6 to 9.1 per cent is attributable to the operation of "sanctions" in the latter part of the year under review. The share of the United Kingdom also fell from 6.9 to 4.7 per cent.

Turning to India's export trade (Table E), the United Kingdom's relative position, in the export trade in Indian tea, declined from 90.1 per cent to 89.6 per cent. The share of the United States of America also declined from 2.2 per cent to 1.9 per cent. Iran, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey and Iraq together increased their share from 0.5 per cent to 1.2 per cent, mainly as a result of larger exports by sea to Iran. Ceylon's share increased from 1.0 to 1.2 per cent. Canada's share remained unchanged at 3.2 per cent.

In the case of raw jute, increases were registered mainly by the United States of America, Germany and the U. S. S. R., their percentage shares rising from 7.0, 18.4 and 0.5 to 9.9, 19.9 and 2.0 respectively. Decreases were noticeable in the case of France and Italy, their shares in 1935-36 being 10.0 and 6.5 per cent, as against 11.2 and 11.7 per cent, respectively, in 1934-35. The United Kingdom's percentage share stood at 21.6, almost the same as in 1934-35. In the case of jute manufactures, the United States of America, the largest consumer, increased her share from 28.4 per cent to 32.1 per cent, while Argentina's share declined from 12 per cent to 8.3 per cent, and Siam's from 4.6 to 3.1 per cent. The United Kingdom's share in the year under review was 8.8 per cent, as compared with 7.5 per cent in the preceding year. The shares of other countries showed very little variations. The more important among them were Australia, Canada, the Union of South Africa, Egypt and Japan, and their purchases in the year under review formed 9.3, 3.3, 3.3, 3.2 and 2.2 per cent, respectively, of the total value of the exports. In raw cotton, Japan, by far the largest consumer, accounted for 53.1 per cent of the total value of the exports, as against 61.6 in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her percentage share from 9.8 to 13.4. Germany, Belgium and France increased their percentage shares from 3.9, 4.3 and 3.8 to 7.7, 6.5 and 4.8 respectively, while Italy's share recorded a marked fall from 7.3 per cent to 4.2 per cent. In oilseeds, the United Kingdom had increased her purchases considerably in 1934-35, and her percentage share had stood at 32.9, as against 23.8 in 1933-34. In the year under review, her

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percentage share declined to 24.9. On the other hand, France and Germany, both of which had reduced their purchases considerably in 1934-35, showed increased interest in 1935-36, their shares being 25.9 and 12.7 per cent respectively. There was a sharp decline in the exports to the United States of America and Italy, and the percentage share of the former fell from 10.1 to 5.9 and of the latter from 7.8 to 4.6. As regards food grains, the only noticeable increases occurred in the case of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, their shares rising from 26.3 and 8.0 per cent to 31.1 and 10.0 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the United Kingdom, Germany, China and the Netherlands evinced less interest. Under hides and skins, the United Kingdom's share fell from 65.0 to 61.7 per cent, while the shares of the United States of America and Germany increased by 6 and 1 per cent to 19.7 and 5.1 per cent respectively. The sharp fall in Italy's share from 4.3 to 1.7 per cent may also be noticed. In the case of metals and ores, the United Kingdom's share declined by 3.2 per cent to 38.9 per cent and Germany's by 0.8 per cent to 6.0 per cent. The percentage share of the Straits Settlements fell from 12.2 to 10.7. On the other hand, the shares of Japan and the United States of America rose from 21.3 and 2.7 per cent to 25.6 and 4.5 per cent respectively.

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	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	48,80	47,59	53,73	52,19
Ceylon	81	1,76	1,29	1,29	1,49
Straits Settlements	3,42	2,79	2,68	3,11	3,66
Hongkong	98	52	45	39	42
South Africa	23	19	26	25	31
Mauritius	2,53	..	..	..	..
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,22	2,43	3,20	3,50
Canada	1	24	69	62	94
Australia	92	1,07	1,02	97	1,19
New Zealand . . . . .	..	3	2	3	4
Other countries	1,20	1,66	1,23	1,46	1,77
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE .	1,28,07	59,38	57,71	65,35	65,51

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Exports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	58,35	37,81	48,06	48,98	51,80
Aden and Dependencies	1,40	67	73	75	83
Ceylon	9,04	6,82	6,24	6,84	7,46
Straits Settlements	6,79	3,64	3,34	3,31	3,77
Federated Malay States	22	57	51	58	76
Hongkong	7,82	1,47	1,12	60	53
South Africa	1,20	1,26	1,22	1,44	1,58
Mauritius	1,26	75	68	87	69
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	1,02	73	69	66	69
Canada	1,43	1,63	1,88	1,72	1,72
Australia	4,10	3,90	2,98	2,72	2,87
New Zealand	56	39	53	50	40
Other Countries	1,20	1,79	1,88	2,08	2,92
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94,39	61,43	69,86	71,03	76,22

United Kingdom (Imports R52,19 lakhs, Exports R51,80 lakhs).—The value of the total trade of India with the United Kingdom in 1935-36 amounted to R1,03,99 lakhs, an increase of R1,28 lakhs in comparison with 1934-35. The improvement was entirely on the export side, the import trade actually having shown a decline. The decrease on the import side amounted to R1,54 lakhs (from R53,73 lakhs to R52,19 lakhs), while in the case of exports there was an increase of R2,82 lakhs (from R48,98 lakhs to R51,80 lakhs). Among imported articles, cotton manufactures, forming 21 per cent (as against 24 per cent in 1934-35) of the total imports from the United Kingdom, declined from R12,99 lakhs to R10,79 lakhs. Receipts of piece-goods totalled 440 million yards valued at R9,01 lakhs as against 552 million yards valued at R11,14 lakhs in 1934-35, a decrease of 112 million yards in quantity and of R2,13 lakhs in value. Cotton twist and yarn showed a much smaller decrease from R1,00½ lakhs to about R97½ lakhs, the quantity imported remaining almost the same at about 10 million lbs. The decrease under piece-goods was shared by all the descriptions, viz., grey, white and coloured, imports under these categories falling, respectively, from 103 to 85 million yards, from 237 to 199 million yards and from 213 to 155 million yards. The main features of India's trade in cotton manufactures have been discussed in detail in Chapter II. Under the textile group, decreases were

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also noticed under woollen manufactures and raw cotton (—R12 lakhs each), raw wool (—R6 lakhs), goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials (—R5 lakhs), artificial silk yarn (—R4 lakhs), silk yarn (—R3 lakhs) and goods of silk mixed with other materials (—R1 lakh). Imports of soap declined from 175,000 cwts. valued at R53 lakhs to 42,000 cwts. valued at R27 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported during the year from the United Kingdom was 6,744 as against 6,311 in 1934-35, while the number of omnibuses imported fell from 1,171 to 982. The total value of motor cars and omnibuses imported rose from R1,49 lakhs to R1,58 lakhs. Under paper and pasteboard, imports advanced in quantity from 1,226,000 cwts. to 1,254,000 cwts., but declined in value from R95 lakhs to R89 lakhs. Imports of tobacco, on the other hand, declined from 1.8 million lbs. to 1.2 million lbs. in quantity, but the value rose by R1 lakh to R34 lakhs. Imports of iron and steel materials from the United Kingdom improved from R3,66 lakhs to R4,07 lakhs, of machinery and millwork from R9,15 lakhs to R9,26 lakhs and of hardware from R98 lakhs to R1,04 lakhs. There were larger imports of boilers and electrical, wool, jute and unspecified descriptions of machinery which more than set off the decreases in the imports of cotton spinning and sugar machinery. Under the head "Instruments and apparatus" (R2,70 lakhs), an increase of R23 lakhs was recorded, as compared with the preceding year, and this was mainly due to the larger imports of electrical instruments and wireless apparatus. Imports of the former rose from R1,62 lakhs to R1,75 lakhs and of the latter from R5 lakhs to R10 lakhs. Chemicals, an item in which the United Kingdom trade has shown a progressive improvement, advanced by R10½ lakhs (from R1,63½ lakhs to R1,74½ lakhs). Imports of liquors (mainly spirit) increased in value from R1,45 lakhs to R1,51 lakhs, but the quantity slightly decreased from 2,815,000 gallons to 2,796,000 gallons. Larger imports of pneumatic motor covers were responsible for an improvement of R7 lakhs (R1,40 lakhs to R1,47 lakhs) in the imports of rubber manufactures from the United Kingdom. Provisions and oilman's stores contributed to an increase of R18 lakhs. Imports of sugar increased by 6,000 tons to 23,000 tons in quantity and in value by R5 lakhs to R21 lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were, as usual, tea (R17,75 lakhs), hides and skins (R5,74 lakhs), jute, raw and manufactured (R5,03 lakhs), raw cotton (R4,51 lakhs), metals and ores (R3,01 lakhs), seeds (R2,57 lakhs), raw wool (R1,38 lakhs), oilcakes (R1,29 lakhs) and food grains (R64 lakhs). These articles, taken together, represented about 81 per cent of the total exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1935-36, as compared with about 83 per cent in 1934-35. Exports of tea decreased from 289 million lbs. to 276 million lbs. in quantity and in value from R18,15 lakhs to R17,75 lakhs. Despatches of raw jute slightly decreased from 166,600 tons to 166,100 tons in quantity, but owing to higher prices the declared value improved from R2,35 lakhs to R2,96 lakhs. Consignments of jute bags increased from 48 million to 51 million in number and in value from R1,03 lakhs to R1,12 lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth showed a striking improvement from 49 million yards to 86 million yards, the value realised being R89 lakhs, as compared with R53 lakhs in the preceding year. Under "Hides and skins", the exports of tanned or dressed varieties increased in quantity from 16,900 tons to 19,200 tons but the declared value fell by R3 lakhs to

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R4.55 lakhs. Raw hides and skins increased from 5,600 tons to 9,200 tons in quantity and from R56 lakhs to R91 lakhs in value. Exports of raw skins of non-Indian origin increased from 186 tons to 246 tons in quantity and from R56 lakhs to R80 lakhs in value. Shipments of raw cotton further improved from 52,000 tons (346,900 bales) valued at R3.42 lakhs to 81,000 tons (456,100 bales) valued at R4.51 lakhs. There was an increase in the exports of raw wool from 25.7 million lbs. valued at R92 lakhs to 34.7 million lbs. valued at R1.38 lakhs. Exports of oilseeds declined in quantity from 279,000 tons to 179,000 tons and in value from R3.47 lakhs to R2.57 lakhs. Shipments of linseed fell from 103,800 tons valued at R1.28 lakhs to 90,100 tons valued at R1.21 lakhs. There was a noticeable decrease under rapeseed, of which the quantity shipped amounted only to 2,000 tons as against 12,200 tons in 1934-35. Exports of cotton seed were insignificant. Exports of castor seed registered a further fall of 4,000 tons and amounted to 22,400 tons. The United Kingdom's demand for groundnuts also was on a reduced scale, shipments during the year amounting only to 62,000 tons, as compared with 134,000 tons in the preceding year. The total exports of food grains decreased by 70,000 tons in quantity and by R38 lakhs in value. There was a decrease under rice from 88,400 tons (R53 lakhs) to 50,100 tons (R39 lakhs). Exports of wheat fell from 8,600 tons valued at R7 lakhs to 7,000 tons valued at R6 lakhs. Under the head "Metals and ores", the total quantity exported totalled 318,000 tons as against 317,000 tons in the preceding year, while the value recorded an increase of R52 lakhs due to larger quantities exported and higher prices realised in the case of some of the important descriptions. The exports of pig lead amounted to 327,000 cwts. valued at R1,11½ lakhs, as compared with 786,000 cwts. valued at R88 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of manganese ore advanced from 159,000 tons to 197,000 tons in quantity and from R33 lakhs to R39 lakhs in value. There was an increase under wolfram ore from 5,000 tons, (R97 lakhs) to 6,900 tons (R1,27 lakhs). Exports of chromite ore, however, declined from 9,900 tons (R3 lakhs) to 750 tons (R23,000) and pig iron from 98,000 tons (R21½ lakhs) to 66,000 tons (R15 lakhs). Exports of groundnut cake decreased from 171,000 tons valued at R90 lakhs to 148,000 tons valued at R87 lakhs, while those of linseed cake increased from 33,600 tons to 69,400 tons in quantity and from R23 lakhs to R42 lakhs in value. Shipments of paraffin wax amounted to 19,300 tons valued at R82 lakhs as against 11,000 tons valued at R47 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of lac declined heavily from 236,000 cwts. to 80,000 cwts., the value of the shipments dropping from R1,46 lakhs to R29½ lakhs. Exports of fodder, bran and pollards also declined by R8 lakhs to R60 lakhs. Among other articles, spices, raw rubber and woollen carpets showed decreases both in quantity and value, while raw tobacco, mica, teakwood, coffee and raw hemp showed increases.

Ceylon (Imports R1,49 lakhs, Exports R7,46 lakhs).—The value of the total trade with Ceylon improved by R82 lakhs from R8,13 lakhs to R8,95 lakhs and this was due more to the increase on the export side than to the improvement in imports. Exports advanced from R6,34 lakhs to R7,46 lakhs and imports from R1,29 lakhs to R1,49 lakhs. On both the import and the export side the figures possibly include some amount of transit trade. The imports of coconut oil from Ceylon declined in quantity from 5,505,000

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gallons to 3,347,000 gallons with a corresponding decrease in value from R39 lakhs to R37 lakhs. Imports of copra, however, advanced from 32,400 tons (R40 lakhs) to 35,100 tons (R63 lakhs). Imports of tea recorded an increase of 51,000 lbs., i.e., from 512,000 lbs. valued at R3½ lakhs to 563,000 lbs. valued at R4 lakhs. Increases were also noticeable in the imports of coconuts, gunny bags and machinery, but oils, spices and rubber showed decreases. On the export side, the main item was husked rice, the shipments of which improved from 392,000 tons to 424,000 tons in quantity and from R2,78 lakhs to R3,50 lakhs in value. Exports of raw rubber more than doubled and amounted to 5.4 million lbs. valued at R17½ lakhs as against 2.6 million lbs. valued at R8½ lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of fish (excluding canned fish) further increased in quantity from 236,000 cwts. to 253,000 cwts. and in value from R37 lakhs to R38 lakhs. There was also an increase in the exports of manures, shipments of which amounted to 24,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs, an increase of 5,000 tons in quantity and of R4 lakhs in value. Despatches of oilcakes, however, fell by 5,000 tons in quantity and by R2 lakhs in value and amounted to 21,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs. Exports of chillies amounted to 174,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs as against 148,000 cwts. valued at R26 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of coal further declined from 216,000 tons (R23 lakhs) to 133,000 tons (R13 lakhs). Exports of tea advanced from 3 million lbs. to 3.5 million lbs. in quantity and from R20 lakhs to R23 lakhs in value. There were decreases under provisions and oilman's stores, fodder, bran and pollards and jute manufactures, and increases under fruits and vegetables, and cotton manufactures.

The Straits Settlements (Imports R3,66 lakhs, Exports R3,77 lakhs).—Imports from the Straits Settlements advanced by R55 lakhs to R3,66 lakhs. Exports, which had shown a small recession in 1934-35, advanced by R46 lakhs to R3,77 lakhs. On the import side, there was a larger increase in the imports of coconut oil from 2 million gallons to 5.2 million gallons. The value of the imports rose from R15½ lakhs to R53½ lakhs. Imports of betelnuts recorded an improvement in quantity from 1,131,000 cwts. to 1,218,000 cwts. but the value fell from R90 lakhs to R87 lakhs. Imports of other kinds of spices amounted to 52,000 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs as against 108,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs in the preceding year. Receipts of tin, unwrought, rose from 44,000 cwts. (R67½ lakhs) to 51,000 cwts. (R74 lakhs). Imports of mineral oils declined from 904,000 gallons (R5½ lakhs) to 881,000 gallons (R5½ lakhs). Imports of kerosene oil declined from 684,000 gallons to 681,000 gallons (R5 lakhs) and those of fuel oils from 211,000 gallons (R62,000) to 195,000 gallons (R58,000). There were smaller receipts of lac and gums and resins, while fish (chiefly salted), provisions and starch, dextrine and farina recorded increases. On the export side, there was an increase in the shipments of rice, not in the husk, from 135,000 tons to 138,000 tons in quantity and from R82 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs in value. Exports of cotton piecegoods (principally coloured) further advanced from 6 million yards to 8 million yards in quantity and from R28 lakhs to R30 lakhs in value. Shipments of gunny bags totalled 5 million valued at R14 lakhs, as compared with 4.6 million valued at R12 lakhs in 1934-35. Despatches of raw rubber rose in quantity from 7.0 million lbs. to 7.7 million lbs. and in value from R17 lakhs to R20 lakhs. There were increases under fodder, bran and pollards and provisions,

The British Empire.

while there were decreases under coal and fruits and vegetables. Exports of tin ore further increased from R70 lakhs to R80 lakhs.

East Africa (Imports R3,94 lakhs, Exports R88 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 amounted to R4,82 lakhs, as compared with R4,29 lakhs in 1934-35. On the import side, there was an improvement of R48 lakhs (from R3,46 lakhs to R3,94 lakhs) and on the export side of R5 lakhs (from R83 lakhs to R88 lakhs). Raw cotton and spices are the principal items in the import trade. There has been an enlarged demand for East African cotton in the last two years. Arrivals of raw cotton in 1935-36 totalled 41,300 tons valued at R3,53 lakhs as compared with 35,200 tons valued at R2,99 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of spices (mainly cloves), however, declined from R30 lakhs to R21 lakhs. Under exports, shipments of jute gunny bags advanced from 5.5 million (R13.5 lakhs) to 7.6 million (R17.9 lakhs). Exports of cotton piecegoods slightly fell from 3.5 million yards valued at R9 lakhs to 3.2 million yards valued at R8 lakhs. Food grains of various kinds exported increased from 18,300 tons to 19,600 tons in quantity and in value from R21 lakhs to R23 lakhs.

Australia (Imports R1,19 lakhs, Exports R2,87 lakhs).—The year saw some improvement in the trade with Australia. Exports improved by R15 lakhs owing to a better demand for gunny bags and cloth. Imports advanced by R22 lakhs. Imports of zinc rose from 100,500 cwts. valued at R10 lakhs to 230,500 cwts. valued at about R25½ lakhs. Imports of wheat increased from 7,000 tons valued at R5½ lakhs to 13,000 tons valued at R9½ lakhs. Fewer horses were imported from Australia in the year under review and the value of the imports fell from R15 lakhs to R9 lakhs. Imports of tallow and stearine decreased in quantity from 115,000 cwts. to 101,000 cwts., but the value increased from R18 lakhs to R22 lakhs. Imports of raw wool rose from 3 million lbs. to 4.5 million lbs. in quantity and in value from R21 lakhs to R27 lakhs. Imports of provisions also advanced from R11½ lakhs to about R12½ lakhs. On the export side, shipments of gunny bags improved from 57 million valued at R1,63 lakhs to 65 million valued at R1,81 lakhs. Shipments of gunny cloth increased from 24 million yards to 27 million yards, the value increasing by R3 lakhs to R37 lakhs. There was an improvement in the demand for tea, exports rising from 1.6 million lbs. valued at R8 lakhs to 1.9 million lbs. valued at R9½ lakhs. Exports of linseed declined from 21,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs to 10,000 tons valued at R13 lakhs. There were increases under raw hides and skins (chiefly goat skins), cotton, raw, and jute, raw. Exports of coffee recorded a decrease.

Canada (Imports R94 lakhs, Exports R1,72 lakhs).—The trade with Canada remained more or less stationary as compared with the preceding year. Imports showed a small increase of R2 lakhs and amounted to R94 lakhs, but exports remained at the preceding year's level and were valued at R1,72 lakhs. Among items of imports which showed improvement, the most important was "motor vehicles". The total value of motor vehicles imported from Canada during the year amounted to R76½ lakhs, as compared with R66 lakhs in the preceding year, the number of motor cars imported rising from 2,057 to 2,328 and that of motor omnibuses from 2,058 to 2,335.

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Receipts of rubber manufactures, however, showed a further decline from R5 lakhs to R1 lakh. Imports of aluminium recorded a striking decrease from 11,000 cwts. valued at R8 lakhs to 2,000 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs. Imports of carbide of calcium increased from 13,900 cwts. valued at R2 lakhs to 21,500 cwts. valued at R3 lakhs in the year under review. The main items in the export trade with Canada are jute manufactures and tea. Exports of gunny cloth improved by 7 million yards to 75 million yards in quantity and in value by R4 lakhs to R74½ lakhs. Exports of gunny bags, however, declined in value from R2½ lakhs to R2 lakhs. Despatches of tea direct to Canada remained stationary at 13 million lbs., the value falling by R1 lakh to R64 lakhs. Exports of woollen carpets and rugs decreased by R1 lakh to R3 lakhs. Canada showed no interest in Indian linseed in the year under review.

The Union of South Africa (Imports R31 lakhs, Exports R1,58 lakhs).—The total trade with the Union of South Africa further rose by R20 lakhs to R1,89 lakhs, imports increasing from R25 lakhs to R31 lakhs and export from R1,44 lakhs to R1,58 lakhs. On the import side, receipts of coal declined from 32,000 tons valued at R5 lakhs to 19,000 tons valued at R3 lakhs. Imports of barks for tanning declined in quantity from 280,000 cwts. to 262,000 cwts., the value remaining almost the same at R13 lakhs. On the export side, there was a slight increase in the exports of jute bags, shipments totalling 25 million valued at R67 lakhs, as against 24 million valued at R66 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny cloth improved from 6.9 million yards to 8.5 million yards with a corresponding increase in value from R9 lakhs to R10½ lakhs. Shipments of rice, not in the husk, declined in quantity from 26,000 tons to 25,700 tons, but the value rose from R25 lakhs to R28 lakhs in 1935-36. Exports of vegetable oils showed increases, while those of provisions declined.

Hongkong (Imports R42 lakhs, Exports R53 lakhs).—The export trade with Hongkong showed no improvement in the year under review. In 1934-35, there was a serious decline of R52 lakhs as compared with 1933-34, while in the year under review, there was a further decline of R7 lakhs. Exports to Hongkong in 1935-36 amounted in value to R53 lakhs as compared with R60 lakhs in 1934-35 and R1,12 lakhs in 1933-34. Imports in 1934-35 were valued at R39 lakhs, which was R6 lakhs short of the value recorded in 1933-34. In 1935-36 there was an improvement to R42 lakhs. This was mainly due to larger imports of cotton twist and yarn, which totalled 497,000 lbs. valued at R3½ lakhs as compared with 42,000 lbs. valued at R½ lakh in 1934-35. Imports of provisions were valued at R8 lakhs and of sugar and silk piecegoods at R3 lakhs each as compared with R10 lakhs, R3 lakhs and R2½ lakhs, respectively, in 1934-35. On the export side, there was a further decline in the number of gunny bags exported from 11 million valued at R27 lakhs to 9 million valued at R21 lakhs. Exports of coal decreased from 55,000 tons to 41,000 tons, the value figure falling from R3½ lakhs to R3 lakhs. The total value of the exports of drugs and medicines, however, increased from R4½ lakhs to R4¾ lakhs. There was also an increase in the exports of rice, not in the husk, from 3,000 tons (R2 lakhs) to 5,000 tons (R4 lakhs). Exports of raw jute showed an increase while those of fishmaws and sharkfins decreased slightly.

Foreign Countries.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Imports.

Countries	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
European Countries—	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	6	1,64	1,57	1,61
Sweden	52	1,02	99	1,14
Norway	23	61	50	58
Denmark	4	17	14	32
Germany	12,67	8,89	10,11	12,35
Netherlands	1,55	1,82	1,30	1,34
Belgium	4,26	2,66	2,16	2,44
France	2,69	1,51	1,53	1,20
Spain	19	21	24	22
Switzerland	63	1,02	1,34	1,47
Italy	2,20	2,91	3,02	2,00
Austria	4,29	52	53	43
Hungary	—	11	8	24
Czechoslovakia	—	86	88	68
Other Countries	69	1,28	92	84
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	30,08	25,15	25,31	26,95
Other Foreign Countries—				
Arabia	57	28	28	28
Iraq	—	39	52	50
Iran	71	1,45	2,09	2,35
Java	10,75	2,39	1,91	1,74
Borneo (Dutch)	90	32	30	81
Siam	28	45	1,94	81
French Indo-China . . . . .	..	19	67	68
China	1,71	2,28	2,07	1,85
Japan	4,78	16,36	20,80	21,84
Egypt	30	68	1,67	1,53
Portuguese East Africa	15	32	27	45
United States of America	4,79	7,18	8,41	8,94
Other Countries	16	26	70	66
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,10	32,50	41,63	41,92

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Exports.

COUNTRIES	1913-14	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
European Countries—				
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	2,47	8	8	35
Sweden	42	34	38	41
Norway	6	38	36	40
Poland	—	41	68	82
Germany	26,42	9,92	7,27	9,69
Netherlands	4,42	4,24	3,35	3,73
Belgium	12,10	4,61	4,41	5,54
France	17,72	7,43	5,36	7,20
Spain	2,23	1,41	1,39	1,78
Italy	7,89	5,83	5,87	3,54
Austria	10,01	..	1	4
Hungary	9	..	2	3
Greece	11	47	51	48
Turkey, European	11	20	16	10
Turkey, Asiatic	2,14	18	17	8
Other Countries	64	42	74	86
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	87,61	35,82	30,60	34,05
Other Foreign Countries—				
Egypt	2,27	1,21	1,28	1,28
Arabia	1,00	96	98	1,01
Iraq	—	66	57	59
Iran	1,41	85	48	57
Java	1,95	47	50	47
Siam	95	93	1,15	92
China	5,71	4,54	2,04	1,88
Japan	22,69	13,83	24,81	22,07
Portuguese East Africa	62	72	79	84
United States of America	21,85	14,41	13,14	16,55
Cuba	56	67	66	78
Argentina	3,14	2,28	2,74	2,07
Chile	1,08	28	25	37
Other Countries	3,08	3,37	3,54	3,71
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	66,98	44,98	53,53	53,11

Japan (Imports R21,84 lakhs, Exports R22,07 lakhs).—In spite of an increase of R1,04 lakhs in the value of the imports from Japan, the total trade with Japan declined by R1,70 lakhs owing to smaller exports of Indian cotton to that country in 1935-36. The principal items of imports from Japan were cotton manufactures (R8,81 lakhs), artificial silk (R2,64 lakhs), silk manufactures (R1,64 lakhs), wool manufactures (R78 lakhs), glass and glassware (R65 lakhs), iron and steel (R43 lakhs), raw silk (R42 lakhs), chemicals and hardware (R36 lakhs each), mixed or yellow metal for sheathing (R30 lakhs), earthenware and porcelain (R26 lakhs), rubber manufactures (R19 lakhs), electrical instruments and apparatus, and machinery and mill-work (R18 lakhs each), boots and shoes, and copper, wrought (R14 lakhs each), stationery, excluding paper (R13 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (R12 lakhs), provisions and oilman's stores, and paints and painters' materials (R11 lakhs each). These together represented 82 per cent of the total imports in 1935-36, as compared with 81 per cent in 1934-35. Imports of cotton

Foreign Countries.

manufactures increased in value from R7,05 lakhs to R8,81 lakhs. It will

(In thousands of yards)					
—	1913-14	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Grey	7,106	243,949	141,626	193,753	246,065
White	58	120,354	75,177	40,262	58,245
Coloured, etc.	1,735	214,226	124,046	139,759	191,438

be seen from the table on the margin that considerable increases were recorded under all descriptions of cotton piecegoods. Imports of cotton twist and yarn showed a marked improvement from 11.3 million lbs. to 21.3 million lbs. with a

corresponding increase in value from R1,16 lakhs to R1,79 lakhs. There was, however, a decrease of R7 lakhs under cotton hosiery. The value of the imports of silk manufactures declined from R2,09 lakhs to R1,64 lakhs owing to smaller imports of piecegoods. Imports of artificial silk yarn and manufactures also declined in value from R2,71 lakhs to R2,64 lakhs, though the quantities imported showed no decrease except in the case of piecegoods of artificial silk mixed with other materials. There was a very noticeable decrease in the value of woollen manufactures imported, which declined from R1,36 lakhs to R78 lakhs. Imports of boots and shoes further decreased from 4 million pairs valued at R20 lakhs to 2 million pairs valued at R14 lakhs. The value of apparel imported declined from R35 lakhs to R29 lakhs. There was a decrease of about R4½ lakhs in the imports of toys and requisites for games. Imports of glass and glassware improved from R64 lakhs to R65 lakhs, while the value of earthenware and porcelain imported remained the same at R26 lakhs. Receipts of chemicals improved in value from R30 lakhs to R36 lakhs. There was an increase under hardware from R32 lakhs to R36 lakhs. Imports of mixed or yellow metal for sheathing increased from 105,000 cwts. to 114,000 cwts. in quantity and in value from R28 lakhs to R30 lakhs. There was also an increase under paper and pasteboard from R11 lakhs to R12 lakhs, and under provisions and oilman's stores from R8 lakhs to R11 lakhs. Imports of paints and painters' materials also advanced from R9 lakhs to R11 lakhs, and of stationery from R10 lakhs to R13 lakhs.

On the export side, cotton, the most important item, was responsible for 81 per cent of the total exports to Japan in 1935-36, as against 87 per cent in 1934-35. The shipments during the year under review amounted to 314,000 tons valued at R17,94 lakhs, as compared with 367,000 tons valued at R21,53 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of pig iron further advanced from 245,600 tons (R54 lakhs) to 397,000 tons (R92 lakhs), and those of pig lead from 375,100 cwts. (R41 lakhs) to 392,500 cwts. (R54½ lakhs). Shipments of raw jute increased from 23,300 tons to 23,500 tons in quantity, the recorded value improving from R32 lakhs to R40 lakhs. Exports of oilcakes declined heavily from 17,000 tons to 8,000 tons, the decline in value being from R6 lakhs to R3 lakhs. 54,000 cwts. of shellac valued at R19 lakhs were exported in 1935-36, as against 48,000 cwts. valued at R29 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny bags further advanced from 18.2 million (R41 lakhs) to 19.7 million (R48 lakhs). Increases were also noticeable in the exports of rice, hides and skins, sandalwood and manures (chiefly bonemeal). On the other hand, a small decrease was recorded in the exports of tobacco.

The United States of America (Imports R9,94 lakhs, Exports R16,55 lakhs).—The trade with the United States of America showed a marked

Direction of Trade.

improvement in 1935-36. Exports increased from R13,14 lakhs to R16,55 lakhs, and imports from R8,41 lakhs to R8,94 lakhs. On the import side, a noticeable feature was the considerably larger imports of cotton which amounted to 10,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs, as against 2,000 tons valued at R16 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of machinery and millwork rose in value from R1,15 lakhs to R1,17 lakhs. Increases were also noticeable under instruments and apparatus, building materials, arms, drugs and medicines, dyeing substances, provisions and toilet requisites. There was, however, a decline of R7 lakhs in the imports of mineral oils. Imports of kerosene oil fell from 0.9 million gallons (R6 lakhs) to 0.3 million gallons (R3 lakhs), while the value of lubricating oils imported declined from R92 lakhs to R88 lakhs in value, though the quantity received increased from 13.1 million gallons to 15.0 million gallons. There were no imports of petrol from the United States of America in the year under review. The value of the imports of motor vehicles fell from R1,92½ lakhs to about R1,60½ lakhs. The number of cars imported fell from 5,564 to 3,851, and that of the omnibuses from 6,559 to 5,051. Receipts of raw tobacco decreased from 1.8 million lbs. valued at R25 lakhs to 1.5 million lbs. valued at R23 lakhs. Imports of cotton piece-goods further declined from 1 million yards valued at R2 lakhs to 0.7 million yards valued at R1½ lakhs. Imports of copper, wrought, fell from 94,000 cwts. valued at R24 lakhs to 64,000 cwts. valued at R17 lakhs. The value of the imports of rubber manufactures also declined from R21 lakhs to R16 lakhs.

On the export side, there was a striking improvement in the demand for jute and jute goods. Despatches of raw jute increased from 52,000 tons valued at R76 lakhs to 79,000 tons valued at R1,36 lakhs. The value of jute manufactures exported amounted to R7,55 lakhs, as against R6,11 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments of jute cloth increased from 610 million yards valued at R5,93 lakhs to 775 million yards valued at R7,31 lakhs, and of gunny bags from 12 million valued at R18 lakhs to 16 million valued at R22 lakhs. Exports of lac increased in quantity from 152,000 cwts. to 172,000 cwts., but the value of the shipments decreased from R85 lakhs to R56 lakhs. There was a noticeable increase under raw hides and skins. Despatches of goat skins, representing the bulk of the shipments, improved from 9,600 tons (R1,07 lakhs) to 13,600 tons (R1,69 lakhs). The shipments of tanned or dressed hides and skins increased from 137 tons (R4 lakhs) to 351 tons (R8 lakhs). Exports of linseed, however, amounted only to 31,000 tons valued at R42 lakhs, as compared with 65,000 tons valued at R85 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of fruits and vegetables (cashew nuts being the most important item) were valued at R1,13 lakhs in the year under review, as against R64 lakhs in the preceding year.

Germany (Imports R12,35 lakhs, Exports R9,59 lakhs).—Imports from Germany increased by R2,24 lakhs to R12,35 lakhs and exports by R2,32 lakhs to R9,59 lakhs. The trade figures for the past four years, as compared with the pre-war average, are shown below :—

	Pre-War Average	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Imports	9.35	10.30	8.89	10.11	12.35
Exports, including re-exports	22.36	8.66	9.92	7.27	9.58

Foreign Countries.

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

—	Units	Pre-War average (1909-10 to 1913-14)	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Alizarine and other coal-tar dyes	Lbs. (000)	11,571	8,778	13,434	13,354
	R (000)	77,50	1,35,20	1,96,63	2,01,45
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	22,668	31,532	67,720
	R (000)	1,55,02	41,51	54,48	96,58
Brass and copper	Cwts.	188,000	279, 30	345,468	380,324
	R (000)	94,97	82,61	94,87	96,64
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	66,14	65,39	1,08,38
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	1,31,77	1,26,5-	1,64,38
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	13,44	13,94	18,49
Liquors—					
Ain, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	376	385	450
	R (000)	13,14	10,60	9,82	11,74
Spirit	Gallons (000)	146	12	14	14
	R (000)	5,43	3,40	3,96	3,78
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000)	667	394	385	469
	R (000)	19,41	14,57	14,32	16,06
Paper and pasteboard—					
Printing paper	Cwts.	69,700	61,973	73,505	320,619
	R (000)	7,15	7,74	8,95	29,87
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	Cwts. (000)	—	124	171	507
	R (000)	21,62	20,12	26,09	57,22
Woollen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	15,60	19,15	13,31
Salt	Tons	57,600	56,330	60,175	60,718
	R (000)	6,44	8,43	9,75	13,98
Sugar 16 D.R. and above (including beet)	Tons	1,790	50	251	976
	R (000)	3,43	6	18	79
Harbushery and millinery	R (000)	22,19	9,71	8,02	9,94
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	1,68	1,25	1,13
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	47	185	153
	R (000)	22,30	39	1,16	1,26
Blankets	Lbs. (000)	9,843*	..	117	43
	R (000)	53,23*	..	44	14
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES, including twist and yarn	R (000)	83 71	2,95	4,39	4,13
Artificial silk manufactures, including yarn	R (000)	..	6,79	2,61	2,49
Goods of silk, mixed with other mate- rials	Yds. (000)	1,514	243	397	210
	R (000)	15,89	3,06	3,88	2,28

* Two years' average only.

Direction of Trade.

The following table shows the principal articles exported to Germany as recorded in the Indian Sea-Borne Trade Accounts :—

	Units	Pre-War average (1900-10 to 1913-14)	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	165,411	135,940	151,951
Grain, pulse and flour—	R (000)	4,90,40	2,42,03	1,98,01	2,73,22
Rice	Tons	344,000	246,100	157,900	79,200
Wheat	R (000)	3,41,37	1,38,45	88,39	54,95
	Tons	16,300	..	..	..
	R (000)	17,37	..	..	..
	Tons	463,800	252,684	159,400	79,303
Total (including other sorts)	R (000)	4,43,70	1,43,37	89,80	55,00
	Tons	62,500	43,900	37,400	47,100
Cotton, raw	R (000)	4,45,00	2,09,52	1,36,81	2,60,71
	Tons	177,500	125,700	79,900	85,900
Seeds	R (000)	8,45,50	1,51,48	89,40	1,31,26
	Tons	18,500	6,000	5,500	7,218
Hides and skins, raw	R (000)	2,55,97	47,23	33,25	40,49
	Cwts.	53,200	58,800	47,400	54,500
Lac	R (000)	37,67	14,58	18,82	14,06
	Tons	10,500	6,500	5,800	8,000
Coir manufactures	R (000)	22,55	12,98	10,60	15,74
	Tons	10,400*	3,100	4,900	5,500
Bones (for manufacturing purposes)	R (000)	7,50*	2,13	3,18	3,38
	Cwts.	59,900	66,700	48,900	68,100
Hemp, raw	R (000)	8,48	6,03	4,09	6,26

* Represent figures for bones crushed, uncrushed and bonemeal.

Comparing the figures for 1935-36 with the preceding year, there was, under imports, an increase of R44 lakhs under iron and steel, R38 lakhs under machinery and millwork, R31 lakhs under paper and pasteboard. R13 lakhs under hardware, R12 lakhs under copper, R11 lakhs under aluminium, and R10 lakhs each under drugs and medicines and dyes. Smaller increases were noticed under glass and glassware, motor vehicles, salt, ale and beer, and haberdashery and millinery. There were, however, decreases under brass (—R8 lakhs) and woolen manufactures (—R6 lakhs). In the case of exports the principal increases were under raw cotton (+R1,24 lakhs), raw jute (+R75 lakhs), seeds (+R42 lakhs), hides and skins, raw (+R13 lakhs), and coir manufactures and teakwood (+R5 lakhs each). There were decreases under rice (—R33 lakhs), oilcakes (—R11 lakhs), and lac (—R4 lakhs).

Belgium (Imports R2,44 lakhs, Exports R5,54 lakhs).—The total value of India's trade with Belgium amounted to R7,98 lakhs, as compared with R6,57 lakhs in the preceding year. The improvement was due to increases in the value of both imports and exports, the former increasing from R2,16 lakhs to R2,44 lakhs and the latter from R4,41 lakhs to R5,54 lakhs. The variations under the principal articles imported from Belgium are shown in the following table :—

	1933-34 R (lakhs)	1934-35 R (lakhs)	1935-36 R (lakhs)
Iron and steel	84	88	1,00
Cotton manufactures	1	2	2
Precious stones	55	34	30
Machinery and millwork	43	17	28
Glass and glassware	11	13	14
Vehicles	3	7	10

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On the export side, shipments of raw jute decreased from 61,000 tons to 56,000 tons in quantity, but the value realised rose from R86 lakhs to R1,00 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton improved considerably, the shipments during the year amounting to 40,200 tons valued at R2,20 lakhs, as against 27,300 tons valued at R1,49 lakhs in 1934-35. Raw jute and cotton together thus accounted for an increase of R85 lakhs. The quantity of zinc or spelter shipped increased from 1,373,000 cwts. valued at R24 lakhs to 1,398,000 cwts. valued at R28 lakhs. Exports of raw hemp increased from 118,000 cwts. valued at R11 lakhs to 200,000 cwts. valued at R18 lakhs. Increases were also noticeable under raw hides and skins, paraffin wax and gunny bags. Exports of rice, not in the husk, declined from 20,000 tons to 8,000 tons in quantity and from R8 lakhs to R5 lakhs in value. Exports of oilcakes, groundnuts and lac also declined, as compared with the preceding year.

France (Imports R1,29 lakhs, Exports R7,20 lakhs).—The trade with France rose from R6,89 lakhs to R8,49 lakhs. While imports fell by R24 lakhs to R1,29 lakhs, exports improved from R5,36 lakhs to R7,20 lakhs. The variations in the imports of the principal articles are shown in the table below :—

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Liquors	29	32	33
Metals	15	15	15
Drugs and medicines	10	10	12
Machinery and Millwork	5	17	6
Dyeing and tanning substances	2	4	5
Chemicals	4	4	4
Oils	2	3	4
Cotton manufactures	4	5	4
Postal articles	8	8	8

On the export side, the principal commodities were, groundnuts, raw cotton, raw jute, coffee, manganese ore, linseed and hides and skins. Exports of groundnuts advanced in quantity from 99,000 tons to 141,000 tons and in value from R1,17 lakhs to R2,29 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton improved from 26,000 tons valued at R1,35 lakhs to 30,000 tons valued at R1,62 lakhs. Exports of raw jute decreased from 83,000 tons to 75,000 tons in quantity, but the value rose from R1,22 lakhs to R1,37 lakhs. Shipments of coffee increased from 53,000 cwts. to 83,000 cwts. in quantity and from R25 lakhs to R36 lakhs in value. The quantity of manganese ore exported further increased from 113,000 tons to 119,000 tons and the value thereof from R18 lakhs to R21 lakhs. Shipments of linseed fell further from 14,000 tons valued at R17 lakhs to 8,000 tons valued at R10 lakhs. Exports of raw hides and skins were valued at R11 lakhs, as against R9 lakhs in 1934-35. Increases were noticed under castor seed and essential oils, while there were decreases under rapeseed and lac.

Italy (Imports R2,00 lakhs, Exports R3,54 lakhs).—The normal course of the trade with Italy was affected by the imposition of "sanctions" against that country in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian War with effect from the 18th November, 1935. Under the notification issued in this connec-

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tion, all imports into British India from Italy or Italian colonies were prohibited, an exception, however, being made in the case of goods imported within one calendar month from the date above mentioned. Exception was also made in the case of imports of gold and silver bullion. Certain classes of exports were also prohibited. The total value of the trade with Italy declined from R8,89 lakhs in 1934-35 to R5,54 lakhs in 1935-36. Imports declined from R3,02 lakhs to R2,00 lakhs and exports from R5,87 lakhs to R3,54 lakhs. The value of woollen manufactures imported fell from R71 lakhs to R42 lakhs. Imports of woollen blankets declined from 6 million lbs. to 4 million lbs., the decline in value being from R50 lakhs to R31 lakhs. Imports of woollen piecegoods were reduced to 68,000 yds. valued at R1½ lakhs, receipts in the preceding year being about 200,000 yds. valued at R3½ lakhs. There was a fall of about R6 lakhs under unspecified descriptions of woollen manufactures. Cotton manufactures declined from R9 lakhs to R3½ lakhs. Imports under this head, as usual, consisted mainly of coloured, printed or dyed goods, the receipts of which decreased from 1.8 million yds. valued at R6 lakhs to 0.6 million yds. valued at R2 lakhs. Under artificial silk yarn, there was a decrease of 2.5 million lbs. in quantity and of about R22½ lakhs in value. Under goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials, there was a reduction of 0.9 million yds. in quantity and of R5 lakhs in value. There were also decreases under fruits and vegetables and chemicals. Some increases were, however, noticed under quicksilver, building materials, stone and marble, liquors and machinery and millwork. On the export side, there was a decline of 22,000 tons (from 50,000 tons to 28,000 tons) under raw cotton, the corresponding decrease in value being R1,13 lakhs (from R2,55 lakhs to R1,42 lakhs). Shipments of oilseeds declined from 74,000 tons to 31,000 tons in quantity and from R83 lakhs to R48 lakhs in value. Consignments of groundnuts totalled 18,000 tons (R30 lakhs), as against 54,000 tons (R59 lakhs) in 1934-35, and those of linseed 6,700 tons (R9 lakhs), as compared with 10,100 tons (R13 lakhs) in the preceding year. Exports of raw jute fell from 87,000 tons to 49,000 tons in quantity and in value from R1,27 lakhs to R89 lakhs. Exports of raw cow hides fell from 4,700 tons to 2,200 tons in quantity and in value from R22 lakhs to R12 lakhs. Shipments of rice declined from 25,300 tons valued at R17 lakhs to 12,900 tons valued at R10 lakhs. There were larger shipments of coffee during the year under review which amounted to 6,500 cwts. (R3½ lakhs), as against 5,900 cwts. (R3 lakhs) in the preceding year.

Netherlands (Imports R1,34 lakhs, Exports R3,73 lakhs).—The total value of the trade with the Netherlands amounted to R5,07 lakhs in 1935-36, as compared with R4,65 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports rose by R4 lakhs to R1,34 lakhs and exports by R38 lakhs to R3,73 lakhs. Imports under the head "instruments and apparatus" consisting mainly of electric bulbs increased from R15 lakhs to R17 lakhs. Imports of liquor improved by R2½ lakhs to R12½ lakhs, and those of starch, dextrine and farina by R2 lakhs to 11 lakhs. Imports of artificial silk rose, in value, from R28,000 to R1½ lakhs. There was, however, a decline in the imports of machinery from R9 lakhs to R7 lakhs. Imports of provisions, during the year, were valued at R24½ lakhs, as against R25½ lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of cotton piecegoods declined further from 2.2 million yds. valued at R6 lakhs to 1.7 million yds. valued at R5 lakhs. Imports of precious stones, however, showed

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a slight improvement in value. Imports of drugs and medicines showed an increase from R6½ lakhs to R7½ lakhs. On the export side, shipments of groundnuts declined from 115,000 tons to 95,000 tons in quantity, but the value rose from R1,27 lakhs to R1,54 lakhs. The quantity of rice exported rose from 62,000 tons to 70,000 tons and the value from R39 lakhs to R45 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton declined from 8,300 tons to 7,900 tons, the value declining slightly to R38½ lakhs. Exports of raw jute also declined in quantity, but the value rose by R5 lakhs to R36 lakhs. The value of the shipments of oilcakes declined from R9 lakhs to R5 lakhs.

Java (Imports R1,74 lakhs, Export R47 lakhs).—Compared with 1934-35 there was a decline of R17 lakhs under imports and of R3 lakhs under exports during the year under review. Imports of sugar (which represented 80 per cent of the total imports) further receded from 176,400 tons (R1,64 lakhs) to 150,400 tons (R1,40 lakhs), the whole of which represented sugar 23 D. S. and above. There were no imports of molasses. There were also smaller receipts of denatured spirit which were valued at R3½ lakhs, as against R5½ lakhs in 1934-35. On the export side, shipments of jute gunny bags rose from 10 million (R26 lakhs) to 13 million (R36 lakhs). Shipments of rice, however, declined from 26,000 tons (R15 lakhs) to 4,000 tons (R3 lakhs).

China (Imports R1,85 lakhs, Exports R1,88 lakhs).—Owing mainly to a decline in the imports of raw silk from China, the total imports from that country fell by R22 lakhs to R1,85 lakhs. Exports declined by R76 lakhs to R1,88 lakhs owing to smaller demand for rice and raw cotton. Imports of raw silk during the year amounted to 0.5 million lbs. valued at R14 lakhs, as compared with 1.2 million lbs. valued at R33½ lakhs in 1934-35. Imports of silk yarn fell from 492,000 lbs. (R12½ lakhs) to 480,000 lbs. (R12½ lakhs). There was a decrease in the quantity of silk piecegoods imported, which totalled 3.8 million yards, as against 4.5 million yds. in 1934-35. The value of the imports declined from R19 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Imports of cotton twist and yarn advanced from 12.7 million lbs. to 12.9 million lbs., but the value declined from R92 lakhs to R90 lakhs. Imports of cotton piecegoods (mainly coloured) declined heavily from 1.2 million yds. valued at R2 lakhs to 56,000 yds. valued at R9,000. Imports of tea (principally green) increased from 1.4 million lbs. valued at R9 lakhs to 3.1 million lbs. valued at R15 lakhs. On the export side, there was a sharp fall in the shipments of rice from 173,400 tons valued at R97 lakhs to 72,000 tons valued at R50 lakhs. Exports of raw cotton further declined from 25,400 tons valued at R1,29 lakhs to 19,400 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs. There was a decrease of R1 lakh under paraffin wax, and an increase of R3½ lakhs under raw jute. Shipments of gunny bags declined from 1.2 million valued at R2½ lakhs to 0.7 million valued at R1½ lakhs. Exports of gunny cloth also declined in quantity from 1.1 million yds. valued at R1½ lakhs to 0.6 million yds. valued at R66,000.

Iraq (Imports R59 lakhs, Exports R59 lakhs).—The value of the imports from Iraq declined from R52 lakhs to R50 lakhs, while that of the exports to that country improved from R57 lakhs to R59 lakhs. Imports of dates fell in value from R36.2 lakhs in 1934-35 to R35.5 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of pulses declined from R7 lakhs to R5 lakhs. There were, however, increases in the value of the imports of barley (R2 lakhs),

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and of raw wool (R2 lakhs). The variations in the exports of the principal commodities are shown in the table below :—

	1933-34 R(000)	1934-35 R(000)	1935-36 R(000)
Cotton manufactures (mainly piecegoods) .	12,80	9,17	7,28
Jute manufactures	3,80	4,03	3,16
Tea	2,08	2,52	4,28
Leather	1,70	2,24	4,10
Soap	1,99	2,16	2,49
Fruits and vegetables	2,28	1,96	1,88
Teak wood	1,84	1,06	1,79

South America (Imports R33 lakhs, Exports R3,26 lakhs).—The value of the imports from South American countries advanced from R13 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Exports, however, declined from R3,77 lakhs to R3,26 lakhs. Imports of raw cotton from Peru totalled 3,343 tons valued at R32 lakhs, as against 1,264 tons valued at R12 lakhs in 1934-35. Besides raw cotton, the principal items of import were dyeing and tanning substances (R21,600) and canned provisions 978 cwts. (R21,000). On the export side, the principal items were jute bags and cloth. Argentina took 3.7 million gunny bags (2.9 million), Chile 5.8 million (4.1 million) and Peru 6.8 million (7.5 million) in the year under review. The figures in brackets represent the corresponding exports in the preceding year. Shipments of gunny cloth to Argentina amounted only to 166 million yards, as compared with 229 million yds. in 1934-35. Exports to Peru totalled 4 million yards as in the preceding year. Exports of gunny cloth to Uruguay declined further from 7.8 million yards to 2.6 million yards. Brazil took 20,000 tons of raw jute as against 18,000 tons in 1934-35, but Argentina's demand fell from 9,000 tons to 7,000 tons. There were no shipments of paraffin wax to Argentina in the year under review, but exports to Chile increased from 1,327 tons to 4,750 tons. Exports of tea to Chile, which had improved noticeably to 1,490,000 lbs. in 1934-35, fell to 96,000 lbs. in 1935-36.

CHAPTER V.

Foreign Sea-borne Trade of the Maritime Indian States.

The preceding chapters in this Review have dealt with the trade recorded at British Indian ports. A fairly considerable volume of trade, however, passes through the ports in the maritime States in Kathiawar, viz., Bhavnagar, Nawanagar, Morvi, Baroda, Porbandar, Junagad and Jafarabad. Travancore also has a small foreign trade. The volume of the foreign trade of these States, however, bears only a small proportion to the volume of trade recorded at British Indian ports. The total imports into Kathiawar and Travancore in 1935-36 were, on the basis of the recorded values, 3.8 per cent of the imports in the same year into British Indian ports; while the proportion of exports was only 2.4 per cent. Taking imports and exports together, the total value of the foreign trade of these States was 3 per cent of the total value of the trade recorded in the British Indian trade returns.

I.—KATHIAWAR PORTS.

The statistics of the maritime trade of the Kathiawar ports are available from 1931-32. The following is a summary view of the total trade during the three years ending 1935-36 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Total value of imports of foreign merchandise .	4,17,80	5,19,11	4,70,96
Total value of exports of Indian merchandise .	2,46,49	1,49,25	2,30,96
Total value of exports of foreign merchandise .	1,30	2,36	55

A feature of the foreign trade of the Kathiawar States is the excess of imports over exports. In 1933-34, imports exceeded exports (excluding re-exports) by R1,71 lakhs, while in 1934-35 the difference increased to R3,70 lakhs. In 1935-36, the total value of the imports was R3,40 lakhs more than that of the exports. Re-exports are insignificant. From the point of view of British India the foreign trade of Kathiawar is of special interest as a large portion of the imports of foreign merchandise into these States ultimately finds its way into British India across the Viramgam-Dbandhuka land customs line. While the total value of the imports from foreign countries into these States in 1934-35 was R5,19 lakhs, exports of foreign goods to British India across the land customs line in the same year were valued at R3,55 lakhs. In 1935-36, imports of foreign merchandise into these States were valued at R4,71 lakhs, and imports into British India across the land customs line at R3,15 lakhs. It must, however, be remembered that while the values given in the sea-borne trade returns are exclusive of duty, the recorded value of the trade passing the land customs line includes duties in most cases.

Imports.

The following table shows the value of the principal articles of foreign merchandise imported by sea into the Kathiawar States during each of the

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three years ending 1935-36 with the percentage which the value of the imports under each head in 1935-36 bears to the total value of the imports in that year:—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage on total value of imports of merchandise in 1935-36
(Cotton, raw	1,14,25	1,14,25	56,48	12.0
(Cotton manufactures	19,08	62,70	70,81	15.0
Metals and Ores	78,10	87,04	95,13	20.2
Sugar	75,11	96,58	77,26	16.4
Vehicles	7,84	10,71	19,63	4.2
Chemicals	15,35	16,03	19,57	4.2
Machinery and Millwork	24,61	16,48	18,18	3.9
Silk manufactures	1,81	9,43	14,76	3.1
Paper and Pastboard	6,58	10,77	16,00	2.3
Fruits and Vegetables	5,64	10,25	9,82	2.1
Oils	11,39	13,22	8,01	1.9
Instruments, apparatus and appli- ances	0,01	6,04	8,24	1.7
Hardware	6,50	7,53	3,13	1.7
Starch, Dextrine and Farina	5,23	6,72	6,35	1.3
Artificial Silk	7,17	9,27	4,59	1.0
All other articles	32,44	42,09	42,42	9.0
Total Imports	4,17,80	5,19,11	4,70,06	100

Imports of *raw cotton*, which accounted for 22 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1934-35, accounted for only 12 per cent of the total value recorded in 1935-36 as the quantity received declined from 13,587 tons (R1,14 lakhs) to 7,173 tons (R56 lakhs). Supplies were mainly derived from Egypt and, to a smaller extent, from British East Africa.

Cotton manufactures accounted for 15 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1935-36, as against 12.1 per cent in the preceding year. The imports under this head rose from R63 lakhs in 1934-35 to R71 lakhs in the year under review. Piecegoods, excluding fents, accounted for R67.5 lakhs, the quantity imported being 41.3 million yards. This meant an increase of R9.5 lakhs in value and of 7.7 million yards in quantity, as compared with 1934-35. Imports of grey, white and coloured or dyed (including printed) piecegoods were 11 million yards, 22 million yards and 8 million yards valued at R12 lakhs, R39 lakhs and R16 lakhs, respectively. Imports of these descriptions in the preceding year were 7 million yards, 16 million yards and 10 million yards valued at R8 lakhs, R30 lakhs and R20 lakhs, respectively. The principal sources of supply were the United Kingdom and Japan, their contributions in 1935-36 being 35 million yards and 6 million yards valued at R58 lakhs and R9 lakhs, respectively, as compared with 24 million and 9 million yards valued at R45.8 lakhs and R11.7 lakhs, respectively, in 1934-35. Under grey piecegoods, imports of plain greys showed a marked increase from 3.7 million yards in 1934-35 to 10.8 million yards during the year under review, while imports of bordered greys declined from 3.4 million yards to 0.4 million yards.

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The share of the United Kingdom in plain greys improved from 2.6 million yards to 8.4 million yards, and that of Japan from 1.1 million yards to 2.5 million yards. Imports of white goods from the United Kingdom again advanced and totalled 20.7 million yards, as against 13.6 million yards in 1934-35. The share of Japan, on the other hand, fell from 2.5 million yards to 1.3 million yards. Under coloured, printed or dyed goods, the United Kingdom's share declined from 6.4 million yards to 5.9 million yards and that of Japan from 3.8 million yards to 2.1 million yards.

Imports of fents of all descriptions increased from 1.8 million yards valued at R2.3 lakhs in 1934-35 to 2.3 million yards valued at about R3.5 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom declined slightly from 1,157,000 yards to 1,031,000 yards, while those from Japan increased from 334,000 yards to 1,171,000 yards.

Metals and ores accounted for 20.2 per cent of the total value of the imports. The recorded value under this head in 1935-36 was R95 lakhs, as against R87 lakhs in the preceding year. About 82 per cent of the imports related to iron and steel materials. Compared with 1934-35 the imports of iron and steel materials rose further from 58,000 tons to 61,000 tons in quantity and from R72 lakhs to R78 lakhs in value. Imports of galvanised sheets increased from 14,600 tons (R26½ lakhs) to 16,200 tons (R26½ lakhs). Sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, rose from 3,200 tons (R4 lakhs) to 4,900 tons (R6 lakhs). Imports of hoops and strips rose from 7,500 tons (R8 lakhs) to 8,000 tons (R9 lakhs). There was, however, a decline in the imports of steel bars from 17,600 tons (R15 lakhs) to 12,300 tons (R10 lakhs). Imports of wrought tubes, pipes and fittings advanced from 1,500 tons (R3 lakhs) to 3,000 tons (R5½ lakhs). Imports of rails, chairs and fishplates, which were insignificant in 1934-35, rose in value to R4½ lakhs in 1935-36. Imports of wire nails were valued at R1 lakh. Imports of beams, channels, pillars and bridgework were valued at R3½ lakhs, and of nails, rivets and washers at R2½ lakhs. The shares of the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany in the imports of iron and steel materials in 1935-36 were 49.8, 19.1 and 16 per cent, respectively, as against 45.5, 29.2 and 11.4 per cent, respectively, in 1934-35. Imports of wrought brass (mainly sheets) improved in value from R5½ lakhs to R10½ lakhs, and of copper (also mainly in the form of sheets) from R4 lakhs to R4½ lakhs.

Sugar accounted for 16.4 per cent of the total value of imports in 1935-36, as against 18.6 per cent in 1934-35. The imports in 1935-36 totalled 88,000 tons (R77½ lakhs), as compared with 111,000 tons (R96½ lakhs) in the preceding year. The bulk of the supplies consisted of cane sugar (23 D. S. and above) from Java. The receipts of beet sugar, mainly from the United Kingdom, amounted to 1,800 tons in the year under review, as compared with 7,000 tons in the preceding year.

All other imports together accounted for 36.4 per cent of the total value of the imports in 1935-36 and were of smaller importance individually. Of these vehicles (R20 lakhs), chemicals (R20 lakhs), machinery and millwork (R18 lakhs), silk manufactures (R15 lakhs), paper and pasteboard (R11 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (R10 lakhs), oils, mainly mineral, (R9 lakhs), instruments, apparatus and appliances (R8 lakhs), hardware (R8 lakhs) and artificial silk (R5 lakhs) deserve mention.

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Under *vehicles*, imports of carriages and wagons and parts for railways (mainly from the United Kingdom) advanced from R3 lakhs in 1934-35 to R7 lakhs in 1935-36. The number of motor cars imported was 315 as against 241 in the preceding year, of which 198 were consigned from the United States of America and 106 from the United Kingdom; while the number of motor omnibuses, lorries, etc., received was 71 as against 76 in the preceding year, receipts from the United States of America being 58 and from the United Kingdom 12. Under *chemicals*, imports of sodium compounds (R10 lakhs) and bleaching materials (R6 lakhs) may be noticed. The imports of chemicals were mostly from the United Kingdom (R13 lakhs) and Germany (R5 lakhs). Under *machinery and millwork*, there were imports to the value of R5 lakhs under railway locomotive engines and tenders and parts thereof. Electrical machinery accounted for R2 lakhs, and cotton machinery for R1½ lakhs. Imports of *silk manufactures*, mostly piecegoods, amounted in value to R15 lakhs, as against R9½ lakhs in the preceding year, the receipts being mainly from Japan. Imports of *paper* were valued at R9 lakhs (of which R2 lakhs related to old newspapers in bales and bags) and of *pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, etc.*, at R2 lakhs. Imports of *dates* were valued at nearly R9½ lakhs. Imports of *kerosene*, mostly from the United States of America, amounted to 1 million gallons, and of petrol to 584,000 gallons (mostly from the United States of America and Roumania). Imports of *coconut oil* amounted to 63,000 gallons (R56,000) and of *linseed oil* to 63,000 gallons (R1.3 lakhs). Imports of *instruments, apparatus and appliances* amounted to R8 lakhs in value, electrical instruments accounting for nearly R7 lakhs.

The following table shows the shares of the principal supplying countries in the total value of the imports during the three years ending 1935-36 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)				
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage share in 1935-36.
United Kingdom	1,14,78	1,44,59	1,65,24	35.1
Java	61,65	91,05	75,71	16.1
Germany	33,70	39,64	48,03	10.2
Japan	10,65	38,40	42,19	8.9
Egypt	27,72	33,70	40,51	8.6
Belgium	23,60	23,75	18,68	4.0
British East Africa	80,35	70,49	14,98	3.1
United States of America	8,67	13,30	10,22	2.2
Other countries	41,62	55,19	55,40	11.8
TOTAL	4,17,80	5,19,11	4,70,06	100

The United Kingdom's share in the imports into the Kathiawar States was 27.9 per cent in 1934-35. In 1935-36 her share improved to 35.1 per cent. The relative share of Java in 1935-36 showed a decline of 1.4 per cent as compared with 1934-35, but that of Germany improved from 7.6 per cent to 10.2 per cent. Japan's share improved from 7.4 per cent to 8.9 per cent and that of Egypt from 6.5 per cent to 8.6 per cent. The share of British East Africa, however, declined from 15.3 per cent to 3.1 per cent owing to

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smaller receipts of cotton from that source. The shares of Belgium and the United States of America also showed a fall.

The shares of the different States in the total value of the imports during these years is given in the following table :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage share in 1935-36
Bhavnagar	2,29,95	2,95,71	2,43,17	51.6
Nawanagar	59,57	72,06	1,04,54	22.3
Baroda	48,87	43,23	40,78	8.7
Morvi	24,89	45,21	34,59	7.3
Junagad	23,21	19,83	29,89	6.3
Porbandar	27,09	40,60	13,62	2.9
Jafarabad	4,23	2,47	4,07	0.9
TOTAL	4,17,80	5,19,11	4,70,96	100

Exports.

As stated already, the volume of the export trade is much smaller than that of the import trade. As compared with the preceding year, there was, however, a marked recovery in exports. The total value of the exports in 1935-36 was R2,31 lakhs, as against R1,49 lakhs in 1934-35. The principal articles of export were seeds, raw cotton, raw wool, groundnut cake, groundnut oil and ghi; the remaining articles together amounted to only 4.5 per cent of the total exports in 1935-36. The following table shows the values of the principal articles exported in the 3 years ending 1935-36 :—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage of the total value of exports of merchandise in 1935-36
Seeds	38,86	43,32	1,04,63	45.3
Cotton raw	1,71,33	57,80	55,45	24.0
Wool raw	13,80	15,35	33,33	14.5
Groundnut cake	15,13	22,61	14,38	6.2
Groundnut oil	15	17	8,80	3.8
Ghi	3,41	4,44	3,98	1.7
All other articles	3,81	5,56	10,39	4.5
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,46,49	1,49,25	2,30,96	100

Seeds accounted for 45 per cent of the total exports in 1935-36, as against 29 per cent in 1934-35. The exports of seeds of all kinds in 1935-36 amounted to 65,000 tons valued at R1,05 lakhs, as against 42,000 tons valued at R43 lakhs in 1934-35. Exports of groundnuts improved from 36,600 tons valued at R38.6 lakhs in 1934-35 to 61,300 tons valued at R1,01 lakhs in 1935-36. The shipments were mainly to the United Kingdom (16,800 tons valued at

Kathiawar ports.

R26 lakhs), Egypt (12,800 tons valued at R24.6 lakhs), Germany (11,400 tons valued at R18 lakhs), France (8,700 tons valued at R14 lakhs) and the Netherlands (6,600 tons valued at R9.4 lakhs). Despatches of castor seed declined from 5,300 tons valued at R4 lakhs in 1934-35 to 4,000 tons valued at R3.7 lakhs in 1935-36.

Raw Cotton accounted for 24 per cent of the total value of exports in 1935-36, as compared with 38.7 per cent in 1934-35. Exports of cotton fell from 10,200 tons valued at R58 lakhs in 1934-35 to 9,900 tons valued at R55½ lakhs in the year under review. Belgium was the largest purchaser and took 3,200 tons valued at R18 lakhs. Germany took 2,500 tons (R14 lakhs), Japan 2,000 tons (R11 lakhs) and France 1,000 tons (R6 lakhs). The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Italy took 552 tons, 179 tons and 99 tons, respectively.

Wool, raw, accounted for 14.5 per cent of the total exports in 1935-36, as against 10.3 per cent in the preceding year. The quantity and value of the exports were 6.4 million pounds and R33 lakhs, as against 3.3 million pounds and R15 lakhs, respectively, in 1934-35. The shipments were almost entirely to the United Kingdom.

Groundnut Cake exported in 1935-36 amounted to 26,700 tons valued at R14.4 lakhs (6.2 per cent of the total value of exports during the year as against 15.2 per cent in 1934-35). Exports in the preceding year had amounted to 42,900 tons valued at R23 lakhs. The United Kingdom, Germany and Egypt were the principal purchasers.

The other important items are groundnut oil and ghi (3.8 and 1.7 per cent respectively, of the total exports in 1935-36). The exports of *groundnut oil* rose from 17,000 gallons valued at R17,000 in 1934-35 to 620,000 gallons valued at R8.8 lakhs during the year under review. The principal purchaser was the United Kingdom (605,000 gallons valued at R8.6 lakhs). Exports of *ghi* during the year under review amounted to 5,700 cwts. valued at R4 lakhs, as against 6,300 cwts. valued at R4.4 lakhs in 1934-35. The countries of destination were chiefly the Union of South Africa and Portuguese East Africa.

The following table shows the shares of principal countries in the total value of the exports from the Kathiawar States during the three years ending 1935-36 :—

	(In thousands of Rupees)			
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage share in 1935-36
United Kingdom	50.23	42.50	83.04	36.0
Germany	40.23	17.09	37.76	16.3
Egypt	2.03	24.92	26.29	11.4
Belgium	91.22	20.26	22.46	9.7
France	6.13	5.97	20.86	9.0
Netherlands	24.72	12.34	12.79	5.6
Japan	17.83	7.93	11.10	4.8
Italy	8.06	10.48	58	0.3
Other countries	6.04	7.76	16.08	7.0
TOTAL	2,46.49	1,49.25	2,30.96	100

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The United Kingdom's share in the exports rose from 28.5 per cent in 1934-35 to 36 per cent in the year under review. The relative shares of Egypt and Belgium declined from 16.7 and 13.6 per cent to 11.4 and 9.7 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, Germany's share improved from 11.5 per cent to 16.3 per cent. Japan's share declined from 5.3 per cent to 4.8 per cent, but that of France improved from 4 per cent to 9 per cent. The export trade to the Netherlands as well as to Italy showed marked decreases.

The shares of the different States in the total value of the exports from Kathiawar is given in the table below:—

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage Share in 1935-36.
Nawanagar	44.72	43.76	90.54	39.2
Bhavnagar	1,08.82	57.36	80.12	34.7
Junagad	67.14	41.00	54.88	23.8
Porbandar	3.58	4.79	4.23	1.8
Baroda	22.23	2.34	1.19	0.5
TOTAL	2,46.49	1,49.25	2,30.96	100

The total value of the exports and re-exports from and imports into the Kathiawar ports in each of the three years ending 1935-36 were R6,66 lakhs, R6,71 lakhs, and R7,02 lakhs, respectively. The total value of the trade of the Bombay port in these years were R76,69 lakhs, R87,10 lakhs and R87,65 lakhs, respectively. The value of the Kathiawar trade was thus 8.7 per cent, 7.7 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, of the value of the trade of the Bombay port in each of the three years ending 1935-36.

II.—TRAVANCORE.

While in the case of the Kathiawar States the import trade is of more importance than exports, the reverse is the case of the foreign trade of Travancore. Imports into Travancore ports were valued at R21½ lakhs in 1933-34, R28 lakhs in 1934-35 and R38 lakhs in 1935-36. The total exports from Travancore ports in 1933-34 were valued at R1,42 lakhs, and in 1934-35 and 1935-36 at R1,33 lakhs and R1,55 lakhs, respectively. The imports into Travancore in 1935-36 represented, on the basis of recorded values, only 0.3 per cent of the imports recorded in the same year in the British Indian trade returns; the proportion in the case of exports was 0.9 per cent.

On the import side, the value recorded under the "Metals" group in 1935-36 was R7½ lakhs of which iron and steel materials accounted for R7½ lakhs. Supplies were derived mostly from the United Kingdom. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco from Ceylon accounted for nearly R6 lakhs. The hydro-electric schemes in progress in the State were mainly responsible for imports of electrical instruments and apparatus to the value of R2½ lakhs.

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the total value recorded under the head "Instruments and apparatus" being R3½ lakhs. Cotton manufactures, consisting almost entirely of piecegoods, imported during the year were valued at R1½ lakhs, machinery and millwork at R2½ lakhs, and paper and pasteboard at R1½ lakhs. There were also large imports of cashew-nut kernels from Portuguese East Africa. Imports of rice, entirely from Siam, amounted to 3,424 tons valued at R2½ lakhs.

On the export side, coir manufactures, the principal item, accounted for about R98½ lakhs. Exports of coir mats and mattings were valued at R51½ lakhs, despatches to the United Kingdom being valued at nearly R33 lakhs and to Australia at over R6 lakhs. Exports of coir yarn had a total value of R19½ lakhs, of which shipments to the United Kingdom accounted for R5 lakhs and those to Germany for R4½ lakhs. Exports of other sorts of coir manufactures had a total value of over R27 lakhs. Exports of raw rubber amounted in value to R10½ lakhs, while in the "Metals" group, ilmenite accounted for R9 lakhs and monazite for R4½ lakhs. The bulk of the shipments of ilmenite went to the United States of America. Monazite was exported mainly to Germany and France. Cashew-nuts accounted for R8 lakhs, oils (mainly lemon-grass oil) for R4½ lakhs and tea for nearly R3 lakhs. Exports of spices were valued at R1 lakh and of fibres for brushes and brooms at R1½ lakhs.

CHAPTER VI.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—FRONTIER TRADE.

India Proper.—Under the existing system of registration of the land frontier trade of India (excluding Burma), only 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 foreign trade to the total trade registered at these stations. A reference is invited to table No. 59 for the details of the statistics of trade as recorded during the year 1935-36 compared with the two preceding years. The following table summarises the results:—

Articles	Imports.		1935-36 (Maunds)
	1933-34 (Maunds)	Quantity 1934-35 (Maunds)	
Wheat	338,310	176,353	232,997
Gram and pulse	618,833	161,922	290,372
Rice—			
Husked	1,158,299	1,440,330	1,407,856
Unhusked	528,247	547,367	580,038
Other grain, pulse and flour	379,394	297,813	536,336
Hides and skins	124,826	134,066	140,942
Tobacco	92,706	70,401	116,964
Wool, raw	174,398	151,503	190,541
Jute, raw (from Nepal)	270,652	349,305	335,869
Linseed (from Nepal)	429,086	263,524	388,722
Mustard and rapeseed (from Nepal)	258,356	342,932	297,117
Treasures	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces
Gold	66,013	77,856	12,868
Silver	9,798,877	9,712,406	1,601,403

Articles	Exports.		1935-36 (Maunds)
	1933-34 (Maunds)	Quantity 1934-35 (Maunds)	
Cotton piecegoods (Foreign and Indian)	496,374	466,929	551,331
Wheat	1,116,151	919,679	752,941
Rice, husked	697,076	717,335	617,894
Other grain, pulse and flour	1,403,686	1,426,504	1,210,176
Iron and steel, including machinery, hardware and cutlery	380,923	459,161	376,507
Petroleum	356,911	390,232	327,580
Salt	1,501,461	1,527,923	1,557,911
Sugar, refined and unrefined	1,054,039	1,018,177	798,645
Tea	173,928	267,354	191,297
Tobacco	106,602	110,616	117,899
Treasures	Ounces	Ounces	Ounces
Gold	9	116,613	..
Silver	2,081,742	896,657	453,715

Frontier 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 rail head Katha; (ii) the rail heads Lashio, Heho and Shwenyaung in the Shan States and (iii) Thimgannyaung in the South through which the bulk of the trade with Siam passes. As the commodities selected for Burma differ in some respects from those recorded in the case of India proper, the figures of imports and exports of the selected articles during 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36 are shown separately in table No. 60. The following table shows the imports and exports of certain principal articles into and from Burma during the past three years:—

Imports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1933-34 (Maunds)	1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)
Gram and pulse	30,067	75,767	110,538
Rice, husked	82,027	109,710	134,000
Rice, unhusked (paddy)	10,707	25,175	22,405
Hides of cattle	4,744	5,101	6,046
Lao	74,242	51,018	43,234
Tea	20,730	22,595	35,809
Tobacco	4,030	1,430	1,160
Orpiment	12,260	9,275	6,615
Silk, raw	8,754	7,482	10,027
<i>Treasurers</i>			
Gold (in ounces)	—	—	—
Silver (in ounces)	47,031*	451,898*	385,578

Exports.

Articles	Quantity		
	1933-34 (Maunds)	1934-35 (Maunds)	1935-36 (Maunds)
Cotton, raw	10,188	10,409	6,451
Cotton twist and yarn	34,077	32,138	20,043
Cotton piecegoods	33,918	34,105	33,987
Rice, husked	5,420	6,898	4,107
Iron and steel, including machinery, hardware and cutlery	21,429	43,117	42,543
Kerosene oil	69,920	67,056	63,084
Petrol	42,003	44,208	57,715
<i>Provisions and oilman's stores—</i>			
Condensed milk	3,480	3,542	3,300
Fish, dry and fish, wet	20,341	20,260	22,438
Other sorts	19,922	11,948	12,087
Salt	189,185	185,302	197,881
Sugar, refined and unrefined	18,323	21,925	18,040
Tea, dry	1,507	1,435	1,178
Tobacco	1,472	2,134	3,742
Candles	4,771	4,916	5,713
Matches	10,588	3,073	4,238
Treasure (in ounces)	—	—	—

* Includes Government treasure

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

The trade in private merchandise between Burma and India proper (including non-British Indian ports) 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	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
British Ports—								
Bengal . .	6,02	5,09	5,71	5,47	5,09	9,17	11,51	8,51
Bombay . .	82	1,83	2,43	2,06	2,04	7,98	7,94	7,65
And	6	17	24	22	24	2,02	2,18	2,66
Madras . .	1,48	1,44	2,01	1,76	3,40	8,69	9,99	10,83
Indian Ports not British.	7	18	22	41	33	1,63	1,60	4,23
TOTAL . .	8,43	9,51	10,61	9,94	12,10	29,49	33,32	34,09

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of Indian coal into Burma decreased from 331,000 tons valued at ₹50 lakhs in 1934-35 to 311,000 tons valued at ₹46 lakhs in the year under review, which was 102,000 tons less than the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian cotton piecegoods declined in quantity from 95 million yards to 69 million yards and in value from ₹1,95 lakhs to ₹1,50 lakhs. Grey goods declined from 20 million yards to 17½ million yards and white goods from 30 million yards to 21½ million yards. There was a larger reduction under coloured goods of Indian origin, receipts of which fell by 15 million yards to 29½ million yards. The imports of cotton twist and yarn of Indian manufacture showed a decrease of 1,742,000 lbs. in quantity and of ₹7 lakhs in value, the total quantity received amounting to 10 million lbs. valued at ₹48 lakhs. Receipts of jute gunny bags declined in number from 57 million in 1934-35 to 53 million in 1935-36 and in value from ₹1,52 lakhs to ₹1,28 lakhs. Imports of iron materials declared to be of Indian origin improved in value from ₹30½ lakhs to nearly ₹38 lakhs. Demand for wheat flour from India improved from 22,000 tons valued at ₹29 lakhs to 24,000 tons valued at ₹33 lakhs. Imports of Indian raw tobacco remained almost stationary at 11·4 million lbs. while the value declined from ₹22 lakhs to ₹19 lakhs. Though the quantity of Indian cigarettes imported showed a small improvement, the total value of the consignments declined by ₹1 lakh to ₹53 lakhs. Demand for groundnut oil showed a striking improvement from 0·4 million gallons valued at ₹6 lakhs to about 1·4 million gallons with a total declared value of ₹22½ lakhs. Imports of dried fish, unsalted, amounted to 124,000 cwts. valued at over ₹37 lakhs. Imports of coir manufactures were valued at ₹8½ lakhs. The value of Indian betelnuts imported during the year was a little over ₹27 lakhs, almost the same figure as in 1934-35. Imports of tea advanced from 3,137,000 lbs. to 3,239,000 lbs.,

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the value increasing slightly from R15 lakhs to R15.3 lakhs. Imports of butter and *ghi* were valued at R5½ lakhs and R10¼ lakhs, respectively, and of other sorts of provision at R20½ lakhs. There was an improvement in the imports of boots and shoes and building and engineering materials (other than tiles and bricks), the total value of the imports in each case advancing from R6.4 lakhs and R7.1 lakhs to R9.3 lakhs and R9.6 lakhs, respectively. Imports of fresh vegetables were valued at R10 lakhs and those of fruits and vegetables, dried or preserved, at a little over R9 lakhs.

Besides the imports above mentioned, imports of the following goods, declared to be of non-Indian origin, are also of interest. It may, however, be mentioned in this connection that the distinction between Indian and foreign goods in the coasting trade returns is based entirely on the declarations made by importers or exporters. Imports of foreign cotton piecegoods in 1935-36 amounted to 4.1 million yards with a total declared value of R9 lakhs as compared with 4.4 million yards valued at R10 lakhs in the preceding year. Grey and coloured goods improved by R1 lakh each to R3 lakhs and R4 lakhs, respectively, but white goods declined heavily from 2.3 million yards to 1.1 million yards in quantity and from R5 lakhs to R2 lakhs in value. Imports of textiles of material other than cotton or silk were valued at nearly R4½ lakhs. The imports of iron or steel goods improved from 476 tons valued at R1¼ lakhs in 1934-35 to 1,063 tons valued at R2½ lakhs in the year under review. Imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances improved by R2 lakhs to R9½ lakhs. Imports of machinery and millwork, however, recorded a decline from R11½ lakhs to R7 lakhs. Imports of hardware were valued at R5 lakhs. Dates to the value of R3 lakhs were received in the year under review.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice, not in the husk, to India decreased from 1,978,000 tons valued at R12 crores in 1934-35 to 1,573,000 tons valued at R11½ crores in the year under review. Exports of unhusked rice from Burma also declined and amounted to 174,000 tons valued at R96 lakhs as compared with 222,000 tons valued at over R1,00 lakhs in the preceding year. Despatches of kerosene oil from Burma to Indian ports decreased from 128 million gallons in 1934-35 to 115 million gallons during the year under review. The value realised declined from R9.25 lakhs to R8.14 lakhs. Shipments of petroleum, dangerous, including petrol, benzine and benzol, advanced by 10 million gallons to 65 million gallons, the value of the shipments rising by R1.03 lakhs to R6.77 lakhs. Exports of lubricating oil improved from 6.8 million gallons valued at R69 lakhs to 7.3 million gallons valued at R79 lakhs. Shipments of other mineral oils showed a striking improvement from 1.4 million gallons valued at R12¼ lakhs to nearly 8 million gallons valued at R53 lakhs. The value of lac (stick) exported declined and amounted to R5 lakhs in 1935-36 as compared with R10 lakhs in 1934-35. Shipments of both teak-wood and other kinds of timber increased, the former from 154,000 cubic tons valued at R1.82 lakhs to 180,000 cubic tons valued at R2.09 lakhs, and the latter from 30,000 cubic tons valued at R22 lakhs to 41,000 cubic tons valued at R32 lakhs. Exports of matches declined from 1.2 million gross boxes valued at R24 lakhs to 0.9 million gross boxes of the total declared value of about R19 lakhs. Exports of gram to India showed a remarkable improvement and advanced from 4,600 tons valued at R3 lakhs to 24,500 tons valued

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at R15 lakhs. Exports of pulses also improved from 50,400 tons to nearly 74,000 tons, the recorded value advancing from R37 lakhs to R61 lakhs. Exports of fresh vegetables were valued at R21½ lakhs and of candles at about R8-4 lakhs. Nearly 6,000 cwts. of tin valued at a little over R9 lakhs were exported to India during the year under review.

The principal items of re-exports of foreign merchandise from Burma to India were cotton piecegoods, mostly coloured, (R8½ lakhs), hardware (R5 lakhs) and instruments and apparatus (R4 lakhs).

CHAPTER VII.

Balance of Trade and Movement of Treasure.

I.—BALANCE OF TRADE.

An increase of R9 crores in exports accompanied by a smaller advance of nearly R2 crores in imports as compared with 1934-35 was responsible for raising the balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India by R7 crores in 1935-36. The surplus of exports of merchandise over imports in the year under review was over R30½ crores as compared with about R23½ crores in 1934-35. Before 1931-32 India was a large importer of the precious metals and the balance in her favour in the international trade account was derived entirely from merchandise. The average credit balance in merchandise alone was R78 crores in the five pre-war years, R76 crores during the five years ending 1918-19, and R53 crores during the post-war quinquennium ending 1923-24. The average for the next five years was R1,13 crores, but in the quinquennium ending 1933-34, the average dropped to the low figure of R43 crores. The year 1932-33 was the least favourable, the credit balance dropping to a little over R3 crores. In 1933-34, however, the balance in favour of India had increased to about R36 crores, but it dropped again, as mentioned above to about R23½ crores in 1934-35.

The following table shows the imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during each month of the year 1935-36:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)				
	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		Crores Net exports + Net imports —	Crores in the corresponding month of 1934-35
	Imports	Exports		
1935—				
April	11,53	11,05	—48	+ 1,78
May	11,75	15,22	+3,47	+2,90
June	9,85	12,81	+2,96	+2,96
July	10,01	12,07	+2,06	+2,08
August	11,12	12,09	+94	+1,68
September	10,17	12,02	+1,85	+1,58
October	11,77	14,53	+2,76	—6
November	12,69	14,71	+2,02	+92
December	10,59	13,71	+3,12	+1,94
1936—		"		
January	13,02	14,33	+1,31	+84
February	10,40	15,41	+4,95	+2,01
March	10,74	16,35	+5,62	+3,29
TOTAL	133,70	164,28	+20,58	+23,42

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.

Throughout the year under review exports of private merchandise exceeded imports except in the first month of the year when imports exceeded exports by R48 lakhs. May saw a large expansion of exports while imports

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recorded only a small advance. The negative balance of the previous month was thus turned to a credit balance of R3,47 lakhs. In the succeeding month there was a contraction both in exports and imports and the credit balance fell to R2,96 lakhs. In July and August exports were on a still lower level while imports advanced, the credit balance falling to R94 lakhs in the latter month. In September, while exports remained at nearly the same level as in the preceding two months, imports declined sharply raising the credit balance to R1,85 lakhs. The volume of trade increased in the succeeding two months, the exports out-stripping the imports, but December saw a slackness both on the export and the import side. The credit balance in December, however, rose to R3,12 lakhs as imports declined to a much larger extent than exports. In the last three months exports showed a continuous advance but imports, after touching the highest point of the year in January, declined heavily in February and March. The surplus of exports over imports in March was R5,62 lakhs and this was the highest figure for any individual month in the year.

While as already noticed there was an increase in the favourable balance of trade in merchandise of R7 crores, the year saw a further decline in the exports of gold. The net exports of gold, which from R58 crores in 1931-32 had risen to R65½ crores in 1932-33, have since been declining steadily. In 1933-34 the net exports were valued at R57 crores and in 1934-35 at R52½ crores. In the year under review there was a decline to R37½ crores, a fall of over R15 crores as compared with the preceding year. Taking silver and currency notes also into account, the net exports of treasure during the year amounted to R36½ crores as compared with R52½ crores in 1934-35. In the first quarter of the year the net exports of treasure amounted to a little over R4 crores. In the succeeding quarter there was a big advance and the net exports amounted to nearly R17 crores owing to the large exports of gold which took place during this period. In the next two quarters exports of gold slowed down and the total net exports of treasure during the period amounted only to R15½ 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 in private merchandise and treasure together in favour of India was R67 crores in the year under review. In 1933-34, the balance in her favour was R93 crores and in 1934-35, about R76 crores. The balance of remittance of funds in the year under review was *minus* R46½ crores as compared with *minus* R49½ crores in the preceding year. These figures relating to remittances include the more important Government transactions, but do not take into account (a) net payments 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 R44 lakhs in 1935-36 as against R1,05 lakhs in 1934-35. The following table shows in detail the items entering into the balance of trade. 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 table, as these cannot be estimated accurately.

Balance of Trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Pre-war average	War average	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Exports of Indian merchandise (private).	+219,50	+215,97	+155,89	+132,27	+147,25	+151,67	+160,52
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private).	+4,62	+8,14	+4,66	+3,22	+3,42	+3,55	+3,76
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private).	-145,85	-147,80	(a) -125,72	(a) -132,27	(a) -115,00	(a) -131,80	(a) -133,70
Balance of trade in merchandise.	+78,27	+76,31	+34,83	+3,22	+35,67	+23,42	+30,58
Gold (private)* . . .	-28,87	-7,81	+57,98	+65,52	+57,05	+52,54	+37,35
Silver (private)* . . .	-7,21	-2,99	-2,59	-73	-1	-37	-1,27
Currency notes (private) .	—	—	+26	+14	+19	+37	+29
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	-36,03	-10,50	+55,65	+64,93	+57,23	+52,54	+36,37
Total visible balance of trade	+42,19	+65,51	+90,48	+68,15	+92,90	+75,06	+66,95
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India.	-41,35	(b) -34,96	-53,04	-48,18	-59,97	-49,82	(c) -45,58
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India.	+5	+5,50	+18,98	..	..	..	..
Transfers of Government securities.	-37	-38	+8	-13	-11	+22	-56
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities.	-44	-30	-32	-32	-36	-28	-31
Balance of remittances of funds.	-42,61	-30,14	-34,32	-48,63	-50,44	-40,78	-46,45

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

(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.

(b) Includes 885 lakhs, being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

(c) Figures for years prior to 1923-24 represent Council Bills and T. T. paid in India. Subsequent figures include sterling purchases. From 1925-26 figures relate entirely to sterling purchases.

(d) Figures for previous years given against this item represent Sterling transfers on London sold in India.

NOTE.—The sign + means net exports and the sign— net imports.

The figures relating to the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure above given do not take into account the trade statistics of Kathiawar ports and of Travancore. If these statistics are taken into account, the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure and the total visible balance of trade for the years since 1931-32 stand as follows :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Balance of trade in merchandise .	+34,37	+87	+35,17	+20,79	+20,36
Balance of transactions in treasure (private).	+55,65	+64,93	+57,23	+52,12	+36,22
Total visible balance of trade .	+90,02	+65,80	+92,40	+72,91	+65,58

Movements of Treasure.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

The following table shows the transactions in gold and silver on private account during the last seven 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	2,96	—24,06
“ “ five years 1924-25 to 1928-29.	33,68	18	19,62	2,85	—50,27
“ “ five years 1929-30 to 1933-34.	6,54	37,26	6,74	1,36	+25,34
1929-30	14,23	1	13,36	1,47	—26,11
1930-31	13,24	49	13,46	1,81	—24,49
1931-32	2,80	60,78	4,42	1,63	+55,39
1932-33	1,32	60,84	1,63	90	+64,79
1933-34	1,10	58,15	81	80	+57,04
1934-35	72	53,26	4,45	4,08	+52,17
1935-36	95	38,31	4,46	3,19	+36,09

It will be seen from the above table that the imports of gold in the year under review were valued at R95 lakhs as compared with R72 lakhs in 1934-35. Of this, 53 per cent was in the form of bullion, while sovereigns and other British gold coins accounted for R44½ lakhs or nearly 47 per cent. The receipts were mostly from the neighbouring countries, Aden, Arabia and Bahrein Islands and Ceylon together supplying to the value of R75 lakhs as against R68 lakhs in 1934-35. Imports from the United Kingdom increased in value from R60,000 to R12½ lakhs and those from France from R5,000 to R4½ lakhs. Receipts from Arabia rose from R16 lakhs to R33 lakhs. Imports from the Bahrein Islands, however, fell in value from R5½ lakhs to about R4½ lakhs and those from Aden and Dependencies from R11 lakhs to about R5½ lakhs. Of the total shipments of gold from India during the year amounting in value to R38½ crores, exports to the United Kingdom accounted for nearly R24½ crores as against R35 crores in 1934-35. Direct exports to the United States of America fell from R17 crores to R12½ crores. Shipments to the Netherlands advanced by R9 lakhs to R67 lakhs in the year under review. Exports to

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France also increased from R56½ lakhs to R69 lakhs. As in previous years there were no transactions in gold on Government account. The total exports of gold from India during the period 1931-32 to 1935-36 amounted to 33,435,000 fine oz. of the total value of R2,77 crores.

Imports of silver on private account in the year under review amounted in value to R4,46 lakhs, about the same figure as in 1934-35. Receipts in the last three months of the year accounted for R3,65 lakhs. Silver to the value of R3,55 lakhs was received from the United Kingdom, while supplies from Australia and New Zealand together accounted for R50 lakhs. There were smaller imports from Iran, the Straits Settlements, China and Mauritius. Exports on private account during the year amounted in value to R3,19 lakhs, shipments to the United Kingdom accounting for R1,82 lakhs and to the United States of America for R82 lakhs. Shipments on Government account, entirely to the United Kingdom, totalled R3,84 lakhs in value.

Gold movements and prices.—The further increase which occurred in the world production of gold in 1935 was sufficient to counterbalance the decrease in the amount released from India and China. Part of the increased supplies which came on the market was absorbed by private hoarding, principally on the Continent of Europe, but a much larger share was acquired by central banks or currency authorities and the special exchange funds maintained in several countries, of which the British Exchange Equalization Account is a notable example. There were important changes during the year in the distribution of gold holdings amongst the different countries. These changes were unconnected with the balance of payments in merchandise or other items on current account and represented movements of capital, mainly from the gold bloc. There were large withdrawals of funds from France, Holland and Switzerland resulting in a substantial loss of gold by the central banks of those countries. While in the case of Switzerland the movement was due to repatriation of foreign capital, in the case of the other two countries it represented, in the main, a flight of home capital. The principal loser was France, and the chief gainer was the United States. The net imports of gold into the United States of America during 1935 were valued at \$1,739 million. There was also a substantial net import into the United Kingdom, a part of which, however, was held on foreign account. A number of other countries also increased their gold holdings during the year, among them being Norway and Sweden in Europe and, outside Europe, South Africa and Japan.

The principal event at the beginning of the year was the devaluation of the belga. This resulted in widespread fears regarding the future of the gold currencies. April and May saw wide fluctuations in the principal gold currencies accompanied by exaggerated forward discounts, and there was a recurrence of this feature at intervals during the year. The Swiss National Bank is stated to have lost in April about one-fifth of its gold reserves. In France the efflux of funds continued unabated in April and May, but steadier conditions were witnessed from June. In July, the Nederlandsche Bank suffered heavy losses, a fifth of its gold reserves being lost in a single week. There was a recurrence of the crisis in Holland in September and in France in November. Both in May and in November the French bank rate was raised to 6 per cent and though the crises were tided over, the maintenance of the

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gold standard was made possible only by parting with a large portion of the gold reserves. During the first quarter of 1936, the Swiss and the Dutch authorities recovered part of their losses in 1935.

The price of gold in the Bombay market followed generally the trend in the international gold market. On the 1st April gold was quoted at R36-1 per tola (ready), but by the 16th the rate had dropped to R35-10. There was a short-lived rise towards the close of the month, but May saw lower levels owing to the appreciation of sterling against the gold currencies and the dollar, the lowest rate touched being R34-13. In the last week of May, however, London prices appreciated owing to the keen rush by Continental speculators to purchase gold as a hedge against the possible devaluation of the franc and other gold currencies. There was a consequential rise in the Bombay market and the rate rose to R35-7-6 on the 31st. But prices sagged in June, and on the 6th, R35-0-6 was touched. Rates now remained more or less stationary till the middle of the month, but declined thereafter and R34-14 was reached on the 25th. Throughout this early period of the year, the Bombay prices were mostly above export parity and little fresh business was transacted by exporters. On the 9th July there was a further drop to R34-10 per tola at which level banks bought large quantities for export. This caused a slight improvement in rates, but prices again declined to R34-10-9 towards the end of the month. In the first week of August, prices ranged between R34-12 and R34-11 per tola, but later in the month the rate dropped to R34-7-6 owing to the appreciation of sterling in terms of the dollar. As before, banks bought large quantities at lower levels. Early in September there was a keen demand for dollars as against sterling, causing the price of gold to advance in London and the Bombay quotation reached R35-1-3 per tola. Sterling, however, became firmer again and prices declined, but, owing to shortage of supplies, rates were still above export parity. During the first half of October there was a strong pressure on sterling and Bombay rates moved up to R35-7 on the 5th, but declined again on sterling appreciating. On the 21st October an incident occurred which threw the Bombay market into a short-lived panic. A fictitious communication purporting to be from Government was received by some banks in the city stating that the Government of India had decided to impose an export duty on gold and to abolish the import duty on silver. Heavy sellings of gold took place in a credulous market, and the price of ready dropped by R3-12 per tola to R31-4. Rates, however, recovered the same day to R35-0-0 when it was discovered that the communication was not authentic. There were no changes of any importance in the price of gold from this date till the latter part of November. Towards the end of November, however, the renewed attack on the French franc brought London prices down to 140s. 11d. per oz. and local prices to R34-13 per tola. Banks were good buyers at this level, but there was a paucity of supplies. Prices, however, rose before the end of the month to R34-14-6. The period from December to March was comparatively uneventful and prices moved generally in consonance with the cross rates. The highest and lowest points during this period were R34-15-3 and R34-8-3, respectively.

As in 1934-35, the silver purchase policy of the United States Government

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dominated the course of prices. In the second week of April, the price of newly-mined silver in the United States of America was raised from 64½ cents. to 71 cents. per oz., and later, on the 24th of the month, the rate was fixed at 77·57 cents. Simultaneously, the open market price in New York rose to 81 cents. an oz. and in London, to 36½*d.* per oz. In Bombay, the price per hundred tolas rose to R87 on the 27th. The London price was exactly twice that current about 18 months before and this sharp upward movement in price had several far-reaching consequences. It forced the Mexican Government to withdraw its silver currency from circulation and to substitute for it paper notes and copper coins. It encouraged the building up of a large speculative position in silver depending entirely on the demand from a single purchaser, and when the United States changed its buying tactics during the course of the year, the silver market experienced a widespread disorganisation. American purchases of silver were also responsible for bringing out large stocks from China, forcing that country to formally abandon the silver standard in favour of a managed currency. In 1935, the net silver imports into the United States were valued at \$336 million, and these purchases facilitated the large transfers of funds to that country that took place during the year.

By the 24th April, when the price touched 36½*d.* per oz., an enormously overbought position had been created in the London market. It, however, soon became evident that the United States Government had no intention of raising the price still further, or to make purchases on a rising market. Heavy sellings took place and a pronounced weakness developed, the price dropping to 32½*d.* on the 2nd May. There were now some sharp fluctuations in rates, but a temporary recovery took place when it was announced that no change in the silver policy of the United States was contemplated. But in the absence of buying by the United States Treasury and in the nervous situation created by the Supreme Court's decision regarding the validity of the National Recovery Administration Act, prices again took a downward course. In June, America became a buyer again at the lower levels prevailing and some support was also received from India. It was apparent, however, that no permanent upward movement in prices was to be expected, and on the 26th June, the rate fell to 31*d.* Indian holders in London liquidated their long positions to a large extent in this period. Early in July American support was forthcoming only at a reduced level of prices. In August, the rate dropped further to 29*d.*, at which enormous quantities were acquired by America. From the middle of August till early in December, fairly steady conditions prevailed. On the 4th November, the Chinese Government introduced important changes in its monetary system and nationalised the silver held in the country, the Hongkong authorities following suit. These changes, however, had no marked effect on silver rates. The second week of December saw an important change in the buying policy of the United States Treasury. Instead of confining its purchases to the London market, its operations were extended to other markets as well. This created an entirely unexpected situation in London and prices declined steeply. As demand was now limited to cash purchases, no forward rates could be fixed in the London market till the end of the month. For the first time since the silver purchase policy was inaugurated, India now sold a considerable quantity direct to the United States Treasury. There

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were also some shipments to London on Government account during this period. By the 24th December, the quotation in London dropped to 20½d., but before the month closed there was some improvement due to the firmer conditions in the Bombay market. The closing price on the 31st December was 22½d. During the remaining three months of the year India was the principal support of the London market. Prices went below 20d. in January, the closing quotation of the month being 19½d. February and March saw no variations of magnitude. The closing quotation in March was 19½d.

The course of prices in the Bombay market is illustrated in Chart No. 6 prefixed to this Review. The reduction in the import duty from the 1st March 1935 and the rise in prices had encouraged a large speculative business in the opening weeks of the year. After touching R87 (per 100 tolas) on the 27th April, a declining tendency set in, R77-8 being quoted on the 2nd May. There was a short-lived recovery later in the month, but prices again declined and towards the end of June dropped to R71-14. There was a further gradual fall till R65 was quoted by the middle of August. This heavy decline was responsible for the failure of an old established firm of bullion brokers in Bombay at this time, and the Bombay Bullion Exchange authorities had to take extraordinary measures to prevent a panic. Minimum rates were fixed below which no valid contracts could be entered into. The emergency measures were withdrawn after a few days and, barring the excitement in October caused by the false news of the abolition of the import duty, conditions remained fairly steady till early in December when the United States Treasury changed its buying tactics. The Bullion Exchange Board had again to step in and fix minimum trading rates. Prices dropped to R48 (per 100 tolas) by the 19th December. The December settlements were, however, marked by no untoward incidents. With silver at attractive levels, a good demand for investment now sprang up and both the local and the London markets benefited by this movement. In the last three months of the year considerable quantities were imported into Bombay from London. At the beginning of January, the price rose to R55-12, but dropped towards the end of the month to about R50. In February the rates ranged between R50-8 and R48-5. March saw prices generally at about the same level.

Imports of currency notes on private account during 1935-36 were valued at R4 lakhs as compared with R2 lakhs in 1934-35, while exports declined from R39 lakhs to R33½ lakhs. There were no transactions in currency notes on Government account during 1935-36.

Currency notes.

J. MATTHAI,

*Director General of Commercial Intelligence
and Statistics.*

SIMLA ;

The 17th September, 1936.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the production of medium and long-staple cotton in India during 1934-35 and 1935-36 as compiled by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Descriptions of cotton.	Estimated Production in 1,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.	
	1934-35.	1935-36.
Long Staple—over 1 inch.		
Americans—289 F & 289 F—1.		
(1) Punjab—289 F.	12	20
(2) Sind Sudhar—289 F—1	39	65
TOTAL—LONG STAPLE	51	85
Medium Staple—$\frac{3}{4}$ inch to 1 inch.		
(3) Surti—Farm Cotton (1027 A. L. F.)	43	103
(4) Cambodia—Co 2	58	90
(5) Jayawant	30	26
(6) Westerns—Farm Cotton (Hagari—I)	15	19
(7) Karunganni—Farm Cotton (C—7, A—10 and K.P.T.—I)	29	23
(8) Upland—Farm Cotton (Gadag—I)	8	11
(9) C. P. and Berar—Verum	19	18
(10) Hyderabad—Gaorani.	129	112
(11) Surti—Ordinary	27	35
(12) Cambodia other than Item No. 4	150	119
(13) Kumpta—Dharwar other than Items Nos. 5 & 8	97	124
(14) Westerns and Northern other than Item No. 6	63	121
(15) Tinnevelles other than Item No. 7	103	111
Americans—4 F and 4 F—98.		
(16) Punjab—4 F	388	726*
(17) Sind—4 F—98	47	90†
TOTAL—MEDIUM STAPLE	1,204	1,728

* Includes "L. S. S." and "43—F", staple 1" and $1\frac{1}{8}$ ", respectively.

Production about 30,000 bales. "43—F" was formerly known as "N. T".

† Of this, some 31,000 bales are of types other than 4 F—98. These types are variously traded under the names "N. T.", "K. T.", "T" etc.

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	1934-35	1935-36
IMPORTS						
Private merchandise		1,45,85	1,47,90	2,54,05	1,32,29	1,34,38
Government Stores		5,82	11,45	13,90	3,30	2,40
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		1,51,67	1,59,35	2,67,95	1,35,59	1,36,78
Treasure—						
Private	Gold	32,70	10,40	21,57	72	95
	Silver	10,58	4,50	14,18	4,45	4,46
	Currency notes	—	—	1,09*	2	4
Government	Gold	—	1,54	2,67	—	—
	Silver	3,53	22,37	6,15	—	2,00
	Currency notes	—	—	49*	—	—
TOTAL TREASURE		32,70	12,14	31,24	72	95
		14,41	26,93	20,34	4,45	6,46
		—	—	1,58*	2	4
		47,20	39,07	53,16	5,10	7,45
TOTAL IMPORTS		1,98,87	1,98,32	3,20,21	1,39,78	1,44,23
EXPORTS						
Private merchandise—						
Indian produce		2,19,50	2,15,97	2,86,33	1,51,67	1,60,52
Foreign goods (re-exports)		4,62	8,14	15,65	3,52	3,78
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		2,24,12	2,24,11	3,01,98	1,55,22	1,64,29
Government Stores		11	1,72	4,40	22	31
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		2,24,23	2,25,83	3,06,38	1,55,50	1,64,50
Treasure—						
Private	Gold	3,92	2,99	9,02	53,28	38,31
	Silver	3,67	1,77	2,66	4,08	3,19
	Currency notes	—	—	10*	59	33
Government	Gold	72	1,27	1,23	—	—
	Silver	1	1,27	10	5,78	3,84
	Currency notes	—	—	18*	—	—
TOTAL TREASURE		4,64	4,26	10,25	53,28	38,31
		3,68	3,04	2,76	9,80	7,03
		—	—	25*	59	33
		8,32	7,80	13,26	63,51	45,67
TOTAL EXPORTS		2,32,55	2,33,13	3,19,64	2,10,01	2,10,26
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE		4,31,42	4,31,45	6,39,85	3,58,79	3,54,49

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

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No. 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS WITH QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES FOR THE PAST SEVENTY 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	65,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	6,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	23,04	54,25	80,29	8,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,86	60,33	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,06	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	1,84	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	23	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	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	84,69	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,85	14,16	2,47,26	13,00	6,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,35	1,65,44	2,85,29	36,15	9,90	26,25	3,31,34	16,83	7,50	9,33
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,67	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,21,42	22,79	4,64	23,15
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	2,67,06	3,06,38	5,73,43	53,16	13,26	39,90	6,30,65	31,24	10,25	20,99
1924-25 to 1928-29	2,51,02	3,53,51	6,04,53	52,68	6,14	49,54	6,02,38	23,68	18	33,50
1929-30 to 1933-34	1,61,14	1,98,60	3,59,74	13,38	42,28	-28,90*	4,15,38	6,54	37,26	-30,72*
In the year—										
1931-32	1,20,04	1,61,20	2,91,84	7,27	65,93	-58,66*	3,65,04	3,80	60,78	-57,98*
1932-33	1,35,02	1,36,07	2,71,09	2,99	70,98	-67,99*	3,44,74	1,32	66,84	-65,52*
1933-34	1,17,30	1,51,17	2,68,47	1,96	65,57	-63,61*	3,36,00	1,10	68,15	-67,05*
1934-35	1,34,69	1,55,50	2,90,09	5,19	63,51	-58,32*	3,58,79	72	63,26	-62,54*
1935 '36	1,36,78	1,64,50	3,01,27	7,45	45,67	-38,22*	3,54,49	95	53,31	-52,36*

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.
*Net exports.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE), IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1935-36, AS COMPARED WITH THE PRECEDING YEAR 1934-35, 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	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
April . .	11,77	11,77	20,16	10,97	11,61	19,84	17,22	24,70	12,71	11,05	8,07	6,45	4,54	1,74	—56
May . .	10,95	11,33	19,29	10,48	11,83	18,70	20,01	23,25	13,33	15,23	7,75	8,68	5,96	2,85	3,39
June . .	9,76	11,81	18,30	9,56	9,91	17,51	19,13	21,69	12,48	12,81	7,75	7,32	3,59	2,92	2,90
July . .	10,88	13,46	19,09	9,90	10,06	17,77	17,88	23,26	12,85	12,07	6,89	4,43	4,17	2,95	2,01
August . .	12,05	13,03	21,21	10,68	11,19	15,90	17,56	23,16	12,32	12,06	3,85	4,53	1,95	1,64	87
September . .	12,92	12,11	20,49	10,55	10,21	16,27	17,02	23,62	12,07	12,02	3,35	4,91	3,13	1,52	1,51
October . .	13,70	13,20	23,04	12,47	11,83	18,00	18,92	23,12	12,88	14,53	4,21	5,72	8	—0	2,70
November . .	13,74	13,33	23,45	11,40	12,76	17,71	18,21	25,21	12,80	14,71	3,97	4,88	1,73	90	1,95
December . .	11,80	10,71	21,48	10,85	10,62	16,67	17,09	25,55	12,23	13,71	5,07	6,38	4,17	1,88	3,09
January . .	14,47	16,87	25,59	12,90	13,07	21,04	19,16	27,86	13,70	14,83	6,57	5,39	2,27	60	1,26
February . .	11,39	11,36	20,52	10,63	10,49	22,06	19,96	26,96	13,22	15,41	10,67	8,60	6,43	2,59	4,92
March . .	12,53	11,33	21,50	12,40	10,80	22,65	21,95	30,39	15,63	16,86	10,12	10,12	6,89	3,23	5,56
TOTAL . .	1,45,86	1,47,60	2,54,05	1,32,29	1,34,38	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,00,96	1,55,22	1,64,28	78,27	76,31	46,91	23,93	29,90

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19 A

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

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	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	30.93	20.14	22.47	16.57	19.34
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07.72	1,10.30	1,75.96	1,29.09	1,33.41
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	19.68	53.29	2,69.55	2,66.45	1,62.49
D. Liquors	1,72.04	2,04.44	3,24.45	1,65.88	1,98.04
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05.10	2,14.52	2,95.95	2,89.06	3,11.87
F. Spices	1,54.72	1,96.94	2,22.88	1,55.49	1,61.77
G. Sugar	13,17.58	14,70.48	19,93.75	2,10.85	1,90.72
H. Tea	22.29	47.39	55.48	17.13	24.97
I. Other Food and Drink	83.52	1,89.12	1,93.87	83.28	57.58
J. Tobacco	71.07	1,22.42	2,22.94	61.82	61.56
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84.65	25,39.94	37,82.25	12,86.52	12,22.24
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76.08	27.66	2,18.79	9.17	9.49
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99.54	81.91	1,57.72	86.99	94.08
C. Fodder, Brn and Pollards	2.27	3.41	1.01	1.35	.95
D. Gums, Resin and Lac	25.52	22.90	33.33	54.08	39.09
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13.86	15.67	13.10	10.37	10.01
F. Metallic ores and scrap Iron or steel for re-manufacture	3.51	3.46	8.61	1.25	1.15
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	3,94.68	4,23.95	8,28.33	6,97.19	7,24.54
H. Oilseeds of all kinds	5	32	47	1	..
I. Paper making materials	11.31	18.18	30.83	26.28	20.48
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	10	5.47	3.38
K. Seeds, including Nuts for oils	7.72	58.19	40.89	44.57	81.94
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	6.79	17.71	29.84	23.90	29.59
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02.83	44.90	2,01.19	5,28.40	6,74.23
N. Jute, raw	11	66	26	2	29
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18.49	1,11.12	1,52.43	57.46	57.73
P. Wool, raw	16.21	15.23	15.34	41.35	44.10
Q. Other textile materials	5.26	14.22	6.88	2.84	4.19
R. Wood and timber	71.10	83.31	81.42	33.33	27.82
S. Miscellaneous	42.48	39.67	60.21	87.55	92.83
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08.02	9,87.70	19,00.67	17,12.08	19,16.09

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

- A. Apparel
- B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores
- C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines
- D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus)
- E. Dyes and Colours
- F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)
- G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber
- H. Glassware and Kerfienware
- I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather
- J. Machinery of all kinds (including Belting for machinery)
- K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof
- L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof
- M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery
- N. Railway plant and rolling stock
- O. Rubber manufactures
- P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)
- Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures
- R. Jute yarns and manufactures
- S. Silk yarns and manufactures
- T. Woolen yarns and manufactures
- U. Other yarns and textile fabrics
- V. Miscellaneous

2,08.40	1,84,77	8,10,18	1,17,14	89.67
58.78	52.85	59.73	48.72	44.91
8,18,78	8,42,57	4,13,88	8,20,84	8,61,80
4,56.00	3,77,57	7,91,76	6,48,51	8,83,89
2,06,53	2,09,01	4,93,64	4,09,92	4,34,80
70.26	1,09,31	2,81,29	2,81,20	2,08.76
20.88	51.73	53.41	48.18	44.88
2,18.09	1,75,90	3,31,51	1,77,40	1,85,74
45.40	58.18	70.70	64.10	60.18
5,90,04	6,78,62	22,75,07	18,28,01	14,34,30
11,15,63	9,59,32	20,94,88	6,17,53	7,21,81
4,58.90	2,77,89	2,82,26	4,84,96	4,80,86
1,94.48	2,66,64	4,50,25	2,41,62	3,75.10
6,11,31	1,41,44	12,04,28	—	—
23.15	97.14	1,84,23	9,05,82	2,06,85
1,74,92	1,62,19	6,20,38	6,60,00	6,92.14
82,14,03	52,34,10	74,15,04	21,78.18	21,15,35
19.37	75.08	22.14	8.60	10.41
2,75,79	2,82,03	4,21.44	2,79,41	2,19,92
2,08,88	1,81,70	2,48,28	2,45.12	2,34.44
1,67,21	1,72,14	2,45.51	2,88,52	4,78.08
5,80,58	9,38,48	10,50,07	6,41,25	6,84,41

TOTAL, CLASS III 1,11,78,70 1,08,33,85 1,92,55,46 98,61,40 99,87,10

IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—

- A. Horses
- B. Other living animals

20.78	60.48	28.14	28.16	18.18
2.94	1.46	1.86	1.78	2.20

TOTAL, CLASS IV 43.07 51.88 24.50 24.94 20.88

V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED 1,69.69

2,77,82	6,41,85	2,84,39	2,41.69
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GRAND TOTAL 1,46,84,72 1,47,80,10 2,84,04,78 1,89,29,18 1,84,87,60

No. 5.—VALUE OF EXPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANTISE, ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of Rupees)

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	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	38.62	42.66	56.80	44.55	45.80
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46.63	57.20	64.54	1,07.78	1,64.66
C. Grain, Pulse and Flour	43,81.11	37,41.80	32,82.61	11,84.40	12,40.67
D. Liquors	61	13	23	15	51
E. Provisions and Oilmn's stores	45.63	60.27	65.57	27.87	27.13
F. Spices	85.88	1,03.33	1,12.30	77.34	64.98
G. Sugar	16.01	21.91	56.35	2.43	2.39
H. Tea	13,06.78	17,54.57	20,02.42	20,13.19	19,82.22
I. Other Food and Drink	1,33.35	1,18.83	1,47.51	72.73	1,02.22
J. Tobacco	36.91	56.23	84.90	81.90	92.48
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96.52	59,50.95	59,82.99	36,12.34	37,13.01
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75.53	48.24	56.80	23.79	17.04
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37.07	58.98	86.46	73.66	90.74
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	59.73	41.96	1,20.27	77.81	73.43
D. Gums, Resins and Lac	2,29.35	2,65.53	2,82.05	3,45.36	1,76.19
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31.66	9,88.71	9,45.49	3,13.07	4,13.10
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14.82	1,90.83	2,03.43	2,86.68	3,81.59
G. Oils—Vegetable, mineral and animal	91.90	1,37.22	3,78.20	53.38	63.65
H. Oilseeds of all kinds	1,96.37	94.96	1,60.61	1,96.99	1,81.70
I. Paper making materials	8	5	6	1,11	2,83
J. Rubber, raw or crude	38.09	1,28.13	1,17.61	65.89	88.71
K. Seeds (including nuts for oil)	24,26.07	12,17.42	23,53.63	10,64.10	10,33.05
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9.48	7.93	12.06	2.74	2.50
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27.02	33,68.07	65,82.31	35,44.87	34,47.04
N. Jute, raw	22,20.24	12,30.24	19,52.77	10,87.13	13,70.76
O. Silk, raw and waste	42.73	39.68	37.08	2.61	4.45
P. Wool, raw	2,68.39	3,20.61	3,28.07	1,27.60	2,09.66
Q. Other textile materials	78.36	1,17.87	90.68	41.26	60.44
R. Wood and Timber	98.14	89.42	1,08.61	1,09.05	1,33.44
S. Miscellaneous	1,69.60	1,16.78	2,21.77	1,48.29	1,71.33
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66.33	86,41.03	1,45,90.85	75,62.05	79,21.67

III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—

A. Apparel	17,70	12,30	51,31	18,03	21,20
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	..	1	8	..	4
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52,59	3,7,50	3,20,14	40,03	41,74
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding electrical instruments and apparatus)	5,86	3,78	10,20	14,53	15,73
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17,55	2,42,13	1,53,27	73,22	74,53
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	..	4,32	..	..	..
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6,59	4,32	9,97	3,40	2,24
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1,80	1,21	2,80	1,46	1,51
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,20,58	7,19,24	6,24,25	5,47,38	5,62,89
J. Machinery of all kinds (including Beating for machinery)	24	55	85	54	1,37
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22,41	34,96	77,50	94,81	1,20,79
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31,90	47,42	1,36,00	2,00,90	2,04,97
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	64	2,43	2,04	1,58	1,13
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1,73	5,10	..	..
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	25	..	2
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	59	10	57
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40,54	11,72,71	17,07,05	2,61,80	2,02,72
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24,87	40,19,32	43,15,65	21,46,83	23,48,94
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7,09	5,37	4,00	1,99	2,01
T. Woolen yarns and manufactures	25,99	21,20	80,83	91,73	83,90
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,11	1,90	4,75	7,96	8,91
V. Miscellaneous	1,72,56	2,15,22	3,00,15	3,19,98	3,06,78

TOTAL, CLASS III . 50,61,01 68,44,39 77,96,48 38,40,75 42,17,04

IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—

A. Horses	57	40	1,19	2,16	32
B. Cattle	17,15	8,20	14,69	63	32
C. Sheep and Goats	15,16	12,56	12,16	8,39	7,23
D. Other living animals	2,18	1,02	2,28	1,07	1,39

TOTAL, CLASS IV . 35,05 22,18 30,42 12,24 52,26

V.—POSTAL ARTICLES

90,76 1,32,15 2,52,64 1,30,59 1,01,21

GRAND TOTAL . 2,19,40,73 2,15,96,70 2,36,33,39 1,51,66,07 1,60,52,19

No. 6.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

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	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton, raw	12	58	12	61	77	1,02,22	44,44	2,01,10	5,23,38	6,74,25
" waste	3*	2	..	..	..	60*	46	9	2	3
" manufactures—										
Fleecgoods, grey	1,331,917	904,874	676,828	297,370	331,883	21,08,56	19,65,42	25,02,60	4,03,16	4,23,96
" white	654,253	618,590	373,569	265,248	263,296	11,20,33	12,33,42	16,19,66	5,46,57	4,97,37
" coloured	681,552	336,277	235,423	261,101	351,548	12,94,80	12,41,46	17,03,05	7,48,16	6,46,18
Yarn and yarn	41,794	24,063	44,681	34,022	44,370	3,77,18	4,94,79	9,32,92	3,09,86	3,71,19
Hosiery	—	—	—	—	—	92,56	94,83	1,14,72	87,79	50,07
Handkerchiefs and shawls	24,014	8,970	5,618	4,731	7,203	52,50	22,92	22,58	4,20	5,48
Ferts	37,127*	30,913	16,958	—	—	21,86*	69,78	55,02	—	—
Thread, sewing	1,596	1,722	1,268	2,265	2,020	36,10	49,65	70,93	58,92	52,78
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,18,97	65,83	92,66	82,48	87,96
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	53,20,51	52,83,00	72,16,23	27,04,58	27,90,62
Machinery and millwork—										
Metal working machinery (including machine tools)	—	—	—	—	—	1,49	88	35,08	14,28	18,27
Textiles, Cotton	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	5,34,29	2,41,18	2,00,02
" Jute	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	63,05	2,34,71	54,03	1,15,06
" Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	3,05	3,78	29,08	26,17	36,17
Prime-movers	—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	1,99,59	1,44,05	1,57,12
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	39,39	39,60	2,43,07	1,68,91	2,05,71
Paper mill machinery	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	19,15	8,97	8,06
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	—	—	—	—	—	28,85	40,20	51,40	82,88	74,45
Rollers	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	1,37,69	43,71	76,24
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	19,67	16,05	30,63	22,34	12,63
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	11,51	13,26	53,27	52,25	41,23
Typewriters	5	6	10	15	16	2,75	10,92	18,97	15,97	17,32
Rice and flour mill machinery	—	—	—	—	—	6,24	6,27	39,13	9,63	9,36
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	23,00	1,05,45	65,72
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,31	5,01,88	2,71,04	3,40,09
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	6,61,14	5,13,97	31,64,84	12,63,07	13,63,16

Metals—																
Iron and steel—																
Sheets and plates—																
Galvanized Tons							175	46	100	69	73	3,36.93	1,03.98	3,47.06	1,10.87	1,29.72
Tinned "							31	41	41	6	7	73.31	1,54.95	2,03.72	17.00	20.41
Not galvanized or tinned "							92	31	65	31	27	1,28.29	90.00	2,31.03	42.55	48.55
Bars (steel) "							140	40	139	65	54	1,33.29	67.69	2,92.46	68.81	61.73
Bars and channel (iron) "							26	17	16	1	1	31.20	30.84	45.17	3.18	2.81
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework "							71	18	65	22	20	22.01	20.83	1,03.29	23.58	21.20
Pipes and fittings, cast "							367	16	19	2	1	53.237	32.34	67.68	6.94	6.80
Tube, pipes and fittings, wrought "							127	22	24	25	62	20,857	79.59	2,02.72	88.77	1,11.81
Hoops and strips "							26	27	25	34	47	24.94	90.02	79.77	45.32	57.08
Angle and springs "							31	14	25	14	20	31.69	33.46	59.48	14.23	19.68
Nails, rivets and washers "							20	18	10	12	16	41.48	69.42	56.27	32.08	40.03
Screws "							2*	1	1	2	2	10.65*	13.74	16.05	7.45	10.37
Rice-bowls "							6	2	1	--	1	11.63	3.96	2.94	2.25	2.4
Steel (cast) "							3	2	4	1	1	5.44	8.19	23.88	6.85	4.47
Other sorts "							188	133	95	83	99	2,41.57	1,63.78	3,47.43	1,70.16	1,77.70
TOTAL "							808	422	661	370	440	12,48.51	10,11.04	21,33.94	6,38.02	7,22.80
Tin Cwt.							38	30	49	46	53	51.57	44.81	69.03	70.23	77.79
Brass "							20	113	444	637	509	11.55	78.58	2,75.67	1,65.39	1,34.29
Copper, wrought "							532	63	191	471	376	2,75.37	52.44	1,49.84	1,34.64	1,06.50
„ unwrought "							61	27	69	24	41	31.63	19.27	41.66	6.64	10.42
TOTAL COPPER "							593	90	260	495	417	3,07.00	70.71	1,91.50	1,40.28	1,16.92
Lead "							123	102	67	28	23	18.41	20.18	19.30	4.72	5.14
Zinc "							106	51	101	376	487	22.11	22.39	30.16	40.67	51.90
Aluminium "							31	9	58	52	64	23.45	10.77	67.96	33.23	45.12
German alloy "							22	5	5	17	27	17.67	8.03	9.42	10.26	15.38
Others Tons							41	1	1	2	5	6.74	17.11	19.23	26.18	33.82
TOTAL OF METALS "							895	443	711	465	533	17,07.41	12,85.92	26,21.21	11,36.98	12,02.66
TOTAL OF ORES "							1	--	6	--	--	1.69	1.77	4.33	75	66
Oils—																
Mineral, kerosene Gals.							66,909	48,533	63,418	63,444	64,423	2,71.16	2,37.57	4,43.76	2,60.67	2,16.91
„ other kinds "							24,056	24,298	75,515	182,686	162,364	1,00.87	1,64.73	2,59.10	3,46.49	3,75.13
Mineral grease lbs.							--	--	4,850	4,850	3,422	--	--	--	6.91	9.23
Turkey red oil Gals.							--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	2	4
Animal "							712	475	28	1697	1297	8.42	8.40	81	3.77	3.90
Vegetable "							471	367	336	3,345	9,536	10.00	3.37	15.16	64.83	1,03.86
Essential "							14	20	31	60	67	4.43	4.36	9.50	12.59	15.43
TOTAL "							92,162	83,693	139,378	--	--	3,94.88	4,23.98	8,22.33	6,97.19	7,24.54

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
 † Average for four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

‡ Represents figures of animal oil other than "fish or whale oil, hardened", imports of which amounted to 10,430 and 19,787 cwt. in 1934-35 and 1935-36 respectively.

No. 6—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Vehicles—										
Aircraft and parts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	7.54	9.01
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	24.29	9.81	45.23	8.17	9.44
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways (a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75.00	1,08.96
Cycles	—	—	—	—	—	21.35	20.58	47.89	99.21	1,09.70
Mechanically propelled vehicles—										
Motor cars	(b)3	2	8	14	14	(b)1,13.45	74.91	2,12.28	2,59.22	2,51.28
Motor cycles	(b)1	1	2	1	1	(b)10.88	6.36	19.43	2.81	2.28
Motor omnibuses, etc.	—	—	1	10	8	(b)5.71	6.39	69.61	1,20.99	1,19.89
Tram cars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	32	10
Parts and accessories	—	—	—	—	—	21.30*	23.79	77.82	82.26	74.51
Ships and parts	—	—	—	—	—	18.04	20.29	54.02	2.68	8.97
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,74.02	1,62.13	6,26.89	6,60.00	6,92.14
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—										
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	70.27	1,09.31	2,84.29	2,81.20	3,08.75
Medical	—	—	—	—	—	22.73	12.11	20.16	18.57	25.60
Scientific Philosophical	—	—	—	—	—	14.93	12.88	30.07	15.96	16.34
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	9.98	13.43	25.92	78.03	81.85
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	17.91	17.93	31.32	68.17	85.49
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,35.92	1,65.66	3,91.76	4,72.02	5,18.03
Dyes—										
Aniline	8,793	1,919	7,252	—	—	67.84	56.36	2,00.35	—	—
Alizarine	8,667	1,202	4,546	2,626	2,305	22.35	12.46	52.13	24.67	15.56
Others	—	—	—	—	—	32.82	37.60	38.66	2,81.44	3,18.11
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,33.01	1,06.42	2,91.14	3,07.51	3,33.67
Hardware—										
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	28.47	28.76	79.96	47.74	53.89
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	49.42	31.28	63.01	59.12	69.33
Builders' hardware	—	—	—	—	—	23.36	18.57	35.69	24.03	18.40
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	12.13	13.44	26.54	1.64	1.70
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	22.81	13.65	29.48	17.51	18.99
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	18.63	7.59	13.50	6.63	9.83
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1,62.22	1,56.18	3,30.06	1,46.91	1,52.63
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,17.04	2,79.45	5,78.81	3,08.80	3,28.76

Artificial silk		—	—	—	—	—	—	71.94	\$,40,29	\$,10,74
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds	Owt.	531	426	403	1,008	2,012	22,50	74.44	1,45,12	1,24,24
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,19,10	1,75,71
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	90,40	1,91,01	2,01,00	2,02,80
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions	Owt.	26	100	109	125	199	49,16	55,99	22,11	50,14
Liscuits and cakes		72	45	26	42	55	27,02	27,72	21,72	22,27
Confectionery		60	20	20	27	24	24,04	12,14	22,65	17,04
Perishable and patent foods		265	245	272	222	224	22,10	46,40	22,24	70,26
Milk, condensed and preserved		102	72	69	121	200	22,27	2,00	22,05	24,17
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	57,10	20,70	22,10	21,22
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,20,14	2,27,95	2,10,50	2,20,02
Paper and pasteboard	Owt.	—	—	1,290	2,022	2,222	1,27,07	2,02,47	2,40,72	2,72,21
Wool, raw	lb.	2,202	2,072	2,022	2,022	7,422	16,21	12,22	12,24	41,22
" manufactures—										
Plecegoods	Yds.	22,420	2,200	2,421	10,212	2,220	2,02,79	1,27,62	1,22,71	1,22,22
Goods of wool mixed with other materials (a)		—	—	—	2,212	2,244	—	—	—	—
Riawls	Nc.	1,022	120	20	412	200	41,22	2,20	2,22	11,27
Carpets and rugs	lb.	1,400	622	707	101	202	16,20	0,27	12,22	2,22
Hosiery	"	440	227	1,2	400	200	11,24	11,22	12,22	17,22
Yarn and knitting wool	"	277	220	410	2,427	2,122	19,72	10,71	19,20	20,20
Other sorts	"	1,212	240	422	9,020	6,222	12,22	6,74	7,20	21,22
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,21,22	1,00,00	2,01,01	2,20,47
Silk, raw and cocoons	lb.	2,627	1,222	1,212	2,217	2,101	1,17,22	1,10,01	1,40,00	27,22
" waste and melle	"	92	72	102	2	—	1,24	1,11	2,02	—
" manufactures—										
Plecegoods	Yds.	20,020	10,719	12,722	22,240	27,420	1,22,22	2,01,20	2,22,22	1,22,22
Yarn	lb.	1,211	727	722	2,222	2,022	41,20	22,22	22,22	22,22
Mixed goods	Yds.	2,472	2,122	1,419	12,271	2,202	21,20	22,22	22,22	22,22
Other sorts	lb.	50	62	60	40	22	1,12	4,21	10,42	2,24
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,04,24	2,02,12	2,70,02	2,27,02
Liquors—										
Spirit	Gals.	1,244	1,227	1,747	1,220	—	1,14,20	1,02,72	2,42,22	1,22,71
Ale, beer and porter	"	4,402	2,422	2,724	2,202	—	22,22	22,22	22,22	22,22
Wines	"	227	202	222	172	—	27,22	22,22	22,22	22,22
Cider	"	12	12	12	12	—	40	22	22	22
TOTAL		6,401	4,222	4,222	4,012	—	2,02,47	2,20,01	2,72,22	2,20,00

(a) For figures prior to 1922-23 see under Railway plant, etc.

* Average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.
 † Figures for 1912-14.

(c) Separately recorded from 1924-25.

No. 6—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Drugs and Medicines—										
Camphor lb.	1,417	1,632	707	2,019	2,207	15,65	24,37	24,71	21,63	22,42
Proprietary and patent medicines lb.	—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	24,70	39,26	64,21
Quinine salts lb.	119	76	81	108	104	11,61	17,69	27,58	25,90	25,18
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	42,11	56,71	93,02	1,05,11	98,86
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	94,11	1,20,84	1,70,01	1,01,90	2,11,17
Rubber, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	23,18	97,25	1,84,33	2,11,28	2,10,22
Sugar—										
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet) . . . Tons	624	469	443	223	201	12,33,90	14,07,55	19,08,05	2,10,76	1,90,71
" 16 D. S. and below "	10	3	1	..	..	17,07	7,47	1,69	1	2
Miscanes "	93	81	73	..	..	41,53	41,40	60,26	8	..
TOTAL	727	553	517	223	201	12,92,50	14,56,43	19,71,00	2,10,85	1,90,73
Grain, pulses and flour Tons	15	31	136	416	236	19,68	53,29	2,69,56	2,66,45	1,62,49
Railway plant and rolling stock—										
Carriages and wagons and parts	—	—	—	—	—	2,44,97	1,54,92	5,93,67	—	—
Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—	1,04,44	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 "	69	12	17	—	—	40,02	8,67	27,14	—	—
Other kinds "	222	8	11	—	—	41,45	21,21	44,76	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	4,80,16	2,98,17	10,54,65	—	—

Antennas	Cwt.	1,166	1,175	1,107	1,225	1,319	1,062.24	1,363.35	1,604.46	1,068.87	97.20
Cloves	"	78	90	74	84	74	27.78	39.15	48.46	30.97	23.17
Others	"	97	100	84	197	241	28.26	30.53	23.05	15.66	41.40
TOTAL		1,329	1,365	1,265	1,509	1,634	1,642.88	2,063.03	2,369.99	1,654.49	1,617.77
Glass and glassware--											
Bangles		—	—	—	—	—	91.55	31.59	74.88	31.07	27.19
Bottles and phials	Gross	166	245	333	230	1,040	12.56	25.14	37.80	24.82	30.23
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	20	18	22	21	22	34.67	17.05	37.12	13.10	15.30
Sheets and plates	Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	15,309	24,754	30,918	17.46	20.09	42.98	23.68	24.33
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	—	—	12.44	14.21	14.75	5.72	5.98
Other glassware		—	—	—	—	—	3.24	19.94	41.52	34.17	36.37
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,61.92	1,23.02	2,53.05	1,32.56	1,59.40
Fruits and Vegetables--											
Dried, salted, or preserved--											
Dates	Tons	46	47	55	63	67	53.03	67.52	1,06.01	53.20	52.45
Almonds	"	3	3	5	4	4	23.78	25.61	46.96	70.40	21.06
Others	"	—	—	—	17	19	10.27	8.72	13.38	24.11	24.78
Fresh fruits and vegetables	"	4	3	3	—	—	15.64	8.45	9.01	32.38	31.12
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,07.72	1,10.30	1,76.96	1,29.99	1,33.41
Paints and painters' materials--											
Paints and colours	Cwt.	290	255	200	255	371	64.19	85.08	1,13.59	74.01	80.55
Painters' materials		—	—	—	—	—	16.91	15.91	30.11	22.82	21.41
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	71.00	98.99	1,43.70	96.83	1,01.96
Stationery											
		—	—	—	—	—	57.81	64.15	1,08.52	68.80	76.10
Building and Engineering materials--											
Cement	Tons	30	35	119	67	59	52.77	53.22	1,10.22	23.74	21.98
Bricks and tiles	No.	17,833	16,534	20,260	13,902	13,197	15.13	20.35	36.64	12.24	16.31
Others		—	—	—	—	—	10.12	45.23	20.10	23.92	34.60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	78.02	98.80	1,66.96	59.90	72.79
Manures	Tons	6	3	6	66	72	5.17	5.28	9.75	67.06	71.14
Apparel--											
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	74.64	77.31	95.66	41.79	35.82
Gold and silver thread		—	—	—	—	—	43.49	38.66	32.91	4.65	5.16
Hats, caps and bonnets		—	—	—	—	—	14.46	15.05	21.10	21.09	16.94
Second-hand clothing		—	—	—	—	—	12.76*	7.12	9.72	9.87	8.01
Other kinds		—	—	—	—	—	1.32	7.30	10.24	5.52	6.15
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,46.67	1,43.44	1,69.63	82.42	71.08

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

† Discontinued from April, 1923.

No. 6—continued

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
	TOILET REQUISITES	—	—	—	—	—	20.46*	24.98	41.95	64.05	66.05
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes lb.	1,731	2,623	4,129	614	831	52.74	1,12.79	1,70.68	22.21	25.10
Others "	1,498	1,017	2,171	2,068	2,028	18.33	19.53	43.26	39.91	33.46
TOTAL "	3,229	3,640	6,300	3,702	2,859	71.07	1,32.42	2,22.94	61.82	61.56
HAIRDRESSING AND MILLINERY	—	—	—	—	—	1,36.64	1,02.30	1,30.71	67.36	69.05
Toilets "	—	—	—	—	—	43.61	79.89	71.44	52.08	58.17
Salt Tons	545	444	511	378	289	74.16	1,31.65	1,73.68	52.08	56.74
Belting for machinery "	—	—	—	—	—	39.53*	60.37	24.48	49.83	53.51
Books, printed, etc. Cwt.	31	23	23	34	34	43.06	40.12	53.04	51.68	53.31
WOOD AND TIMBER—										
Teak wood C. tons	92	70	26	9	1	69.32	82.67	46.07	7.33	108
Others "	—	—	—	—	—	10.07	19.62	63.05	48.66	61.34
TOTAL "	—	—	—	—	—	79.39	1,02.29	1,09.12	56.79	63.42
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES	—	—	—	—	—	35.78	32.85	59.72	42.72	48.01
Precious stones and pearls, unset	—	—	—	—	—	92.81	46.83	1,18.73	60.10	48.06
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	—	—	40.05	30.30	52.41	60.65	47.61
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	—	—	52.19	45.97	78.17	44.24	45.97
Soap Cwt.	314	342	289	207	60	61.87	96.45	1,71.16	63.21	34.27
Bobbins "	—	—	—	—	—	—	37.55	65.78	28.75	31.03
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	—	—	41.95	28.98	33.29	27.16	29.18
Boots and shoes pairs	2,323	1,170	604	4,256	2,006	56.73	41.31	40.50	34.77	28.78
Cutlery "	—	—	—	—	—	21.72	15.22	30.14	27.08	28.70
Tallow and stearine Cwt.	57	49	64	147	140	16.06	18.93	18.18	22.32	24.36
Gums and resins "	180	87	163	197	196	23.86	10.65	32.77	26.08	26.10
Tea lb.	4,842	7,412	7,663	3,075	5,126	22.20	47.38	55.43	17.18	24.97
Kollishes "	—	—	—	—	—	10.27*	18.06	24.27	22.36	24.77
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	—	—	21.63	14.75	23.71	20.16	23.23
Paper-making materials Cwt.	171	135	165	390	300	11.31	18.18	30.83	26.28	20.43
Animals, living No.	14	12	5	0	0	43.47	61.88	24.50	24.94	20.39
Fish (excluding canned fish) Cwt.	206	129	110	97	110	30.93	20.14	22.47	10.87	16.34

Clocks and watches and parts						22,78	18,10	24,06	10,25	18,15
Flax, raw	lb.	7	..	1	..	..	6	2	1	..
" manufactures—										
Canvas	Yds.	2,835	2,087	974	1,319	809	15,74	26,04	21,34	9,43
Piecegoods		2,347	1,072	360	321	202	8,35	6,40	8,72	1,96
Other sorts							6,52	10,06	12,98	6,19
TOTAL						30,67	42,19	39,55	17,68	17,98
Coal and coke	Tons	455	133	630	71	76	60,89	30,41	2,25,39	12,60
Ivory							25,62	23,55	34,65	10,36
Hides and skins, tanned	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	10,69	15,05
Jute, raw							12	66	36	2
" manufactures							19,37	35,08	22,14	8,60
TOTAL						19,49	33,74	22,40	8,62	10,80
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver							23,82	8,55	17,23	21,20
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	1	1	1	2	2	13,80	16,67	18,10	10,37
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	23	25	15	22	30	9,96	15,07	11,64	6,92
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,444	1,121	634	1,046	1,050	9,28	9,88	11,98	7,07
Pitch and tar	Cwt.	200	219	103	108	82	11,86	12,48	8,16	3,59
Matches	Gross	14,560*	14,645	12,725	84	107	88,21	1,53,31	1,76,63	82
Postal articles not specified							1,69,59	2,77,81	4,41,85	2,54,19
All other articles							1,55,09	2,56,13	5,12,81	4,48,40
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS							1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,54,04,73	1,32,29,13

Government Stores.

Railway plant and rolling stock—							1,10,80	58,01	1,81,63	
Carriages and wagons							69,98	41,50	90,44	
Locomotive engines and tenders							55,72	11,29	..	
Rail and fishplates (a)	Tons	56	10	6	(b)	(b)	44,03	14,12	8,77	(b)
Materials for construction										(b)
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, 1923.

No. 6—concluded

Government Stores—contd.

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	28,15	27,37	1,11,35	22,99	56,54
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel Tons	25	19	22	4	4	35,10	46,50	78,30	6,59	9,29
Copper Cwt.	31	79	43	14	27	16,40	56,62	33,37	3,28	6,14
Others Tons	2	3	2	..	1	10,60	33,74	26,82	9,29	13,61
TOTAL ..	28	26	26	5	6	62,10	1,41,96	1,38,49	19,16	29,04
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,58	54,86	46,75	18,75
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	68,06	24,95	14,20
Tertiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,34	23,92	2,51	4,88
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	11,91	62	1,55
Wool manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	6,58	1,12,93	34,57	6,55	2,70
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	15,45	2,07,61	69,41	9,71	9,13
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	29,59	64,48	82,02	4,04	6,25
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	19,33	7,01	6,10
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,18	28,95	2,88	3,32
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	9,69	32,22	40,00	1,88	1,27
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	2,15	11,69	56,09	6	89
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,95	43,51	1	24
Coal and coke Tons	71	10	141	..	..	15,17	4,98	53,92	3	8
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	12,67	85	..
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	71,79	3,14,27	2,30,53	99,68	94,72
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES .	—	—	—	—	—	5,82,28	11,45,13	18,00,27	2,20,60	2,40,99

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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 RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton, raw Tons	480	391	521	623	606	33,27,83	33,63,19	64,73,89	34,95,36	33,77,03
" Waste (a) Cwt.	—	—	812	352	467	—	—	73,02	49,51	70,01
" manufactures—										
Piecegoods, Grey Yds.	47,414	74,376	42,515	6,350	8,467	72,84	1,48,11	1,68,32	14,26	18,10
" Coloured Yds.	42,384	80,377	121,243	50,809	61,060	1,33,37	2,76,41	5,72,18	1,01,16	1,81,93
Twist and yarn lb.	192,844	129,685	82,106	12,789	9,608	9,13,45	7,18,93	9,05,70	62,72	46,94
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	19,87	29,26	76,26	26,66	45,33
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	44,68,36	45,35,90	82,69,36	38,09,67	37,39,34
Jute, raw Tons	764	464	554	752	771	22,20,24	12,80,28	19,52,77	10,87,11	13,70,76
" manufactures—										
Gunny bags—										
Hessian (b) No.	339,122	412,631	98,105	100,170	112,187	9,39,10	6,70,00	3,18,81	1,84,86	2,02,89
Sacking (b) " "	—	302,896	306,154	322,779	340,713	—	14,24,99	14,91,81	8,40,15	8,93,68
Gunny cloth—										
Hessian (b) Yds.	969,971	1,146,699	1,230,834	1,030,554	1,182,374	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,82,48	10,56,81	11,74,16
Sacking (b) " "	—	30,299	39,471	32,919	35,942	—	60,63	80,93	42,48	49,57
Rope and twine Cwt.	64	76	62	96	83	9,62	19,65	13,05	11,05	9,60
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	40	8,93	17,59	11,18	14,05
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	42,45,11	62,99,69	62,68,44	32,38,94	37,19,61
Tea lb.	266,407	322,691	321,169	324,833	312,646	13,06,78	17,54,67	20,92,42	20,13,19	19,82,22
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (in the hulk) Tons	42	32	35	14	17	27,18	20,09	31,36	6,63	8,64
Rice (not in the hulk) " "	2,398	1,685	1,462	1,592	1,394	25,66,55	18,88,25	24,33,66	10,30,28	10,94,74
Wheat " "	1,308	807	237	11	10	18,96,66	10,33,41	8,66,81	10,61	9,48
Wheat flour " "	55	57	56	12	18	80,99	1,13,20	1,50,26	14,67	22,27
Pulse " "	159	129	141	112	99	1,29,81	1,58,52	2,02,78	1,05,06	92,23
Barley " "	227	108	40	14	3	1,93,16	2,21,73	46,56	9,30	2,13
Jowar and bajra " "	41	41	11	4	9	37,60	44,16	17,39	4,14	8,36
Other sorts " "	181	192	27	6	3	1,42,96	2,32,45	34,08	3,71	3,03
TOTAL	4,411	3,141	2,009	1,765	1,553	45,81,11	37,41,80	32,82,55	11,84,40	12,40,87

(a) (a) recorded from December, 1919.
 (b) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.

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No. 7—continued

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	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Seeds—										
Essential Tons	10	8	9	9	9	20,57	24,16	25,58	19,65	23,15
Non-essential—										
Lined	379	270	251	233	165	7,98,90	4,94,94	7,57,72	2,99,76	2,20,62
Groundnut	212	119	195	611	413	3,52,57	1,91,17	6,61,97	5,92,84	6,65,10
Rapeseed	273	91	206	27	19	4,14,69	1,43,01	5,07,37	42,39	25,79
Sesamum (all or [a]/[b])	119	33	23	4	1	2,48,15	67,85	1,66,42	7,53	2,70
Castor	114	89	48	69	60	1,66,42	1,67,55	1,14,54	61,08	33,15
Copra	31	16	7	..	..	1,10,43	60,73	28,34	20	18
Cotton	240	69	155	1	1	1,79,98	50,25	1,88,05	89	45
Mustard	4	3	2	2	2	10,08	9,16	9,75	4,90	4,07
Mown	29	3	8	..	..	42,53	3,04	12,79	..	..
Poppy	33	5	6	..	..	62,41	9,58	20,97	..	..
Other sorts	9	2	8	3	3	23,23	6,43	13,03	5,13	7,70
TOTAL	1,453	708	923	875	673	24,36,97	12,17,42	23,53,64	10,54,10	10,31,05
Leather—										
Ox hides Tons	(c)	16	10	10	12	(c)	4,15,98	2,84,00	1,62,66	1,97,15
Buffalo hides		1	1	1	1		21,43	15,02	12,72	10,10
Goat skins		3	1	4	3		1,42,53	1,03,59	1,82,92	1,42,48
Sheep skins		2	3	3	3		1,20,99	1,85,47	1,34,34	1,42,89
Other kinds		—	—	—	—		18,61	35,16	56,34	71,27
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,58	7,19,24	6,24,24	5,47,83	5,62,69

Hides and skins, raw— Cow hides Tons Buffalo hides " Goat skins " Calf skins " Other kinds "	(a)	24 9 21 1 8	24 5 21 1 2	19 8 14 " 4	19 3 20 1 6	(a)	2,70.78 1,11.07 4,39.66 22.63 44.07	2,78.89 46.72 5,79.19 16.61 24.38	95.59 10.64 1,80.73 2.30 22.63	98.13 10.64 2,78.32 3.39 22.63	
TOTAL		78	57	58	40	49	10,81.60	9,88.21	9,45.49	3,13.07	4,13.10
Metals and manufactures— Iron and steel Tons Other metals "		42 10	61 11	95 88	476 165	597 172	22.41 31.81	34.96 47.42	79.04 1,30.41	1,09.15 2,09.98	1,40.23 2,04.97
TOTAL OF METALS		52	72	133	631	769	54.22	82.38	2,15.45	3,19.13	4,05.20
Ores— Manganese ore Tons Others "		607 12	474 21	643 37	460 55	729 64	98.64 16.18	88.94 1,00.69	1,45.19 58.89	80.48 1,91.65	1,32.40 2,25.75
TOTAL OF ORES		619	495	685	515	793	1,14.82	1,89.63	2,04.08	2,72.13	3,68.15
Wool, raw lb. " manufactures— Carpets and rugs " Other sorts "		54,573 1,775	49,638 1,254	36,203 3,233	34,075 10,093	49,352 9,347	2,68.30 23.16 2.84	3,89.61 19.09 2.12	3,28.07 77.98 2.80	1,27.50 88.81 1.96	2,09.66 80.65 2.25
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	2,94.39	4,10.32	4,08.91	2,19.27	2,92.64
Paraffin Wax Tons		12	22	26	46	54	54.99	97.62	1,19.06	1,91.93	2,27.87
Offcakes Tons		140	117	136	348	300	1,08.37	94.93	1,60.61	1,96.99	1,81.70
Fruits and Vegetables— Fresh Tons Dried, salted or preserved "		— 11	— 10	— 10	— 15	— 17	24.81 21.82	34.63 22.57	41.03 23.21	28.70 79.08	31.06 1,33.60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46.63	57.20	64.24	1,07.78	1,64.66

(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	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Lao	Cwt.	434	345	416	506	458	2,20,15	2,57,06	8,41,50	3,29,06	1,58,36
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	35	43	58	77,64	56,91	93,72	90,41	1,11,72
Randal	"	—	—	—	—	—	13,73	9,99	8,10	8,02	9,25
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	9,65	4,44	10,18	11,84	13,60
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,42	71,34	1,12,00	1,10,27	1,34,57
061 Coffee	Cwt.	255	216	226	141	216	1,37,62	1,16,09	1,46,90	72,71	1,02,50
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	25,934	26,340	26,743	23,27	41,56	73,47	77,55	87,06
Cigars	"	1,535	1,200	400	70	73	13,11	11,23	6,09	86	1,01
Others	"	354	611	952	658	782	63	3,44	5,34	3,50	3,46
TOTAL		22,316	25,917	27,286	27,377	29,598	36,61	56,23	84,90	81,60	92,43
Rubber, raw	lb.	1,120	7,728	13,111	23,757	30,648	38,70	1,58,13	1,17,60	65,89	88,71
Coir	Tons	36	23	52	31	34	80,25	64,03	1,02,01	79,86	87,81
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	104	167	85,87	57,45	79,56	69,07	83,49
Fodder, bran and pollards	Tons	223	129	211	281	258	69,73	41,86	1,20,27	77,30	73,43
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	31	13	1	1	29,62	1,57,35	52,46	1,07	66
Myrobalans	"	1,299	1,058	1,331	1,356	1,482	59,78	56,51	69,44	47,87	40,72
Turmeric	"	92	78	53	80	87	11,08	12,31	11,58	9,87	10,68
Others	"	107	94	106	108	111	14,13	14,90	18,39	12,80	12,29
TOTAL		1,613	1,261	1,503	1,545	1,680	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,61,71	71,61	70,33

Oil—														
Essential
Mineral
	Gals.													
	46	61	77	99	124	11,88	22,84	47,09	24,64	27,12				
	13,172	24,639	23,403	64	56	13,93	24,72	2,35,24	77	63				
Vegetable—														
Castor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Coconut	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Others	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	1,114	1,564	398	1,213	1,408	15,22	29,22	10,39	17,69	21,47				
	1,737	3,259	1,720	39	33	31,15	65,38	50,93	40	43				
	1,175	2,045	1,405	924	929	19,72	46,06	34,64	11,97	14,00				
TOTAL	17,244	31,558	27,001	2,339	2,550	91,90	1,87,22	3,78,29	55,36	63,65				
Hemp, raw	509	561	455	437	643	78,27	1,17,87	90,44	39,03	60,34				
Spices—														
Pepper	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chillies	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glacer	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Others	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	117	123	96	74	26	38,53	53,52	35,91	24,50	7,63				
	124	126	151	159	183	20,48	27,23	42,20	27,82	12,24				
	75	65	59	39	25	19,95	12,61	18,58	8,27	7,55				
	9	11	12	15	18	6,97	9,99	15,31	16,95	20,56				
TOTAL	325	315	318	286	252	85,88	1,03,35	1,12,30	77,34	54,98				
Fish (excluding canned fish)—														
Dry, salted	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Flabmaws and sharkfins	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Others	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	185	165	148	136	147	20,97	24,61	28,14	23,06	24,12				
	10	8	10	7	6	12,38	10,65	16,44	6,00	5,89				
	54	65	75	108	114	5,27	7,40	12,22	15,49	15,69				
TOTAL	249	239	233	251	267	38,62	42,66	56,80	44,55	45,60				
Manures—														
Bones	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other kinds	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	95	89	90	35	43	65,41	29,96	94,61	20,24	23,99				
	22	16	28	16	18	13,76	24,30	40,47	11,60	14,24				
TOTAL	117	57	118	51	61	79,17	53,26	1,35,08	31,84	38,23				
Provisions and oilman's stores—														
Oil	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other sorts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	47	46	41	26	24	29,48	33,25	41,23	14,64	14,92				
	—	—	—	—	—	16,16	27,02	24,34	13,23	12,31				
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	65,57	27,87	27,23				

No. 7—concluded

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Drugs and medicines	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	19.24	30.07	26.16	25.95	25.44
Bristles	Cwt.	94(a)	4	3	4	5	10.29(a)	14.20	15.11	23.41	22.78
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	5	7	8	—	15.36	21.08	19.15	21.93
Coal and coke	Tons	825	526	484	311	200	75.77	48.46	57.24	29.22	17.83
Saltpetre	Cwt.	305	440	273	173	174	34.09	79.25	46.19	13.78	13.20
Apparel	NO.	—	—	—	—	—	15.44	10.97	20.81	11.33	12.81
Animals, living	NO.	451	274	238	168	268	22.04	22.18	30.41	12.24	9.26
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	56	55	53	48	8.43	10.53	13.40	7.36	6.83
Silk, raw	lb.	1,711	1,017	1,325	687	979	42.73	39.88	37.68	2.61	4.43
„ manufactures	„	—	—	—	—	—	7.09	5.87	4.09	1.99	2.02
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	49.32	45.55	41.97	4.60	6.60
Candles	lb.	5,069	5,014	5,002	1,767	1,379	17.10	23.34	20.09	5.00	5.31
Horns, tips, etc.	Cwt.	85	30	70	35	37	21.00	7.28	11.87	2.47	2.82
Sugar	Tons	11	8	18	2	1	16.01	21.91	66.34	2.43	2.39
Tallow, stearine and wax	Cwt.	17	13	29	2	3	9.48	7.93	15.06	1.19	80
Opium	„	51	14	9	—	—	9,96.17	2,17.35	2,33.05	6.81	1
Postal articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	90.76	1,32.18	2,52.04	1,80.59	1,91.21
All other articles	„	—	—	—	—	—	1,00.33	1,00.37	1,61.21	1,73.40	2,01.06
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49.78	2,15,95.70	2,36,33.89	1,61,66.97	1,60,52.19

(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	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Hides and skins, raw Tons	—	..	..	..	..	—	2,87	50,65	56,13	57,70
Wool, raw lb.	6,580	13,673	12,903	6,313	11,847	43,50	1,02,06	98,03	15,77	23,01
" manufactures "	—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,87	57,63	10,47	7,23
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,55,66	26,24	35,24
601 Metals and ores—										
Iron or steel Tons	19	5	7	45	33	10,20	10,02	14,23	12,03	9,64
Others "	1	..	2	2	3	0,85	8,18	17,33	18,10	21,52
TOTAL ..	20	5	9	47	36	20,05	18,20	31,56	30,13	31,16
Cotton, raw . . . . . "	..	..	3	1	..	14	66	56,54	4,86	3,59
" manufactures—										
Placegoods { Grey Yds.	4,763	22,043	42,979	3,626	4,504	8,40	79,27	1,95,89	3,75	5,42
White "	9,371	14,672	9,709	2,249	1,593	17,14	46,89	49,58	5,03	3,51
Coloured "	50,796	37,888	19,066	4,693	3,796	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,12,29	10,92	8,28
Twist and yarn lb.	926	1,045	1,365	349	200	8,05	12,77	20,47	2,60	1,76
Others sorts }	—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	21,50	2,96	2,12
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,57,55	2,93,96	4,65,37	35,11	27,98
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	7,72	3,49	18,92	25,57	23,93

No. 8—continued

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	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Silk										
Raw lb.	47	49	79	12	8	1,23	2,00	4,98	18	27
Manufactures— Piecegoods Yds.	775	927	823	1,866	1,891	6,37	11,67	14,98	11,85	15,10
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	3,94	5,94	4,66
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	23,90	17,97	19,93
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	27,08	15,72	15,97
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	5,68	4,99	16,42	10,28	10,12
Apparel (excluding hosiery, boots and shoes)	—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,80	48,22	5,60	6,66
Gums and resins Cwt.	52	43	51	37	37	10,54	13,59	23,04	5,56	5,80
Sugar Tons	27	22	55	3	3	52,05	1,12,57	3,16,23	6,10	5,30
Fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	53,65	5,47	5,27
Haberstapery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	8,12	3,58	3,85
Rubber manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	90	3,91	2,12	2,67
Forked articles	—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	45,16	8,75	4,51
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	92,12	1,41,75	2,76,45	1,00,15	90,31
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,64,74	3,54,57	3,76,55

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			1934-35			1935-36		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	91,58	55,80	1,47,38	83,56	59,02	1,53,18	1,46,43	73,04	2,19,47	53,73	48,98	1,02,71	52,19	51,80	1,03,99
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	88	9,86	10,24	(b)85	(b)3,34	(b)4,19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,06	9,68	11,29	1,71	12,32	14,03	1,29	6,84	8,13	1,49	7,46	8,95
Stralia Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,85	8,20	13,05	3,11	3,31	6,42	2,65	2,77	7,43
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	3,19	4,99	8,18	97	2,72	3,69	1,19	2,87	4,06
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,86	6,93	8,79	39	60	99	42	53	95
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	69	1,53	2,52	92	1,72	2,64	94	1,72	2,66
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	80	3,79	3,59	42	73	1,17	43	83	1,26
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,99	2,14	4,13	3,20	65	3,86	3,50	69	4,19
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,30	6,17	7,97	3,17	9,54	12,71	1,32	5,45	6,77	1,09	6,55	8,24
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,94	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,65,54	1,25,12	2,90,66	65,35	71,03	1,36,38	65,51	76,22	1,41,73

NOTE.—Exports include re-exports.
 (a) Egypt included in British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.
 (b) Average for 4 years.

No. 9—continued

(In lakhs of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1934-35			1935-36		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
Foreign Countries—															
United States of America	4.49	16.90	21.39	10.29	26.75	37.04	21.64	36.26	57.90	6.41	13.14	21.55	9.94	16.65	26.60
Japan	3.64	16.86	20.50	15.41	25.20	40.61	17.48	40.31	57.79	20.80	24.81	45.61	21.84	22.07	43.91
France	2.21	14.82	17.03	1.85	10.02	11.87	2.37	14.37	16.74	1.53	6.36	6.89	1.29	7.20	8.49
Italy	1.43	7.08	8.53	1.73	8.77	10.50	2.47	9.63	12.10	3.02	5.87	8.89	2.00	3.54	5.54
Iran . . . . .	.63	1.22	1.85	.86	2.60	3.46	1.76	2.88	4.64	2.09	4.8	2.67	2.35	67	2.92
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	1.58	5.74	10.32	1.93	4.56	6.49	3.14	10.98	14.12	2.07	2.64	4.71	1.65	1.88	3.78
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	.59	2.40	2.99	.49	3.29	3.78	1	11	12	1	17	18	1	8	9
Java	9.35	2.91	12.26	11.56	2.55	14.11	17.18	3.18	20.36	1.91	50	2.41	1.74	47	2.21
Cuba . . . . .	..	41	41	..	1.65	1.65	1	2.30	2.31	..	66	66	..	78	78
Argentine Republic . . . . .	..	2.27	2.27	..	2.61	2.61	..	4.21	4.21	..	2.74	2.74	..	1	2.07
French Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1.51	1.52	2	1.80	1.82	67	49	1.16	66	67	1.28
Chile . . . . .	..	87	87	1	1.42	1.43	1	1.04	1.05	..	75	75	..	37	37
Spain	17	1.99	2.16	36	1.60	1.96	30	2.80	3.10	24	1.39	1.23	22	1.78	2.00
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	22	1.94	2.16	10	2.74	2.54	12	..	12	1.57	8	1.55	1.61	35	1.96
Netherlands	1.27	3.34	4.61	.86	40	1.28	2.18	3.18	5.34	1.30	3.35	4.65	2.34	3.78	5.07
Belgium	2.76	11.97	14.73	38	1.10	1.48	4.64	11.25	15.89	2.16	4.41	6.57	2.44	5.54	7.98
Germany	9.35	22.36	31.71	1.04	2.04	3.08	7.16	14.86	22.02	10.11	7.27	17.38	12.35	9.69	21.94
Austria (a)	3.19	7.77	10.96	27	94	1.21	(c)42	(c)78	(c)11.15	63	1	64	43	4	47
Egypt (b)	26	1.90	2.16	—	—	—	(d)52	(d)2.95	(d)3.50	1.67	1.28	2.95	1.53	1.28	2.81
Other countries	3.14	5.64	8.78	4.01	7.58	11.59	7.08	13.01	20.09	8.86	9.29	16.14	8.26	9.60	17.86
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	44.31	1,32.06	1,76.37	51.16	1,08.33	1,60.49	88.51	1,76.66	2,65.37	68.94	84.19	1,51.13	68.97	83.06	1,56.93
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	1,32.29	1,55.22	2,87.51	1,34.88	1,64.28	2,98.66

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			1934-35			1935-36		
	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	40.6	21.6	35.7	38.8	31.5	34.8
Ceylon	0.6	2.7	2.4	1.1	4.3	3.0	0.7	4.8	2.5	1.0	4.4	2.8	1.1	6.5	3.0
Straits Settlements	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.2	2.5
Australia	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.8	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.4
Hongkong	0.7	4.1	2.7	0.9	2.0	1.6	0.7	2.2	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Mauritius and Dependencies	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.2	3.1	2.7	..	0.6	0.3	..	0.5	0.3
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	69.7	41.1	52.3	65.4	51.7	57.1	65.2	41.4	52.3	49.4	45.8	47.4	48.7	48.4	47.5
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2.5	7.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	9.0	12.2	10.4	12.7	12.0	12.0	10.2	12.4	14.7
United States of America	2.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	11.9	9.9	2.6	12.0	10.4	6.4	2.2	7.6	6.7	10.1	8.5
Java	6.4	1.2	2.2	7.2	1.1	3.8	6.2	1.0	2.7	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.7
France	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.2	4.5	3.2	0.9	4.2	2.0	1.2	2.5	2.4	1.0	4.4	2.8
Italy	1.0	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.9
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao).	1.1	2.9	2.2	1.2	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2
Iran	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.2	0.9	1.7	0.2	1.0
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	0.1	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.1	..	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.7
Netherlands	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.0	2.2	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.7
Belgium	1.9	5.2	3.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.2	2.7	2.9	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.4	2.7
Germany	6.4	9.2	6.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.2	4.9	4.0	2.6	4.7	6.0	9.2	5.2	7.2
Austria (a)	2.2	2.5	2.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	..	0.2	0.2	..	0.2
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	20.2	52.9	47.7	24.6	42.9	42.9	24.6	52.6	47.7	50.6	54.2	52.6	51.9	52.6	52.5

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(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 1933, 1934 AND 1935 WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)			
	Pre-war average	1933	1934	1935	Pre-war average	1933	1934	1935
United Kingdom (a)	599	638	680	703	465	368	396	426
France	305	336	301	282	253	218	282	208
Egypt (a)	26	27	30	33	31	29	32	35
Canada	106	83(d)	103 (d)	112 (d)	66	116 (e)	131 (e)	145(e)
United States of America	341	338	325	416	433	391	417	457
Netherlands	(b)	147	139	129	(b)	89	95	93
Germany	477	301	352	341	405	349	329	350
Switzerland (f)	71	90	91	83	63	48	63	53
Italy (d)	137	117	130	96	83	94	89	82(g)
Czechoslovakia	—	52	53	57	—	52	61	63
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	125	127	126	144†	118	124	118
Denmark (d)	(b)	57	60	59	(b)	52	62	54
Sweden	(b)	57	67	76	(b)	56	67	67
Australia	73†	55	67	78	67†	91	80	91
British India (by sea)	103	89	96	104	148	108	111	118

* 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) The particulars shown include the trade of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Irish Free State, while the direct Foreign Trade of the Irish Free State has been excluded.

(b) Value not available.

NOTE.—In the cases of Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, United States, Sweden, the Dominion of Canada and United Kingdom the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases except Australia 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.

(c) Including silver bullion and gold bullion obtained from mining operations.

(d) Including silver bullion.

(e) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(f) Excluding Improvement Trade prior to 1st January, 1933.

(g) Relates to January to September 1935 only; no official figures of Italian Foreign Trade have been published to any subsequent period.

No. 12.—VALUE OF TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, DISTINGUISHING PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
UNITED KINGDOM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	5.02	6.07	7.07	9.38
Apparel	50.29	21.40	36.78	19.10
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30.00	30.86	33.38	39.84
Artificial silk yarn	—	12.90	6.98	3.33
" " other manufactures	—	18.20	17.87	11.52
Asbestos	—	11.23	10.63	0.42
Bearing for machinery	30.20	30.52	33.05	35.14
Bobbins	—	13.72	17.84	15.20
Books and printed matter	41.05	41.00	43.73	44.46
Boots and shoes	51.38	5.80	0.11	0.23
Building materials	59.89	23.70	28.07	30.79
Carrriages and carts	10.11	3.44	5.79	0.02
Chemicals	69.55	1,49.02	1,63.51	1,74.25
China clay	—	7.90	0.36	11.29
Coal and coke	41.33	2.65	3.02	2.82
Cordage and rope	4.39	2.49	2.18	2.94
Cotton—				
Raw	59.07	4	11.99	25
Twist and yarn	3,35.13	95.78	1,00.51	97.45
Piecegoods—				
Grey	20,73.55	1,84.03	1,57.00	1,32.90
White	10,87.33	8,63.03	4,51.62	3,89.89
Coloured	11,29.72	3,54.11	5,04.79	3,77.47
Other manufactures	1,40.25	88.05	84.53	61.25
Cutlery	10.53	7.81	8.36	8.86
Cycles and parts	20.40	62.07	70.38	82.79
Drugs and medicines	54.63	70.69	71.00	74.79
Dyeing and tanning substances	0.00	31.10	34.40	43.17
Earthenware and porcelain	30.50	12.24	14.43	14.89
Flax manufactures	28.33	15.84	16.72	17.35
Furniture	10.34	8.34	10.61	13.55
Glass and glassware	22.26	10.86	12.35	12.86
Haberstapery and millinery	61.21	12.72	12.49	11.00
Hardware	1,88.61	97.56	97.97	1,04.02
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04.88	2,06.32	3,47.13	2,00.83
Ivory	11.33	2.60	65	44
Jewellery, etc.	14.51	4.25	9.00	6.53
Jute manufactures (including yarn)	10.09	1.39	1.79	2.34
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38.59	22.47	28.59	27.46
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	45.64	45.23	45.42	47.06
Spirit	69.47	89.44	92.18	96.64
Wines	13.62	6.53	6.39	6.71
Machinery and millwork	4,07.00	6,73.47	9,13.27	9,23.79
Manures	1.63	40.73	51.43	55.69
Metals—				
Aluminium	5.38	17.48	17.09	14.82
Brass	0.13	53.04	61.96	30.25
Copper	1,07.45	39.94	61.27	34.31
Iron	28.83	3.02	3.17	2.33
Iron or steel	6,90.13	2,83.81	3,22.97	3,56.45
Lead	13.99	4.45	3.62	4.20
Steel	42.02	31.68	39.54	48.35
Zinc	14.85	8.80	7.91	8.53
Others	27.43	16.72	20.14	18.33
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	74.50	1,54.15	1,88.54	1,87.45
Oils, mineral	22.31	29.92	34.53	30.53
" " vegetable, animal, etc.	17.76	10.83	11.01	10.70
Packings—engine and boiler	4.98	2.44	3.21	3.18
Paints and painters' materials	86.00	63.56	65.65	66.05
Paper and pasteboard	73.44	88.73	94.51	85.94
Pitch and tar	3.73	1.62	1.75	1.43
Polishes	9.48	20.25	21.35	23.34
Precious stones	14	1.94	1.98	3.90
Printing materials	14.70	10.69	17.55	20.94
Provisions	1,34.15	1,51.33	1,60.53	1,76.33
Railway plant, etc.	5,54.48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	—	1,16.23	1,39.79	1,45.00
Salt	23.44	75	75	93
Ships, parts of	18.09	8.16	2.59	4.75
Textile manufactures, including yarn	19.07	8.15	13.64	9.16
Soap	66.22	63.39	53.00	37.46
Stationery	41.44	35.76	35.17	33.29

No. 12—continued

(in thousands of Rupee)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
UNITED KINGDOM—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Sugar	25,37	33,12	15,73	21,00
Tallow and stearine	10,43	2,16	1,41	3,16
Tea-chests	41,32	33,12	34,01	41,97
Tobacco	51,53	41,12	33,23	34,36
Toilet requisites	10,35	23,15	24,84	23,34
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	11,02	11,96	12,00
Umbrellas	24,71	3,36	3,17	3,29
Woolen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	73,58	69,66	87,93
Other articles	1,50,99	2,53,94	2,91,67	3,12,49
TOTAL	91,68,01	47,68,69	53,73,03	52,18,93
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	1,06,54	1	0,00	2,02
Bristles	12,74	17,16	23,31	27,55
Coffee	59,86	30,32	21,43	33,02
Colr and manufactures	22,95	23,04	25,30	31,23
Cotton, raw	2,72,39	2,37,41	3,41,93	4,51,47
" waste	74	15,41	15,68	23,32
" twist and yarn	2,61	1,36	83	66
" manufactures	11,13	12,54	6,52	13,31
" manufactures	5,47	2,04	3,33	2,54
Drugs, medicines, etc.				
Dyeing and tanning substances—				
Cutch and gambler	6,87	1,31	2,17	2,36
Indigo	6,52	10	20	23
Myrobalsam	23,46	20,12	24,61	22,83
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	45,10	33,04	67,03	59,03
Hemp, raw (chiefly sann)	33,47	3,20	10,61	17,13
Hides and skins—				
Raw	56,46	34,93	50,45	91,10
Dressed or tanned	3,07,93	6,30,12	4,36,74	4,33,37
Horn, tips and pieces of horn*	5,73	95	31	63
Jute, raw	3,90,52	2,53,21	2,34,47	2,96,24
" gunny bags	79,25	32,25	1,02,96	1,12,21
" cloth	55,57	57,20	53,36	59,43
" cloth	50,57	1,51,75	1,45,97	29,50
Lac	17,03	1,20,78	88,92	1,14,03
Lead	10,89	3,26	17,26	8,34
Manures	30,06	25,40	32,32	33,64
Manganese ore	7,13	1,09,21	1,27,40	1,47,20
Other metals and ores	20,40	24,33	35,02	34,46
Mica	18,34	20,12	20,35	23,61
Oil	30,75	30,03	1,10,15	1,20,40
Oilcakes	17,33	54,70	40,83	52,10
Paraffin wax	5,32	5,94	5,15	5,20
Provisions and oilman's stores				
Pulse—				
Beans		2,13	2,57	2,32
Gram		37	9,21	3
Lentils		5,37	10,37	7,83
Other pulses		3,02	9,47	6,70
Rice (not in the husk)	1,56,00	42,64	53,36	33,56
Rubber, raw	23,23	7,90	33,62	32,12
Saltpetre	6,56	6,79	2,06	3,73
Seeds—				
Castor	73,39	32,63	30,69	30,50
Cotton	1,74,92	1,49	1,49	3
Groundnuts	2,98	5,55	1,70,09	1,00,17
Linseed	2,65,91	2,01,23	1,29,41	1,29,63
Rape	36,17	20,43	13,72	2,37
Copra	3,32	2,10	3,32	2,40
Others	5,93	1,15	37	90
Silk, raw	10,68	9,16	5,23	2,02
Spices	8,59	15	11	11
Sugar	9,51,37	17,53,37	13,14,04	17,75,13
Tea	1,43	47,42	34,02	45,97
Tobacco	10,50,94	48,56	7,13	5,90
Wheat	53,71	48,56	69,54	35,43
Wood (mainly teak)	2,31,11	1,45,32	92,19	1,37,91
Wool, raw	13,71	55,53	74,03	80,54
" manufactures		1,02,46	1,10,32	2,02,96
Other articles				
TOTAL	55,04,99	47,20,37	47,92,46	50,47,63

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hormaeel.

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-24	1924-25	1925-26
UNITED KINGDOM—conold.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,00	3,73	3,27	4,05
Skins, raw		21,93	56,06	79,68
Sugar, 23 D. E. and above	32,66			
Wool, raw	57,55	9,32	2,99	2,07
" manufactures	54	7,02	5,38	3,62
Other articles	43,31	42,69	33,23	41,64
TOTAL	1,24,52	64,69	1,06,91	1,32,06
AUSTRIA.*				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	0,01	5	9	8
Boots and shoes	2,50	2	18	12
Cotton manufactures	22,16	2,55	9,10	7,90
" twist and yarn	3,08		23	
Glass and glassware	68,06	1,57	2,10	1,03
Haberdsbary and millinery	21,39	94	73	1,12
Hardware	27,23	4,06	3,87	2,42
Instruments	1,08	2,43	2,26	3,65
Matches	3,07			
Metals	12,13	4,49	3,42	3,19
Paper and pasteboard	10,89	25,32	21,26	14,47
Sugar	85,12			
Woolen manufactures	8,06	7	1,04	61
Other articles	33,31	10,33	3,85	3,43
TOTAL	3,18,75	82,33	53,09	42,64
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	6,25			
Cotton, raw	2,30,18		8	9
" twist and yarn	63			
Hides and skins, raw	1,30,42			
Indigo	4,10			
Jute, raw	1,30,33		1,02	3,65
Latex	5,70			
Seeds	78,68			
Rice (not in the husk)	1,00,00			
Other articles	11,54		16	29
TOTAL	7,73,18	..	1,26	4,12
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,69	17	2	3
BELGIUM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Arms	26	2,27	67	91
Artificial silk		1,26	73	1,29
Building materials	4,04	1,71	1,65	1,74
Cotton manufactures	42,12	1,16	1,77	1,35
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	2,02	23	8,14
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	49	30	23
Glass and glassware	10,92	10,75	12,55	13,67
Hardware	5,53	2,83	3,47	3,32
Liquors	1,50	1,53	1,01	58
Machinery and millwork	1,73	42,60	16,74	27,52
Manures	75	1,02	2,37	2,10
Metals—				
Brass	37	68	41	63
Copper	3,54	1,07	54	1,21
Iron	15,95	61	84	3
Iron or steel	45,48	55,76	58,50	76,97
Steel	63,54	27,42	29,24	32,69
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	4,15	34	17	48
Paints and painters' materials	2,03	2,54	2,03	2,68
Paper and pasteboard	5,03	4,23	3,35	3,32
Precious stones	1	55,21	33,33	29,65
Provisions	1,41	3,22	2,37	2,33
Railway plant	4,23			
Sugar	29	2,97	1,94	23
Woolen manufactures	2,11	4,79	1,45	53
Other articles	40,61	35,73	39,08	45,41
TOTAL	2,76,00	2,63,13	2,15,33	2,43,64

* Figures prior to 1911-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
BELGIUM—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	84.65			
Cotton, raw	3,06.24	1,43.05	1,48.41	2,20.50
" waste	"	3.50	0.39	7.61
Dyeing and tanning substances	7.76	1.03	1.62	1.09
Hemp, raw	13.73	11.22	10.89	17.76
Hides and skins, raw	10.00	4.83	3.40	8.29
Jute manufactures	13.09	10.82	10.12	17.26
" raw	14.42	83.12	84.75	99.91
Lac	1.43	7.00	13.31	1.77
Lead	"	10	13	2.17
Manganese ore	28.84	3.12	6.69	12.05
Manures	19.88	2.21	3.13	7.11
Glasses	79	12.85	18.01	13.74
Paraffin, wax	1.41	18.53	13.05	13.07
Rice (not in the husk)	41.31	10.41	7.85	3.01
Seeds—				
Castor	20.16	37	"	1.03
Copra or coconut kernel	7.14			
Groundnuts	20.78	14.10	15.11	14.37
Linseed	1,55.71	42.07	1.04	4.81
Musa or Mowra	7.97			
Poppy	10.11	"	"	"
Rape	1,51.02	4.92	2.00	1.28
Sesamum (oil or linseed)	56.40	"	1	"
Others	2.29	1.33	1.00	1.80
Wheat	1,46.22			
Zinc or spelter	38	21.09	14.21	28.29
Other articles	49.03	57.04	59.58	71.70
TOTAL	11,94.20	4,43.35	4,38.70	5,82.68
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2.61	2.38	1.85	1.70
FRANCE.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	40.08	5.38	8.10	3.08
Artificial silk	"	5.72	2.20	1.31
Chemicals	47	3.60	3.81	4.21
Clocks and watches	4.65	0.9	48	5.2
Cotton manufactures	2,08	3.00	4.95	3.62
Drugs and medicines	2.05	2.01	10.19	11.63
Dyeing and tanning substances	6.02	2.01	4.06	4.67
Fruits and vegetables	2.96	1.30	1.40	2.68
Hardware	2.14	2.30	2.60	2.05
Haberashery	6.25	1.44	91	94
Instruments	4.20	5.74	2.08	2.61
Liquors	36.04	28.98	31.01	32.88
Machinery	31	4.83	17.20	6.96
Metals—				
Brass	16	9	4	3
Copper	12.03	14	66	7
Iron or steel	2.84	8.89	10.96	7.66
Steel	20	5.16	3.18	7.22
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	5.94	2.89	1.23	6.3
Oils	82	2.45	2.77	3.71
Provisions	3.07	2.81	2.79	2.67
Rubber manufactures	1.78	0.12	1.16	1.19
Seeds	51	5	11	3
Sugar	43	"	84	2
Silk manufactures	27.18	1.72	1.85	2.01
Toilet requisites	08	4.02	3.08	2.59
Wool manufactures	12.54	18.14	4.96	1.60
Umbrellas	01	24	11	8
Other articles	31.67	24.29	24.53	24.02
TOTAL	2,20.50	1,80.78	1,52.91	1,29.50

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
FRANCE—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	50,64	31,20	24,91	35,97
Opium	6,01	5,15	5,23	4,00
Dyeing and tanning substances	5,22	7,08	4,50	4,98
Essential oils	4,19	75	1,87	2,53
Cotton, raw	1,81,39	1,58,19	1,35,24	1,61,51
Hides and skins, raw	33,68	19,03	9,44	11,93
Horns, tips and pieces of horn*	9,27	25	27	14
Jute, raw	2,25,21	1,24,63	1,21,78	1,37,48
" bags and cloth	2,55	1,65	1,73	1,89
Lac	11,55	4,72	5,91	4,31
Manganese ore	17,24	10,00	17,75	20,69
Manures	10,47	43	63	61
Pulse—				
Gram		15,21	..	..
Lentils	20,82	..	..	..
Other pulses		8	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	13,80	70	91	32
Seeds—				
Castor	23,18	10,24	11,65	20,73
Groundnuts	2,61,66	2,32,98	1,16,88	2,28,67
Lined	1,53,94	51,24	16,94	10,13
Mowra or mowra	4,16	..	..	..
Poppy	43,87	80	..	..
Rape	95,17	12,52	6,01	4,26
Sesamum (oil or jinjili)	85,36	23	10	..
Others	21,25	3,68	3,55	3,94
Silk, raw	35,23	40	38	74
Wheat	1,12,55	..	..	..
Other articles	46,84	44,25	43,79	60,96
TOTAL	14,77,26	7,87,15	5,20,20	7,15,34
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,68	6,19	6,89	4,80
GERMANY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	14,87	8,33	5,97	7,71
Bobbins		2,85	2,42	3,37
Building materials	6,72	41	59	63
Buttons		5,08	4,81	5,35
Carriages	2,81	78	61	1,11
Chemicals	10,62	34,37	38,94	44,64
Clocks and watches	1,36	3,62	2,91	4,27
Cutlery	7,95	13,74	14,72	10,29
Cycles	1,75	6,10	7,72	8,11
Drugs and medicines	6,19	42,79	44,14	54,06
Dyeing substances	67,40	1,25,79	1,91,71	2,01,23
Glassware	23,69	13,44	13,91	16,49
Hardware	57,24	86,14	95,39	1,03,33
Instruments	13,57	51,94	68,00	74,09
Leather	78	4,32	6,35	8,08
Liquors	10,41	14,57	14,32	10,08
Machinery	30,27	1,31,77	1,20,58	1,64,53
Manures	2,20	2,41	2,16	2,03
Metals—				
Aluminium	12,15	5,94	3,55	15,02
Brass	1,60	50,32	64,72	57,01
Copper	93,41	32,29	30,15	41,32
Iron	2,86	55	91	4
Iron or steel	88,97	37,27	50,15	93,00
Steel	65,19	3,68	3,37	5,84
Zinc	3,24	2,61	3,98	6,78
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	19,37	5,32	6,73	13,30
Oils	3,58	7,74	8,23	15,06
Paints and painters' materials	21,82	20,18	26,06	10,33
Paper and pasteboard	1,61	73	47	2
Paper-making materials	1,02	4,93	5,32	7,15
Provisions	5,50	2,04	1,48	1,68
Railway plant	12,19	..	..	..
Rubber manufactures	3,82	3,09	13,01	16,45
Salt	9,46	8,43	9,74	13,98

* Figures prior to 1924-25 represent Hormones.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
GERMANY—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Stationery	5.04	14.54	17.01	18.33
Toilet requisites	3.93	3.68	4.68	4.10
Textiles				
Artificial silk	—	6.70	2.61	3.40
Cotton manufactures (including yarn)	83.71	2.93	4.39	4.13
Haberdashery	22.10	0.71	8.02	9.94
Silk manufactures	18.61	3.10	3.94	2.36
Wool manufactures	90.02	15.80	10.15	15.31
Toys	11.10	3.08	2.00	2.70
Umbrellas	7.08	5.02	5.02	7.22
Other articles	57.18	60.40	62.98	70.31
TOTAL	0,85,86	8,88,51	10,10,60	12,34,80
Exports of Indian produce—				
Barley	40.09	—	—	—
Coffee	4.72	9.39	3.63	4.90
Coir and manufactures	22.06	12.93	10.60	15.74
Cotton, raw	4,45,06	3,09,62	1,30,81	2,60,71
waste	—	0.18	6.43	13.54
Dyeing substances	14.49	5.75	7.89	3.14
Yolter, bran, etc.	22.34	15	89	—
Fruits and vegetables	2.07	30	63	28
Hemp, raw	8.48	0.03	4.00	0.35
Hides and skins, raw	2,63,07	47.23	33.25	40.49
Jute, raw	4,90,40	3,42,05	2,00,04	2,73,22
gunny bags	16.34	4.22	2.21	4.51
cloth	—	82	2	—
Lac	37.07	14.58	18.82	14.06
Manures	0.30	94	1.02	60
Metals and ores—				
Copper	4	27.32	19.68	20.05
Lead	—	5	44	2.75
Others	8.99	14.54	10.83	22.44
Oils	12.29	4.65	5.34	4.02
Olefsins	17.58	16.79	20.40	9.19
Paraffin wax	3.89	21.24	1.84	1.36
Rice (not in the husk)	3,41,37	1,38,45	88,41	54,95
Seeds—				
Copia or coconut kernel	80.26	—	—	—
Groundnuts	12.42	1,19,17	72.70	1,12,21
Linseed	70.14	18.85	7.89	11.04
Musa or Mowra	30.01	—	—	—
Poppy	8.43	17	—	—
Rau	1,04,02	10.91	4.55	0.04
Sesamum (oil or (in))	24.62	85	14	—
Others	27.84	0.81	4.92	1.85
Tan	3.89	1.90	1.60	91
Wood (chiefly teak)	16.08	8.47	5.89	10.55
Other articles	90.35	44.13	33,36	42.91
TOTAL	22,80,85	0,83,04	7,16,79	9,60,62
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	5.98	8.70	9.98	8.29
NETHERLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Artificial silk	—	1.80	28	1.83
Building materials	6	19	17	12
Cotton manufactures	83.45	8.08	12.80	10.33
twist and yarn	11.14	—	2	—
Dyeing and tanning substances	30	1.12	39	1.60
Instruments	9	13.07	14.96	17.25
Liquors	1.54	7.70	10.01	12.43
Machinery	24	67.58	9.02	6.65
Metals	44	6.5	4.45	1.55
Paper and pasteboard	2.81	11.30	11.94	11.05
Prisms stones, etc.	—	77	1.42	1.43
Provisions, etc.	8.65	24.07	25.33	24.89
Starch and farina	26	9.95	9.28	11.30
Sugar	10	1.41	1.81	1.90
Wool manufactures	3.20	93	81	25
Other articles	14.33	26.75	20.36	31.33
TOTAL	1,26,61	1,81,63	1,20,91	1,84,44

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
NETHERLANDS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotn manufactures	7.31	19.18	12.99	10.03
Cotton, raw	7.83	54.01	33.60	29.33
Hides and skins, raw	33.60	27.14	17.61	13.47
Jute, raw	1.53	47.59	30.30	25.85
Latex	0.08	1.29	4.72	9.03
Oilseeds	14	24.39	8.54	4.96
Paraffin wax	6	28.95	16.37	23.99
Rice (not in the husk)	2,15.93	42.91	39.03	44.73
Seeds—				
Groundnuts	26	1,21.78	1,26.61	1,54.27
Linseed	20.08	6.24	66	48
Itape	4.99	10.16	7.00	3.85
Wheat	2.02			
Other articles	23.41	38.51	29.30	31.53
TOTAL	3,34.02	4,21.20	3,32.74	3,70.63
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	21	2.43	2.04	2.26
ITALY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	6.99	3.04	2.08	1.50
Art. works of	45	48	63	67
Building materials	2.57	3.32	2.35	3.23
Buttons		3.66	2.45	1.08
Chemicals	4.72	15.45	13.79	11.03
Dyeing and tanning substances	1.49	3.20	3.54	3.15
Fruits and vegetables	8.48	20.37	18.23	15.76
Glassware	4.28	2.30	2.15	2.54
Instruments	1.70	7.23	8.78	7.31
Liquors	78	5.14	1.79	1.97
Machinery	1.44	13.16	12.10	12.40
Metals—				
Aluminium	6	29	12	16
Brass	1.09	3	5	6
German silver		3.60	2.32	2.37
Quicksilver		6.08	3.03	5.87
Others	67	3.76	6.37	4.81
Motor vehicles and parts	66	7.53	7.03	4.06
Paper and pasteboard	79	2.23	2.33	1.73
Rubber manufactures	13	4.20	1.57	4.2
Stone and marble	2.48	4.19	5.00	5.69
Sugar	23			
Textiles—				
Artificial silk yarn		27.57	46.25	23.69
Cotton, raw	11		5	
" twist and yarn	4.99	17	5	
" manufactures	63.22	2.04	8.92	3.39
Haberdashery and millinery	4.32	6.87	8.77	5.12
Silk manufactures	19.53	5.78	8.52	7.45
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk		16.32	9.03	3.68
Wool manufactures	4.07	61.03	71.41	41.93
Other articles	27.30	55.03	50.73	23.75
TOTAL	1,44.84	2,91.23	3,01.72	2,00.22
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	3,18.38	2,88.78	2,54.78	1,41.78
Hides and skins, raw	35.93	28.73	35.43	16.12
Jute, raw	1,14.69	95.61	1,27.14	89.37
Spices, pepper	6.81	7.61	9.56	5.69
Rice (not in the husk)	2.97	14.70	16.70	9.78
Seeds—				
Castor	16.05	9.60	5.71	9.59
Groundnuts	1.71	83.89	59.33	29.95
Linseed	64.86	31.25	13.07	8.56
Itape	11.40	10.85	3.37	23
Sesamum (I) or (II)	27.30	11.12	96	1
Others	1.49	1	1	1
SKL, raw	1.25	60	73	1.56
Wheat	37.14			
Other articles	21.38	42.72	56.72	39.32
TOTAL	7,01.61	5,78.37	5,63.99	3,51.63
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6.03	7.57	3.29	2.11

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
NORWAY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	35	22	47
Hardware	64	87	70	71
Iron or steel—nails, rivets and washers	2,50	3,54	3,54	4,25
Matches	0,34	..	..	..
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	19	3	13
Paper and pasteboard	4,40	39,04	31,51	37,73
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	10,20	7,67	6,33
Toys . . . . .	..	88	80	23
Wood and timber	1,85	7	65	1,10
Other articles	63	4,82	4,72	4,61
TOTAL	20,85	60,93	40,86	58,41
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	3	3,01	6,90	7,43
Rice (not in the husk)	94	21	36	73
Hides and skins, raw	20	2,51	3,47	2,92
Cotton, raw	55	13	17	13
Jute, raw . . . . .	..	1,42	1,55	1,54
.. manufactures	92	10,32	10,22	10,01
Seed . . . . .	..	4,16	6,52	3,55
Other articles	1,61	5,00	3,02	6,22
TOTAL	4,25	37,70	35,49	40,18
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	29	23	25	15
ROUMANIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	52,00	3,03	2,03
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	15,31	3	..	..
Jute manufactures	5,32	1,72	1,23	98
Other articles	1,30	3,35	4,01	6,36
TOTAL	24,93	5,05	5,27	7,34
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	..	..	22	13
UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Mineral oils	10,36	1,53,00	1,51,17	1,53,22
Ten-chests . . . . .	..	37	39	11
Other articles	2,42	4,53	5,25	2,70
TOTAL	22,23	1,63,33	1,56,72	1,61,03
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton raw	3,35	..	..	4
Jute, raw	25,03	54	4,33	27,01
.. manufactures	1,43	2,00	3,13	4
Rice (not in the husk)	4,03	1,03	..	..
Tea	1,41,97	3,50	20	7,51
Other articles	13,72	22	21	2
TOTAL	1,90,48	3,03	3,42	35,22
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,53	3	7	..
SPAIN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and Vegetables	17	1,07	3,72	3,31
Salt	12,02	22	..	..
Wool	3,33	10,51	10,23	6,77
Other articles	1,33	7,73	10,14	11,46
TOTAL	17,45	20,91	24,12	22,04

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
SPAIN—contd.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	72,83	63,80	55,47	63,75
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	4,33	3,89	5,61
Oilseeds	10,11	14,33	7,33	8,12
Jute, raw	64,51	60,77	60,08	58,11
Other articles	3,92	8,31	9,55	12,57
TOTAL	1,99,40	1,41,26	1,38,68	1,78,16
SWEDEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	2,57	15,83	17,45	18,72
Machinery and millwork . . . . .	..	9,23	9,90	15,91
Iron and steel	9,53	13,23	13,45	16,21
Matches	25,08	33	21	71
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	33,55	36,10	41,22
Paper-making materials	4,21	10,58	9,37	5,79
Wood and timber . . . . .	..	2,44	2,38	2,78
Other articles	2,93	16,34	16,13	13,86
TOTAL	51,31	1,02,07	98,99	1,14,22
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	7,67	72	1,82	1,90
Hides, raw . . . . .	..	2,72	3,21	2,58
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	6,64	6,23	4,19
Wheat	5,86	..	..	..
Other articles	4,23	23,69	27,56	32,06
TOTAL	32,56	33,97	36,17	40,71
TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	7,63	11,52	10,07	8,86
Wool manufactures	6	6	..	1
Other articles	5,23	6,40	3,85	63
TOTAL	13,84	17,99	14,32	9,50
Export of Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	10	2,29	1,14	71
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw	13	2,02,40	2,76,58	3,12,50
Hides and skins, raw	7	26	3	29
Ivory, unmanufactured	4,96	3,58	5,69	7,00
Soda compounds . . . . .	..	4,82	3,72	3,74
Spices (mainly cloves)	28,06	33,64	29,69	20,83
Other articles	4,75	3,18	4,00	5,33
TOTAL	35,97	2,47,78	3,18,66	3,49,99
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10,91	8,97	6,49	5,37
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	15,05	11,63	12,55
Other sorts	8,93	6,60	6,51	8,11
Jute manufactures	4,00	15,11	13,77	17,99
Other articles	13,47	11,62	12,80	14,35
TOTAL	69,08	57,85	51,34	53,57

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

Articles	Pre-war average	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26
KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8.24	2.04	1.85	1.50
Other articles	11.57	10.00	13.57	9.61
TOTAL	19.81	12.04	14.43	10.91
EGYPT.				
Imports therefrom—				
Building materials . . . . .	..	7.45	8.94	5.11
Cigarettes	4.69	22	28	25
Cotton, raw	4.45	52.81	1,54.79	1,40.91
Salt	9.17	1.45	1.72	1.96
Other articles	7.50	5.08	0.71	4.78
TOTAL	26.17	67.61	1,67.50	1,55.01
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	10.12	1.40	90	2.37
Indigo	8.98	4	4	5
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	53.51	12.90	17.42	0.67
Wheat	3.83	..	..	..
Sour	16.11	1	3	..
Others	11.15	2	77	45
Jute, raw	86	12.18	12.25	20.79
Jute, gunny-bags	48.49	51.75	55.25	53.09
" cloth	64	12.50	12.21	11.63
Seeds	11.91	8.35	9.38	1.50
Other articles	24.41	16.03	16.37	14.41
TOTAL	1,85.70	1,16.27	1,24.63	1,24.66
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4.84	5.54	3.65	3.37
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton, raw . . . . .	..	23.02	22.18	39.61
Other articles	41	1.75	4.09	8.65
TOTAL	41	24.77	26.21	48.26
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	12.46	5.98	3.74	4.02
Grain, pulse and flour	19.06	1.29	1.83	1.39
Other articles	5.10	4.50	5.44	6.85
TOTAL	37.62	11.77	10.61	12.26
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	6.27	42	50	40
Other articles	3.95	1.20	1.94	2.63
TOTAL	10.22	1.62	2.54	3.03

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (SOMALILAND AND ERITREA).				
Imports therefrom—				
Balt	3,38	1,82	1,22	.. 8
Other articles	2,02	10	10	.. 8
TOTAL	6,90	1,92	1,32	8
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2,44	02	1,32	97
Grain, pulse and flour	7,93	2,94	2,23	0,02
Other articles	2,20	2,61	5,72	0,19
TOTAL	12,57	7,67	10,29	13,79
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,79	49	41	2,25
MAURITIUS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,69,24	.. 15	.. 47	.. 35
Other articles	98			
TOTAL	2,64,22	15	47	35
Exports of Indian produce—				
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	26,52	47,01	47,81
Wheat flour	8,78	11	12	10
Other sorts	9,22	5,15	7,00	7,35
Jute manufactures	8,18	8,14	0,58	8,97
Oils, vegetable	0,03	2,01	2,78	2,89
Other articles	18,98	18,60	16,42	21,02
TOTAL	1,25,29	66,52	80,76	87,94
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	1,68	73	80
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Barks for tanning	—	13,96	12,85	12,20
Coal and coke	11,67	8,84	7,12	5,50
Other articles	1,48	2,12	5,22	12,58
TOTAL	13,15	25,92	25,29	31,28
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	32,06	21,32	24,73	27,80
Jute, gunny bags	39,33	45,87	65,58	66,33
cloth	1,29	5,66	0,11	10,60
Oils, vegetable	3,54	62	59	1,32
Provisions	3,27	29	23	22
Paraffin wax	2,16	10,55	0,40	11,08
Other articles	16,92	32,92	32,63	28,52
TOTAL	1,02,19	1,20,49	1,42,42	1,56,47
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2,72	1,22	1,69	1,02

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1932-34	1934-35	1935-36
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	4,88	11,58	14,09	1,01
Fruits and vegetables	1	18,24	10,77	18,72
Sugar	1,10	2,41	1,61	15,94
Other articles				8,03
TOTAL	6,97	32,23	27,07	44,60
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	9,08	6,02	7,28	6,90
Grain, pulse and flour	14,85	7,63	7,01	7,91
Jute, gunny bags	14,31	24,67	30,55	32,50
Oils	56	8	1	
Paraffin wax	3,25	18,23	19,03	18,94
Other articles	5,79	12,23	13,29	15,35
TOTAL	47,77	60,76	77,15	81,56
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8,02	53	58	97
Other articles	3,67	1,77	1,77	1,95
TOTAL	12,19	2,38	2,35	2,92
BRUNION.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	5	3,67	..	..
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	..
Other articles	88	15	60	2,81
TOTAL	8,80	15	60	2,81
CANADA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Motor vehicles and parts . . . . .	..	47,01	65,92	70,40
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	..	1,31	1,91	1,15
Railway plant	79	..	..	..
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	..	7,71	4,57	78
Other articles	80	12,74	19,7	15,35
TOTAL	1,09	68,67	91,57	93,75
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny cloth	40,29	37,23	70,30	54,53
Tea	54,81	77,57	65,25	64,24
Other articles	14,00	23,61	20,77	23,60
TOTAL	1,09,29	1,38,41	1,72,41	1,72,40
UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Aluminium	6,26	60	1,45	15
Apparel	33	7,17	7,95	5,73
Arms	80	1,00	1,30	4,70
Balting for machinery	1,11	8,63	9,10	9,20
Boats and shoes	54	3	7	5
Building materials	88	11,08	6,53	12,99

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
UNITED STATES—contd.				
Imports therefrom—contd.				
Carriages	72	5	17	58
Chemicals	22	15.54	16.54	14.19
Clocks and watches	3.82	79	1.37	1.85
Copper	27.72	8.82	25.52	18.95
Cotton, raw	26.44	63.98	15.01	90.33
.. piecegoods	4.18	18.69	2.13	1.82
Drugs and medicines	1.44	21.92	21.78	25.84
Dyeing substances	1.17	10.84	10.93	14.59
Furniture	24.72	74	78	1.33
Glassware	1.17	60	46	50
Hardware	5.86	22.74	20.72	30.74
Instruments	48.56	57.25	72.54	37.19
Iron and steel	24.56	6.75	7.02	7.58
Leather	8.89	8.89	0.77	10.31
Machinery	24.56	80.73	1,14.77	1,17.13
Manures	50	50	24.8	1.46
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	8.49	97.49	1,92.25	1,60.48
Oils, mineral	2,19.06	1,18.99	1,03.50	96.79
Paper and pasteboard	1.21	5.77	6.16	4.88
Provisions	3.60	13.75	15.17	17.95
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	16	21.38	21.43	16.11
Spirit	5.34	13.95	13.34	16.70
Stationery	2.05	1.68	2.31	2.55
Sugar	18	—	—	—
Tobacco	5.00	27.10	25.85	24.64
Toilet requisites	2.22	13.30	16.50	10.60
Wood and timber	6.56	3.58	5.09	5.17
Zinc	1	4.11	11.76	6.25
Other articles	15.58	60.69	69.02	66.52
TOTAL	4,49.03	7,17.81	8,41.27	8,94.18
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coal manufactures	5.29	2.70	3.40	3.97
Cotton, raw	6.19	24.38	27.34	49.04
Fruits and vegetables	1.73	54.27	62.68	1,12.62
Grain, pulse and flour	1.99	1.11	2.26	1.97
Gums and resins	1.36	6.33	6.69	10.30
Hides and skins—				
Raw	3,48.76	1,00.45	1,10.53	1,75.29
Dressed or tanned	20.69	4.18	4.11	8.11
Iron and steel	44	13.88	6.99	11.96
Jute—				
Raw	2,32.68	75.45	76.16	1,36.48
Gunny bags	91.73	11.98	17.65	22.01
.. cloth	6,92.16	6,58.68	8,03.55	7,30.95
Lao	93.77	62.91	85.43	65.83
Manganese ore	18.75	1	3.07	10.99
Manures	4.85	77	45	1.67
Mica	6.99	10.43	15.49	23.40
Nipholam	9.73	9.56	7.47	7.06
Oils, vegetable	9.18	17	31	1.08
Paraffin wax	3.48	23.40	12.22	4.85
Rubber, raw	11	2.63	2.77	61
Salt-petre	7.61	..	..	..
Seeds—				
Castor	17.62	20.16	16.96	5.49
Linseed	49.29	1,09.30	84.54	42.23
Spices	6.31	6.30	7.29	3.13
Tea	11.70	46.15	43.95	36.94
Wool, raw	4.52	37.9	24.71	37.45
.. manufactures	2.38	9.22	9.07	13.54
Other articles	21.06	52.89	59.27	75.73
TOTAL	16,83.60	14,07.35	18,90.10	16,12.21

(in thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
UNITED STATES—consolid.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	6.07	33.33	24.36	42.49
WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce				
Jute, gunny bags	44.32	66.41	37.92	50.56
Rice (not in the husk)	18.56	42.16	34.12	55.21
Other articles	3.71	8.79	4.23	6.00
TOTAL	66.59	1,12,36	1,25,27	1,51,77
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, raw	1.93	10.74	12.28	10.12
" twist and yarn	20	2.67	3.11	2.09
" gunny bags	4.99	15.36	8.82	11.05
" gunny cloth	2,08,57	1,02,93	2,45,01	1,81,92
Rice (not in the husk)	11.52			
Other articles	76	4.77	4.53	1.92
TOTAL	2,27,18	2,27,37	2,73,82	2,07,11
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	..	47	2	..
BRAZIL.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	9.94	33.72	22.65	40.15
BRITISH GUIANA.				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	5.72	5.94	4.97	6.42
CHILE.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	86.34	25.01	8.69	11.75
Rice (not in the husk)	5.35			2.38
Other articles	1.30	3.23	16.14	23.24
TOTAL	87,05	28,34	24,83	37,37
ADEN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	8	7	9
Salt	12,94	36,89	38,47	39,81
Other articles	24,19	12,30	8,40	2,80
TOTAL	41,45	49,27	41,04	42,70
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn manufactures	9.33	10.97	7.85	7.13
Grain, pulse and flour—	18,38	9,02	7,20	7,74
Jowar and Idra				
Rice (not in the husk)	10,77	1,14	62	1,28
Wheat flour	24,84	9,31	8,22	8,82
Spices	12,25	2,23	1,70	3,33
Tobacco	4,79	0,54	4,06	3,71
Other articles	9,30	19,75	21,96	22,55
TOTAL	1,09,38	66,11	64,41	70,66

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1952-54	1954-55	1955-56
ADEN—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	13.07	1.83	1.23	3.30
Other articles	5.73	0.51	0.55	0.53
TOTAL	18.80	2.34	1.78	3.83
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables	18.54	11.12	11.40	10.84
Precious stones, etc.	18.72	0.63	5.50	5.22
Other articles	9.19	4.81	3.70	4.86
TOTAL	46.45	16.56	20.60	20.92
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	5.25	5.18	4.80	4.21
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jowar and bajra	2.20	27	24	40
Rice (not in the husk)	30.01	17.02	19.24	18.03
Other articles	11.48	7.84	7.97	6.70
TOTAL	48.97	30.29	32.75	30.33
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	21.23	7.09	4.07	3.31
Other articles	10.83	3.72	0.41	3.84
TOTAL	32.06	10.81	4.48	7.15
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	3.51	5.87	6.55	7.49
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	2.23	6.98	5.95	4.80
Grain, pulse and flour	21.74	25.48	26.87	22.61
Tea	95	2.00	5.18	3.90
Other articles	10.91	10.34	10.00	8.56
TOTAL	36.83	44.80	47.70	40.87
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	13.84	5.33	6.93	8.18
BAHRAIN ISLANDS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Precious stones, etc.	50.47	6.62	4.13	4.94
Other articles	2.52	1.43	2.14	1.88
TOTAL	52.99	8.05	6.27	6.82

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Euros)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
BAHREIN ISLANDS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	4.48	8.13	8.27	5.55
Rice (not in the husk)	25.42	12.78	10.94	17.78
Other articles	12.34	6.70	6.65	7.94
TOTAL	42.24	27.61	26.46	31.27
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	18.18	2.41	2.20	1.34
Other articles	9.07	4.51	8.17	6.12
TOTAL	27.25	6.92	10.37	7.46
BORNEO.				
Imports therefrom—				
Oil, mineral	53.78	53.83	64.17	66.21
Other articles	2	10	22	68
TOTAL	53.78	53.93	64.39	66.79
Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	62	3.30	2.57	3.66
CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1			
Grain, pulse and flour	12	53	46	10
Hides and skins, raw	2.43	2.77	2.2	2.27
Jute, gunny bags	7.32	7.41	5.62	6.91
Machinery	1.30	1.91	2.05	3.41
Metals	1.41	76	17	87
Oil	46	43.68	40.56	37.87
Rubber	10	2.31	3.24	2.52
Bees	91	30.07	40.7	63.44
Spices	20.91	15.06	11.88	9.96
Tea	7.10	5.25	3.49	3.79
Other articles	20.11	19.83	16.44	17.97
TOTAL	72.63	1,28.88	1,23.70	1,40.41
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	18.40	8.85	8.69	7.32
Coal and coke	43.79	25.90	23.05	12.67
Coffee	5.76	14	15	7
Cotton manufactures	20.03	51.04	62.3	60.25
Fish (excluding canned fish)	24.39	30.15	37.14	38.15
Judder, bran, etc.	1.78	3.64	3.64	3.64
Fruits and vegetables	13.55	20.42	10.89	22.11
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	4,20.72	2,60.72	2,78.48	3,40.91
Other sorts	48.30	25.85	28.24	35.70
Jute manufactures	5.41	5.82	5.0	5.32
Manure	10.87	11.99	13.23	16.97
Oilseeds	39.54	14.11	14.18	16.70
Provisions and climman's stores	5.45	2.72	2.45	1.67
Rubber, raw	14.15	10.03	8.23	17.56
Seeds	12.21	9.1	9.3	0.85
Spices	15.31	20.56	27.44	19.19
Tea	20.90	20.20	20.22	12.65
Wood and timber	2.32	94	1.3	2.12
Other articles	62.37	50.47	61.23	63.23
TOTAL	8,02.35	5,90.76	6,30.75	7,12.18
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	8.26	3.91	4.52	3.42
Vehicles		5.41	15.80	11.01
Other articles	13.82	23.67	28.94	19.23
TOTAL	22.08	32.90	47.26	33.66

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
HONGKONG.				
Imports therefrom—				
Apparel	1,21	71	1,05	77
Building materials	82	5	..	..
Cotton manufactures	1,94	1,28	98	4,91
Cordage	3,19	34	20	17
Drugs and medicines	6,48	1,15	1,53	1,94
Fireworks	5,00	1,46	77	62
Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	1,44	1,81	72
Provisions	3,85	7,65	6,70	8,31
Silk, raw	23,69	8,29	2,21	1,43
.. manufactures including yarn	21,61	3,46	2,47	2,14
Sugar	10,34	2,72	2,87	3,15
Other articles	15,59	15,67	15,46	18,43
TOTAL	98,31	44,72	39,98	42,07
Exports of Indian produce—				
Chemicals	11,14	91	62	1
Coal and coke . . . . .	..	6,28	2,48	2,91
Cotton—				
Raw	32,85	..	5	3
Twist and yarn	3,86,49	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines	4,92	4,19	4,25	4,62
Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	27,75	2,50	4,37
Jadestone	5,65	1,58	84	62
Jute manufactures	7,42	47,66	28,48	22,50
Opium	4,15,52	..	..	..
Other articles	36,17	18,85	16,92	14,95
TOTAL	9,12,86	1,07,68	56,94	50,01
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Fish—				
Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	1,78	82	51
Fruits and vegetables—				
Dried, salted or preserved	2,13	75	51	30
Other articles	6,62	1,43	1,45	2,56
TOTAL	13,43	3,96	2,78	3,37
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACÃO).				
Imports therefrom—				
Cotton yarn	5	64,66	92,01	90,22
.. piecegoods	20	5	1,90	2
Silk, raw	83,44	55,88	33,32	13,81
.. manufactures including yarn	35,67	50,23	33,54	26,75
Spices	37	6,39	6,09	6,72
Tea	10,70	16,13	8,74	15,19
Other articles	27,58	29,33	23,22	31,88
TOTAL	1,57,98	3,22,62	2,08,63	1,84,61
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton—				
Raw	42,79	2,30,49	1,29,36	1,05,38
Twist and yarn	4,10,64	..	..	..
Piecegoods	2,70	30	1	7
Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	92,73	97,47	49,67
Jute, raw	10,84	1,81	11,18	14,63
.. manufactures	49,50	3,84	4,70	2,71
Paraffin wax	1,22	4,9	8,74	8,19
Ice	35,95	..	..	..
Other articles	3,06,43	11,43	10,54	6,98
TOTAL	8,72,39	4,53,46	2,62,00	1,87,63

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO)—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,30	89	1,67	57
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice	97	16,89	60,83	68,79
Other articles	4	2,40	5,77	2,35
TOTAL	1,01	18,79	66,60	69,05
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Cotton, raw	1,63	16,50	13,98	11,30
Jute manufactures	32,57	17,31	27,34	43,88
Opium	20,07	24,00	0,80	..
Other articles	8,48	82	1,40	1,08
TOTAL	60,75	58,63	49,52	57,14
JAPAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Alc, beer and porter	3	8,04	5,20	6,13
Aluminium . . . . .	..	4,05	6,98	11,55
Apparel	9,17	30,18	35,92	20,19
Artificial silk . . . . .	..	1,55,41	2,70,68	2,03,95
Bobbins . . . . .	..	5,11	7,79	7,94
Boots and shoes	16	82,41	19,80	13,74
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	32,63	39,97	43,63
Brushes and brooms	48	1,52	1,30	2,40
Buttons of all sorts . . . . .	..	0,81	11,66	10,01
Camphor	11,48	19,69	12,16	12,90
Carriages	11	89	1,00	1,28
Cement	11	5,34	8,79	2,98
Chemicals	07	22,41	30,01	25,95
Checks and Watches	1,88	7,23	7,69	8,34
Coal and coke	7,02	6	34	..
Copper	27,99	6,89	19,57	14,00
Cotton, raw	0	..	1	1
" hosiery	65,23	72,51	53,53	46,13
" piecegoods	0,10	4,41,20	5,19,58	6,35,26
" yarn	6,16	66,07	1,16,95	1,79,21
" other manufactures	2,12	8,97	16,10	20,34
Cycles and parts . . . . .	..	18,46	18,00	16,32
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	5,72	8,31	6,19
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	25,05	25,52	22,15
Furniture and cabinetware	71	1,17	96	1,08
Glass and glassware—				
Bangles	5	13,26	17,71	13,53
Beads and false pearls	7,31	2,15	4,04	5,13
Bottles and phials	1,00	10,26	12,05	16,78
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	1,06	1,05	1,32
Tableware	1,41	4,09	4,44	3,76
Others	3,55	23,98	25,13	25,60
Habitnabery and millinery	10,54	17,22	31,55	29,14
Hardware	3,59	24,77	35,52	35,52
Instruments	85	30,43	31,29	31,43
Iron or steel . . . . .	..	27,19	33,05	43,18
Machinery and millwork	69	7,75	11,25	17,64
Matches	28,40	7	7	8
Paints and painters' materials . . . . .	..	6,02	8,97	11,53
Paper and pasteboard	55	12,80	10,51	11,68
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	6,79	8,04	11,39
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	..	14,80	19,06	18,98
Silk, raw	1,15	0,57	21,47	42,45
" manufactures	1,31,45	2,10,62	2,09,30	1,63,68
Spices, ginger	3,40	23	2,08	1,78
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	0,12	0,58	13,21
Tea-chests	87	1,40	1,45	60
Toilet requisites	1,31	10,02	11,30	9,86
Toys and requisites for games	2,15	33,80	30,58	26,15
Umbrellas and umbrellas fittings	4,91	17,02	17,39	18,99
Wood and timber	22	3,72	2,41	8,14
" manufactures	71	8,32	6,35	6,35
Woolen manufactures	8	27,07	1,25,10	78,13
Other articles	9,18	84,59	1,54,49	1,64,24
TOTAL	3,64,35	16,35,51	20,79,62	21,84,32

No. 12—continued

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
JAPAN—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, raw	14,60.70	11,47.61	21,53.20	17,04.31
Bides and skins, tanned or dressed	12.70	2.45	25.15	20.25
Iron and steel	15.24	68.67	37.68	1,05.10
Jute, raw	10.84	23.63	31.63	39.60
" manufactures	10.93	14.11	43.01	31.00
Lac	2.17	4.95	28.70	18.73
Lead	7	17.13	40.76	54.60
Manures	5.50	2	35	75
Oilseeds	16.10	6.64	5.68	1, 2.72
Opium	9.70			
Paraffin wax	6.00		10	80
Pulse	4.10	6.00	9.30	16.80
Rice (not in the husk)	1,33,80	12	2.73	6.88
Other articles	6.37	42.47	50.37	76.86
TOTAL	16,84,66	13,46,29	24,40,13	21,88,71
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1.66	10.52	22.19	18.71
JAVA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	1	2.20	2.82	1.34
Farinaceous foods	50	7.00	5.50	3.27
Liquors	2.50	1,08.00	1,03.00	1,40.10
Sugar	9,23,33			
Tea	81	1		
Other articles	7.70	31.00	18.40	20.66
TOTAL	9,85,08	2,38,00	1,90,68	1,74,46
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	45.20	33.33	25.01	35.50
Opium	52.28			
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76.58	2.78	15.34	2.78
Other articles	16.50	8.77	7.10	7.91
TOTAL	2,80,74	44,88	48,54	46,26
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	1.12	1.73	1.41	1.24
IRAN.				
Imports therefrom—				
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, etc.	18.68	6.16	8.00	9.18
Gums and resins	3.74	3.11	2.41	3.26
Oil, mineral	4.00	1,22.37	1,65.47	2,12.06
Precious stones, etc.	8.23	7	2	1
Wool, raw	9.31	1.51	1.11	0.7
Other articles	13.94	10.00	11.41	9.04
TOTAL	63,40	1,44,52	2,03,51	2,35,42
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	12.05	23.62	8.24	4
" manufactures	13.73	18.16	12.90	13.64
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	10.25	43	23	23
Others	3.33	1	2	
Indigo	1.00	2		
Tea, black	1.67	5.63	1.05	14.23
Other articles	11.51	8.75	12.06	12.40
TOTAL	55,13	56,57	35,40	43,62

No. 12—continued

(In thousand of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
IRAN—contd.				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton, twist and yarn	5.82	2.74	69	1.47
" manufactures	37.80	18.11	2.87	2.91
Metals and ores	8.88	70	1.80	1
Sugar	8.65	85	54	0.14
Other articles	13.61	5.49	0.25	
TOTAL	66.76	27.95	12.14	13.48
SIAM.				
Imports therefrom—				
Rice in the husk	..	1.05	20.06	12.81
" not in the husk	..	20.07	1,62.10	61.11
Wood, teak	31.41	10.11	4.15	27
Other articles	8.39	2.92	7.56	6.91
TOTAL	34.80	44.75	1,95.87	81.10
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	10.75	0.87	10.64	12.24
Jute, gunny bags	27.14	21.74	69.15	72.79
Opium	18.84	48.64	..	..
Other articles	6.21	8.50	6.00	5.98
TOTAL	62.94	82.81	1,14.92	91.01
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	2.47	48	60	79
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Imports therefrom—				
Canees and putans	4.51	2.67	8.08	2.91
Cotton manufactures	8.91	1.89	1.23	1.50
Drugs and medicines	2.75	1.51	1.55	1.54
Dyeing and tanning substances	7.08	4.72	4.68	5.04
Fish	22.63	10.15	11.64	14.12
Fruits and vegetables	6.27	7.81	5.46	6.24
Gums and resins	3.48	12.81	11.05	9.36
Lac	1.61	11.32	22.58	8.01
Matchos	7.04	2	18	..
Metals, tin	44.84	52.86	67.62	71.00
Oils, mineral	13.32	84	5.81	5.24
" vegetable	89	14.89	10.84	69.14
Provisions and oilman's stores	23.72	19.63	25.16	26.66
Rice (not in the husk)	7.44	4	2	..
Milk, raw	0.75	..	..	..
Spices, betelnuts	86.73	87.15	30.83	36.55
" nthers	12.63	6.91	11.07	12.16
Starch and farins	1.87	11.28	10.64	13.91
Sugar	3.74	87	61	60
Other articles	40.00	22.81	23.39	28.08
TOTAL	3,08.48	2,68.24	3,11.88	3,65.65
Exports of Indian produce—				
Animals, living	6.98	24	59	67
Coal and coke	17.19	60	1.08	1.03
Cordage and rope	3.36	4.01	4.08	3.76
Cotton, twist and yarn	24.11	2.89	3.60	0.37
" manufactures	57.59	26.18	27.83	29.79
Podder, bran, etc.	15.08	2.68	2.70	4.60
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	3,24.33	87.06	83.25	1,08.38
Others	18.90	1.05	12.66	15.19

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—contd.				
Exports of Indian produce—contd.				
Hides and skins, raw	25			1
Jute manufactures	34.40	41.70	19.85	27.97
Opium	1,48.73			
Provisions and oilman's stores	14.92	7.03	8.64	8.47
Rubber, raw	84	8.94	17.23	19.65
Seeds	8.93	6.51	7.37	6.78
Tin, ore	2.08	52.37	69.74	80.12
Tobacco	13.12	4.35	3.98	3.67
Other articles	64.79	67.97	59.29	50.06
TOTAL	7,54.03	3,26.41	3,22.54	3,65.40
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	4.00	1.61	43	26
Spices, cloves	1.91		1	1
Other articles	11.44	5.82	3.22	10.36
TOTAL	18.25	7.43	3.76	10.63
SUMATRA.				
Exports therefrom—				
Oils, mineral	11.78	13.44	43.23	17.02
Other articles	5	80	2.02	1.74
TOTAL	11.83	14.24	45.25	18.76
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Coal and coke	9.13			
Rice (not in the husk)	10.07	40.75	39.54	40.05
Other articles	4.75	2.98	3.68	3.02
TOTAL	24.55	43.73	43.22	52.67
IRAQ (a).				
Exports therefrom—				
Drugs and medicines	—	2	2	12
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	63	89	53
Fruits and vegetables	—	20.51	26.61	35.53
Grain, pulse and flour	—	11.54	9.43	7.97
Hardware	—	16	11	11
Hides and skins, raw	—	1.90	1.05	63
Metals—Brass	—	19	4	3
German silver	—	98	10	3
Seeds	—	5	38	1
Wool, raw	—	1	74	2.15
manufactures	—	11	5	16
Other articles	—	3.15	3.65	2.21
TOTAL	—	39.86	52.45	49.60

(a) Included in "Turkey in Asia" prior to 1921-22.

No. 12—continued.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
IRAQ (a)—contd				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Coffee	—	2,52	1,06	62
Cotton manufactures	—	12,69	9,17	7,28
Indigo	—	..	1	1
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	—	7	5	6
Wheat flour	—	4	0	2
Others	—	81	27	26
Jute manufactures	—	3,89	4,03	5,10
Tea	—	2,06	2,52	4,28
Other articles	—	17,90	19,49	21,92
TOTAL	—	40,25	39,65	42,61
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	—	11,29	4,46	3,21
Provisions and oilman's stores	—	1	2	6
Rubber manufactures	—	10	15	11
Sugar	—	17	6	4
Other articles	—	14,45	16,14	12,51
TOTAL	—	20,01	20,80	15,05
TURKEY IN ASIA (b).				
Imports therefrom—				
Animals, living	4,20	..	..	..
Fruits and vegetables; dried, salted, etc.	23,27	70	1,85	1,23
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13	..	..	..
Other articles	19,26	1	6	8
TOTAL	68,86	80	1,41	1,31
Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	59,50	2,08	4,01	..
Indigo	0,50	..	..	1
Grain, pulse and flour—				
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	6	13	19
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	..
Others	6,05	..	..	..
Jute manufactures	17,69	16,21	7,92	1,94
Tea	16,19	1,77	1,12	1,80
Other articles	82,04	65	9,27	3,78
TOTAL	2,17,60	17,77	16,45	7,69
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cotton manufactures	5,22	..	24	..
Provisions and oilman's stores	11	..	..	..
Sugar	2,35	..	..	..
Other articles	14,44	1	1	..
TOTAL	22,32	1	25	..

(a) Includes 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	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
AUSTRALIA.				
Imports therefrom—				
Coal	7,89	1,23	91	1,04
Horses	30,00	18,73	14,37	8,70
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	16,19	11,77	12,44
Railway plant, etc.	30,74	—	—	—
Steel	—	—	6,00	1,43
Tallow and stearine	1,30	15,76	13,37	21,78
Wheat	—	12,53	5,31	0,66
Wool, raw	2,71	13,03	20,05	27,41
Zinc	—	12,68	10,07	25,41
Other articles	18,56	7,23	8,38	11,36
TOTAL	1,01,16	1,02,43	96,70	1,10,27
Exports of Indian produce—				
Rides and skins, raw	4,42	8,50	8,32	10,75
Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	2,42,41	1,97,08	2,18,06
Oils	6,26	15	32	19
Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	2,42	2,25	2,77
Seeds	3,11	15,38	22,25	17,94
Tea	40,81	10,78	8,13	9,52
Other articles	32,78	13,43	25,65	23,49
TOTAL	3,13,36	3,08,07	2,71,24	2,86,33
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	53	23	64	68
NEW ZEALAND.				
Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	26	2,16	3,01	4,03
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute manufactures	36,67	34,77	36,97	33,07
Manures	3,97	—	—	—
Other articles	10,08	18,13	12,87	7,96
TOTAL	50,66	52,96	49,74	40,12
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	7	19	15	18
HAWAII.				
Exports of Indian produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	18,51	23,04	26,63	19,75
Other articles	34	44	69	38
TOTAL	18,85	23,48	27,32	20,13
Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles . . . . .	..	..	4	..

No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
CHINA.					
From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,107	563,332	102,713	65,435
“ Japan	2,359	81,171	96,727	133,753	240,065
“ United States	10,405	7,353	7,904	336	522
“ Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,225	503	61
TOTAL	1,331,017	904,674	671,228	297,370	331,683

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES		Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1931-33
WHITE.						
From	United Kingdom	642,871	510,035	363,444	236,000	198,988
"	Netherlands	7,606	3,824	4,404	2,000	2,464
"	Switzerland	2,606	762	1,736	6,583	3,501
"	Japan	48	3,323	2,623	40,262	55,245
"	Other countries	1,124	945	1,362	1,781	1,100
	TOTAL	654,255	518,890	373,569	285,243	263,298
COLOURED, ETC.						
From	United Kingdom	690,482	350,326	264,563	213,068	155,253
"	Netherlands	15,219	8,788	6,997	214	281
"	Belgium	4,032	1,648	812	109	51
"	Switzerland	2,855	1,734	1,339	2,058	2,390
"	Italy	10,320	9,111	4,353	1,316	594
"	Straits Settlements	1,458	668	1,333	309	158
"	Japan	521	13,095	14,049	150,750	101,428
"	Other countries	6,335	1,509	1,927	2,678	1,293
	TOTAL	681,652	386,277	285,423	361,101	351,548
TOTAL OF COTTON FIBRE-GOODS EXCLUDING FINITS.						
From	United Kingdom	2,549,330	1,676,060	1,186,880	552,394	439,673
"	Netherlands	23,748	12,755	11,460	2,223	1,745
"	Belgium	4,122	661	821	115	53
"	Switzerland	5,257	2,498	3,275	7,042	5,891
"	Italy	10,517	9,168	4,207	2,306	787
"	Aden and Dependencies	118	123	1,168	54	48
"	Straits Settlements	2,008	903	1,549	503	312
"	China (including Hongkong)	798	892	2,368	1,289	135
"	Japan	3,128	97,690	115,399	373,774	405,736
"	United States of America	10,468	7,911	6,421	987	738
"	Other countries	7,512	1,500	2,176	2,427	1,697
	TOTAL	2,616,824	1,810,042	1,385,820	948,714	946,729

No. 13-A.—PRODUCTION, IMPORTS, MILL AND OTHER CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In lakhs of bales)

Season Sept. to Aug.—	Production	Imports	Mill consumption	Estimated other consumption	Exports	Re-exports
1913-14	51	..	18	4.5	87	..
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	58	0.2	19*	7.5	27	..
1920-21	36	1.0	21*	7.5	22	..
1921-22	45	1.0	22*	7.5	32	0.3
1922-23	51	0.8	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	0.8
1925-26	62	1.2	20†	7.5	37	0.2
1926-27	60	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	53	1.6	24†	7.5	39	..
1930-31	52	4.7	23†	7.5	37	..
1931-32	40	5.5	23†	7.5	10	..
1932-33	47	2.6	24†	7.5	27	..
1933-34	51	2.4	23†	7.5	38	..
1934-35	49	4.6	26†	7.5	32	..

* 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	1934-35	1935-36
Grey and bleached piecegoods	854,141	1,005,855	1,209,684	2,641,654	2,772,950
Coloured piecegoods	251,253	378,167	466,162	755,803	707,879
TOTAL	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,675,806	3,397,456	3,579,829

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	1934-35	1935-36
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	25,702	9,792	9,767
„ Hongkong	25	19	193	42	497
„ Netherlands	1,360	627	279	1	..
„ Switzerland	1,132	339	604	11	30
„ Italy	607	297	287	4	..
„ China	15	214	587	12,726	12,922
„ Japan	458	7,424	18,736	11,340	21,307
„ Other countries	1,147	469	293	105	47
TOTAL	41,794	34,083	44,681	34,022	44,570

No. 15-B.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage of total in 1935-36
No. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	4,987	410	182	0.4
„ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	3,526	1,237	1,390	3.2
„ 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	20,580	7,960	13,535	30.4
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	6,291	5,602	8,710	19.6
Two-folds (doubles)	—	—	3,973	15,950	20,731	46.5
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,324	24	22	0.1
TOTAL	41,794	34,083	44,681	34,013	44,570	100

No. 15-C.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM 1932-33 TO 1935-36
BY CLASSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of lbs.)

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
COUNTS 1-30—				
From United Kingdom	279	160	219	160
„ Japan	614	47	61	13
„ China (including Hongkong)	0	54	109	..
TOTAL (all countries)	901	327	410	183
COUNTS 21-30	1,068	788	1,237	1,390
COUNTS 31-40—				
From United Kingdom	2,338	1,940	1,575	2,233
„ Japan	5,237	4,614	3,371	4,988
„ China (including Hongkong)	11,804	7,554	5,022	5,291
TOTAL (all countries)	20,908	14,518	7,968	13,535
ABOVE 40—				
From United Kingdom	6,341	5,329	5,050	5,109
„ Japan	181	223	309	1,049
„ China (including Hongkong)	40	40	3,032	2,554
TOTAL (all countries)	6,420	5,700	8,403	8,710
TWO-FOLDS—				
From United Kingdom	3,011	1,823	1,995	1,316
„ Japan	11,036	6,548	9,236	14,614
„ China (including Hongkong)	1,716	2,552	4,695	4,674
TOTAL (all countries)	15,763	10,923	15,926	20,781
Unspecified descriptions	31	44	34	23
TOTAL OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN	46,103	32,057	34,013	41,570

No. 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	1934-35	1935-36	Percentage of total in 1935-36
No. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	447,157	578,170	594,072	56.1
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	191,368	282,414	287,013	27.2
" 31 to 40	18,999	20,987	19,920	96,044	112,026	10.8
Above No. 40	2,655	2,834	2,590	43,378	53,528	5.8
Wastes	502	385	875	3,918	6,057	0.6
TOTAL	646,757	666,227	662,510	1,001,420	1,053,297	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	1934-35	1935-36
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—					
China	83.44	82.92	1,19.57	33.32	13.31
Japan	8	32	2.79	21.47	42.45
Hongkong	23.89	16.83	21.12	2.20	1.42
Straits Settlements	0.75	1.22	2.02	..	..
Other countries	2.29	8.65	4.39	..	..
TOTAL	1,17.25	1,10.01	1,49.90	57.38	57.73
IMPORTS OF SILK YARN—					
United Kingdom	4.27	3.98	1.95	9.62	6.00
France	65	20	1.98	62	89
Switzerland	57	29	31	8	..
Italy	14.23	3.55	14.56	7.64	7.04
China (including Hongkong)	2.75	5.07	9.90	12.77	12.53
Japan	17.38	29.11	30.29	47.56	66.50
Other countries	1.35	8	20	7	67
TOTAL	41.19	42.23	53.29	78.16	83.97
IMPORTS OF SILK PIECEGOODS—					
United Kingdom	3.86	4.13	5.19	53	24
France	3.87	3.65	2.63	22	12
China (including Hongkong)	53.84	73.04	1,34.98	21.16	15.92
Japan	1,13.67	1,17.93	1,77.63	1,00.89	71.83
Other countries	2.38	1.66	4.15	2.36	2.26
TOTAL	1,82.22	2,01.51	2,24.58	1,25.20	90.37

No. 18.—IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN PIECEGOODS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	1,46.44	1,21.58	1,53.84	46.54	43.59
Germany	39.83	3.02	7.13	7.64	3.70
Netherlands	3.09	1.26	3.61	65	25
Belgium	1.78	31	4.20	50	21
France	10.85	3.35	7.80	4.23	15
Italy	83	18	2.07	3.63	1.51
Japan	2	5.30	8.18	73.06	30.12
Other countries	3.94	1.44	1.90	3.67	1.57
TOTAL	2,06.78	1,37.64	1,88.71	1,39.82	81.10

No. 19.—IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUE OF IRON AND STEEL

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

ARTICLES	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)			1933-34			1934-35			1935-36		
	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton	Quantity	Value	Value per ton
		Rs (lakhs)	Rs		Rs (lakhs)	Rs		Rs (lakhs)	Rs		Rs (lakhs)	Rs
Sheets and Plates— Galvanised	277,6	5,33	194	60,8	1,13	186	53,6	1,11	189	73,2	1,30	177
Tinned	52,8	1,25	237	7,2	21	292	6,6	17	304	6,5	20	318
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100,6	1,23	123	23,8	31	129	21,4	43	127	27,4	49	130
Iron Bars and channels	29,7	35	130	1,3	3	221	1,4	3	214	1,0	2	221
Bars (Steel)	204,6	2,07	101	66,1	63	95	62,6	60	110	54,5	62	113
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge work	69,6	1,16	129	19,2	21	109	22,3	24	108	28,7	31	109
Cast pipes and fittings	56,2	91	161	3,4	8	236	1,6	7	437	1,4	7	501
Steel, angle and spring	44,2	47	106	11,5	11	96	14,0	14	100	19,6	20	101
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18,4	46	253	29,0	72	248	24,9	39	255	62,1	1,12	180
Hoops and strips	30,8	43	140	23,1	36	123	24,5	45	130	46,9	67	122
Nails, rivets and washers	25,1	50	200	19,6	33	284	12,2	32	262	15,9	40	251
Rails, chairs and fishplates (including those for railways) (s)	17,8	19	112	3,0	5	167	5,3	7	132	7,9	8	100
Wire	9,3	24	245	6,4	15	173	9,5	16	163	9,6	16	164
Wire nails	—	—	—	11,9	30	163	15,7	24	153	15,3	22	144
Wire rope	—	—	—	3,3	12	523	3,2	16	500	3,0	15	493
Bolts and nuts	7,4	23	308	7,6	31	376	10,2	29	234	12,6	32	254
Other sorts	56,6	1,14	201	24,9	73	299	46,9	92	196	53,3	99	184
TOTAL	1,018,2	16,01	167	329,1	5,53	166	370,1	6,33	172	440,4	7,23	161

(s) Figures for 1913-14 exclude rails, 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	1934-35	1935-36
(d) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	6,578	1,537	1,730
Continent	32	9	3,339	..	..
Other countries	378	8	88	..	..
TOTAL	12,881	2,766	10,558	1,537	1,730

(In lakhs of Rupees)

(d) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old for re-manufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7.58	5.50	13.16	3.65	4.06
Continent	2.91	.66	4.14	2.23	2.61
United States of America	29	2.83	3.43	8	8
Other countries	20	.68	11	41	47
TOTAL	11.08	9.67	20.84	6.37	7.22

No. 21.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of Rupees)

United Kingdom	4,97.69	4,20.36	17,60.27	9,15.27	9,25.79
United States of America	24.56	66.51	3,10.76	1,14.77	1,17.12
Japan . . . . .	.68	13.47	0.01	11.25	1.64
Italy	1.44	2.37	4.27	12.10	12.40
Germany	30.27	2.40	24.89	1,26.58	1,64.33
Other countries	6.55	5.37	44.95	83.70	1,30.82
TOTAL	5,61.14	5,13.87	21,64.84	12,63.67	15,63.16

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS AND ACCESSORIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77.27	23.67	60.55	1,23.73	1,24.66
United States of America	21.03	46.23	1,66.45	93.37	73.92
Canada . . . . .	..	..	35.20	33.21	28.20
Italy . . . . .	.20	1.89	9.47	4.41	5.30
France	4.80	2.22	6.67	7.8	41
Other countries	9.97	90	13.94	3.77	3.69
TOTAL	1,13,45†	74,91	3,12,28	2,59,22	2,51,28
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10.28	5.10	13.47	3.33	2.76
Other countries	40	1.26	5.95	45	62
TOTAL	10,68†	6,36	19,42	3,81	3,28
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3.55	2.70	22.87	25.40	30.87
United States of America . . . . .	.66	2.70	20.66	67.55	54.54
Italy . . . . .	..	.84	5.21	1.36	.8
Canada . . . . .	..	..	6.18	23.62	30.82
Other countries	1.50	15	5.69	95	3.63
TOTAL	5,71†	6,39	69,61	1,20,99	1,19,86

† The 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	1934-35	1935-36
Parts of motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22,74	13,20	30,05	35,94	26,97
United States of America	1,08	9,45	37,73	31,20	31,57
France	2,12	48	70	45	23
Other countries	5,26	66	9,25	14,05	15,44
TOTAL	31,30	23,79	77,02	82,36	74,51
Total motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74,50	44,70	1,40,96	1,68,55	1,87,45
United States of America	8,49	59,42	2,38,93	1,92,28	1,90,43
Italy	66	2,34	15,32	7,03	4,03
France	5,04	2,73	9,39	1,33	54
Germany	5,04	..	4,80	6,77	13,50
Belgium	4,15	36	9,53	17	49
Canada . . . . .	..	..	45,30	63,81	76,49
Other countries	1,26	1,39	7,61	4,45	5,55
TOTAL	1,00,54	1,11,45	4,79,13	4,60,27	4,48,95

§ 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	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	1,68,61	1,50,00	3,12,04	97,97	1,04,02
United States of America	24,72	60,27	1,22,35	29,72	30,74
Japan	3,59	46,68	46,00	32,15	35,62
Sweden	2,57	4,56	13,03	17,45	18,72
Germany	57,24	5,70	59,16	95,39	1,08,33
Austria	27,28	2,25	4,51	3,87	3,49
Hungary				1,31	1,03
Czechoslovakia				2,30	3,30
Belgium	5,53	61	2,74	3,47	3,32
Other countries	7,45	9,43	18,99	14,61	12,54
TOTAL	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,78,82	3,05,30	3,26,76

No. 24.—IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL).

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
COPPER (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67,46	24,78	1,14,05	61,27	34,31
Japan	27,99	30,21	8,31	19,67	14,06
France	12,93	5,37	3,69	9,02	2
Germany	93,41	4,44	20,20	80,16	41,82
Belgium	3,54	66	1,62	94	1,21
Other countries	1,68	5,25	43,72	37,65	25,90
TOTAL	3,07,00	70,71	1,01,49	1,40,28	1,16,93
TIN—					
Straits Settlements	44,54	40,53	63,18	67,52	74,00
United Kingdom	5,78	2,73	4,12	2,48	2,63
Other countries	1,60	1,36	1,78	25	1,16
TOTAL	51,92	44,61	69,08	70,23	77,79
ZINC—					
United Kingdom	14,85	5,34	21,80	7,91	5,53
Belgium	3,76	24	4,81	4,75	5,48
Japan . . . . .	..	12,03	69	46	11
Germany	3,23	24	1,38	3,98	6,78
Other countries	23	5,04	1,78	23,67	34,00
TOTAL	22,11	22,69	30,16	40,67	61,90
LEAD (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13,09	19,59	14,58	3,62	4,29
Other countries	4,42	10,59	4,74	1,10	94
TOTAL	18,41	30,18	19,30	4,72	5,14
ALUMINIUM—					
United Kingdom	5,38	2,51	23,30	17,09	14,83
Germany	12,16	1,15	16,45	3,65	15,03
United States of America	4,26	3,45	9,12	1,45	18
Other countries	1,63	3,68	18,59	16,14	15,06
TOTAL	23,43	10,77	67,96	38,28	45,12
BRASS—					
United Kingdom	6,13	27,28	1,95,42	61,93	30,25
Germany	1,38	11,74	35,41	64,72	67,01
Other countries	1,94	39,58	44,84	41,71	47,03
TOTAL	11,65	78,58	2,75,67	1,68,39	1,34,29
OTHER METALS—					
United Kingdom	20,54	14,27	18,27	17,70	15,75
Other countries	3,87	5,87	10,33	13,74	33,45
TOTAL	24,41	20,14	28,60	31,44	49,20
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores and Iron and Steel).	4,58,90	2,77,88	6,32,26	4,93,96	4,80,36

No. 25.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY).

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	7	4	7	10,8	22,4
Hungary . . . . .	..	..	11,8	..	..
Straits Settlements	1,7	28,5	7,5	2	3
Hongkong	4,4	5,7	5,5	2,0	2,1
Mauritius and Dependencies	128,8	55,7	25,0	..	..
Java	453,0	267,2	282,8	175,0	160,4
Japan	2	5,7	4	2,7	4,2
Belgium	1	..	4,4	2,1	2
Other countries	44,8	8,1	4,0	23,2	19,9
TOTAL	638,5	472,3	443,5	222,9	201,2

No. 26.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OILS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United States of America	2,10,00	2,54,81	4,81,84	1,08,80	95,79
Borneo	53,76	52,84	1,24,81	64,17	56,20
Iran	4,09	31,11	1,05,48	1,25,47	2,12,96
Straits Settlements	15,52	18,64	20,15	5,51	5,25
United Kingdom	22,81	26,18	33,21	34,56	30,58
Sumatra	11,78	9,78	2,22	43,23	17,02
Germany	17,89	5,48	6,87	4,33	11,17
U. S. S. R.	19,86	54	2,65	} 1,51,17	} 1,58,22
Georgia	—	—	11,92*		
Azerbaijan	—	—	—		
Celebes and other Islands . . . . .	..	..	..†	..	..
Other countries	7,16	1,77	1,95	14,78	8,00
TOTAL	3,72,03	4,02,30	8,02,36	5,07,10	5,92,04

* 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	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	108,0	69,7	94,2	46,9	47,4
Japan . . . . .	..	14,8	6,5	18,0	9,6
Hongkong	2,2	7,8	3,6	..	..
Italy	1,3	7	9	3	1
Other countries	19,8	2,9	13,6	3,2	1,7
TOTAL	130,3	95,4	118,9	67,3	58,8

No. 28.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In thousands of bales)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	1,591	1,295	952	923	930
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	5	39	37
Total British Empire	1,595	1,303	957	962	967
United States of America	585	523	483	289	445
France	423	193	357	465	431
Italy	213	215	180	487	275
Brazil	15	56	79	100	111
Japan	17	30	60	130	132
Belgium	1	1	174	341	312
Spain	122	172	132	241	285
Germany	920	34	585	761	551
Austria	250	13	2	4	12
Hungary	86	44	92	428	499
Other countries					
Total Foreign Countries	2,536	1,226	2,145	3,252	3,453
Total	4,231	2,529	3,102	4,214	4,420

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	30
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	28
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	23
1919-20	85	52	34
1920-21	59	55	23
1921-22	40	44	39
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	81	51	33
1924-25	31	57	39
1925-26	89	55	38
1926-27	121	55	45
1927-28	102	53	49
1928-29	99	60	49
1929-30	103	64	45
1930-31	112	46	34
1931-32	65	48	31
1932-33	71	44	35
1933-34	80	43	43
1934-35	85	46	44
1935-36	64	50	41

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	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	2,523	113	325	363
Australia	77	168	89	98
United States of America	323	314	111	161
Argentine Republic	84	16	1	1
Other countries	1,129	370	477	494
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	4,127	961	1,003	1,123

No. 30-A.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH—continued.

BAGS—SACKING.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	102	305	355	145
Australia	633	470	478	551
Japan	134	185	171	195
French Indo-China	185	148	115	198
Java	213	205	98	130
United States of America	92	51	5	5
Chile	407	245	84	54
Peru	51	35	75	45
Cuba	210	235	193	188
Other countries	941	1,174	1,909	1,939
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	3,002	3,228	3,467

CLOTH—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	1,287	628	451	705
Canada	561	508	691	752
Australia	177	123	331	259
United States of America	7,057	8,610	6,068	7,731
Argentine Republic	1,124	1,755	2,223	1,909
Uruguay	42	85	78	25
Other countries	1,209	308	584	621
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,308	10,306	11,824

CLOTH—SACKING.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	108	118	45	61
Australia	74	52	31	27
United States of America	29	128	30	19
Argentine Republic	42	55	49	63
Other countries	55	40	166	139
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	308	395	329	359

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 GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)	No. (lakhs)
BAGS					
United Kingdom	305	2,285	418	450	518
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	688	239	206	251
Egypt	119	285	102	100	235
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	248	177	240	249
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	90	112	251	248
Australia and New Zealand	628	757	720	668	745
Java	180	206	205	99	130
Japan	35	116	156	182	197
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	333	430	584	324	774
South America	481	332	335	174	181
Central America and West Indies	130	229	298	317	319
Other countries	796	747	607	598	747
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,391	6,676	6,043	4,229	4,589
CLOTH					
	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)	Yds. (lakhs)
United Kingdom	423	1,333	741	404	877
Canada	233	534	508	684	754
Australia	209	253	175	241	265
United States of America	6,639	6,985	8,938	8,099	7,750
Argentine Republic	1,727	1,440	1,813	2,372	1,668
Other countries	359	1,016	528	325	294
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	9,706	11,661	12,703	10,635	12,163

No. 31.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	122	212	152	247	455
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	18	6	12
Total British Empire	152	233	165	253	468
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,540	2,755	1,750
Italy	233	249	233	278	154
France	109	69	91	148	166
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	31	48	229	142	109
Belgium	277	44	217	153	225
Spain	50	41	61	60	68
Germany	351	69	198	153	264
Austria (a)	167	33	32	148	164
Other countries	25	31	61	148	164
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,752	3,187	3,020
TOTAL	2,407	2,190	2,917	3,490	3,387

(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	1924-25	1925-26
China	109,953	110,284	62,751	..	..
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,720	164	435
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,727	690	1,274
Iran	2,030	2,677	2,725	1,538	8
Siam	805	623	1,183	637	531
United Kingdom	683	1,246	474	230	182
Arabia other than Maskat	144	1,001	71	117	139
Other countries	12,185	3,325	7,515	9,378	7,099
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	192,844	120,685	82,106	12,780	9,668

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	1924-25	1925-26
Nos. 1 to 20	190,459	124,007	70,319	10,855	9,245
" 21 to 40	4,384	4,274	2,395	1,648	214
Above No. 40	2	170	170	9	..
Two-folds (doubles) . . . . .	..	..	6,782	188	97
Unspecified descriptions	125	544	2,500	189	112
TOTAL	200,970	129,095	82,106	12,789	9,668

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	1924-25	1925-26
Iran	4,000	9,826	3,117	38	75
Iraq*	9,043	9,537	8,512	67	52
Straits Settlements	607	1,008	933	324	644
Aden and Dependencies	7,850	21,423	6,235	424	493
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,920	7,392	444	208
Ceylon	175	533	391	579	315
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,206	4,457	1,689	2,084
Other countries	18,172	17,062	11,007	2,890	4,939
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	47,414	74,570	42,515	6,830	8,667

(b) COLOURED, PRINTED OR DYED.

Iran	3,249	21,421	24,321	5,999	9,022
Iraq*	2,737	12,188	20,486	2,321	1,305
Straits Settlements	13,244	10,319	20,150	5,731	6,597
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,346	1,571	1,577
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,318	2,503	3,859	1,309	1,090
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	10,409	17,230	18,431
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	1,978	1,055	803
Other countries	9,355	14,568	20,708	15,606	22,175
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,384	80,377	121,243	50,809	61,060

* 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	1984-85	1985-86
BRITISH EMPIRE					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,339	279,777	288,518	275,606
Canada	10,195	10,683	10,165	12,816	12,782
Australia	8,978	8,259	5,758	1,586	1,868
Ceylon	4,182	3,413	3,107	3,046	3,198
Egypt (a)	1,200	1,918	2,072	—	—
Iraq (a)	—	2,392	—	—	—
Capo of Good Hope	116	1,131	806	—	—
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,604	2,526	4,004	5,612
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	306,593	310,559	299,383
Iraq (a)	—	—	—	487	681
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	685	474
Union of Socialist Soviet Republics	—	—	—	40	979
Russia	29,614	18,390	4	—	—
United States of America	2,439	6,316	5,587	8,003	6,886
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	23	—	—
Turkey, Asiatic (b)	3,324	3,000	2,018	178	318
Iran	347	4,468	2,115	325	1,611
China	44	1,733	1,400	1,490	98
Other countries	1,661	2,674	3,339	2,665	2,147
Total Foreign Countries	46,828	42,779	14,576	13,874	18,284
TOTAL	268,497	322,691	321,169	324,433	317,667

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1927-28.
 (b) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Iraq.
 (c) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 35-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

LINSEED.

(In hundred of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1984-85	1985-86
United Kingdom	130.5	203.5	141.9	103.8	90.1
France	76.8	25.3	42.9	13.7	7.6
Italy	26.6	16.8	16.1	10.1	6.7
Belgium	67.8	4.9	23.1	8	8.6
Germany	33.5	2.0	3.2	5.4	8.4
Australia	1.0	11.1	11.4	21.4	9.7
Other countries	42.2	7.0	12.9	63.2	36.6
TOTAL	379.0	270.4	231.3	236.4	164.7

RAPE.

United Kingdom	25.3	66.5	46.7	12.2	2.0
France	63.5	19.6	17.0	5.2	3.3
Italy	7.1	6.0	26.0	3.4	2
Belgium	98.0	5.4	66.5	2.6	1.0
Germany	68.2	1.6	38.4	4.2	4.7
Other countries	10.0	7.6	21.2	9.3	7.8
TOTAL	272.7	90.7	215.8	36.9	19.0

No. 35-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS—*contd.*

SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI).

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
France	48.1	15.7	7.6	1	..
Italy	13.0	4.1	8.7	8	..
Belgium	26.2	1.1	2.1	..	..
Austria (a)	20.2	8	6	..	..
Other countries	18.8	10.0	6.4	8.3	1.8
TOTAL	119.8	32.6	27.6	4.2	1.8

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

GROUNDNUT.

France	180.1	87.5	126.8	90.8	140.7
United Kingdom	1.0	8.5	18.3	184.2	82.4
Belgium	16.3	6	14.0	14.0	9.2
Italy	7	2.9	14.6	54.4	17.8
Germany	7.4	8	12.2	65.1	71.8
Netherlands	1	..	7.3	114.8	95.2
Other countries	17.3	18.6	7.0	29.4	16.0
TOTAL	211.8	118.7	195.2	511.2	412.5

COTTON.

United Kingdom	233.2	66.6	152.1	..	7
Other countries	6.8	2.6	2.7	6	..
TOTAL	240.0	69.2	154.8	6	7

CASTOR.

United Kingdom	58.0	47.1	10.5	26.4	22.4
United States of America	11.8	14.7	16.9	18.9	4.0
Belgium	13.7	1.1	4.1	..	7
France	15.7	14.6	8.8	9.2	14.6
Italy	11.0	7.1	4.3	5.1	6.7
Other countries	7.5	4.0	1.8	14.1	11.0
TOTAL	118.0	88.8	48.8	68.7	60.0

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	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	5,97.83	6,84.83	8,28.61	3,46.78	2,56.74
Other parts of the British Empire	85.20	60.65	72.27	64.66	43.49
France	7,11.59	3,24.57	6,21.53	1,65.18	2,67.83
Belgium	4,41.19	25.09	2,47.03	20.08	23.29
Italy	1,12.81	64.84	1,94.33	83.01	48.45
Germany	3,45.31	17.57	1,40.30	82.40	1,31.26
Austria (a)	78.64	5.40	16.18	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	1,41.98	74.47	1,87.88	2,94.81	2,61.09

(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	1934-35	1935-36
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	159	325	95	88	50
Ceylon	325	328	311	302	424
Hongkong	13	8	50	8	5
Strait Settlements	308	261	170	135	138
Mauritius	50	50	50	62	55
Egypt (a)	54	17	36	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	122	177	254
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	835	857	926
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	13	6	68	173	72
Germany	345	23	207	158	79
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	30	14
Japan	123	52	52	4	9
Netherlands	240	24	31	68	70
Turkey, Asiatic	61	81	1	—	—
Arabia	25	38	47	48	47
Java	168	82	75	20	4
Sumatra	10	33	33	70	75
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	113	165	93
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	627	736	459
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,398	1,685	1,462	1,593	1,384

No. 37.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	985	340	162	9	7
Egypt (a)	4	268	9	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	2	1	1
Total British Empire	992	630	173	10	8
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
France	106	84	18	—	—
Italy	84	62	11	—	—
Belgium	138	6	16	—	—
Germany	16	—	8	—	—
Egypt (a)	—	—	—	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	23	25	11	1	2
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	64	1	2
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	237	11	10

(a) Shown as a foreign country from 1923-24.

No. 38.—EXPORTS OF LAC.

(In cwts.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Sh. Lac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	75,618	229,154	44,452
United States of America	164,331	190,537	233,516	81,671	86,562
Germany	60,558	4,051	11,076	20,388	23,166
France	16,387	9,372	8,510	7,688	9,199
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,392	47,720	54,101
Canada	37	691	2,112	2,418	3,037
Australia	1,703	2,008	2,375	4,389	4,681
Other countries	28,290	17,130	12,038	33,314	53,134
TOTAL	356,341	300,671	355,927	421,927	284,632
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	8,332	10,465	16,173
United States of America	2,689	1,342	3,062	1,552	2,895
Other countries	11,686	2,134	2,192	3,085	8,305
TOTAL	34,556	9,505	14,086	15,722	27,373
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	15,666	5,765	33,035	125,842
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,728	1,560	5,081	7,279
Other kinds (Total exports)	29,191	16,811	38,903	44,627	40,564
TOTAL (ALL KINDS)	434,351	345,376	416,261	500,002	467,561

No. 39.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO.

(In cwts.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	3,358	14,965	912	98	98
United States of America	1,164	5,548	22	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,789	2,340	24	31
Iran	1,083	1,173	860	..	..
Japan	427	3,851	7,376	15	24
Turkey, Asiatic (s)	3,145	860	849	..	3
Iraq	—	—	742	4	5
Other countries	4,177	3,214	197	403	189
TOTAL	15,390	31,415	13,267	344	350

(a) Figures prior to 1971-22 include Iraq.

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
French Indo-China	19.07	73.58	75.05	6.80	H ..
Java	52.26	45.06	55.60	..	..
Japan	9.79	30.21	18.86	..	..
Siam	18.84	85.28	43.65	..	..
Straits Settlements	1,48.74	9.12	3.20	..	..
Hongkong	4,15.52	12.09	9.88	..	..
Other countries	3,21.95	10.20	21.90	1	F
TOTAL .	9,66.17	2,17.85	2,39.03	6.81	1

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	1934-35	1935-36
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30.57	1,09.41	59.04	9.87	14.79
United States of America	68.76	1,63.15	85.52	3.63	1.21
Italy	83.68	1,44.99	22.25	25.41	12.57
Spain	46.85	20.64	26.28	3.18	5.38
France	8.27	9.06	5.19	1.01	4.98
Belgium	7.07	9.99	3.61	1.16	1.41
Germany	2,43.48	24.99	75.37	2.29	37.92
Netherlands	16.54	96	3.78	10.23	4.30
Austria	1,28.77	9.96	44	..	..
Hungary	22.96	18.51	29.67	..	..
Other countries	22.96	18.51	29.67	39.37	29.02
Total British Empire	34.15	1,16.46	68.41	10.66	16.18
Total Foreign Countries	6,32.97	3,68.14	2,73.57	98.06	96.99
GRAND TOTAL .	6,57.12	5,04.60	3,41.98	1,09.61	1,12.17
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79.90	3,93.36	4,79.94	2,08.85	1,73.35
United Kingdom	25.75	38.91	50.41	49.12	76.39
France	25.41	21.90	23.46	3.33	6.20
Other countries	41.93	28.17	42.89	39.20	41.94
Total British Empire	32.04	57.64	63.73	64.73	87.33
Total Foreign Countries	3,40.06	4,24.30	5,32.97	1,47.77	2,10.58
GRAND TOTAL .	3,72.90	4,82.34	6,01.70	2,02.50	2,97.91

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,58,48	4,37,88	2,00,36	1,04,50	2,21,51
Other countries	4,10	1,86	29,80	2,18	7,55
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	3,02,82	1,05,49	2,22,74
.. Foreign Countries	5,23	81	16,54	2,14	6,32
GRAND TOTAL	1,58,67	4,39,74	3,19,36	1,07,63	2,29,06
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	2,19,89	2,01,24	2,61,80
United States of America	29,10	58,82	24,74	2,64	2,64
Japan	12,79	11,82	30,21	25,16	20,26
Other countries	14,35	5,94	17,81	6,44	6,45
Total British Empire	2,21,16	2,02,35	2,25,82	2,04,10	2,64,49
.. Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	60,77	30,35	16,92
GRAND TOTAL	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,86,59	2,24,51	2,81,11

No. 42.—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE.

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
United Kingdom	193	330	245	169	197
Germany	7	8	5	1	17
Netherlands	19	..	16	..	15
Belgium	150	16	194	..	72
France	97	47	108	87	119
Italy	8	12	12	..	10
Japan	4	12	2	60	174
United States of America	192	48	60	45	100
Other countries	2	1	1	6	18
TOTAL	607	474	648	460	729

No. 43.—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION.

	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Rice	9	5	5	5	5
Wheat	14	9	8	0.1	0.1
Tea	95	80	95	81	78
Cotton, raw	59	51	61	72	57
Jute, raw	51	81	48	49	60
Linseed	73	63	59	57	48
Rape and Mustard	23	8	19	4	2
Sesamum	25	8	5	1	0.2
Groundnuts	30	12	19	27	19
Indigo	40	44	27	5	5

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	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36	
United Kingdom	Private	15,31,52	2,20,76	12,24,11	60	12,58	2,36,26	1,26,97	1,36,65	25,07,57	24,44,43	
	Government . . . . .	..	..	6,50,53	..	..	71,43	7,14	1,18,30	..	..
Gibraltar		2	..	1,98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Goso		1,55	17	1,95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden . . . . .		..	..	2,55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany . . . . .		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,85	58,90
Belgium	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France		68,08	10	1,40,05	5	4,55	..	..	..	56,53	68,97
Italy . . . . .		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria	}	9,70	11	..	{	..	..	..	..	{	..
Hungary
Iraq	} Private	59,88	28,16	1,44,52	{	10	18	4,16	18	2,10	{	56
Turkey, Asiatic												
Iraq	} Government	76	28	{	3,72	..	{	..
Turkey, Asiatic												
Aden and Dependencies	Private	48,58	18,52	57,44	11,08	5,46	18	48
	Government	21	..	14,21	60	1,50
Arabia	Private	58	60	10,11	16,28	28,03	2,71	08	60
	Government	8	18

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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	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Bahraia Islands	Private	38	1,15	6,83	5,88	4,45	11,24	1,80	14	--	--
	Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,93	--	--
Iran	Private	35	15	7	--	--	1,96	59	--	--	--
	Government	6	--	2	--	--	28	--	--	--	--
Ceylon		8,06	1,80	7,37	35,60	32,09	5,57	6,78	12	--	--
Straits Settlements		60,80	3,94	21,73	--	--	29,34	8,44	2,19	--	--
248 Federated Malay States		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Java		2	14,77	5	--	--	27	62	38	52	--
China (including Hongkong)	Private	66,39	52,27	45,11	--	--	14	45	2,74	--	7
	Government	--	--	48,85	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Japan		8	3,12,30	5	--	--	--	63,60	3,45,36	--	--
Egypt	Private	8,09,87	21,13	6,71	--	--	1	31	--	--	--
	Government	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,00	--	--	--
Union of South Africa	Private	6,35	2,27,36	67,12	6	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Government	--	7	--	--	--	--	6	--	--	--
East Africa		58	1,54	14,57	2,23	95	9	15	54	--	55
Somaland Protectorate		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Reunion)		--	--	--	67	1,71	--	--	1,00	--	--
Canada		--	4,81	--	--	--	--	69,06	--	--	--

United States of America.	Private	15	1,04,47	2,17,98	..	..	..	..	4,10,88	17,02,05	12,42,78
	Government . . . . .	..	..	1,16,02	..	..	..	61,69	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand.	Private	6,14,81	46,02	1,87,15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	1,52,22	1,26,71	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	21,57,46	71,93	94,95	3,92,07	2,99,01	9,02,80	52,25,68	33,30,53
	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	1,11,36	3,54,32	48	2,44	1,13	1,49,18	1,91,56
	Government	2,76,32	2,13,99	17,61	..	..	..	4,11	2	5,77,84	3,54,25
Germany . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..
Belgium	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	Private	1,82	..	3,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy . . . . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	14,70	5,62	60,33	3,27	3,39	2,24	37	4	1	..
	Government . . . . .	..	35	1,47	..	..	3	65,41	23	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	1,89	3,77	15,98	14	46	16	3	63	..	11
	Government	21	6,09	1,25	2	1,71	19	4,99	58	..	..
Arabia	Private	6,05	5,69	35,77	6,62	10,77	27,64	10,32	24,99	3,11	22,04
	Government	15	12	1,58	..	..	..	99	28	..	..
Bahrein Islands	Private	6,97	12,28	16,38	3,94	5,54	48,21	34,51	40,25	7,80	2,32
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	1,51	..	..
Iran	Private	6,59	5,70	10,78	2,52	77	10,86	4,26	8,76	40	1,07
	Government	5,52	5,65	21,34	..	..	..	80	6,91	76	..
Henzam Island	Private . . . . .	..	6	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	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war average	War average	Post-war average	1934-35	1935-36
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	2,99	..	1,10	20,51	23,02	17,88	1	2
	Government	28	7,62	18,66	..	..	60	80	7,00	..	..
Straits Settlements	Private	8,82	23,33	6,66	9,22	4	15,48	11,20	26,40	..	..
	Government	..	15,08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..
Java		..	..	20	11	..	..	16	1,65	..	..
Siam		78	2,42	2,46	24	1,08	6,20	1,88	1,84	..	..
French Indo-China		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	Private	67,13	60,96	79,53	2,54,18	56	1,65,55	1,20	96,31	2,40,00	28,87
	Government	70,02	7,19,39	1,79,38	..	1,97,61	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Private	3	9,42	1,48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	12	..	..	3	46,07	..	..	..
	Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	6	..	..
Union of South Africa	Private	..	32	72	2	5	2	..	..	..	3
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
East Africa	Private	2,08	33	68,41	4	8,13	25,20	26,32	7,79	7,20	..
	Government	..	..	1,77	..	..	..	3,90	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Chellie)	Private	1,87	9,84	15,17	22,04	8,02	..	2,23	40,01	..	43
	Government	6,60
Canada	Private	..	1,25
	Government	..	1,59

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United States of America,	Private	6,77	17,81	2,68,81	42,42
	Government	78,82	11,74,62	3,64,29	87,49	91,24
Australia and New Zealand, Fiji Islands	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,84	10,60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	10,88,26	4,66,21	14,17,57	4,45,09	4,48,21	8,67,84	1,78,79	2,66,28	4,07,01	8,18,88	
	Government	8,88,09	22,36,64	6,16,46	3	1,99,62	1,12	1,26,82	10,87	8,77,84	8,84,26	
CURRENCY NOTES*												
United Kingdom	Private . . . . .	—	—	..	..	22	—	—	..	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	80,00	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
Iraq	Private	—	—	40,76	..	5	—	—	9,75	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	18,05	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
Aden and Dependencies.	Private	—	—	8,28	75	1,01	—	—	..	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,38	..	..	—	—	10,50	..	..	..
Arabia	Private	—	—	17,58	1,87	2,70	—	—	4	1,14	44	..
	Government	—	—	1,80	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
Bahrain Islands	Private	—	—	..	2	20	—	—	..	..	..	..
Iran	Private	—	—	1,66	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	8	..	..	—	—	4,42	..	..	..
Menjam Island	Private . . . . .	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	1,00	..	..	—	—	8	87,00	33,70	..
Ceylon	Private . . . . .	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	Government . . . . .	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
Federated Malay States	Private . . . . .	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	2	..	..	..
Java	Government . . . . .	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private . . . . .	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
East Africa	Private	—	—	1	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	2,02	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	Private . . . . .	—	—	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (Including Seychelles)	Government	—	—	45,00	..	..	—	—	10	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES).	Private	—	—	1,09,28	2,14	4,18	—	—	9,91	89,04	33,28	..
	Government	—	—	48,80	..	..	—	—	14,95	..	..	..

* Not recorded prior to 1942-43. The figures for post-war average in columns 4 and 9 represent average for two years, 1948-49 and 1949-50.

No. 45.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1935-36.

(In thousands of Rupees)

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MONTHS	NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER		NET IMPORTS OF CURRENCY NOTES.	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	-1,00,10	..	-20,16	..	-1,82	..
May	-1,77,03	..	-21,24	-19,14	-2,98	..
June	-1,62,03	..	12,93	..	41	..
July	-6,63,09	..	9,67	..	-3,09	..
August	-6,71,39	..	-97,63	1,71	10	..
September	-3,03,27	..	-6,39	..	-3,41	..
October	-3,97,69	..	-9,56	..	-3,74	..
November	-3,87,37	..	-1,66	..	-2,88	..
December	-2,74,00	..	-90,91	-3,65,11	-2,27	..
January	-3,66,40	..	77,93	..	-1,94	..
February	-2,60,84	..	1,77,18	1,07,81	-2,71	..
March	-2,03,39	..	97,16	..	23	..
TOTAL	-37,35,60	..	1,27,23	-1,84,73	-29,05	..

No. 46.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA.

(In lakhs of Rupee)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING													1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1873-74	1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34					
1. Production (a) . . . . .	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,39	3,72	2,25	3,26	3,08	2,54	2,76	2,93	3,04
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,23	2,41	4,12	5,48	13,00	16,85	32,79	(b)9,88	(b)30,66	33,68	6,54	2,80	1,82	1,10	72	96
3. Exports	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	2,23	6,82	7,60	4,94	(b)3,01	(b)8,28	13	27,26	60,78	65,84	58,16	53,20	38,31
4. Net Imports (i.e., 2-3)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	(b)6,67	(b)22,38	33,55	-30,72*	-57,98*	-65,51*	-67,06*	-62,54*	-37,35*
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	10,30	25,10	35,73	-28,46	-55,90	-62,98	-54,29	-40,61	-34,32
6. Balance held at Mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,98	27,92	25,79	36,20	41,47	41,53	41,56	41,55	41,62†
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in Mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	-2,25	+4,47	-1,02	+99	+4,95	+1,97	+7,29	+6	+2	-1	+7
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-7)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,85	6,46	16,60	27,94	11,23	24,11	30,86	-36,33	-63,19	-63,94	-54,32	-49,66	-34,39
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,63	15,24	25,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,88,61	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,53	6,56,61	6,78,42	6,10,44	5,66,18	5,04,54	4,72,23
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	25,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,94	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,73	6,18,61	5,31,96	5,68,93	5,14,60	4,63,00	4,30,61

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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 10 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.

† Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Government Account in Mints and Treasuries.

No. 47.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA*.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING													
	1898-99	1899-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	19 23-24	1928-29	1933-34	1932-33	1936-34	1934-35	1935-36
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+84.99	+1,00.80	+1,08.20	+1,21.22	+1,61.85	+2,10.50	+2,15.97	+2,80.33	+3,42.04	+1,93.15	+1,22.27	+1,47.25	+1,51.67	+1,60.52
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+3.50	+4.41	+4.19	+3.20	+3.48	+4.62	+8.14	+15.62	+9.87	+4.71	+3.22	+3.42	+3.55	+3.76
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	-58.52	-67.75	-69.79	-78.43	-1,11.23	-1,45.85	-1,47.80	-2,48.81	-2,89.11	-1,55.10	-1,32,27(c)	-1,15,00(c)	-1,31,60(c)	-1,32,70(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+30.96	+37.16	+37.66	+46.09	+53.46	+78.27	+76.31	+53.14	+1,12.89	+42.75	+3.22	+35.67	+23.62	+30.58
Gold (private)	-3.08	-2.10	-2.25	-0.55	-12.58	-23.87	-7.81(a)	-19.93(a)	-33.5-	+30.72	+65.52	+57.05	+62.54	+37.35
Silver (private)	-3.96	-12.21	-6.25	-5.12	-5.11	-7.21	-2,99(b)	-11,79(b)	-16.75	-6.37	-75	-1	-37	-1.37
Currency Notes (private)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-40	-13	+14	+19	+37	+37	+29
Balance of transactions in Treasury (private)	-12.44	-14.31	-6.59	-14.67	-20.39	-34.98	-18.89	-26.12	-59.41	+25.44	+64.93	+57.23	+52.54	+36.37
Total visible balance of trade	+18.62	+22.85	+29.16	+31.42	+32.47	+42.19	+63.51	+27.82	+62.39	+68.18	+68.15	+92.96	+75.96	+66.86
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	-18.00	-21.61	-26.07	-27.76	-35.56	-41.35	(d)	-34.96	-15.45	-39.54	-37.77	-48.18	-59.97	-49.82
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	..	..	..	..	+2.41	+5	+5.50	+9.42	+38½	+5.34	..	..	..	(f)
Transfers of Government Securities	+17	+49	-53	-38	-54	-87	-38	+38	-27	-11	-15	-11	+32	-56
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	-87	-99	-83	-70	-56	-44	-30	-31	-36	-53	-32	-30	-28	-31
Balance of remittances of funds	-18.10	-22.31	-27.63	-29.34	-34.25	-42.61	-36.14	-5.36	-44.69	-22.87	-68.03	-66.44	-49.78	-46.48

* 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. lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (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. 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.6 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 1925-27.
 - (c) Exclusive of the value of railway material 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 years prior to 1923-24 represent Council Bills and T. T. paid in India. Subsequent figures include Sterling purchases. From 1925-26 figures relate entirely to Sterling purchases.
 - (f) Figures in previous columns given against this item represent sterling transfers on London sold in India.

No. 43.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES.

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war	1933-34	1934-35	1935 36
		average			
		R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	9 14 4	5 3 6	4 11 8	4 9 6.
Molasses	"	2 3 7	1 6 9	1 0 1	..
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	1 15 10	1 15 7	2 0 4.
Spirit—Brandy	"	7 15 9	15 2 7	15 9 1	15 6 10.
" Whisky	"	6 8 2	16 12 2	16 9 9	16 12 1.
" present in drugs	"	17 9 3	30 9 8	30 9 10	23 4-6.
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	0 10 9	0 9 11	0 9 5
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	19 12 4	18 4 5	19 3 8.
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 3 9	3 3 10	0 2 4
Canned provisions	Cwt.	46 10 3	37 0 0	31 15 6	32 8 7
(c) Spices—					
Beteanuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 1 3	0 1 2	0 1 1
Cloves	"	0 5 2	0 6 5	0 5 3	0 4 8.
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 3 5	13 8 9	13 12 3	14 2 5.
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 6 3	0 6 1	0 5 5.
4. Textile, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	0 12 10	0 14 7	0 13 4.
" goods, grey	Yd.	0 3 8.	0 2 2	0 2 1	0 2 1
" " white	"	0 2 9	0 2 11	0 3 1	0 3 0.
" " coloured	"	0 3 3	0 3 2	0 3 3	0 2 11
" handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	0 3 6	0 1 4	0 1 5	0 1 3
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	3 0 3	2 9 5	2 10 2.
" goods, mixed	Yd.	0 13 9	0 8 11	0 6 10	0 7 10.
" piecegoods	"	0 11 2	0 7 1	0 6 0	0 5 3.
(b) Wool—					
" piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	1 2 1	1 5 3	1 6 3.
" shawls	No.	2 7 9	2 13 9	2 14 0	2 4 3.
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	0 10 5	0 13 1	0 15 10.
7. Metals and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	31 9 8	28 9-4	28 5 9
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 2	226 7 1	233 11 7	231 6 7

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES—
continued

ARTICLES	For	Pre-war	1922-24	1924-25	1925-26
		average			
		R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.	R s. p.
7. Metals and manufactures—contd.					
Iron or steel—					
Beams, etc.	Ton	115 5 6	109 6 10	105 10 4	118 11 9
Nails, etc.	"	203 1 6	266 15 1	263 14 0	221 1 3
Pipes, etc.	"	150 10 9	226 12 10	438 16 10	501 3 10
Rails, chairs, etc.	Cwt.	3 11 6	3 6 2	7 0 6	4 16 11
Sheets, galvanised	Ton	192 0 1	186 5 0	183 5 0	177 3 4
" tinned	"	236 15 1	205 15 1	304 5 2	312 10 5
" not galvanised	"	139 0 0	130 4 0	135 5 2	129 14 10
Tubes	"	331 3 4	246 8 7	254 2 11	179 25 11
Steel, bars	"	99 7 7	95 5 5	103 12 8	113 4 11
Tin, block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	141 11 9	151 15 2	146 0 3
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses					
	No.	455 6 3	717 5 3	756 7 3	777 5 5
(b) Fruits, coconuts					
	"	0 0 10	0 0 9	0 0 7	0 0 3
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline					
	lb.	0 12 4	—	—	1 9 5
Alizarine					
	"	0 7 3	0 12 9	0 10 11	0 10 9
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate					
	Cwt.	4 1 6	5 10 6	5 7 7	4 15 0
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts					
	lb.	9 11 11	24 14 1	24 1 0	23 4 3
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes					
	"	3 0 9	3 5 5	3 9 10	3 6 1
(g) Gums and resins					
	Cwt.	13 13 9	14 3 11	13 10 7	13 4 9
(h) Flax—					
Canvas					
	Yd.	0 8 9	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 15 3
Miscellaneous					
	"	0 5 3	0 7 0	0 9 9	0 11 2
(i) Coal					
	Ton	17 5 11	15 4 4	16 2 7	15 15 5
(j) Other raw materials—					
Tallow and stearine					
	Cwt.	23 5 1	16 13 7	15 3 7	19 0 3
(k) Other manufactured articles—					
(1) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder					
	lb.	0 11 7	0 11 9	0 10 9	0 10 3
(2) Glass and glassware—					
Beads					
	Cwt.	53 9 1	62 3 3	63 12 7	63 5 10
Sheet and plate					
	Sq. ft.	—	0 1 9	0 1 6	0 1 3
(3) Paints and colours					
	Cwt.	16 1 2	19 0 1	20 12 0	21 10 11
(4) Printing paper					
	"	12 8 3	16 14 1	9 14 6	9 7 7
(5) Soap					
	"	19 11 7	25 13 3	30 9 0	37 9 4
(6) Umbrellas					
	No.	1 1 1	0 9 2	0 3	0 3 0
(7) Building materials—					
Bricks					
	"	0 1 6	0 3 3	0 2 11	0 3 10
Cement					
	Cwt.	2 0 5	1 10 11	1 12 3	1 13 11
Pitch and tar					
	"	4 1 4	3 4 0	3 5 9	3 7 4

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES.

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
		average			
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 3	3 0 7	3 3 11	3 14 10
Wheat	"	5 5 3	7 15 0	4 13 5	4 15 1
" flour	"	7 14 3	6 3 6	6 3 9	6 3 10
Barley	"	4 4 2	4 0 5	3 4 8	3 0 5
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 2 4	4 6 0	4 11 0	4 10 2
B. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 10 0	0 9 11	0 10 2
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	55 1 4	51 9 3	47 5 2
3. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb.	0 4 3	0 4 5	0 4 9	0 4 2
Chillies	"	0 2 4	0 2 2	0 2 6	0 1 5
(b) Other articles—					
Ghi	"	0 9 0	0 7 9	0 8 2	0 8 10
4. Seeds, oils and oilseeds—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	6 1 3	5 14 4	6 14 11
Copra	"	17 15 7	19 4 7	17 0 4	13 6 2
Cotton	"	3 12 0	2 14 7	3 1 1	3 1 7
Groundnut	"	8 5 1	6 1 1	5 12 9	8 1 0
Linseed	"	10 3 3	6 0 7	6 4 7	6 11 2
Rapeseed	"	7 9 3	5 8 3	5 11 10	6 12 6
Sesamum	"	10 6 3	7 4 4	8 13 11	10 6 9
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	1 5 10	1 7 4	1 3 4
Coconut	"	1 12 3	1 6 0	1 0 4	1 5 1
Oilseeds	Cwt.	3 12 3	2 13 11	2 13 4	3 0 3
5. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	145 2 0	144 7 6	127 11 5
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 3	0 3 10	0 3 11	0 3 10
" cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 1 7
6. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	33 11 3	27 2 7	28 0 6	27 13 5
" yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 3 0	0 7 19	0 7 9
" piece-goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 4 2	0 3 7	0 3 3
" " coloured	"	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 3 1	0 4 9

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES—
continued

ARTICLES	Per	Pre-war	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
		average	R u. p.	R u. p.	R u. p.	R u. p.
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 8 8	0 6 0	0 6 10
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	84 15 10	24 3 10	24 11 8
" tanned	"	85 10 10	91 8 8	85 14 7	81 10 3
Skins, raw	"	68 0 6	81 2 10	66 12 6	70 4 6
" tanned	"	196 12 3	246 8 9	247 13 10	231 15 4
10. Metals and ores—					
Manganese ore	Ton	13 4 0	19 4 8	17 7 11	18 2 7
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 0	192 16 3	196 6 1	189 14 10
Myrobalsam	"	4 4 5	4 8 4	3 8 6	3 2 5
(b) Chemicals—					
Salt-petre	"	11 7 6	3 1 10	7 13 8	7 9 6
(c) Drugs, medicines, etc.—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb.	0 1 10	0 4 11	0 4 8	0 4 11
Cigars	"	0 13 7	1 3 1	1 3 5	1 6 1
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	3,200 0 8	3,218 14 3	..
(d) Hemp, raw	"	13 12 0	9 4 10	8 14 11	9 6 3
(e) Lac, shell	"	54 1 9	36 11 5	61 12 10	36 6 1
(f) Coal	Ton	0 12 7	9 15 6	9 5 2	8 9 6
(g) Manure—Bones	"	69 0 9	58 15 7	55 7 8	60 11 3
(h) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	21 8 9	21 1 0	32 6 9
Coir, unmanufactured	"	10 11 6	12 10 0	9 0 2	8 10 5
Mica	"	72 15 0	68 1 2	66 1 5	50 1 7
(i) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb.	0 4 5	0 4 6	0 4 5	0 4 6
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	21 2 0	20 10 6	21 1 7
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	229 4 7	209 11 10	191 13 3

No. 50.—WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA.

ARTICLES	Rate per	1913-14				1923-24				1934-35				1935-36				1936
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		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.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Tea—Sale Average* (Calcutta)—																		
Assam	Lb.	0 7 8	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 7 2	0 9 9	0 9 6	0 11 8	0 10 4	0 10 11	0 9 3	0 8 8	0 8 2	0 11 4	0 10 4	0 10 0	0 9 9
Cachar	"	0 6 4	0 0 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 6 2	0 7 1	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 9 10	0 9 8	0 8 9	0 7 7	0 8 0	0 8 2	0 9 1	0 9 4	0 9 4
Syhet	"	0 6 6	0 0 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 6 3	0 7 1	0 7 11	0 10 3	0 9 10	0 9 8	0 8 8	0 7 5	0 8 1	0 8 2	0 8 11	0 9 4	0 9 1
Darjeeling	"	0 8 9	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	0 13 8	0 11 4	0 12 3	0 15 8	0 12 10	0 12 11	0 9 3	0 12 2	0 13 8	0 8 11	0 10 3	0 12 11	0 12 1
Doors	"	0 7 5	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 7 1	0 7 11	0 8 4	0 11 2	0 10 9	0 10 0	0 8 10	0 8 0	0 8 10	0 9 4	0 9 4	0 9 9	0 10 0
Teral	"	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 6 6	0 7 4	0 8 1	0 10 7	0 10 0	0 9 10	0 8 8	0 7 7	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 9 0	0 9 4	0 9 7
Olditagong	"	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	..	0 7 0	0 7 11	0 10 4	..	0 9 1	0 8 6	0 7 5	..	0 8 3	0 9 2	0 8 10	0 8 10
All other places	"	0 5 11	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	..	0 6 9	0 7 9	0 10 10	0 9 7	0 9 2	0 8 4	0 6 10	0 7 5	..	0 8 6	0 8 10	0 8 8
GENERAL AVERAGE	"	0 7 10	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 9 0	0 8 0	0 8 8	0 11 0	0 11 0	0 10 3	0 8 11	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 9 4	0 9 8	0 9 10	0 10 6
Sale average for tea sold for internal consumption.	"	..	..	..	..	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 4 7	0 5 2	0 5 2	0 5 8	0 5 0	0 5 7	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 5 0	0 5 1	0 5 0
Jute raw—																		
Jat and Dist. L. R.'s (European) (Calcutta).	Mauud	..	..	..	..	(f) 5 2 0	6 4 0	4 6 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	(m) 4 12 0	4 14 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	(e) 7 8 0	(m) 5 14 0	(m) 7 14 0	(m) 7 10 0
Firsts (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	(f) 59 0 0	(f) 69 0 0	(f) 83 0 0	(f) 85 8 0	25 4 0	29 12 0	25 8 0	26 8 0	28 12 0	24 2 0	24 8 0	31 8 0	31 12 0	36 0 0	31 0 0	34 0 0	34 12 0
Lightnings (Calcutta)	"	(g) 54 0 0	..	(g) 76 0 0	(g) 73 0 0	23 8 0	28 4 0	23 8 0	23 8 0	25 8 0	21 4 0	21 8 0	26 8 0	27 0 0	32 0 0	27 0 0	35 8 0	38 0 0
Jute manufactures—																		
B. Twills, 2½-lbs. 44" x 20½, 6 x 8 (Calcutta).	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	22 8 0	25 8 0	22 4 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	23 10 0	24 2 0	24 12 0	24 18 0	25 5 0	22 6 0	22 0 0	20 11 0
Hessian Cloth 8-oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	8 6 0	11 2 0	9 2 0	9 14 0	9 13 0	8 6 0	8 10 0	9 1 0	9 5 0	10 0 0	7 11 0	8 2 0	7 8 0
Hessian Cloth 10½-oz. 40" (Calcutta).	"	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	10 12 0	14 4 0	11 7 0	12 6 0	12 11 0	10 15 0	11 2 0	11 18 0	11 11 0	12 1 0	10 0 0	10 4 0	9 12 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay).	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	237 0 0	..	202 0 0	176 0 0	212 8 0	192 8 0	191 8 0	198 0 0	205 12 0	206 8 0	242 4 0	224 0 0	237 12 0	216 0 0	222 12 0	197 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—																		
Twist, No. 10½ (Bombay)	lb.	(a) 0 7 1½	(a) 0 6 10½	(a) 0 7 3	(a) 0 6 9	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 0	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 6 0	0 5 5	0 5 10	0 5 7	0 5 9	0 5 6
" No. 20s (Bombay)	"	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½	0 6 9	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 0	0 6 8	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 8 2	0 7 7	0 8 1	0 7 10	0 7 9	0 7 6
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s (Bombay)	"	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4	(e) 0 10 6	(e) 0 9 0	(e) 0 9 6	(e) 0 10 6	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 9 9	0 12 0	0 11 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	(n) 0 11 5
Cotton piecegoods (Indian)—	"	(b) 0 10 9	(b) 0 10 9	(b) 0 10 3	(b) 0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 9	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 2	0 9 11	0 9 9	0 9 10	0 9 8
Longcloth standard quality 37" x 37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay)	"	(c) 0 10 6	(c) 0 10 3	(c) 0 10 0	(c) 0 9 9	0 9 9	0 10 3	0 9 9	..	..	..	0 10 3	0 8 3	0 8 7	0 8 6	0 8 7	(i) 0 8 5	(i) 0 8 2
T-cloths 30" x 24 yds. 6 lbs. (Bombay).	"	(d) 0 10 3	(d) 0 10 3	(d) 0 10 0	(d) 0 9 9	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 2	0 10 2	0 9 11	0 10 0	..	(i) 0 9 8
Chadars 50" x 6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay).	"	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	0 10 0	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 2	0 10 2	0 9 11	0 10 0	..	0 9 8
Cotton piecegoods (Imported)—																		
Leipmann's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay).	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grey shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay).	"	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White mulls 6,000 (Bombay)	"	5 0 6	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice—																		
Big Mills specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each.	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0	147 8 0	167 8 0	145 0 0	142 8 0	133 8 0	176 0 0	220 0 0	187 8 0	207 8 0	237 8 0	227 8 0	197 8 0	210 0 0
Small Mills specials (Rangoon)	"	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	157 8 0	175 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	137 0 0	180 0 0	236 0 0	177 8 0	215 0 0	244 0 0	231 0 0	201 8 0	219 8 0
Seeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	0 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	3 8 0	4 6 0	4 11 0	(k) 5 4 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	3 14 0	(e) 3 14 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	(j) 4 14 0	5 0 0
Balam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	"	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	(h) 2 13 0	(h) 3 6 0	(h) 3 7 0	(k) 4 0 0	3 9 0	3 18 0	3 13 0	(h) 3 4 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 7 0	(h) 3 12 0	(h) 3 14 0

NOTE.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available. * April prices relate to the first sale in June each year. From 1933-34 the prices relate to teas sold with export right.

- (a) Yarn, 10s.
- (b) Longcloth 36" x 37½ yds., 9 lbs.
- (c) T-cloths, 28" x 24 yds., 5 lbs.
- (d) Chadars, 54" x 6 yds., 2½ lbs.
- (e) Nominal.

(f)  Group.



- (h) Shipment quality.
- (i) Jat and Dist. Combined R.'s (European).
- (j) New Crop.
- (k) Old crop.
- (l) Domestic 35" x 40 yds., 12 lbs.
- (m) Jat and Dist. 3s (European).
- (n) 2-42s Japanese Grey Yarn, "Five Stars".

ARTICLES	Rate per	1913-14				1923-24				1924-25				1925-26				1926
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April
		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.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Wheat—																		
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 9 0	4 8 6	5 1 6	4 1 6	3 12 6	3 18 0	4 4 0	4 2 6	4 12 6	4 6 6	4 4 6	4 11 9	4 8 0	4 6 6
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0	28 10 0	25 11 0	22 2 0	20 14 0	18 10 0	21 4 0	19 10 0	22 7 0	22 0 0	21 10 0	24 6 6	23 15 0	23 9 0
White (Lyalpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 8 6	2 13 6	2 7 0	2 2 0	1 12 3	2 2 9	1 15 6	2 5 9	2 3 6	2 4 6	2 7 0	2 7 9	2 6 0
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (653 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Linseed—																		
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	4 15 6	6 10 6	6 0 0	5 13 0	6 2 0	6 12 6	6 3 6	6 14 0	6 8 6	6 7 6	7 0 6	7 9 0	7 3 6
Small grains 5% refraction (Calcutta)	Indian Md.	(b) 5 3 0	(b) 5 9 0	(b) 5 11 0	(b) 5 14 0	3 3 6	4 12 6	4 2 6	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 11 6	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 2 0	4 10 6	5 0 0	5 5 6	5 2 6
Grown nuts—																		
Machine decorticated (Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	(e) 43 0 0	(e) 40 0 0	(e) 45 0 0	(e) 42 0 0	23 9 0	27 11 0	21 11 2	19 8 8	17 11 0	19 10 6	23 0 0	30 10 0	27 14 0	24 10 0	24 13 0	25 6 0	23 11 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	5 8 0	6 3 0	5 1 6	4 20 0	4 1 6	4 6 0	6 2 0	8 4 0	8 6 0	7 14 0	7 7 0	8 6 0	7 14 0
Rapeseed—																		
Toria 5% (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	29 4 0	33 0 0	20 6 0	26 12 0	26 10 0	31 12 0	30 6 0	37 0 0	37 4 0	40 8 0	40 8 0	38 14 0	38 6 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	..	5 8 0	5 4 0	4 14 0	4 4 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	6 5 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 10 0	7 6 0	6 8 0
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	..	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0	6 6 0	6 12 0	5 16 6	5 6 6	5 7 0	5 14 0	7 0 0	10 13 0	9 14 0	10 14 0	10 12 0	8 11 0	8 7 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	..	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0	4 15 6	5 15 0	5 2 6	4 14 6	4 12 6	5 1 0	5 5 0	6 11 0	6 8 0	6 11 0	7 0 0	7 6 0	7 6 6
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	..	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 6	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 10 6	3 11 0	3 9 0	3 3 6	3 3 0	3 5 6	2 12 0
Castor oil—																		
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	(a) 19 8 6	(a) 19 8 0	(a) 20 8 6	(a) 20 8 6	12 12 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	12 6 0	12 6 0	12 0 0	12 6 0	(m) 13 4 0	(m) 14 0 0	13 14 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	14 6 0
(Madras)	Candy (500 lbs.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	57 2 0	58 2 0	51 0 0	47 2 0	47 10 0	53 2 0	57 2 0	62 2 0	64 10 0	71 2 0	72 2 0	68 2 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..	80 0 0	80 0 6	62 0 0	54 0 0	53 0 0	52 0 0	55 0 0	75 0 0	70 0 0	73 12 0	83 0 0	92 0 0	85 0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 0 0
Bonemesal—																		
And Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	92 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0
Unsteamed (Calcutta)	..	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	67 0 0	64 0 0	67 0 0	67 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	62 0 0	47 0 0	47 0 0	50 0 0	56 0 0	52 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midig. to wood, 60 to 66% (Calcutta)	Fy. Md. (74-67 lbs)	..	..	..	..	165 0 0	152 8 0	152 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0	132 8 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	24 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	19 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	21 0 0	26 0 0
Shellac T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	43 8 0	18 0 0	25 0 0	21 8 0	37 0 0	34 8 0	50 0 0	43 0 0	41 0 0	24 0 0	25 0 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	22 0 0
Coffee—(Bangalore)—																		
Nilgiri Peaberry	Cwt.	72 0 0	85 0 0	82 0 0	80 0 0	85 0 0	88 0 0	88 0 0	86 0 0	85 0 0	88 0 0	86 0 0	76 0 0	76 0 0	74 0 0	74 0 0	70 0 0	
Native Peaberry	Md. of 28 lbs.	..	..	..	..	14 4 0	15 4 0	15 4 0	15 0 0	14 12 0	14 12 0	14 12 0	14 6 0	14 8 0	14 8 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	10 8 0
Nilgiri Parchment	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	66 0 0	70 0 0	62 0 0	60 0 0	69 0 0	68 0 0	65 0 0	63 0 0	60 0 0	60 0 0	54 0 0	44 0 0	55 0 0
Native flat	Md. of 28 lbs.	..	..	..	..	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 12 0	10 8 0	10 8 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0
Hides, Cow—																		
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	..	22 8 0	7 0 0	8 8 0	..	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	..	9 8 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	..	10 0 0	9 8 0
Durbhanga (Calcutta)	..	7 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0	4 12 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 4 0	3 8 0	..	6 0 0	7 8 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	..	18 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	..	5 8 0	7 0 0
Salted (Calcutta)	..	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	4 4 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)	..	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	..	5 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	120 0 0	105 0 0	115 0 0	135 0 0	110 0 0	90 0 0	80 0 0	90 0 0	90 0 0	110 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0	160 0 0
Sugar—																		
Java, White D. S. 25 and/or higher (Calcutta)	B. Md.	(g) 7 7 6	(g) 7 7 6	(g) 6 15 0	(g) 6 12 3	10 4 0	10 6 6	10 8 0	9 15 0	10 1 0	9 14 0	9 10 0	9 8 0	9 0 6	9 11 0	9 12 0	9 14 0	9 14 0
Java, L. M. O. (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	14 11 0	14 15 6	14 12 0	13 14 0	14 8 0	13 14 6	13 11 0	13 6 0	13 6 0	13 11 6	13 15 0	13 10 6	13 8 0
Kerosene oil—																		
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	(f) 5 14 0	(f) 5 14 0	(f) 5 14 0	(f) 5 14 0	9 0 6	9 1 0	9 1 0	9 1 0	9 1 0	9 1 0	9 1 0	(f) 9 1 0	(f) 8 12 6	(f) 8 12 6	(f) 8 12 6	(f) 8 8 0	(f) 8 3 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	(f) 4 3 0	(f) 4 4 0	(f) 4 4 0	(f) 4 5 0	6 8 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	6 9 0	4 11 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 14 0	(f) 4 14 0	(f) 5 0 0	(f) 5 14 0	(f) 6 0 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	..	(f) 3 8 0	(f) 3 8 0	(f) 3 8 0	(f) 3 8 0	6 0 0	6 1 0	6 8 6	5 8 6	4 10 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	(f) 4 2 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 4 10 0	(f) 5 8 0	(f) 5 8 0
Salt—																		
Liverpool, ex-gala (Calcutta)†	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	58 0 0	58 0 0	51 0 0	51 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0	250 0 0	212 8 0	212 8 0
Black Bombay (Bombay)‡	..	..	..	..	..	225 0 0	237 8 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	287 8 0	237 8 0	250 0 0	252 8 0	262 8 0	250 0 0	260 0 0	212 8 0	212 8 0

† The prices exclude duty and port and handling charges.
‡ " " include duty and other charges

(a) Related to Fair Firats.
(b) Small to medium, per B. Md.
(c) Nominal.
(d) Railway terms, September.

(e) Ordinary per candy of 620 lbs.
(f) Ex-Narkuldanga.
(g) Java, T. M. O.
(h) Railway terms, January.
(i) F. O. R. Budge Budge and Ex-Narkuldanga, when orders exceed 10 tins or 8 cases.

(k) Hamburg Vaca.
(l) White Rose.
(m) Revised.
(n) Railway terms, May.

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
1935				
April	5	6.35	95	110
	12	6.05	100	111
	18	6.63	99	111
	26	6.78	102	112
May	3	6.81	102	112
	10	6.88	103	112
	17	6.90	104	112
	24	7.01	105	112
	31	6.92	104	112
June	7	6.83	102	111
	13	6.76	101	111
	21	6.79	102	111
	28	6.85	103	111
July	5	6.94	104	112
	12	6.94	104	112
	19	7.02	105	113
	26	6.80	102	113
	2	6.68	100	112
August	9	6.48	97	111
	16	6.56	98	111
	23	6.33	95	111
	30	6.21	93	110
September	6	6.11	92	109
	13	6.17	93	109
	20	6.53	98	111
	27	6.40	96	111
October	4	6.59	99	112
	11	6.50	98	112
	18	6.40	96	112
	25	6.47	97	112
November	1	6.45	97	112
	8	6.47	97	113
	15	6.77	102	115
	22	6.77	102	115
December	29	6.59	99	115
	6	6.67	100	115
	13	6.59	98	114
	20	6.38	96	113
	27	6.41	96	113
1936				
January	3	6.44	97	113
	10	6.07	91	111
	17	6.13	92	110
	24	6.17	93	110
	31	6.14	92	110
February	7	6.07	91	109
	14	6.21	93	109
	21	6.17	93	109
	28	6.04	91	108
March	6	6.12	92	108
	13	6.30	95	109
	20	6.34	95	110
	27	6.44	97	110

No. 52.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS from CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS AND RANGOON to LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND JAPAN.

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ARTICLES	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935				1936			
			April	April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April		
Calcutta— Jute . . .	London Marseilles Antwerp	Ton of 50 c.ft.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
			1 0 0	1 11 3	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6
			1 2 6	1 11 3	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6
Linseed . . .	London Marseilles Antwerp	Ton	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
			1 0 0	1 7 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	
			1 2 6	1 7 6	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	1 13 9	
Bombay— Cotton . . .	London Antwerp Hamburg Japan	Ton of 40 c.ft.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
			0 12 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	
			0 11 6	0 12 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 15 0	
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London Marseilles Antwerp	Ton	Rs. 17 (b)	Yen 4.56	Yen 4.56	Yen 4.16	Yen 4.56	Yen 4.56	Yen 4.56	Yen 4.56	Yen 4.56	Yen 4.56	Yen 4.56	Yen 4.56	
			0 16 6	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	
			0 16 6	0 17 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	0 19 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	
Light seeds (13 cwt. and under)	Marseilles	Ton	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
			0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	0 18 0	1 1 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	
			0 11 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	0 19 0	1 2 0	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	
Madrās— Groundnuts . . .	Marseilles	Ton	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
			0 10 0	0 13 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	0 18 0	..	0 15 0	..	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	
			1 2 6	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 2 6	1 6 8	0 18 0	0 16 6	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	
Karachi— Barley (16 cwt.)	London	Ton	(a)	0 18 0	0 19 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	1 0 0		
			0 12 0	0 18 0	0 19 6	1 1 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 14 0	1 0 0		
Rangoon— Rice . . .	United Kingdom Hamburg	Ton	1 3 3	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 2 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 7 6	1 7 6		
			..	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 7 6		

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.
 * The rates since 1936 from Calcutta to London and Marseilles are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5s. per ton.
 (a) Rate for Liverpool. (b) Per ton of 40 c.ft.

No. 53.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE).

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35.	
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS.							
<i>I.—Revenue Duties.</i>							
1. Ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors	1,90,29	85,41	84,21	84,88	38,42	+ 2,54	
2. Spirits and liquors		1,72,59	1,77,98	1,76,81	1,79,73	+ 1,92	
3. Wines		12,92	13,31	14,42	14,19	— 23	
4. Spices		21,27	18,16	18,27	16,84	17,00	+ 16
5. Tea		11,49	11,45	13,36	8,79	15,23	+ 6,44
6. Tobacco	1,06,12	1,53,76	1,14,82	1,07,48	1,04,54	— 2,94	
7. Kerosene Oil	1,79,96	1,45,35	1,25,77	1,64,06	1,49,50	— 14,56	
8. Motor Spirit	67,12	29,09	10,20	6,18	3,24	+ 2,06	
9. Oils, batching, fuel and lubricating	31,26	34,31	39,59	42,14	45,11	+ 2,97	
10. Cotton, raw	23,10	55,91	30,38	33,91	53,42	+ 19,51	
11. Boots and shoes	11,53	27,81	24,28	17,43	12,53	— 4,90	
12. Motor cars, cycles, scooters, omnibuses, chassis, vans, lorries and parts thereof (a)	63,20	68,10	95,02	1,33,59	1,23,78	— 9,81	
13. Electric lighting bulbs	7,41	18,06	15,92	16,90	19,06	+ 1,46	
14. Wireless reception instruments and apparatus	1,04	2,55	4,09	7,33	10,81	+ 3,68	
15. Dyes derived from coal-tar and coal-tar derivatives	11,05	17,24	23,64	32,37	34,26	+ 1,89	
16. Machinery		1,27,86	1,50,86	1,59,71	1,76,84	+ 17,13	
17. Iron and Steel	39,40	35,59	39,34	44,09	45,51	+ 1,42	
18. Silver bullion, coin, sheets, plates and other manufactures	95,46	8,93	2,13	22,19	33,51	+ 16,32	
19. Tin, block	6,40	7,25	6,15	7,87	9,04	+ 1,17	

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No. 53.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35.
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS—<i>contd.</i>						
<i>I.—Revenue Duties—<i>contd.</i></i>						
20. Metals, other than iron and steel, silver and black tin	62,54	92,10	75,86	96,05	89,01	—9,04
21. Railway plant and rolling stock	13,20	7,88	9,31	13,39	19,40	+ 6,01
22. Artificial silk yarn and thread	11,47	17,14	15,70	31,38	28,02	—3,36
23. Yarns and textile fabrics, others (b)	—	96,51	1,00,11	1,62,02	1,21,61	—40,41
24. Cinematograph films	7,63	9,48	12,81	13,60	18,99	+ 5,39
25. Portland cement excluding white Portland cement	10,43	11,51	10,17	9,61	8,09	—1,52
26. Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	24,12	37,57	32,52	34,39	34,75	—14
27. Toys, games and sports goods	16,03	23,69	25,37	23,75	21,69	—2,06
28. Betelnuts	59,40	57,54	56,54	45,70	47,29	+1,59
29. All other articles (c)	9,98,79	9,61,07	8,98,13	9,73,89	10,19,00	+45,11
<i>II.—Protective Duties.</i>						
30. Wheat and wheat flour . . . . .	..	..	..	8	11	+3
31. Broken rice . . . . .	..	..	..	..	11,62	+11,62
32. Sugar	8,00,07	6,84,79	4,72,04	3,81,35	3,24,16	—57,19
33. Heavy chemicals	2,87	4,48	18	23	16	—8
34. Iron and Steel	1,17,53	1,10,37	85,05	78,60	91,11	+12,51
35. Silver wire, thread and other manufactures	8,25	8,33	5,72	4,27	5,05	+ 78
36. Paper and Stationery	21,12	21,71	24,24	21,26	22,94	+1,68
37. Raw silk (d) (e)	15,92	28,15	17,90	30,69	33,45	+ 2,76

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36. Silk yarn and thread (e)	11,42	21,55	12,08	20,06	21,55	+1,47
39. Cotton yarn and thread (e)	37,22	54,87	40,17	32,58	40,83	+8,25
40. Cotton fabrics of British manufacture	1,80,16	2,00,49	2,10,42	2,37,26	2,24,69	-12,57
41. Cotton fabrics not of British manufacture	1,90,72	2,52,16	2,50,44	2,53,23	2,30,24	+22,99
42. Silk fabrics (e)	1,09,45	2,55,25(f)	1,28,18	88,96	67,60	-21,36
43. Cotton hosiery (e) (f)	12,47	17,95	20,37	27,52	15,99	-11,53
44. Artificial silk fabrics (e) (k)	—	—	68,23	1,10,57	1,36,91	+26,34
45. Fabrics of artificial silk mixed with other materials (e) (l)	18,51	47,54	44,73	28,54	17,31	-11,23
46. Other textile manufactures (e)	(g)	(g)	(g)	49,15(A)	42,40	-6,75
47. Matches, match splints and veneers	1,08	40	20	23	7	-15
48. Wood pulp . . . . .	..	8,80	11,49	11,01	8,68	-2,31
TOTAL IMPORTS	86,04,50	41,93,77	35,68,37	33,84,33	39,00,91	+1,65,88
<i>Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks</i>	85,24	87,20	95,52	1,09,38	1,09,58	+20
NET IMPORT DUTY	85,19,16	41,06,57	34,68,85	32,74,95	37,91,33	+1,65,28
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS						
Skins, raw (i)	20,23	14,07	18,32	8,45	1,08	-7,48
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,10,01	3,07,47	3,46,87	3,59,07	3,77,02	+18,56
Rice	95,23	75,75	69,36	64,79	55,59	-39,70
TOTAL EXPORTS	4,25,47	3,97,29	4,34,55	4,32,31	4,33,69	+2,38
<i>Deduct—Refunds</i>	3,87	2,58	3,57	2,45	3,44	+99
Net export duty	4,21,60	3,94,71	4,31,98	4,29,86	4,31,79	+1,98
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (NET)	89,40,76	45,01,28	39,00,83	42,04,81	42,23,12	+18,81
Land Customs and miscellaneous	1,19,13	72,98	1,23,59	71,72	52,28	-19,44
Excise duty on motor spirit	2,46,90	2,95,69	4,42,79	4,90,18	5,32,08	+41,90

No. 53.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)—*concl'd.*

(In thousands of Rupees.)

	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1935-36 as compared with 1934-35.
Excise duty on kerosene	2,50,54	2,76,52	2,80,68	2,97,28	2,84,04	-13,24
" " " silver	22,93	76	..	..	61	+61
" " " sugar . . . . .	..	..	..	97,23	1,58,51	+61,28
" " " matches . . . . .	..	..	..	1,52,34	2,29,04	+76,20
" " " steel ingots . . . . .	..	..	..	11,98	25,06	+23,08
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	47,69,52	53,35,01	48,65,28	54,37,87	56,27,76	+1,89,89
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	9,42	9,29	10,15	10,78	11,37	+49
Tea Cess	12,94	14,13	12,19	16,10	23,59	+7,29

- (e) Exclusive, up to December 1932, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.
 (f) The figure for 1931-32 are not separately available. They are included in item No. 29.
 (g) Inclusive, up to December 1932, of duty collected on motor omnibuses, chassis, motor vans, lorries and parts thereof.
 (h) Includes figures for silk cocoons from 1934-35.
 (i) Transferred to protective group with effect from 1st May, 1934.
 (j) Includes figures for artificial silk fabrics from October to March.
 (k) Figures not available.
 (l) Excludes collections at Madras and Bombay for April, 1934.
 (m) Includes duty on hides, raw up to 1933-34. Duty on skins, raw was abolished under the Indian Finance Act, 1935.
 (n) Relates to "hosiery excluding articles made of silk or artificial silk" up to 1933-34.
 (o) Figures from October, 1931 to March, 1933, included in item No. 43.
 (p) Includes fabrics of silk mixed with other materials up to 1933-34.
 NOTE.—Figures for 1934-35 and 1935-36 are subject to final adjustment.

No. 54.—CUSTOMS TARIFF

Reprint of the First and Second Schedules appended to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (as in operation on 1st May, 1936) showing the rates* of Customs duties leviable on goods imported into and exported from British India.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
SECTION I.						
<i>Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom.</i>						
1	Animals, living, all sorts	..	Free	..	..	..
2	Bacon and Ham, not canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
3	Fish, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
3(1)	Fish, salted, wet	Revenue	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee per Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , from time to time prescribe †, plus 0½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
3(2)	Fish, salted, dry	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 3-6 per cwt.	..	Rs. 1-3 per cwt.	..
3(3)	Fish, unsalted, dry	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..
3(4)	Fishmaws, including singly and soles and sharkfins.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
4	Butter, Cheese and Ghee	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
4(1)	Milk, condensed or preserved, including milk cream.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
5	Coral, unprepared	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
5(1)	Cowries and Shells	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
5(2)	Ivory, unmanufactured	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..
SECTION II.						
<i>Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.</i>						
6	Plants, living, not otherwise specified.	..	Free	..	..	..
6(1)	Rubber stamps	..	Free	..	..	..
7	Vegetables, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..

* Details regarding alterations in the statutory rates of duty made by Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers vested in him and tariff values prescribed for certain articles are available from the current issue of the "Indian Customs Tariff".

† The rate on the 1st January, 1936, and until further notice is annas 0½ per maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
SECTION II— <i>contd.</i>						
<i>Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd.</i>						
8	Fruits, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..
9(1)	Currants	Revenue	Rs. 1-4 per cwt.	..	..	..
9	Coffee, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus one anna per pound.	..	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..
9(1)	Coffee, canned or bottled	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..
9(2)	Tea	Preferential revenue.	Five annas per pound	..	Three annas per pound.	..
9(3)	The following Spices, namely:— Cardamom, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs and pepper— (a) Unground	Preferential revenue.	45 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	37½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..
	(b) Ground	Revenue	37½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
9(4)	The following unground Spices, namely:— Chillies, ginger and mace.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	22½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..
9(5)	Beteinuts	Preferential revenue.	45 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	37½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..
9(6)	Vanilla beans . . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..
10	Grain and Pulse, not otherwise specified including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
10(1)	Wheat	Protective	Rs. 1-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1937.
10(2)	Broken rice	Protective	Twelve annas per Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	..	..	March 31st, 1937.
11	Flour, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
11(1)	Wheat flour	Protective	Rs. 1-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1937.
11(2)	Sago flour . . . . .	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
11(3)	Sago and Tapioca . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..
11(4)	Starch and farina . .	Revenue	15 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION II—*concl.*

Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—concl.

12	Seeds, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
12(1)	Oilseeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.	..	Free	..	..	..
12(2)	Oilseeds, non-essential, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including copra or coconut kernel.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..
12(3)	Rubber seeds	..	Free	..	..	..
12(4)	Hops	..	Free	..	..	..
12(5)	Fodder, bran and pollards	Revenue	2½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
13	Dyeing and Tanning Substances, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
13(1)	Barks for tanning	..	Free	..	..	..
13(2)	Cutch and gambier, all sorts.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..
13(3)	Gums, Resins and Lac, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
13(4)	Gums, Arabic, Benjamin (res and cowrie) and Dammer (including unrefined bala) and rosin.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..
13(5)	Stick or Seed Lac	..	Free	..	..	..
13(6)	Opium	Revenue	Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 18½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is highest.	..	..	..
13(7)	Cinchona bark	..	Free	..	..	..
14	Canes and Battans	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..

SECTION III.

Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and Products of their Decomposition; prepared Alimentary Fats; Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin.

15	All sorts of Stearine, wax, grease and animal fat, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
15(1)	Lard, not canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
15(2)	Beeswax	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..
15(3)	Tallow	..	Free	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION III—contd.

Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and Products of their Decomposition; prepared Alimentary Fats, Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin—contd.

15(4)	Fish oil, including whale oil, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
15(5)	Fish oil and whale oil, hardened or hydrogenated.	Revenue	Rs. 10 per cwt.	..	..	..
15(6)	Vegetable Non-essential oils, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..
15(7)	The following Vegetable Non-essential oils, namely, coconut, groundnut and linseed.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..
15(8)	All sorts of Animal oils, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..

SECTION IV.

Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco.

16	Canned or bottled bacon, ham and lard.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
16(1)	Fish, canned	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..
16(2)	Isinglass, canned or bottled.	Revenue	95 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
17	Sugar, excluding confectionery.	Protective	Rs. 9-1 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1938.
17(1)	Molasses	Revenue	31½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
17(2)	Confectionery	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
17(3)	Sugar-candy	Revenue	Rs. 10-8 per cwt.	..	..	..
18	Cocoa and chocolate, other than confectionery.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
19	Biscuits, cakes, and farinaceous and patent foods, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
20	Vegetable products, jams, jellies, pickles, chutnies, sauces and condiments, canned or bottled.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
20(1)	Fruit juices	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..
20(2)	Fruits and Vegetables, canned or bottled.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION IV—contd.

Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.

21	Canned or bottled provisions, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
21(1)	Provisions and Oilman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
21(2)	All sorts of food, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
22	All sorts of drink, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
22(1)	Ale and Beer— (a) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 1-2 per Imperial gallon.	Fourteen annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..
	(b) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Three annas per bottle.	Two annas and four pies per bottle.	..	..
	(c) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz.	Preferential revenue.	One anna and six pies per bottle.	One anna and two pies per bottle.	..	..
	(d) In bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Nine pies per bottle	Seven pies per bottle.	..	..
	(e) In other containers .	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 1-3 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 1-2-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..
22(2)	Porter, older and other fermented liquors except ale and beer— (a) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more.	Revenue	Fifteen annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(b) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz.	Revenue	Two annas and six pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(c) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz.	Revenue	One anna and three pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(d) In bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Revenue	Seven and half pies per bottle.	..	..	..
	(e) In other containers .	Revenue	Rs. 1-4 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
22(3)	Wines, not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit— (a) Champagne and other sparkling wines.	Revenue	Rs. 13-2 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(b) Other sorts . . .	Revenue	Rs. 7-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION IV—contd.

Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.

22(4)	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)—					
	(a) Brandy, gin, whisky and other sorts of spirits, not otherwise specified including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit.	Revenue	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	..	..
	(b) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit, not otherwise specified—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Revenue	Rs. 50 per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
	(ii) not so entered	Revenue	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	..	..
	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 article were liable to a duty of 25 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.					
22(5)	Spirits—					
	(a) Bitters—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 50 per Imperial gallon.	..	Rs. 45 per Imperial gallon.	..
	(ii) not so entered	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION IV—contd.

Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.

22(5) contd.	Spirits—contd.					
	(b) Drugs and medicines containing spirit—					
	(i) entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 40 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 36 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 36 per Imperial gallon.	..
	(ii) not so entered	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 20 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 26 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	Rs. 26 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..
	(c) Perfumed spirits	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 60 per Imperial gallon.	Rs. 62-8 per Imperial gallon.	..	..
	(d) Rum	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 37-8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..	Rs. 33-12 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof.	..
	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 50 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.					
22(6)	Denatured spirit . . .	Revenue	9½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
22(7)	Vinegar in casks . . .	Revenue	2½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
23	Oilcakes . . .	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION IV—*concl'd.*

Products of the Food-Preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—concl'd.

24	Tobacco, manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Rs. 8-12 per lb.	..	..	..
24(1)	Cigars	Revenue	112½ per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
24(2)	Cigarettes	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem and in addition either Rs. 8-2 per thousand or Rs. 8-4 per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
24(3)	Tobacco, unmanufactured.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 8-4 per lb.	..	Rs. 2-12 per lb.	..

SECTION V.

Mineral Products.

25	China clay . . . .	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
25(1)	Salt excluding salt exempted under item No. 25 (2).	Revenue	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.	..	..	..
25(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.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
25(3)	The following building and engineering materials, namely, chalk, lime and clay.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION V—contd.

Mineral Products—contd.

25(4)	Cement, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
25(5)	Portland cement excluding white Portland cement.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 18-4 per ton .	Rs. 13-12 per ton.	..	..
25(6)	Stone prepared as for road metalling.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
25(7)	Marble and stone, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
26	Metallic ores, all sorts except ochres and other pigment ores.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
27	Coal, coke and patent fuel.	Revenue	Ten annas per ton .	..	..	..
27(1)	Asphalt	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	16 per cent ad valorem.	..
27(2)	Pitch and Tar . . .	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
27(3)	All sorts of mineral oils, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
27(4)	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.	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(5)	Mineral oil, not included in Item No. 27 (4) or Item No. 27 (5) which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps.	Revenue	Three annas and nine pies per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(6)	Motor Spirit	Revenue	Ten annas per Imperial gallon.	..	..	..
27(7)	Mineral oil— (a) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the latching of jute or other fibre;	Revenue	Rs. 15-10 per ton .	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION V—*conold.*

Mineral Products—conold.

27(7) <i>conold.</i>	Mineral oil— <i>conold.</i> (b) 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 purpose.	Revenue	12½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
27(8)	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 the Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Preferential revenue.	Two annas and six pies per Imperial gallon.	Six ples per Imperial gallon.	..	..

SECTION VI.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glass and Gelsins; Explosives; Fertilisers.

25	Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..
25(1)	Bleaching paste and bleaching powder.	..	Free	..	..	..
25(2)	Copperas, green (ferrous sulphate).	Revenue	2½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
25(3)	Sulphur	..	Free	..	..	..
25(4)	Liquid Gold for glass-making.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	15 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
25(5)	Heavy Chemicals, the following namely:— Magnesium chloride	Protective	Rs. 1-5 per cwt. or 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st 1889.
25(6)	The following Chemicals, namely:— (a) Alum (ammonia alum, potash alum and soda alum). (b) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated magnesium sulphate.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 1-5 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION VI—contd.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.

23(7)	The following Chemicals, namely, cadmium sulphide, cobalt oxide, selenium, uranium oxide and zinc oxide.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
23(8)	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, asafoetida, cocaine, sarsaparilla and storax.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
23(9)	Saccharine (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine.	Revenue	Rs. 6-4 per lb.	..	..	..
23(10)	Saccharine tablets	Revenue	18½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 6-4 per pound of saccharine contents, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
23(11)	Alkaloids of Opium and their derivatives.	Revenue	Rs. 30 per seer of 80 tolas or 18½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	..
23(12)	Alkaloids extracted from Cinchona Bark including Quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from cinchona bark.	..	Free	..	..	..
23(13)	Anti-plague Serum	..	Free	..	..	..
23(14)	Toilet Requisites, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
23	Cinematograph Films, not exposed.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
23(1)	Cinematograph Films, exposed.	Revenue	37½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION VI—contd.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glass and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.

80	Paints, colours and painters' materials, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
80(1)	Dyes derived from coal-tar, and coal-tar derivatives, used in any dyeing process.	Revenue	10 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
80(2)	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely:—					
	(a) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 4-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
	(b) White lead, genuine dry.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 5-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
	(c) Zinc white, genuine dry.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
	(d) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist—					
	(i) in packing of 1 lb. or over.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 8-8 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
	(ii) in packing of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over but less than 1 lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 11-4 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
	(iii) in packing of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and over but less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 17 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
	(iv) in packing of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 24 per cwt., whichever is higher.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
80(3)	Paints, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely:—					
	(a) Red lead, reduced dry.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 4-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(b) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 5-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION VI—contd.

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glass and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.

30(3) contd.	Paints, colours, etc.—contd.					
	(e) Zinc white, genuine moist.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 8 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
	(d) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 4-4 per cwt., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
30(4)	The following Paints, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
30(5)	Plumbago and graphite . . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem.	..	20 per cent ad valorem.	..
30(6)	Printers' ink . . .	Revenue	10 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
30(7)	Lead pencils . . .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem or one anna per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
30(8)	Slate pencils . . .	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
31	Natural Essential Oils, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
31(1)	The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, citronella, cinnamon, and cinnamon leaf.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..
31(2)	The following Natural Essential Oils, namely, almond, bergamot, cajuputi, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, otto-rose and peppermint.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
31(3)	Essential Oils, synthetic.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
31(4)	Camphor . . .	Revenue	50 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
31(5)	Perfumery, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
32	Soap, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of:—manufacture of		Duration of protective rate of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION VI—*contd.*

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glass and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.

32(1)	Soap, toilet	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 25 per cwt., whichever is higher.	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
32(2)	Soap, household and laundry—	Revenue	Rs. 4 per cwt. .	..	..	..
	(a) in plain bars of not less than one pound in weight.					
	(b) other sorts	Revenue	Rs. 6-8 per cwt. .	..	..	..
32(3)	Polishes and compositions.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
32(4)	Candles	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
33	Glue, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem.	30 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
33(1)	Glue, clarified, liquid .	Revenue	10 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
34	Gunpowder for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	Revenue	50 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
34(1)	Explosives, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roborite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuzes.	Revenue	15 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
34(2)	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
34(3)	Fireworks, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
34(4)	Matches, undipped splints and veneers—	Protective	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.	..	..	..
	(a) Matches—					
	(1) in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 40 matches.					

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION VI—*concl.*

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glass and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers—concl.

24(i) <i>concl.</i>	Matches, undipped splints and veneers— <i>concl.</i>					
	(a) <i>Misc.—concl.</i>					
	(2) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches.	Protective	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.	..	..	..
	(3) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches.	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India plus Re. 1-4 per gross of boxes or booklets.	..	..	..
	(4) All other matches.	Protective	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 fraction thereof.	..	..	..
	(b) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match-making.	Protective	Five annas and seven and a half pies per lb.	..	..	..
	(c) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Protective	Seven annas and six pies per lb.	..	..	..
25	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, kainite salts, carboline, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphate, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.	..	Free	..	..	..

SECTION VII.

Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials.

26	Hides and skins, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.
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No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Form No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rate of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION VII—*contd.*

Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials—contd.

36(1)	Hides and skins, raw or salted.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
36(2)	Skins (other than Fur Skins), tanned or dressed, and unwrought leather.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
37	The following leather manufactures, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
37(1)	Leather cloth including artificial leather, and other manufactures of leather, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
38	Fur skins, dressed .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..

SECTION VIII.

Rubber and Articles made of Rubber.

39	Rubber, raw. . . .	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
39(1)	Rubber tyres and tubes and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified, excluding apparel and boots and shoes.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..

SECTION IX.

Wood and Cork and Wares of these Materials; Goods made of plaiting Materials.

40	Wood and Timber, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
40(1)	Firewood	Revenue	2½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
40(2)	Furniture and cabinetware, not otherwise specified, excluding mouldings.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
40(3)	Tea chests and parts and fittings thereof.	Revenue	15 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
41	Cork manufactures, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
42	Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION X.

Paper and its Applications.

43	Wood pulp	Protective	Rs. 50-4 per ton .	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44	Paper, including chrome, marble, flint, poster and stereo printing paper; articles made of paper and papier maché; pasteboard, millboard and cardboard, all sorts, other than strawboard.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
44(1)	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.	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44(2)	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 strawboard, all sorts.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
44(3)	Writing paper— (a) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof.	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb. or 18½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(b) All other sorts .	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
44(4)	Trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
44(5)	Paper money . . . .	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
44(6)	Newspapers, old, in bales and bags.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
45	Stationery including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card simanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards including cards in booklet forms; including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery, otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION X—*contd.*

Paper and its Applications—contd.

45(1)	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
45(2)	Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards) on paper or cardboard.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..

SECTION XI.

Textile Materials and Textile Goods.

46	Silk, raw (excluding silk waste and noils), and silk cocoons.	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus 16 annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1930.
46(1)	Silk waste and noils . . .	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	March 31st, 1930.
46(2)	Wool, raw, and woolsops.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
46(3)	Cotton, raw . . .	Revenue	Six pias per lb. . .	..	..	..
46(4)	Textile materials, the following:— Raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Raw hemp—18½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; all others—25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
46(5)	Esal and Aloe fibre . . .	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	..
47	Silk yarn including thrown silk warps and yarn spun from silk waste or noils, but excluding sewing thread.	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus 14 annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1930.
47(1)	Silk sewing thread . . .	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	March 31st, 1930.
47(2)	Artificial silk yarn, and thread.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> of 3 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	..
47(3)	Woolen yarn not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	65 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
47(4)	Woolen yarn for weaving and knitting wool.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
47(5)	Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XI—contd.

Textile materials and Textile Goods—contd.

47(6)	Cotton twist and yarn, and cotton sewing or darning thread—					
	(a) of counts above 50's—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
(b) of counts 50's and below—						
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 1½ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 1½ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.	
47(7)	Twist and yarn of flax or jute.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
47(8)	Yarn (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery.	Revenue	6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
48	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk, including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk—					
	(a) Ponjee . . .	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus Re. 1 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(b) Foul, Boscki and corded (excluding white cord).	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus Re. 1-6 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
(c) Other sorts . . .	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus Re. 2 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.	
48(1)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk—					
	(a) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item no.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rate of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XI—*contd.*

Textile Materials and Textile Goods—*contd.*

48(1) <i>contd.</i>	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk— <i>contd.</i>					
	(b) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(2)	Woolen fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool, excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 1-2 per lb., whichever is higher.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
48(3)	Cotton fabrics not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of cotton—					
	(a) Grey piecegoods (excluding bordered grey chadors, dhuties, saris and scarves)—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 5½ annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(b) Cotton piecegoods and fabrics not otherwise specified—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(4)	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk—					
	(a) containing more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both.	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus 1s. 2 per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XI—*contd.*

Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.

43(4) <i>contd.</i>	Fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 50 per cent silk— <i>contd.</i>					
	(b) containing not more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both—					
	(i) containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk.	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Re. 1-8 per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) containing no artificial silk or not more than 10 per cent artificial silk.	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
43(5)	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—					
	(a) containing 50 per cent or more cotton—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 3½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(b) containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent cotton—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2½ annas per square yard whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XI—contd.

Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.

48(6)	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.		25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
48(7)	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 90 per cent cotton—					
	(a) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(b) not of British manufacture.	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(8)	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.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
48(9)	The following Cotton Fabrics, namely, Satens including Italians of Saten weave, velvets and velveteens and embroidered all-overs—					
	(a) of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(b) not of British manufacture.	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
48(10)	Fabrics containing gold or silver thread.	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
49	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in item No. 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9) or 48(10):—	Protective	The <i>ad valorem</i> rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	Bed sheets.					
	Bed spreads.					
	Bolster cases.					
	Counterpanes.					
	Cloths, table.					
	Cloths, tray.					

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XI—*contd.*

Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.

49— <i>contd.</i>	Textile manufactures, the following articles when made wholly or mainly of any of the fabrics specified in Item No. 48, 48(1), 48(3), 48(4), 48(5), 48(7), 48(9) or 48(10)— <i>contd.</i>	Protective.	The <i>ad valorem</i> rates of duty applicable to the fabric of which the article is wholly or mainly made.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	Covers, bed.					
	Covers, table.					
	Dusters.					
	Glass-cloths.					
	Handkerchiefs.					
	Napkins.					
	Pillow cases.					
	Pillow slips.					
	Scarves.					
	Shirts.					
	Shawls.					
	Sacks (cotton).					
	Towels.					
	Umbrella coverings.					
49(1)	Fabrics, being bond <i>vide</i> remnants of piece goods or other fabrics:—					
	(a) of materials liable to duty under Item 48(3), not exceeding 4 yards in length.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
	(b) of materials liable to duty under Item 48, 48(1), 48(4) or 48(5), not exceeding 2½ yards in length.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
	(c) of other materials, not exceeding 4 yards in length.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
49(2)	Ribbons	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
49(3)	Blankets and rugs (other than floor rugs), excluding blankets and rugs made wholly or mainly from artificial silk.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
49(4)	Woolen carpets, floor rugs, shawls and other manufactures of wool, not otherwise specified, including felt.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
SECTION XI—contd.						
<i>Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.</i>						
49(6)	Cotton braids or cords, the following, namely:— Ghoonals and Muktakals.	Protective	6½ annas per lb.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
50	Jute manufactures not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
50(1)	Second hand or used gunny bags or cloth made of jute.	..	Free	..	..	..
50(2)	Hemp manufactures	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
50(3)	Cotton, hair and canvas ply beiting for machinery.	Revenue	6½ per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
50(4)	Ropes, cotton	..	Free	..	..	..
50(5)	Oilcloth and floorcloth	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
50(6)	Cardage, rope and twine of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
50(7)	Mats and Mattings, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
50(8)	Coir fibre, coir yarn and coir mats and matting.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem.	..	20 per cent ad valorem.	..
51	Stocks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk.	Preferential revenue.	60 per cent ad valorem.	40 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
51(1)	Woolen hosiery and woollen knitted apparel, that is to say, all hosiery and knitted apparel containing not less than 15 per cent of wool by weight.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent ad valorem or Rs. 1-2 per lb., whichever is higher.	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
51(2)	Cotton knitted apparel, including apparel made of cotton interlocking material, cotton undersuits, knitted or woven, and cotton socks and stockings;— (a) of weight not exceeding 4 lbs. per dozen.	Protective	25 per cent ad valorem or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
	(b) of weight exceeding 4 lbs. per dozen.	Protective	25 per cent ad valorem or 10 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
51(3)	Cotton knitted fabric	Protective	50 per cent ad valorem or 12 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1939.
52	Apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery and drapery, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent ad valorem.	25 per cent ad valorem.	25 per cent ad valorem.	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XI—*conold.*

Textile Materials and Textile Goods—conold.

52(1)	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 elated silk or artificial silk.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
52(2)	Uniforms and Accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
52(3)	Insignia and Badges of official, British and Foreign Orders.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
53	Textile manufactures, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
53(1)	Bags and other paper-making materials excluding wood pulp.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..

SECTION XII.

Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion.

54	Boots and Shoes not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or six annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
54(1)	Boots and Shoes composed mainly of leather.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or six annas per pair, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 5 annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..
54(2)	Uppers for boots and shoes unless entirely made of leather.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or three annas per pair, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
55	Hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	35 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..
56	Parasols and Sunshades and fittings for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XII—contd.

Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion—contd.

56(1)	Umbrellas	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or eight annas each, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
57	....	..	....	..	..	..

SECTION XIII.

Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware.

58	Articles made of Stone or Marble.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
58(1)	Asbestos manufactures, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
58(2)	Packing—engine and boiler—all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
59	Building and Engineering materials, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified, including tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles, and firebricks not being component parts of any articles included in Item No. 72 or No. 74(2).	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
59(1)	Building and Engineering bricks.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
59(2)	Earthenware, china and porcelain, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
59(3)	Earthenware pipes and sanitary ware.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
59(4)	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or two annas per square foot, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
59(5)	Domestic Earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely:— (a) Tea cups and coffee cups— (i) having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs. (ii) having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
		Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or four annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XIII—*contd.*

Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware—contd.

59(5) <i>contd.</i>	Domestic Earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely— <i>contd.</i>					
	(b) Saucers—					
	(i) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or five annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(ii) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or two annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(c) Tea-pots—					
	(i) having a capacity of more than 20 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 3 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(ii) having a capacity of more than 10 ozs. and not more than 20 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 1-8 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(iii) having a capacity of not more than 10 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(d) Sugar-bowls	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 1-8 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(e) Jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(f) Plates over 5½ inches in diameter—					
	(i) over 8½ inches in diameter.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 1 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(ii) not over 8½ inches in diameter.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XIII—*conold.*

Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware—conold.

59(6)	Covered crucibles for glass-making.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	15 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
60	Glass and glassware not otherwise specified, and lacquered ware.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
60(1)	Glass globes and chimneys for lamps and lanterns— (a) Globes for hurricane lanterns.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or four annas and six pies per dozen, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
		Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or three annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	..	..	..
60(2)	Electric lighting bulbs.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
60(3)	Glass bangles, glass beads and false pearls.	Revenue	60 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..

SECTION XIV.

Real Pearls, Precious Stones, Precious Metals and Wares of those Materials; Coins (Specie).

61	Precious Stones, unset and imported unset, and Pearls, unset.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
61(1)	Precious Stones, unset and imported out.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
61(2)	Silver bullion and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	Revenue	Two annas per ounce	..	..	..
61(3)	Gold bullion and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
61(4)	Silver plate and silver manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
61(5)	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.	Protective	62½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	March 31st, 1942.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XIV—contd.

Real Pearls, Precious Stones, Precious Metals and Wares of those Materials; Coins (Specie)—contd.

61(6)	Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..
61(7)	Gold or gold-plated pen nibs.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
61(8)	Articles, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
61(9)	Cutlery plated with gold or silver.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
61(10)	Jewellery and Jewels.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
62	Current coin of the Government of India.	..	Free	..	..	..
62(1)	Silver coin, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Two annas per ounce	..	..	..
62(2)	Gold coin	..	Free	..	..	..

SECTION XV.

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom.

63	Iron or Steel, old	Revenue	15½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
63(1)	Iron alloys, viz., ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, ferro-chrome, spiegel Eisen and the like as commonly used for steel making.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
63(2)	Iron or steel angle, channel, tee, flat, beam, rod, trough and piling— (a) not fabricated— (1) of British manufacture— not coated with other metals.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingot, produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

63(2) <i>contd.</i>	Iron or steel angle, channel, tee, flat beam, rod, trough and piling— <i>contd.</i>					
	(a) not fabricated— <i>contd.</i> (i) of British manufacture— <i>contd.</i> coated with other metals.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 43 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(b) fabricated— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(3)	Iron or steel bar and rod— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 30 per ton; or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—contd.

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

63(4)	Iron pig	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
63(5)	Iron rice bowls	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
63(6)	Cast iron pipes and tubes; also cast iron fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like— (1) of British manufacture.	Protective	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	March 31st, 1941. March 31st, 1941.
		(2) not of British manufacture.	Protective	Rs. 57-8-0 per ton .	..	
63(7)	Cast iron plates	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
63(8)	Steel ingots Iron or steel blooms, billets and slabs, provided that no piece less than 1½ inches square or thick shall be included in this item.	Preferential revenue.	The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher.	The excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..
63(9)	Iron or steel Structures, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of iron or steel bars, sections, plates or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, tractors, towers and similar structures or for parts thereof, but not including builders' hardware or any of the articles specified in Items No. 72, 72(3), 74(1), 75(3), 75(4) or 76(1)— (a) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941. March 31st, 1941.
		(b) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton.	..	

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rate of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

68(10)	Steel, tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin tappers, and cuttings of such plates, sheets or tappers— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 38 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 30 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(11)	Iron or Steel anchors and cables.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
68(12)	A. Iron or Steel bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing but excluding fish bolts and nuts— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; plus Rs. 1-0-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	B. Iron or Steel fish bolts and nuts— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 4-0-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

63(13)	Iron or Steel expanded metal.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
63(14)	Iron or Steel hoops and strips.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
63(15)	Iron or Steel rivets— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 1-14-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(16)	Iron or Steel nails and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
63(17)	Iron or Steel pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 12 per ton; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 35 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(18)	Iron or Steel 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.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

69(19)	Iron or Steel plates excluding cast iron plates—					
	(a) not fabricated—					
	(i) of British manufacture— not coated with other metals.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	coated with other metals.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 25 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(b) fabricated—					
(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.	
(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.	
69(20)	Iron or Steel sheets—					
	(a) not fabricated—					
(i) not galvanized—						
(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.	

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Rare Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

68(20) — <i>contd.</i>	Iron or Steel sheets— <i>contd.</i>					
	(a) not fabricated— <i>contd.</i>					
	(1) not galvanized— <i>contd.</i>	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 32 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.					
	(2) galvanized—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(b) fabricated—					
(1) not galvanized—						
(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 12 per ton; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.	
(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 35 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.	
(2) galvanized—						
(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.	

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

43(20) <i>concl.</i>	Iron or Steel sheets— <i>concl.</i> (b) fabricated— <i>concl.</i> (2) galvanized— <i>concl.</i> (ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 44 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
43(21)	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material— A. Rails (including tramway rails the heads of which are not grooved)— (a) 30 lbs. per yard and over, and fish-plates therefor— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(b) under 30 lbs. per yard and fish-plates therefor— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 20 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

63(21)- <i>contd.</i>	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material— <i>contd.</i>					
	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—					
	(a) for rails 30 lbs. per yard and over—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(b) for rails under 30 lbs. per yard —					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India <i>plus</i> Rs. 11 per ton; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India <i>plus</i> Rs. 43 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

63(21)— <i>contd.</i>	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material— <i>contd.</i>					
	C. Sleepers, and sleeper bars, other than cast iron— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	D. Spikes (other than dog-spikes) and tie-bars— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 10 per ton; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 30 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	E. Dog-spikes— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus 7 annas per cwt.; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

63(21) <i>conold.</i>	Iron or Steel Railway Track Material— <i>conold.</i>					
	F. Gibs, cotters, keys (including tapered key bars), distance pieces and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus 7 annas per cwt. ; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(ii) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 2-15-0 per cwt.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(22)	Iron or Steel Railway Track materials not otherwise specified, including bearing plates, cast iron sleepers and lever boxes.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
63(23)	Iron or Steel Tramway Track materials not otherwise specified, including rails, fish-plates, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
63(24)	Iron or Steel barbed or stranded wire and wire rope.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
63(25)	Iron or Steel wire, other than barbed or stranded wire, wire rope or wire netting; and iron or steel wire nails—					
	(i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 25 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

63(25) — <i>contd.</i>	Iron or Steel wire, other than barbed or stranded wire, wire rope or wire netting; and iron or steel wire nails— <i>contd.</i> (i) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 60 per ton.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
63(26)	Iron or Steel (other than bar or rod) specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
63(27)	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— (i) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
		Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 27-8-0 per ton; or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
	Provided that articles dutiable under this item shall not be deemed to be dutiable under any other item.					
63(28)	All sorts of Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*contd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.

63(2)	Enamelled ironware, the following, namely:— (a) Sign-boards (b) Domestic hollow-ware, the following, namely, basins, bowls, dishes, plates and tinsas, including rice-cups, rice-bowls and rice-plates— (i) having no diameter exceeding 19 centimetres. (ii) having any diameter exceeding 19 centimetres.	Preferential revenue. Preferential revenue. Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or four and a half annas per square foot, whichever is higher. 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or per dozen four annas plus one anna for every two centimetres or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 11 centimetres, whichever is higher. 30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or per dozen eight annas plus two annas for every two centimetres or part thereof by which any diameter exceeds 10 centimetres, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	......	......
64	Copper, wrought, and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
64(2)	Copper, scrap	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
65	German silver including nickel silver.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
66	Aluminium—circles, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
66(1)	Unwrought ingots, blocks and bars of aluminium.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
67	Lead, wrought—the following articles, namely, pipes and tubes and sheets other than sheets for tea chests.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XV—*concl'd.*

Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—concl'd.

67(1)	Lead sheets for tea chests	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
68	Zinc or spelter, wrought or manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
68(1)	Zinc, unwrought, including cakes, ingots, tiles (other than boiler tiles), hard or soft slabs and plates, dust, dross and ashes; and broken zinc.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
69	Tin, Block	Revenue	Rs. 812-8 per ton .	..	..	..
70	Brass, bronze and similar alloys, wrought, and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
70(1)	All sorts of metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
71	Hardware, ironmongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified, including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
71(1)	The following Hardware, ironmongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified, buckets of tinned or galvanized iron, and pruning-knives.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
71(2)	Cutlery, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
71(3)	Metal furniture and cabinetware.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
71(4)	Printing type	Revenue	One anna and three pice per lb.	..	..	..
71(5)	The following printing materials, namely, leads, brass rules, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galleys and metal furniture.	Revenue	2½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
71(6)	Backs for the withering of tea leaf.	Revenue	2½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVI.

Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material.

73	<p>Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified:—</p> <p>(a) 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>(b) 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>(c) 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 some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;</p> <p>(d) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmissions and r 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>	Revenue	10 per cent ad valorem.
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No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVI—*contd.*

Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.

72— <i>contd.</i>	<p>Machinery, namely, such of the following articles as are not otherwise specified—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>(c) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wire 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>Note.—The term 'industrial system' used in sub-item (c) 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>	Revenue	10 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
72(1)	<p>The following textile machinery and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, halds, heald cords and heald knitting needles; reeds and shuttles; warp and weft preparation machinery and looms; bobbins and pirns; dobblies; Jacquard machines; Jacquard harness linen cards; Jacquard cards; punching plates for Jacquard cards; warping mills; multiple box sleys; solid border sleys; tape sleys; swivel sleys; tape looms; wool carding machines; wool spinning machines; hosiery machinery; coil mat shearing machines; coil fibre willowing machines; heald knitting machines; dohby cards; lattices and legs for dobblies; wooden winders, silk looms; silk throwing and</p>	Revenue	10 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVI—contd.

Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.

72(1) contd.	reeling machines; cotton yarn reeling machines; sizing machines; doubling machines; silk twisting machines; cone winding machines; piano card cutting machines; harness building frames; card facing frames; drawing and denting hooks; sewing thread balls making machines; embellishing machinery; hank 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 flannel; and roller skins.	Revenue	10 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
72(2)	Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, galleys, imposing tables, lithographic stones, stereoblocks, wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotypes 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 rolls with side perforations to be used after further perforation for type-casting, rule bending machines.	Revenue	10 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVI—*contd.*

Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.

72(2) <i>contd.</i>	rule m/ireing machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping apparatus, paper folding machines, and paging machines but excluding ink and paper.	Revenue	10 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
72(3)	Component parts of Machinery as defined in Items Nos. 72, 72(1) and 72(2), 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: 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.	Revenue	10 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
72(4)	Passenger Lifts and component parts and accessories thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
72(5)	Domestic Refrigerators .	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
72(6)	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.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
72(7)	Water-mills, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, sugar pug-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugar-cane juice.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVI—*contd.*

Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.

72(8)	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 gear, scythes, cultivators, scythes, harrows, sled-crushers, seed-drills, hay-todders, hay presses, potato-diggers, latex spouts, spraying machines, powder-blowers, white-ant exterminating machines, beet pullers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, cutli-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.	..	Free	..	..	..
72(9)	The following Dairy and Poultry Farming Appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilising or pasteurising 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	..	Free	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVI—*contd.*

Machinery and Apparatus ; Electrical Material—contd.

72(6)— <i>contd.</i>	are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
73	Electrical Instruments, apparatus, and appliances, not otherwise specified, excluding telegraphic and telephonic.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
73(1)	The following Electrical Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances, namely :— 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 amperes 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 circuits, 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.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVI—*contd.*

Machinery and Apparatus ; Electrical Material—contd.

73(2)	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.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
73(3)	Telegraphic Instruments and Apparatus and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a Railway Administration.	Revenue	15½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
73(4)	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.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
73(5)	Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following, namely:— (a) Insulators, Shackle, Sinclair, Cordaux or Pin-type, not otherwise specified— (i) fitted (ii) not fitted (b) Two-way cleats	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Re. 1-2 per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
		Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or fourteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
		Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or four annas per gross of pairs, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVI—*conold.*

Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—conold.

72(5) <i>conold.</i>	Electrical earthenware and porcelain, the following, namely— <i>conold.</i>					
	(e) Spacing insulators	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or two annas per gross, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
	(d) Ceiling roses—					
	(i) fitted	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
	(ii) not fitted	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
	(e) Joint-box cut-outs—					
	(i) fitted	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
	(ii) not fitted	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or six annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
73(5)	Robber-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-eighth part of a square inch, whether made with any additional insulating or covering material or not.	Revenue	6½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..

SECTION XVII.

Transport Material.

74	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) of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India; or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	March 31st, 1941.
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No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVII—*contd.*

Transport Material—contd.

74— <i>contd.</i>	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— <i>contd.</i> (b) not of British manufacture.	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton; or 20 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
74(1)	Tramcars and component parts and accessories thereof.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
74(2)	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 slides, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trolleys, trucks; also cranes, water-cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Administration:	Revenue	15½ per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
	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 Gazette of India, specifically include therein:					
	Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.					

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVII—*contd.*

Transport Material—contd.

74(2)	Component parts of Railway Materials, as defined in Item No. 74(2), 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 : 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.	Revenue	16½ per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
75	Conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof; also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..
75(1)	Motor cars including taxi cabs 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 Items Nos. 75(2) and 75(3) shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	Preferential revenue.	37½ per cent ad valorem.	30 per cent ad valorem.	..	..
75(3)	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.	Revenue	37½ per cent ad valorem.	..	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVII—*concl.*

Transport Material—concl.

75(3)	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.	Preferential revenue.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	17½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
75(4)	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.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
76	Aeroplanes, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines, aeroplane engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.	Revenue	2½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
76(1)	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections: Provided that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 72(3) shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.	Revenue	15½ per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
76(2)	Light ships . . . . .	..	Free . . . . .	..	..	..
76(3)	Furniture tackle and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam-sailing, rowing and other vessels.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..

SECTION XVIII.

Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus; watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares; musical instruments.

77	Instruments, apparatus and appliances other than electrical, all sorts not otherwise specified, including photographic, scientific, philosophical and surgical.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>
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No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XVIII—*contd.*

Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus; watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares; musical instruments—contd.

77(1)	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.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
77(2)	Optical Instruments, apparatus and appliances.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
78	Clocks and watches and parts thereof.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
79	Musical Instruments and parts thereof, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
79(1)	The following Musical Instruments, namely, complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..

SECTION XIX.

Arms and Ammunition.

80	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 Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
80(1)	Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80(3)—Firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but excluding parts and accessories thereof.	Preferential revenue.	Rs. 18-12 each plus 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , or 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	Rs. 18-12 each or 40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XIX—*contd.*

Arms and Ammunition—*contd.*

80(3)	Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80(3)—						
	(a) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms, including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles, and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	Rs. 18-12 each	} or 27½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher, plus 12½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
	(b) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols.	Revenue	Rs. 6-4 each		..	..	..
	(c) Gun stocks and breech blocks.	Revenue	Rs. 8-12 each		..	..	..
	(d) Revolver cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry.	Revenue	Rs. 2-6 each		..	..	..
	(e) Actions (including skeleton and waster), breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms.	Revenue	Rs. 1-4 each		..	..	..
	(f) Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.		..	..	..
	(g) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.		..	..	..
80(3)	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores:—	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
	(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						

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XIX—*contd.*

Arms and Ammunition—*contd.*

80(3) <i>contd.</i>		..	Free	..	..	..
	<p>The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>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 gazzeted 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.</p> <p>(e) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.</p> <p>(f) 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.</p> <p>(g) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers command-</p>					

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—*continued.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XIX—*concl.*

Arms and Ammunition—concl.

80(3) <i>concl.</i>	The following Arms, Ammunitions and Military Stores— <i>concl.</i> ing British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.	..	Free . . . .	..	..	..
80(4)	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>daha</i> intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
81	Cartridge cases, filled and empty.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..

SECTION XX.

Miscellaneous Goods and Products not elsewhere included.

82	Coral, prepared	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
82(1)	Ivory, manufactured, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
82(2)	Bangles and beads, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..	..
83	Brushes, all sorts	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
84	Toys, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns 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.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..
85	Buttons, metal	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem.</i>	..	..

No. 54.—THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—IMPORT TARIFF—concluded.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	

SECTION XX—contd.

Miscellaneous Goods and Products not elsewhere included—contd.

85(1)	Smokers' requisites excluding tobacco and matches. Provided that mechanical lighters as defined in the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1931, shall be liable in addition to a duty equal to the amount of the excise duty imposed by that Act, on mechanical lighters manufactured in British India.	Preferential revenue.	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
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SECTION XXI.

Works of Art and Articles for Collections.

86	Prints, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards), not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
86(1)	Art. works of, not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	..
86(2)	Art. the following works of:—(1) statutory 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.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
86(3)	Specimens, Models and Wall Diagrams illustrative of natural science, and medals and antique coins.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..
86(4)	Postage Stamps, whether used or unused.	..	Free . . .	..	..	..

SECTION XXII.

Articles not otherwise specified.

87	All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
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No. 54.—THE SECOND SCHEDULE.—EXPORT TARIFF.

Item No.	Name of article.	Per	Rate of duty.
	<i>Jute, other than Bimilpatam Jute.</i>		Rs. A.
1	Raw Jute—		
	(1) Cuttings	Bale of 400 lbs. . .	1 4
	(2) All other descriptions	Bale of 400 lbs. . .	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) Hessians and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ton of 2,240 lbs. . .	22 0
3*	<i>Rice.</i>		
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.	Two annas and three pias.

Rates of Excise duty on certain articles as on the 1st April 1936.

			Rs. A. P.
1	Salt	Indian Maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	1 9 0(I)
2	Silver Bullion	Ounce	0 2 0(II)
3	Motor Spirit	Imperial gallon	0 10 0(I)
4	Kerosene	Imperial gallon	0 2 9(II)
5	Sugar (III)—		
	(i) Khandsari	Hundred weight	0 10 0
	(ii) All other Sugar except palmyra sugar	Hundred weight	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(IV)—		
	(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	Every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof	0 4 0(V)
7	Steel Ingots	Ton	4 0 0(VI)
8	Mechanical Lighter	Lighter	1 8 0(VII)

* There is no entry bearing Item No. 3.
 (I) Includes a surcharge of 25 per cent., vide Section 6 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931.
 (II) Vide Section 6 of the Indian Finance Act, 1935.
 (III) In accordance with Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
 (IV) In accordance with Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.
 (V) In accordance with Section 24 of the Matches (Excise Duty) Order, 1934.
 (VI) In accordance with Section 4 of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934.
 (VII) In accordance with Section 3 of the Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934.

No. 55.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS

(In thousands of tons)

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	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			POST-WAR AVERAGE			1934-35			1935-36		
	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	3,679	24.6	1,041	2,951	25.3	1,142	3,670	24.1	649	2,337	13.3	659	2,401	13.1
Bombay	1,651	3,797	23.4	1,809	2,910	25.0	1,736	4,472	29.3	1,227	5,961	33.8	1,324	6,053	33.0
Sind	1,127	1,944	12.0	2,022	1,621	13.9	1,281	1,795	11.6	1,146	1,533	8.7	1,178	1,522	8.7
Madras	3,342	3,961	24.4	3,705	2,223	19.0	2,646	2,927	19.2	2,100	4,906	27.9	2,953	5,439	29.7
Burma	1,054	2,513	15.5	1,211	1,964	16.8	1,176	2,333	15.6	1,078	2,679	16.2	1,085	2,334	15.5
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	0.1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,567	16,216	100	9,539	11,674	100	7,081	15,247	100	7,260	17,616	100	7,199	18,219	100

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		1934-35		1935-36		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1935-36
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,211	5,844	1,830	5,740	1,917	6,006	64.8
British Indian	312	171	320	112	317	152	137	30	148	43	0.4
Foreign—											
Japanese	66	196	202	462	175	504	133	467	207	320	3.3
Dutch	47	114	88	206	77	241	72	232	79	254	2.7
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	46	87	143	241	153	323	3.5
Italian	46	123	57	153	64	214	143	720	104	536	5.6
Chinese . . . . .	..	..	26	27	7	15	2	4	4	3	0.1
Greek	5	11	21	43	6	13	22	62	26	73	0.8
Swedish	4	10	21	43	21	60	24	75	23	69	0.8
French	27	83	14	34	13	37	27	164	26	142	1.5
Spanish . . . . .	..	..	6	17	1	3	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	23	18	26	2	5	..	..	1	2	..
American . . . . .	..	..	11	26	82	258	59	295	74	343	3.7
German	249	740	17	56	41	149	96	445	124	565	6.1
Austro-Hungarian	115	333	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	16	33	27	54	19	33	0.4
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	551	1,624	798	3,069	819	3,175	34.2
Native Craft	590	67	1,476	119	849	84	805	60	685	53	0.6
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	6,116	4,660	5,749	3,923	7,504	3,620	8,809	3,568	9,273	100

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered in the year 1913-13.

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No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA—*contd.*

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		Post-War Average		1934-35		1935-36		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1935-36
	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	4,432	2,286	5,963	1,851	5,642	1,693	5,044	55.8
British Indian	322	183	298	70	360	130	147	49	176	85	0.9
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	176	407	174	666	190	747	8.3
Dutch	46	112	87	207	65	191	77	248	81	261	2.9
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	45	78	140	332	118	269	3.0
Italian	36	98	51	135	65	218	157	766	117	584	6.5
Chinese	--	--	25	27	8	17	1	2	3	6	0.1
Greek	5	12	24	49	14	49	22	62	24	75	0.8
Swedish	4	10	18	48	17	51	18	57	20	68	0.7
French	28	87	14	36	14	39	11	56	5	27	0.3
Spanish	--	--	7	17	2	4	--	--	--	--	--
Romanian	16	28	20	28	3	7	--	--	1	2	--
American	"	"	10	23	36	274	50	262	56	284	3.1
German	234	668	17	55	28	101	105	482	181	581	6.4
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	36	25	45	28	48	0.5
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	539	1,562	780	2,963	769	2,950	32.0
Native Craft	856	63	1,728	146	853	88	882	63	793	63	0.7
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,029	5,925	4,053	7,748	3,640	8,717	3,681	9,041	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,981	15,247	7,260	17,616	7,199	18,319	

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 cleared in the year 1912-13.

**NO. 57.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS
INTO THE KATHIAWAR PORTS ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORT-
ANCE**

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton—						
Raw Tons	15,446	13,587	7,178	1,14,25	1,14,25	56,48
Manufactures—						
Piecegoods, gray Yds. (000)	1,747	7,098	11,284	2,24	7,31	12,06
" white "	3,210	16,210	22,066	5,40	30,38	39,31
" coloured "	4,222	10,308	8,081	6,80	10,38	16,15
Twist and yarn lb. (000)	16	15	15	14	18	12
Hosiery "	—	—	—	9	19	35
Fente Yds. (000)	91	1,772	—	23	2,29	—
Thread, sewing lb. (000)	28	17	19	65	65	42
Other sorts "	—	—	—	54	1,52	2,40
TOTAL	—	—	—	1,33,34	1,76,93	1,27,23
Metals and ores—						
Iron and steel—						
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised Tons	13,550	14,644	16,165	27,07	26,65	26,76
Tinned "	223	360	245	69	1,00	75
Not galvanised or tinned "	2,600	3,167	4,890	3,12	4,15	6,20
Bars (steel) "	15,268	17,604	12,291	11,89	14,97	10,16
Bars and channel (iron) "	144	344	375	11	23	22
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridge-work "	3,775	5,684	5,000	3,10	4,55	3,65
Pipes and fittings, cast "	31	128	170	19	43	34
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought "	1,409	1,535	3,671	3,14	3,11	5,65
Hoops and strips "	6,707	7,524	3,049	6,77	8,07	9,21
Angle and spring "	2,316	3,350	2,596	1,87	2,89	2,22
Nails, rivets and washers "	1,044	1,129	1,220	2,32	2,33	2,57
Screws "	98	102	129	32	51	69
Steel (cast) "	209	146	86	23	25	15
Other sorts of Iron and Steel "	2,117	2,007	6,497	3,52	3,21	9,44
Tin Cwt.	307	1,876	721	9	43	23
Brass "	34,392	36,143	42,654	9,37	9,30	10,77
Copper, wrought "	11,948	14,017	15,349	3,64	4,04	4,39
Zinc "	4,558	4,083	3,576	47	46	42
Aluminium "	56	39	77	7	4	5
German silver "	268	505	1,124	18	33	69
Others Tons	5	4	194	4	4	51
TOTAL OF METALS AND ORES	52,162	60,561	64,363	78,10	87,04	95,13

No. 57—continued

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Sugar—						
Sugar 23 D. S. and above Tons	67,726	100,978	85,147	69,17	89,21	74,71
„ below 23 D. S. but not below 18 D. S. (including beet) „	5,068	6,988	1,768	5,27	4,88	1,98
„ 18 D. S. and below „	611	2,997	1,049	67	2,54	87
TOTAL	78,890	110,963	87,964	75,11	96,68	77,56
Vehicles—						
Carriages and wagons and parts for railways	—	—	—	1,08	3,28	7,29
Cycles and parts of cycles	—	—	—	1,23	1,16	1,96
Motor cars No.	180	241	315	3,54	4,78	7,01
Motor cycles (including Scooters) „	16	9	8	2	6	1
Motor omnibuses, etc. „	32	76	71	44	1,11	90
Parts and accessories of mechanically propelled vehicles, etc.	—	—	—	46	86	58
Ships and parts	—	—	—	18	..	1,31
Other kinds of vehicles	—	—	—	4	6	7
TOTAL	—	—	—	7,84	10,71	19,03
Chemicals—						
Soda compounds Cwt.	100,958	98,307	140,823	7,48	7,75	10,19
Other sorts	—	—	—	7,87	8,28	6,88
TOTAL	—	—	—	15,35	16,03	19,57
Machinery and millwork—						
Textiles, Cotton	—	—	—	10,85	3,68	1,48
„ Other sorts	—	..	—	5	21	23
Prime-movers	—	—	—	8,81	6,83	7,37
Electrical	—	—	—	1,22	1,20	2,00
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	—	—	—	21	26	24
Boilers	—	—	—	9	22	32
Rice and flour mill machinery	—	—	—	1	22	3
Sugar	—	—	—	96	1	..
Other kinds	—	—	—	2,01	4,15	6,59
TOTAL	—	—	—	24,01	16,48	18,18

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Silk, manufactures—						
Piecegoods Yds. (000)	236	1,692	2,725	1,42	8,22	13,31
Mixed goods "	58	472	..	39	1,05	..
Other sorts lb. (000)	..	6	21	..	9	95
TOTAL	—	—	—	1,81	9,43	14,76
Paper and pasteboard Cwt. (000)	103	177	172	6,53	10,77	10,69
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Dried, salted, or preserved—						
Dates Tons	7,010	12,827	17,931	5,32	9,61	9,43
Others "	63	141	58	13	22	9
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	19	42	20
TOTAL	—	—	—	5,64	10,25	9,53
Oils—						
Mineral, kerosene Gals. (000)	1,249	1,835	975	6,85	7,57	3,73
„ other kinds "	551	627	656	2,34	2,94	3,23
Animal Cwt.	257	860	498	3	10	2
Vegetable Gals. (000)	150	163	131	2,00	2,37	1,37
Essential lb. (000)	8	31	1	17	24	3
TOTAL	—	—	—	11,39	13,22	8,91
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—						
Electrical	—	—	—	5,04	3,72	6,90
Medical	—	—	—	65	80	53
Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	10	20	3
Other kinds	—	—	—	31	1,32	43
TOTAL	—	—	—	6,61	6,04	8,24
Hardware—						
Implements and tools	—	—	—	48	55	66
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	2,92	3,50	3,55
Bulldozers' hardware	—	—	—	1,51	1,40	1,33
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	5	23	19
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	46	59	34
Other sorts	—	—	—	33	1,26	1,51
TOTAL	—	—	—	6,69	7,53	8,13

No. 57—continued

		QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
		1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Starch, Dextrins and Farina	Cwt. (000)	72	87	85	5.23	6.72	6.35
Artificial silk		—	—	—	7.17	9.27	4.58
Glass and glassware—							
Bangles		—	—	—	5	8	12
Bottles and phials	Gross	2,765	2,261	—	45	45	67
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	826	1,272	1,271	41	51	51
Sheets and plates		—	—	—	1,03	2,36	2,33
Funnels, globes, etc.		—	—	—	15	24	19
Other glassware		—	—	—	23	49	63
	TOTAL	—	—	—	3,22	4,18	4,45
Paints and painters' materials—							
Paints and colours	Cwt.	11,404	13,190	14,768	2,40	3,00	2,95
Painters' materials		—	—	—	59	79	81
	TOTAL	—	—	—	2,99	3,06	3,77
Fents	Yds. (000)	—	—	2,337	—	—	3,48
Rubber, raw and manufactured		—	—	—	1,35	1,72	3,36
Building and Engineering materials—							
Cement	Tons	3,940	6,598	3,312	1,05	1,93	79
Tiles		—	—	—	62	72	1,13
Others		—	—	—	74	93	1,12
	TOTAL	—	—	—	2,41	3,30	3,04
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons	2,051	4,158	2,048	1,15	2,39	1,95
Wool manufactures—							
Piecegoods	Yds. (000)	17	226	67	15	95	78
Shawls	No.	1,498	8,709	7,577	5	81	24
Other sorts		—	—	—	5	25	69
	TOTAL	—	—	—	25	1,51	1,69

No. 57—continued

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Wood and Timber—						
Manufactures of wood	—	—	—	16	21	44
Others	—	—	—	1,15	84	1,13
TOTAL	—	—	—	1,31	1,05	1,57
Drugs and Medicines—						
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	7	26	1,07
Other sorts	—	—	—	31	55	44
TOTAL	—	—	—	38	81	1,51
Stationery	—	—	—	79	1,06	1,46
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	46	1,17	97
Tobacco—						
Cigarettes lb. (000)	30	232	28	28	69	76
Others . . . . . "	..	..	4	..	1	12
TOTAL ..	30	232	32	28	70	88
Liquors—						
Spirit Gals. (000)	3	15	7	33	31	39
Ale, beer and porter "	4	8	6	9	16	16
Wines "	..	1	..	4	12	25
TOTAL ..	7	24	13	46	59	79
Dyes obtained from Coal-tar—						
Aniline lb. (000)	55	41	70	25	19	26
Alicarline "	80	34	15	95	93	16
Others "	21	40	27	16	42	35
TOTAL ..	156	165	112	1,36	1,54	77
Soap Cwt. (000)	16	12	4	2,61	1,75	75
Provisions and oilman's stores—						
Canned and bottled provisions Cwt.	14	234	244	1	4	8
Biscuits and cakes "	123	264	278	11	23	21
Confectionery "	74	78	100	7	3	4
Other sorts "	—	—	—	17	20	16
TOTAL	—	—	—	36	50	59

No. 57—concluded

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Spices—						
Betelnuts Cwt.	838	1,096	1,787	8	16	18
Cloves "	85	97	129	4	4	5
Others "	1,705	1,946	2,168	22	31	27
TOTAL	2,628	4,039	4,054	34	51	50
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	41	61	47
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	—	—	—	88	2,02	..
Coal and coke Tons	5,788	7,000	..	80	91	..
Apparel—						
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	68	65	..
Other kinds	—	—	—	17	18	7
TOTAL	—	—	—	85	83	7
Matches Gross (000)	65	98	78	48	47	36
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	26	31	19
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	9	24	21
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	1	20	..
Outfry	—	—	—	40	28	31
Tea lb. (000)	8	..	..	2	..	..
Bobbins	—	—	—	58	21	5
Polishes	—	—	—	14	17	21
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	14	17	7
Gums and resins Cwt.	986	980	571	18	20	18
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	14	17	19
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	18	14	10
Boots and shoes pairs (000)	38	58	24	17	24	18
All other articles	—	—	—	7,03	7,54	8,48
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	4,17,80	5,19,11	4,70,96
Treasure—						
Silver, bullion and coin Oz. (000)	(a)	3,857	1,408	(a)	41,91	29,81

(a) Figures not available.

No. 58.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS FROM THE KATHIAWAR PORTS ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE.

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Seeds—						
Essential Tons	20	141	12	2	15	5
Non-essential—						
Mustard "	114	62	23	17	9	4
Groundnut "	29,991	26,639	61,379	21,59	22,59	1,00,23
Rapeseed "	1,258	123	..	1,52	15	..
Sesamum (hl or jin,hl)	16	..	2	2	..	1
Castor "	5,930	5,250	3,968	5,54	4,24	2,67
TOTAL ..	27,429	42,255	65,239	28,85	43,22	1,04,53
Cotton—						
Raw Tons	25,123	10,221	9,915	1,71,22	57,80	55,42
Waste Cwt.	550	22,191	29,059	5	2,99	5,21
Twist and yarn lb. (000)	42	..	..	10	..	..
Other sorts "	—	—	—	2	..	49
TOTAL .	—	—	—	1,71,50	60,79	61,25
Wool, raw lb. (000)	3,074	2,222	6,398	12,80	15,25	22,22
Oilcakes Tons	22,527	42,263	25,722	15,12	22,61	14,22
Oils—						
Vegetable—						
Groundnut Gals. (000)	19	17	620	15	17	8,20
Others . . . . . "	—	—	—	..	..	1
TOTAL .	—	—	—	15	17	8,21
Provisions and oilman's stores—						
Ghl Cwt.	5,220	6,220	5,722	3,41	4,44	3,95
Leather—						
Goat skins Tons	27	23	7	99	64	22
Sheep skins "	21	12	3	92	41	11
Other kinds "	—	—	—	17	9	67
TOTAL .	—	—	—	2,08	1,14	1,02
Fruits and Vegetables—						
Fresh "	—	—	—	15	19	22

No. 58—continued

	QUANTITY			VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)		
	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Grain, pulse and flour—						
Rice (not in the husk) Tons	47	80	86	0	9	13
Jowar and bajra "	54	..	31	3	..	2
Other sorts "	15	59	42	3	6	4
TOTAL "	116	139	159	12	14	19
Spices Cwt.						
Spices	392	545	1,580	2	7	12
Hides and skins, raw Tons						
Hides and skins, raw	1	43	..	3	5	..
Tea lb. (000)						
Tea	64	12	..	21	4	..
Wood and timber						
Wood and timber	—	—	—	4	8	9
All other articles						
All other articles	—	—	—	90	86	2,97
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS						
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	—	—	—	2,46,40	1,40,25	2,30,96
RE-EXPORTS						
RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	1,30	2,36	55
EXPORTS & RE-EXPORTS						
EXPORTS & RE-EXPORTS	—	—	—	2,47,70	1,51,61	2,31,51

No. 59.—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 Nuahki-Dundap extension and the trade towards Kandahar. This group will include trade with Iran and Western and Southern Afghanistan. The following stations are included in it:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zahidan (formerly Dundap).* 2. Mirjawa.* 3. Nok-kundi. 4. Dalbandin. 5. Padag Road.* 6. Ahmedwal. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Nuahki. 8. Qurtia. 9. Bostan. 10. Yaru. 11. Gullistan. 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:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gharighat. 2. Bhakkar. 3. Darya Khan. 4. Pesa. 5. Tank. 6. Mansi (formerly Giral Road). 7. Lakimwaral. 8. Bannu. 9. Thal. 10. Kohat Cantonment. 11. Pabbi. 12. Peshawar Cantonment. 13. Peshawar City. 14. Khairabad. 15. Nowshera. 16. Mardan. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Takhtilbal. 18. Durgal. 19. Havelan. 20. Rawalpindi. 21. Jammu (Tawi). 22. Pathankota. 23. Hoshiarpur. 24. Haripur Hazara. 25. Sarua. 26. Suchetgarh. 27. Hanbireinghpura. 28. Miran Sahib. 29. Jammu Cantonment. 30. Farachinar. |
|---|--|

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:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bamnagar. 2. Haldwani. 3. Tanakpur. 4. Katarian Ghat. 5. Nalpaiganj Road. 6. Uska Hazar. 7. Bridgmanganj. 8. Baxaul. 9. Balragula. 10. Janakpur Road. 11. Jaynagar. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12. Bhaspali. 13. Nautanwa. 14. Jogbani. 15. Nakaibari. 16. Gaigalla. 17. Ghum. 18. Gielle Khola (formerly Kalimpong Road). 19. Kalimpong. 20. Nagrakata. 21. Carron. 22. Banarhat. 23. Salkhowaghat. |
|--|--|

* Temporarily closed.

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	ARTICLES	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Grain and Pulse—				Grain and Pulse—			
Wheat—				Rice, husked—			
Group (a) .	26,248	6,710	18,737	Group (a) .	953	560	578
“ (b) .	138,839	99,178	148,024	“ (b) .	8,064	21,883	23,256
“ (c) .	173,223	70,455	75,336	“ (c) .	1,148,632	1,417,932	1,584,022
TOTAL .	338,310	176,343	232,097	TOTAL .	1,157,649	1,440,375	1,407,856
Gram and pulse—				Rice, un-			
Group (a) .	1,290	1,225	3,008	husked—			
“ (b) .	341,968	70,459	181,768	Group (a) .	86	21	1,194
“ (c) .	275,574	84,108	186,096	“ (b) .	5,197	13,002	6,843
TOTAL .	618,832	161,922	290,872	“ (c) .	522,964	534,344	572,001
				TOTAL .	523,247	547,367	580,038

No. 59.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*contd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS—*contd.*

ARTICLES	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	ARTICLES	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Grain and Pulse— <i>contd.</i>				Wool, raw—			
Others—				Group (a) .	55,449	56,504	56,006
Group (a) .	28,322	16,075	42,353	" (b) .	45,255	24,863	36,072
" (b) .	202,868	149,347	303,032	" (c) .	73,504	70,040	97,564
" (c) .	148,204	132,591	100,950	TOTAL .	174,208	151,502	190,541
TOTAL .	379,394	297,813	536,336	*Carpets and rugs—			
Hides and Skins—				Group (a) .	10,373	7,215	6,061
Hides of Cattle—				" (b) .	2,992	2,910	6,317
Group (a) .	1,297	2,308	929	TOTAL .	14,364	11,125	12,378
" (b) .	60,262	63,015	68,058	**Borax—			
" (c) .	24,068	25,054	21,317	Group (b) .	..	..	..
TOTAL .	85,757	90,376	90,174	" (c) .	9,217	8,614	6,553
Skins of sheep and goats—				TOTAL .	9,217	8,614	6,553
Group (a) .	7,850	10,699	8,820	†Charas .	1,953	1,920	2,442
" (b) .	29,272	30,889	29,009	‡Jute, raw .	270,652	249,505	355,869
" (c) .	2,247	2,095	2,733	Oil seeds—			
TOTAL .	38,869	43,683	39,562	‡ Linseed .	429,080	263,524	333,722
Oil—				‡ Mustard and rape seed .	236,356	242,992	297,117
Group (a) .	5,094	3,260	6,110	Treasure—			
" (b) .	2,480	2,690	2,759	Gold (in ounces)—			
" (c) .	43,780	51,408	47,150	Group (a) .	..	..	..
TOTAL .	50,854	60,548	57,019	" (b) .	66,013	77,856	12,368
Tobacco—				" (c) .	..	..	..
Group (a) .	2,591	6,467	3,434	TOTAL .	66,013	77,856	12,368
" (b) .	41,453	24,615	64,334	Silver (in ounces)—			
" (c) .	47,662	39,319	44,036	Group (a) .	5,763,374	6,045,600	..
TOTAL .	98,706	70,401	111,804	" (b) .	2,746,856	2,766,306	1,601,403
				" (c) .	205,648	..	..
				TOTAL .	8,715,878	8,811,906	1,601,403

* 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 (a) and are registered only at those stations.

No. 59.—RAIL-BORNE TRADE AT STATIONS ADJACENT TO LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF INDIA PROPER—*concl'd.*

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

EXPORTS

ARTICLES	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	ARTICLES	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton—				Iron and Steel—			
Twist and yarn—				<i>concl'd.</i>			
Group (a)	6,810	2,582	3,322	Machinery and millwork—			
" (b)	22,149	19,745	23,817	Group (a)	2,520	5,116	2,701
" (c)	37,749	25,489	40,854	" (b)	10,874	23,024	23,412
TOTAL	66,708	57,796	67,023	" (c)	5,277	5,949	23,623
Piecegoods, foreign—				TOTAL	19,471	34,559	64,336
Group (a)	63,878	51,221	63,217	Others, including hardware and cutlery—			
" (b)	93,420	94,697	91,578	Group (a)	2,540	5,692	3,850
" (c)	53,739	71,857	89,288	" (b)	15,547	13,288	6,507
TOTAL	211,037	217,777	244,083	" (c)	6,053	7,197	24,693
Piecegoods, Indian—				TOTAL	24,140	26,087	35,050
Group (a)	26,764	21,071	22,768	Petroleum—			
" (b)	156,666	114,610	185,124	Group (a)	68,175	95,745	25,050
" (c)	113,912	113,471	99,411	" (b)	200,901	210,000	242,497
TOTAL	297,342	249,152	307,298	" (c)	67,836	84,548	52,133
Dyes and Dyeing materials—				TOTAL	356,911	390,292	327,580
Indigo (Natural)—				Salt—			
Group (a)	2,954	2,573	2,600	Group (a)	20,525	8,380	816
" (b)	3,651	1,062	336	" (b)	735,509	704,789	760,378
" (c)	21	67	36	" (c)	745,427	812,754	766,817
TOTAL	6,626	3,692	2,972	TOTAL	1,501,461	1,627,923	1,557,011
Others—				Sugar—			
Group (a)	1,035	1,237	1,143	Refined—			
" (b)	7,008	6,073	3,500	Group (a)	284,496	163,337	102,854
" (c)	4,922	2,731	5,390	" (b)	529,246	650,232	489,253
TOTAL	12,965	10,041	10,093	" (c)	74,850	84,499	94,196
Grain and pulse—				TOTAL	883,402	918,068	683,305
Wheat—				Unrefined—			
Group (a)	113,265	133,172	51,406	Group (a)	15,978	22,228	1,653
" (b)	982,370	663,366	625,479	" (b)	119,854	50,211	89,842
" (c)	40,519	74,141	75,964	" (c)	30,005	23,679	18,546
TOTAL	1,110,154	910,679	752,841	TOTAL	165,637	103,109	110,340
Rice, husked—				Tea—			
Group (a)	45,579	45,448	11,313	Black—			
" (b)	212,509	163,168	189,833	Group (a)	45,897	163,601	78,861
" (c)	437,831	503,721	416,248	" (b)	34,388	29,749	39,304
TOTAL	697,069	717,335	617,894	" (c)	12,381	10,084	16,876
Others—				TOTAL	93,666	203,524	135,041
Group (a)	211,134	242,020	86,974	Green—			
" (b)	840,302	723,235	785,732	Group (a)	36,182	21,393	11,472
" (c)	343,250	454,249	337,470	" (b)	43,804	37,332	44,750
TOTAL	1,403,686	1,426,504	1,210,176	" (c)	76	55	34
Iron and Steel—				TOTAL	80,062	58,830	66,256
Unwrought—				Tobacco—			
Group (a)	132	..	83	Group (a)	3,693	5,153	2,864
" (b)	19,435	3,593	1,657	" (b)	40,160	43,389	49,659
" (c)	10,914	11,009	5,984	" (c)	62,549	62,069	53,376
TOTAL	30,481	14,602	7,826	TOTAL	106,602	110,611	117,899
Sections—				Brass and Copper—			
Group (a)	53,648	41,670	29,639	Group (a)	16,119	21,023	14,933
" (b)	156,620	163,748	178,431	" (b)	24,015	34,771	24,280
" (c)	94,563	176,495	60,475	Treasure—			
TOTAL	304,831	381,913	268,545	Gold (in ounces)—			
				Group (a)	7	91,200	..
				" (b)	2	25,080	..
				" (c) . . . . .	..	333	..
				TOTAL	9	116,513	..
				Silver (in ounces)—			
				Group (a)	1,728,322	838,917	453,715
				" (b)	353,420	37,740	..
				" (c) . . . . .	..	..	..
				TOTAL	2,081,742	896,667	453,715

* These commodities are sent in appreciable quantities only to Nepal and they are consequently registered only at stations in group (c).

No. 60.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

IMPORTS

ARTICLES	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	ARTICLES	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Carriage, rope and twine (excluding wire rope)—				Tea—			
(d)	534	552	553	Dry—			
(e) . . . . .	..	..	..	(d)	9,237	10,020	10,238
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	(e)	11,426	12,507	25,525
TOTAL	534	552	553	(f)	4	..	..
Cotton manufac-				TOTAL	20,667	22,527	35,763
tures—				Wet—			
Piecegoods—				(d)	8	6	36
(d)	310	302	122	(e)	56	..	..
(e)	691	1,371	..	(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
(f) . . . . .	..	8	14	TOTAL	63	6	36
TOTAL	910	1,681	136	Tobacco—			
Other sorts, includ-				Clarettes—			
ing rug—				(d) . . . . .	..	..	..
(d)	295	309	220	(e)	2,335	68	27
(e) . . . . .	..	..	..	(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
(f)	11	..	24	TOTAL	2,335	68	27
TOTAL	306	309	244	Others—			
Grain and pulse—				(d)	1,437	1,862	1,095
Gram and				(e)	244	..	38
pulse—				(f)	14	..	..
(d)	5,700	2,092	1,472	TOTAL	1,695	1,862	1,133
(e)	50,118	71,349	113,446	Orpiment—			
(f)	1,185	1,595	1,620	(d)	12,040	9,101	6,457
TOTAL	56,983	75,036	116,538	(e)	210	84	162
Rice, husked—				(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
(d)	89,788	92,060	103,693	TOTAL	12,250	9,275	6,619
(e)	5,369	8,444	6,882	Silk—			
(f)	89,772	43,606	26,410	Raw—			
TOTAL	82,927	109,710	134,900	(d)	8,458	6,850	10,016
Rice, unhusked				(e) . . . . .	..	272	..
(paddy)—				(f)	296	351	11
(d) . . . . .	..	344	1,866	TOTAL	8,754	7,482	10,027
(e)	27	24,831	21,099	Manufactured—			
(f)	10,680	25,178	22,463	(d) . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	19,707	35,178	22,463	(e) . . . . .	..	..	..
Hides of Cattle—				(f)	7	13	5
(d)	1,085	1,608	1,892	TOTAL	7	13	5
(e)	3,659	3,433	5,054	Timber—			
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	Teak . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	4,744	5,041	6,946	Other kinds . . . . .	..	..	..
Lac—				Matches—			
(d)	5,094	2,343	1,491	(d) . . . . .	..	..	..
(e)	49,238	48,970	41,748	(e)	164	..	327
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	74,242	51,918	48,231	TOTAL	164	..	327
Sugar—				Treasure—			
Refined—				Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
(d) . . . . .	..	..	..	Silver (in ounces)	47,631*	451,898†	385,576
(e)	980	..	..	(e) . . . . .	..	..	..
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	(f) . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL	980	..	..	TOTAL	47,631*	451,898†	385,576
Unrefined, including jagzey—							
(d) . . . . .	..	..	..	
(e)	1,080	558	246				
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	
TOTAL	1,080	558	246				

NOTE.—(d) means trade at Bhamo, downward traffic on the river.
 (e) means trade at Lashio, Heho, and Shwepyithar, outward traffic.
 (f) means trade at Thirganyinsauz (formerly at Kawakarek), importations into Burma. Under this group figures prior to November, 1933, included internal trade as well.
 * Of this total 23,000 ounces represent Government treasure.
 † Of this total 76,745 ounces represent Government specie.

No. 60.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES OF BURMA—contd.

EXPORTS

[All quantities in maunds, except treasure]

ARTICLES	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	ARTICLES	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Cotton—				Iron and Steel—			
Raw cotton—				contd.			
(d)	15,200	10,253	6,451	Others, includ-			
(e)	698	248	..	ing bars,			
(f) . . . . .	..	..	..	angles, beams,			
TOTAL	16,188	10,499	6,451	and other sec-			
				tions—			
Cotton, twist and				(d)	957	17,548	4,112
yarn—				(e)	10,337	10,536	21,833
(d)	23,870	21,068	15,929	(f)	145	372	769
(e)	10,977	10,094	9,847	TOTAL	11,439	84,451	20,764
(f)	124	376	267				
TOTAL	34,977	32,138	26,043	Petroleum—			
				Kerosene oil—			
Cotton, piece-				(d)	12,368	10,365	11,402
goods—				(e)	56,537	55,721	51,732
(d)	6,800	6,073	7,030	(f)	663	930	1,129
(e)	26,217	20,790	20,100	TOTAL	69,528	67,056	63,264
(f)	302	423	291	Petrol—			
TOTAL	33,319	27,286	27,421	(d)	2,332	2,558	3,133
				(e)	40,310	41,040	34,573
				(f) . . . . .	..	2	9
				TOTAL	42,642	44,208	37,715
				Provisions and Oli-			
				man's stores—			
				Condensed			
				milk—			
				(d)	1,245	1,032	1,109
				(e)	2,132	2,333	2,046
				(f)	50	137	151
				TOTAL	3,427	3,502	3,306
				Fish, dry and fish,			
				wet (ogapl)—			
				(d)	15,933	11,077	12,528
				(e)	12,160	6,463	7,669
				(f)	1,248	1,826	2,141
				TOTAL	29,341	20,366	22,338
				Other provisions			
				and (Himan's			
				Stores—			
				(d)	1,453	1,543	1,401
				(e)	17,721	8,738	9,731
				(f)	748	1,607	1,555
				TOTAL	19,922	11,948	12,687
				Salt—			
				(d)	68,512	67,258	59,579
				(e)	124,530	125,208	137,401
				(f)	1,343	2,839	1,301
				TOTAL	194,385	195,305	197,281
				Silk—			
				Raw—			
				(d) . . . . .	..	6,316	..
				(e) . . . . .	..	8	..
				(f) . . . . .	..	..	40
				TOTAL . . . . .	..	6,324	40

NOTE.—“(d)” means trade at Lhaso, upward traffic on the river.
“(e)” means trade at Lhaso, Hsiao, and Shwenpang, inward traffic.
“(f)” means trade at Thimphu (formerly at Kaskarek), exportation from Burma. Under this group figures prior to November, 1935, included internal trade as well.

No. 60.—TRADE AT STATIONS ON THE IMPORTANT LAND FRONTIER ROUTES
OF BURMA—*concl'd.*

(All quantities in maunds, except treasure)

EXPORTS—*concl'd.*

ARTICLES	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	ARTICLES	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Silk—<i>concl'd.</i>				Candles—			
Manufactured—				(d) . . .	933	784	726
(d) . . .	57	9	41	(e) . . .	3,771	4,086	4,894
(e) . . .	..	..	..	(f) . . .	67	96	93
(f) . . .	..	1	3	TOTAL	4,771	4,916	5,713
TOTAL	57	10	44				
Falstone—				Matches—			
(d) . . .	2	261	5	(d) . . .	1,645	1,018	465
(e) . . .	..	..	..	(e) . . .	4,402	3,935	3,743
(f) . . .	..	..	..	(f) . . .	4,541	25	27
TOTAL	2	261	5	TOTAL	10,588	3,973	4,235
Sugar—				Woolen goods			
Refined—				(piecegoods,			
(d) . . .	4,303	4,005	4,763	rugs, blankets,			
(e) . . .	8,230	10,680	10,253	woollen twist			
(f) . . .	332	997	115	and yarn, etc.)			
TOTAL	12,855	16,346	15,136	(d) . . .	121	61	154
Unrefined, includ-				(e) . . .	2,484	3,038	765
ing jaggery—				(f) . . .	..	..	..
(d) . . .	2,781	2,276	2,772	TOTAL	2,605	3,099	959
(e) . . .	1,662	2,234	960				
(f) . . .	25	68	55	Treasure—			
TOTAL	4,468	4,576	3,804	Gold (in ounces)	..	..	..
Tea, dry—				Silver (in ounces)	..	..	..
(d) . . .	881	691	659				
(e) . . .	785	784	456				
(f) . . .	1	10	53				
TOTAL	1,567	1,485	1,178				
Tobacco—							
(d) . . .	291	385	322				
(e) . . .	350	304	1,606				
(f) . . .	295	335	1,314				
TOTAL	1,472	2,134	3,742				

NO. 61.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA.

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Indian Merchandise—												
Coal* tons	413	342	370	274	331	311	51	65	1.09	45	50	46
Cotton—Twist and yarn . lbs.	10,325	12,636	18,944	11,505	11,843	10,100	56	97	2.35	52	55	48
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Grey (unbleached) . . yds.	7,859	8,570	8,649	19,651	19,978	17,633	14	22	27	36	33	32
White (bleached) . . . "	3,707	5,895	4,485	13,671	30,194	21,574	8	18	25	29	53	45
Coloured, printed or dyed . "	12,199	21,312	18,122	36,029	41,748	29,626	27	60	95	90	1,06	73
Jutebaga no.	88,948	39,822	40,123	57,199	56,051	53,211	1.19	1.66	1.88	1.53	1.52	1.28
Betelnuts cwts.	311	279	294	231	218	203	60	56	64	30	27	27
Tobacco—Unmanufactured . lbs.	21,180	16,432	16,697	11,115	11,466	11,441	58	43	51	22	22	19
Pulse tons	14	12	15	8	8	5	20	20	36	9	9	6
Wheat Flour "	16	12	18	20	22	24	29	27	62	23	19	33
Iron "	1	—	1	9	14	18	1	—	3	20	30	38
Cigarettes lbs.	83†	—	262	1,524	1,603	1,835	1†	—	10	50	54	53
Oils—Groundnut . . . gals.	1,227	750	1,167	860	444	1,377	23	14	28	5	6	23
Tea lbs.	997	1,279	1,952	2,979	3,187	3,239	7	9	18	14	15	15
Butter "	428	—	525	509	501	631	4	—	7	4	4	6
Ghl cwts.	39	30	31	16	16	15	25	22	34	12	12	11
Boots and Shoes . . . pairs	48	—	210	344	949	1,370	1	—	8	4	6	9

* Includes Coke and Patent fuel from 1933-34.

† Average of three years.

575

55

No. 61.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO RUENIA FROM INDIA—*contd.*

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Indian Merchandise— <i>contd.</i>												
Fresh Vegetables . . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	10	19	5	9	10
Fruits and Vegetables—												
Dried, salted or preserved tons	5	4	1	5	7	7	10	9	17	11	12	9
Foreign Merchandise—												
Carriages and carts . . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	14	13	23	32
Cotton Piecegoods—												
Grey (unbleached) . . . yds.	3,009	3,116	5,496	1,543	1,072	1,469	5	9	24	4	2	3
White (bleached) "	2,586	3,741	2,003	819	2,302	1,058	5	13	11	2	6	2
Coloured, printed or dyed . . . "	2,333	4,454	3,842	2,485	1,040	1,555	6	20	25	7	3	4
Instruments, Apparatus, etc. value	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	6	7	9
Machinery and Millwork "	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	..	21	11	7
Iron or steel tons	2	3	..	1	..	1	3	15	16	2	1	3
Dates . . . . . "	—	..	..	..	1	2	—	..	..	..	2	3
Drugs and Medicines . . . value	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	..	2	3	3
Coal tar dyes lbs.	—	11	—	156	239	157	—	4	—	2	3	2
Hardware value	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	8	6	7	5

No. 62.—CHIEF EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA.

ARTICLES	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)						VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)					
	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Pre-war Average	War Average	Post-war Average	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
Indian Merchandise—												
Rice in the husk tons	214	168	93	151	222	174	1.54	1.12	86	66	1.00	96
Rice not in the husk . . . "	333	606	709	1,623	1,978	1,573	4.18	7.90	10.33	9.93	11.97	11.73
Foam "	19	19	46	44	59	74	17	19	64	28	37	61
Gram "	5	1	15	8	5	24	5	1	8	5	3	15
Fresh vegetables value	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	19	29	22	22
Oils, mineral—												
Kerosene gals.	97,570	110,821	119,290	122,538	127,776	114,728	3.22	3.72	4.10	8.19	9.23	8.14
Lubricating "	*	2,867†	2,160	6,525	6,779	7,264	*	21†	21	65	69	79
Benzine and Petrol "	*	4,215 (a)	14,371	48,082	55,389	65,473	*	6 (a)	2.01	5.42	5.74	6.77
Other mineral oils "	1,572	5,199	4,280	966	1,278	7,977	11	34	17	6	12	53
Candles lbs.	4,409	5,455	6,227	2,582	2,619	2,981	12	15	18	7	7	8
Lar, stick "	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	43	9	10	5
Matches gross of boxes	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,500	1,181	940	(b)	(b)	(b)	21	24	19
Tin cwts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	2	3	5	7	9	9
Wood and timber—												
Teakwood C. tons	128	110	166	132	154	180	1.17	1.22	2.39	1.64	1.82	2.09
Other timber "	28	20	25	23	20	41	16	14	23	18	23	32

345

* Included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds" prior to April, 1915.

† Average of four years.

(a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

(b) Information not available.

No. 63.—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	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
UNITED KINGDOM.							
Total	6,550	4,950	3,437	3,682	2,520	1,870	2,015
Argentine	2,250	2,080	3,101	3,495	1,150	447	1,990
India	1,360	2,380	156	84	1,833	1,418	595
India's percentage	21%	48%	5%	3%	53%	76%	23%
FRANCE.							
Total	2,514	1,337	2,637	2,300	2,043	2,360	2,584
Argentine	1,143	546	1,054	1,831	2,040	2,055	2,377
India	1,020	617	467	322	402	216	56
India's percentage	41%	46%	18%	14%	17%	9%	2%
ITALY.							
Total	454	324	613	666	750	645	} (a)
Argentine	133	11	381	514	537	402	
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	170	119	177	132	
India's percentage (including Ceylon).	57%	87%	28%	17%	24%	20%	
	1913	1914-15	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
AUSTRALIA.							
Total	35	40	168	197	198	362	361
Argentine . . . . .	..	..	56	111	95	107	68
India	27	38	110	84	102	214	85
India's percentage	77%	82%	65%	43%	52%	56%	24%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
UNITED KINGDOM.							
Total	530	620	222	252	211	208	809
India	190	210	90	182	163	180	..
India's percentage	36%	34%	41%	72%	73%	87%	..
BELGIUM.							
Total	94	..	39	42	55	42	54
Roumania	14	..	20	13	11	..	1
Argentine	3	..	..	..	1	2	10
India	67	..	3	17	32	24	4
India's percentage	72%	..	8%	40%	58%	57%	7%
ITALY.							
Total	102	220	162	752	114	71	} (a)
India (including Ceylon)	65	193	27	735	110	52	
India's percentage (including Ceylon).	63%	83%	16%	98%	96%	73%	
FRANCE.							
Total	538	404	107	103	159	139	193
India	482	303	60	67	103	87	44
India's percentage	90%	75%	56%	65%	65%	63%	43%

(a) Figures not available.

NOTE.—One quintal=220·46 lbs.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
FRANCE.							
Total	278	261	13	12	5	8	22
India	228	251	..	..	..	..	..
India's percentage	82%	96%	..	..	..	..	..
China	10	2	2	..	..	..	..
China's percentage	4%	7%	15%	..	..	..	..
ITALY.							
Total	(a)	(a)	134	141	135	218	(a)
India (including Ceylon)			18	75	78	113	
India's percentage (including Ceylon).			13%	53%	58%	52%	
China			94	3	24	55	
China's percentage			70%	2%	18%	25%	

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
UNSHELLED.							
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,968	1,700	2,968	4,754	3,413
West Africa (other ports)	406	659	518	449	363	..	..
India	325	265	34	15	7	..	..
Total	2,634	2,742	3,573	2,240	3,327	4,821	3,490
Corresponding total (shelled). ^a	1,976	2,057	2,680	1,680	2,495	3,616	3,617
SHELLED.							
India	2,442	2,700	3,462	2,595	3,070	1,527	1,734
Senegal . . . . .	..	20	16	54	50	384	587
Other countries	245	262	968	1,883	1,568	1,089	1,067
Total	2,687	2,982	3,446	4,532	4,628	3,000	3,388
Percentage of total supplied by India.	58%	68%	41%	42%	43%	23%	29%

(a) Figures not available.

^a 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	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
UNITED KINGDOM—							
India	189,093	233,423	276,063	311,404	279,974	277,277	269,077
Ceylon	111,700	100,603	158,913	172,017	147,586	150,006	142,035
China	19,832	17,682	8,548	4,833	7,078	21,430	8,389
Java	17,000	18,594	85,839	78,476	62,798	43,135	41,574
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	536,445	565,902	566,082	509,747	475,652
<i>Percentage of India's share of total.</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>56.6</i>
FRANCE—							
India	1,515	2,937	1,237	888	405	302	(b)
China	7,359	5,785	645	633	744	458	422
TOTAL	9,601	11,008	3,534	3,266	3,688	2,425	2,603
<i>Percentage of India's share of total.</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>(b)</i>
CANADA—							
India	13,850	13,010	10,036	26,722	24,009	23,048	22,387
Ceylon	13,481	10,137	1,849	10,768	12,075	11,806	11,690
China	2,772	1,763	277	208	454	705	351
Japan	4,128	6,556	2,800	2,643	2,722	2,513	2,600
Java . . . . .	..	4,444	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	38,763	38,030	25,115	40,418	39,414	38,539	37,140
<i>Percentage of India's share of total.</i>	<i>37.7</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>66.1</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>60.3</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (a)—							
India	6,640	10,722	17,407	18,077	16,752	11,090	14,063
Ceylon	18,893	10,247	26,704	26,767	22,695	18,278	22,737
China	22,130	18,902	8,210	6,410	8,097	6,104	7,320
Japan	46,245	49,330	21,417	24,694	24,861	22,509	21,848
Java	158	8,666	9,718	9,084	17,902	12,635	10,429
TOTAL	95,126	107,168	80,738	94,727	90,582	70,410	86,235
<i>Percentage of India's share of total.</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>17.4</i>	<i>15.3</i>	<i>16.3</i>
AUSTRALIA—							
India	8,714	8,430	2,687	2,040	2,451	1,746	2,008
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	18,340	16,468	11,249	12,994	13,980
China	2,807	1,882	598	592	1,315	7,143	924
Java	8,736	7,740	27,492	29,212	31,125	30,016	27,162
TOTAL	38,442	41,937	44,178	48,435	46,732	47,079	44,667
<i>Percentage of India's share of total.</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.5</i>
NEW ZEALAND—							
India	531	857	988	1,211	1,009	2,215	544
Ceylon	6,147	7,469	11,642	9,135	9,568	7,716	9,325
China	39	58	76	65	114	118	96
Java . . . . .	..	342	14	3	6	70	..
TOTAL	7,543	9,236	12,118	10,415	11,600	10,170	9,970
<i>Percentage of India's share of total.</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>5.5</i>

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1931-32 to 1935-36.
 (a) The figures of import into the United States of America shown against India, Ceylon, China and Java include also the re-exports of Indian, Ceylonese, Chinese and Javanese tea from the United Kingdom to the United States of America up to 1934. In the case of 1935, figures shown against India and Ceylon only include such re-exports.

(b) Figures not yet available.

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