

Commercial Intelligence Department, India

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REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1911-12 - 1912/13

BY

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE



CALCUTTA  
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA  
1912

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS

REVIEW  
OF THE  
TRADE OF INDIA  
IN  
1911-12

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT, INDIA

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## NOTE

All sums of money in this Review are stated in rupees and their equivalents in pounds sterling.

For 1898-99 and subsequent years a pound sterling is equivalent to ₹15. The rupee is divided into sixteen annas and the anna into twelve pies. The anna is, at the stated rate of exchange, equal to one penny.

A sum of ₹1,00,000, ordinarily termed a lakh, is equivalent to £6,666 13s 4d. and a crore of rupees, which is 100 lakhs, is equal to £666,666 13s. 4d. The simplest method of conversion is to multiply the number of rupees by 2 and put a decimal point to the left of the unit figure and then divide by 3, the quotient being the sterling equivalent in pounds and decimals. If it is desired to reduce these decimal figures to shillings and pence, the first two decimal figures should be divided by 5 to furnish the number of shillings, and the remainder to two places divided by 4 to find the number of pence.

Weights in this Review are stated in lbs, cwts, and tons, but for purpose of reference to current literature about Indian trade, it is well to state that the weights most commonly quoted in such literature are as follows:—

Divisions	Systematic name	Metric value Grammes	British Imperial value Grains
	1 Tola	= 11.6633	= 180
5 Tolas	= 1 Chittak	= 58.319022	= 900
			Pounds
16 Chittaks	= 1 Seer	= 933.10436	= 2 $\frac{2}{3}$
		Kilogrammes	
5 Seers	= 1 Passeeree or Punsarie	= 4.66552	= 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
8 Passeerees or 40 seers	= 1 Imperial or Indian Maund	= 37.324	= 82 $\frac{1}{2}$

*This map is intended to illustrate the principal sources of specific products. The principal areas of production of the staple crops of British India, namely, rice, wheat, oil-seeds, sugarcane, tea, coffee, cotton, and jute, are indicated by hatchings—horizontal, vertical, and diagonal—in two colours, black and red; and the location of the principal coal-fields is marked with black dots. For want of data, no information is given as regards Native States, and the districts in which the area under the selected crop is less than 10 per cent. of the total cropped area have been ignored. The chief railway systems are indicated by thin black lines.*

# THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA

## WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

For the official year ending March 31, 1912

### CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The trading power of India depends primarily on the success of its crops. But produce is in some important instances exported in the official year following that in which it was grown. In the notes relating to such descriptions of produce, reference to the weather of the previous season is, therefore, requisite. The following notes, however, summarise only the weather record of the season 1911-12. They are founded on weather reports that accompanied the several crop forecasts.

It will be seen from the following particulars relating to the several provinces that the season 1911-12 was, on the whole, favourable, although parts of Western India suffered severely. The figures in brackets after the name of each province indicate the cultivated area comprised in it, and the percentage shows the ratio of that area to the whole cultivated area in British India.

**Eastern Bengal and Assam (26,229,000 acres=9·74 per cent)**—Showery weather continued from April to September causing floods in places. Heavy rain fell in October, but December and January were practically rainless. Subsequently the weather became dry and fine. The season was generally favourable for all crops, but much damage was done to some of the autumn crops by rats, insect pests, and disease.

**Bengal (including Bihar and Orissa) (42,127,000 acres=15·65 per cent)**—In June the rainfall, though slightly defective in places, was generally above the average. The July rain was insufficient in many districts. Good and sufficient rain, however, fell in most places in the early part of August. Rains in September to November were general, but December was dry and January had a deficient rainfall. The season, on the whole, was a favourable one.

**United Provinces (38,957,000 acres=14·47 per cent)**—In July and August 1911, the rainfall was very scanty, but in September and October it was sufficient for all agricultural requirements. Good general rain was received during the third week of November; it facilitated late sowings and gave the crop already sown a good start. December was rainless, but beneficial rain was received in the second week of January. On the whole, the late autumn crops did better than the early crops which suffered severely from the drought of July and August. The spring crops have been uniformly good.

**Panjab (28,483,000 acres=10·58 per cent)**—Rainfall was short in May and June. A period of drought followed which had a serious effect on the autumn crops. Some rain was received towards the end of August and September. Unusually good showers fell in October and November and during the

2nd and 3rd weeks of January. February was dry and no rain fell in March until the end of the month by which time the unirrigated crops had withered in parts of the province. Damage has been done to the crops on the threshing floor by heavy showers in April. On the whole, the season has been fairly favourable for the spring crops.

**North-West Frontier Province (2,874,000 acres=1·07 per cent)**—The rainfall in April and May was generally deficient and was followed by drought which lasted during July and August. Precipitation was scanty in December, but good and general rain fell in January. On the whole, the season was fairly favourable.

**Sind (9,180,000 acres=3·41 per cent)**—The season, on the whole, was not a favourable one. Rains were scanty, inundation low and water-supply deficient. Crops were also adversely affected by strong winds.

**Bombay (32,885,000 acres=12·21 per cent)**—The monsoon appeared rather late in June and extended with great rapidity over the whole Presidency. Two lengthy breaks, however, occurred in June and in July-August. This interfered with the general autumn sowing and transplantation of rice and caused earlier sown crops to wither. North Gujarat received no rain after this. Elsewhere there was some rain in the middle of August, and this, while enabling cultivators to complete autumn sowings, revived crops not hopelessly damaged. Considerable defect in the rains of September and October caused further deterioration to autumn crops and delaying sowing of spring crops which had therefore to be restricted. Some useful rain received at the end of November benefited such autumn crops as had survived and facilitated resumption of sowing of spring crops. It was, however, insufficient for the early sown spring crops which withered in places. There was practically no rain afterwards. The result was an almost complete failure of autumn crops in North Gujarat; and only a fair outturn in South Gujarat. Elsewhere the yield was fair except in East Deccan. Spring crops not helped by irrigation were only fair in favourable situations. Elsewhere they withered or yielded poorly.

**Central Provinces and Berar (28,071,000 acres=10·43 per cent)**—The monsoon broke early, but the rainfall was irregularly distributed. A break occurred in the latter half of June. From July to October the rainfall was fairly general with opportune breaks at intervals. Light showers were received in the last week of November. December was clear and cold. Rain accompanied by hail fell in the first half of February. March passed without rain. Several districts had light showers during April. On the whole, the season was favourable.

**Madras (42,165,000 acres=15·66 per cent)**—The south-west monsoon failed. Sesamum and rice suffered for want of timely rains and consequent insufficient supply in the irrigation sources. The rains were, however, timely for cotton, indigo, and sugarcane; and the season, on the whole, was a fair one.

**Burma (18,262,000 acres=6·78 per cent)**—Early rains were timely and sufficient, but in Upper Burma were followed by drought which prevailed till September. In parts of Lower Burma, the middle rains were excessive and the late rains insufficient. The untimely rain in January did considerable damage to cut and standing rice in places.

The net effect of these conditions may be gathered from the following

estimates of yield of the principal crops as compared with similar statistics for the two previous years:—

	1909-10 tons	1910-11 tons	1911-12 tons
Rice . . . . .	27,856,900	27,896,900	26,099,600
Cotton . . . . .	842,500	688,000	559,800
Wheat . . . . .	9,590,600	10,040,500	9,813,500
Jute . . . . .	1,286,900	1,416,400	1,470,500
Rape and mustard . . . . .	1,270,300	1,233,200	1,271,000
Linseed . . . . .	427,800	563,600	641,200

Since some of the produce exported in 1911-12 was derived from crops grown in 1910-11, it is necessary to show the variations for two years. The percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) in the area and outturn of the crops, as compared with the previous year, was as follows:—

	1910-11		1911-12	
	Area per cent	Outturn per cent	Area per cent	Outturn per cent
Rice . . . . .	— 0.1	+ 0.1	— 2.7	— 6.4
Cotton . . . . .	+ 10.0	— 18.3	— 9.7	— 18.6
Wheat . . . . .	+ 8.5	+ 4.7	— 0.9	— 2.3
Jute . . . . .	+ 2.1	+ 10.1	+ 5.7	+ 3.8
Rape and mustard . . . . .	— 4.7	— 2.9	+ 5.7	+ 3.1
Linseed . . . . .	+ 17.9	+ 31.6	+ 31.6	+ 13.8

A calculation based on the average monthly prices of the seven principal food grains current in India during the five years 1903-1907 yields index numbers as follows:—1907, 122; 1908, 154; 1909, 126; 1910, 108; and 1911, 105. A further investigation as to the effect of these variations in price, when applied to the estimated normal consumption of food grains per head of the population, shows that in 1911-12 the sum saved, as compared with 1910-11 and so made available for other purchases, was about ₹9.97 crores (£6,646,000), whereas the total value of the imports was ₹192.06 crores (£128,039,000) and the increase in the value of total imports was ₹23 crores (£15,333,000). But this does not represent the full increase in purchasing power. Most of the consumers of food grains are cultivators and profited at once by fairly favourable crops, and by prices generally higher than in the previous year.

In India it is impossible to make a general valuation of the agricultural produce seeing that the data are not available. But in respect of cotton, jute, rice, wheat, tea, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, and groundnut a rough computation may be attempted. The prices used in this computation are the average wholesale prices ruling at certain principal marts in India. In respect of groundnuts it has been necessary to accept the declared values of exports in the absence of any other regular quotations. The calculation does not show the farm values; but for comparative purposes it has some interest. In 1910-11 there was a relative shortage in cotton, rice, and sesamum; but the outturn of jute, tea, wheat, linseed and rapeseed were greater, while prices in cotton, linseed, rice, and sesamum were strong. In 1911-12 supplies of rice and cotton again diminished as well as those of wheat; but the yield of jute and oilseeds was better and, with the exception of wheat, prices were higher than in the previous year. A calculation, restricted to the specified crops and based on the crop estimates and official price records, has been carried out. It suggests that the aggregate value of the said crops has been approximately as follows in the last five years:—1907-08, ₹420.24 crores (£280,160,000); 1908-09, ₹461.93

crores (£307,953,333); 1909-10, R551.84 crores (£367,893,333); 1910-11, R513.52 crores (£342,346,667); and 1911-12, R504.38 crores (£336,252,631).

### GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE

The year under review has, on the whole, been a good one. But disturbing and depressing influences were not absent. In Europe labour troubles were widely experienced, and international complications impaired confidence. Drought in Europe and general sluggishness of trade in the United States contributed to produce a serious decline in the value of securities; and, although money was for the most part plentiful, high bank rates during part of the year cramped operations. Perhaps the factors most generally felt have been the fall in the price of cotton and the high level of freights. The great rise in the price of sugar must also be remembered as a distinctive feature of the year. Indeed 1911 was characterised by a notable increase in prices generally and in the cost of living. Sauerbeck's index number for 1911 is 80 against 78 for 1910 and 74 for 1909. The year was exceptionally full of incidents, and prominent among these were His Imperial Majesty's coronation in England and his ceremonial visit to India. The closing month of the Indian statistical year was signalised by a colliery strike in the United Kingdom of dimensions unprecedented in this or any other industry. It began on the 1st of March and lasted virtually till the 11th of April 1912. It has been estimated that 1,065,000 colliers were on strike and about 935,000 other industrials were thrown out of work. The full measure of its effect on trade statistics had not appeared at the time of writing this review; but the smallness of the perceptible effect produced by this and by the earlier strikes of colliers, seamen, dockers, and railway employes has left no doubt as to the essentially healthy condition of British trade in other respects.

The total trade of the **United Kingdom** rose from £1,108.64 millions to £1,134.84 millions, the increase being £26.2 millions or 2.36 per cent. Her imports of merchandise advanced from £678.26 millions to £680.56 millions, and her exports from £430.38 millions to £454.28 millions. The increases were respectively £2.3 millions and £23.9 millions, and the rates of progress were 3.4 per cent on the one hand and 5.55 per cent on the other. Thus, for the second year in succession, the high level of 1907 has been surpassed. In the **United States** imports, at £319.39 millions, were less by £6.22 millions than in 1910; but exports advanced by £47.79 millions to £428.84 millions and brought the total to £748.22 millions, which is better by £41.57 millions or 5.9 per cent than in the previous year. **Germany** shows the largest increase with a total trade of £867.62 millions, the increase being £61.06 millions or 7.6 per cent. This is made up of £30.23 millions in imports and £30.83 millions in exports, bringing the figures for these sections of the trade to £469.28 millions and £398.34 millions. **Austria-Hungary** imported goods worth £131.69 millions, which was some £12.82 millions more than in 1910; but her exports declined by £1.48 millions to £99.3 millions, and the net increase of £11.34 millions gave a total trade of £230.99 millions. **France** also showed a decline in exports which fell from £249.35 to £246.88 millions; but drought made her a large buyer, and her imports at £326.43 in place of £286.93 millions brought her total up by a net £37.03 millions to £573.31 millions. **Belgium's** total trade advanced from £286.46 to £301.03 millions.

In **India** the imports of merchandise rose from £86.24 to £92.38 millions,

while exports rose from £139·92 to £151·83 millions, and the total trade from £226·16 to £244·21 millions. These last figures show a net increase of £18·05 millions or 8 per cent. In rate of progression India therefore compares well with any of the principal countries, but in the amount of her increase she falls short of most of those enumerated.

**India's grand total** of Exports and Imports, stated in Indian currency, was R430·1 crores as against R386·06 crores in 1910-11, the increase being one of R44·05 crores or 11·41 per cent. The total includes some R63·78 crores (£12,520,000) of gold and silver, imported and exported, and R6·03 crores (£4,018,000) of foreign merchandise re-exported, but it excludes about R5·48 crores (£3,653,300) of stores imported by Government, of which R2·52 crores (£1,680,000) represent material for State Railways.

**Exports** represented 55·4 per cent of this grand total and amounted to R238·11 crores (£158,738,000), as against R217 crores (£144,667,000) in the previous year. The increase here was R21·11 crores (£14,073,000); and this represented 47·9 per cent of the total increase in trade and 9·7 per cent on the export figures for 1910-11.

**Imports** had a total value of R192 crores (£128,000,000) as against R169·06 crores (£112,706,700) in 1910-11, the advance here being R22·94 crores (£15,300,000) or 13·6 per cent.

**Exports of Indian merchandise** represented 51·5 per cent of the total trade, as against 53·3 per cent on 1910-11. These exports rose from R205·62 crores (£137,081,000) to R221·72 crores (£147,813,000) which implies a rise of R16·1 crores (£10,733,000) or 7·8 per cent. This accounts for 36·5 per cent of the total increase in the year's trade.

**Re-exports of Foreign merchandise** advanced from R4·26 crores (£2,841,000) in 1910-11 to R6·03 crores (£4,018,000), the increase here being R1·76 crores (£1,177,000) or 41·4 per cent. For the second year in succession large quantities of cane sugar were re-exported to the United Kingdom and other countries.

The movements of **treasure** merit special mention, the large imports of sovereigns and exports of silver being specially interesting.

In the following statement the value of the sea-borne trade of India for the year 1911-12 is summarised and compared with the value of the trade in each of the two preceding years. Government transactions both in merchandise and in treasure are excluded. *The unit in every case is 1,000 :—*

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
<b>Exports—</b>						
Indian merchandise . . . . .	1,84,49,64	122,998	2,05,62,10	137,081	2,21,72,01	147,813
Foreign merchandise re-exported	3,38,87	2,269	4,26,11	2,841	6,02,63	4,018
Gold . . . . .	3,34,85	2,232	3,91,39	2,609	3,72,63	2,484
Silver . . . . .	3,04,48	2,030	3,20,41	2,186	6,63,53	4,423
<b>Total Exports</b> . . . . .	<b>1,94,27,84</b>	<b>129,519</b>	<b>2,17,00,01</b>	<b>144,667</b>	<b>2,38,10,80</b>	<b>158,736</b>
<b>Imports—</b>						
Merchandise . . . . .	1,17,06,04	78,040	1,29,35,40	86,236	1,38,57,49	92,363
Gold . . . . .	25,01,75	16,678	27,89,25	18,595	41,49,36	27,663
Silver . . . . .	12,40,86	8,273	11,51,23	7,875	11,92,86	7,952
<b>Total Imports</b> . . . . .	<b>1,54,48,65</b>	<b>102,991</b>	<b>1,69,05,88</b>	<b>112,706</b>	<b>1,91,99,70</b>	<b>127,998</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>3,48,76,49</b>	<b>232,510</b>	<b>3,86,05,89</b>	<b>257,373</b>	<b>4,30,10,50</b>	<b>28,673</b>



The increases or decreases under these several heads in the year under review are as follows, as compared with the two previous years:—

	1910-11			1909-10		
	R	£	Per cent	R	£	Per cent
<b>Exports—</b>						
Indian merchandise . . . . .	+ 16,09,91	- 10,733	- 7.8	+ 37,22,37	- 24,815	- 20.18
Foreign merchandise . . . . .	+ 1,76,52	1,177	41.4	+ 2,63,76	1,759	77.84
Gold . . . . .	- 18,76	125	4.8	+ 37,78	252	11.3
Silver . . . . .	+ 3,43,12	2,287	107.1	+ 3,59,05	2,303	117.9
<b>Total Exports</b> . . . . .	<b>+ 21,10,79</b>	<b>14,072</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>+ 43,82,06</b>	<b>29,219</b>	<b>22.68</b>
<b>Imports—</b>						
Merchandise . . . . .	+ 9,22,09	- 6,147	- 7.13	+ 21,51,45	- 14,343	- 18.38
Gold . . . . .	+ 13,60,11	9,068	49.76	+ 16,47,01	10,985	65.86
Silver . . . . .	+ 11,62	77	0.98	- 48,01	321	3.9
<b>Total Imports</b> . . . . .	<b>+ 22,93,82</b>	<b>15,292</b>	<b>13.57</b>	<b>+ 37,51,05</b>	<b>25,007</b>	<b>24.28</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>+ 44,04,61</b>	<b>29,364</b>	<b>11.41</b>	<b>+ 81,34,01</b>	<b>54,226</b>	<b>23.32</b>

Bengal's share of the total movement of merchandise was 37.7 per cent as against 37.4 per cent in 1910-11. Her aggregate rose from R126.86 crores (£84,573,000) to R138.18 crores (£92,120,000), the advance being R11.32 crores (£7,546,700) or 8.9 per cent. The increase in exports was one of R7.88 crores (£5,253,600) or 10.06 per cent, bringing the total to R86.2 crores (£57,467,000) in place of R78.32 crores (£52,213,000) in 1910-11. The total imports of R51.98 crores (£34,650,000) marked an increase of R3.44 crores (£2,293,000) or 7.09 per cent, as compared with the previous year.

Eastern Bengal and Assam returned a total trade of R5.98 crores (£3,986,700), which consisted of R64 lakhs (£426,700) imports and R5.34 crores (£3,560,000) exports. The comparative figures recorded for this province, therefore, show an increase of R94 lakhs (£626,700) or 18.6 per cent.

Bombay, which did 30.7 per cent of the total trade in place of 32.5 per cent in 1910-11, shows an increased aggregate of R112.44 crores (£74,960,000), as against R110.39 crores (£73,593,000) in 1910-11, the advance here being one of R2.05 crores (£1,370,000) or 1.9 per cent. Her exports advanced by R5.14 lakhs (£34,300) to R63.09 crores (£42,060,000) and her imports by R2 crores (£1,330,000) to R49.35 crores (£32,900,000). The percentage increases in these two cases were .08 per cent and 4.2 per cent, respectively.

Sind's total movement of merchandise marked an advance from R33.63 crores (£22,420,000) to R37.84 crores (£25,266,700) in the year under review and consisted of R24.62 crores (£16,413,300) in exports and R13.22 crores (£8,813,300) in imports. Her share in the total trade of the country rose to 10.3 per cent. It slightly exceeded the share of Burma in spite of the dominant position of the latter province in the great rice trade which largely exceeds the wheat trade in value. Sind's export trade developed from R22.11 crores (£14,740,000) to R24.62 crores (£16,413,300), and her imports amounted to R13.22 crores (£8,813,000) in place of R11.52 crores (£7,680,000) in 1910-11. The increase in exports was one of R2.51 crores (£1,673,300) or 11.3 per cent and that in imports amounted to R1.7 crores (£1,133,000) or 14.7 per cent.

Madras returns a total trade of R34.79 crores (£23,193,000), which is greater by R3.06 crores (£2,053,000) or 9.7 per cent than in the previous year. Her exports increased by 9.6 per cent to R23.1 crores (£15,400,000), and her imports by 10 per cent to R11.69 crores (£7,793,000).

Burma returns a total trade of R37·08 crores (£24,720,000), which is greater by R5·48 crores (£3,653,300) or 17·3 per cent than in the previous year. Her exports improved by R4·55 crores (£3,033,300) or 21·8 per cent to R25·39 crores (£16,926,700); while her imports advanced by R93·02 lakhs (£620,100) or 9 per cent to R11·68 crores (£7,790,000).

The exports of Indian merchandise form 60·5 per cent of the sum of imports and exports, and 97·35 per cent of the total exports, as against 60·61 per cent and 97·97 per cent in 1910-11. The total value was R221·72 crores (£147,813,000), as against R205·62 crores (£137,081,000) in 1910-11, the increase being R16·1 crores (£10,733,000) or 7·8 per cent.

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles form 44·4 per cent of the total as against 46·3 per cent in 1910-11. The total value under this head was R98·46 crores (£65,640,000) as against R95·16 crores (£63,440,000) in 1910-11, the increase being R3·3 crores (£2,200,000) or 3·5 per cent. The principal items are raw cotton, seeds and raw jute which constitute respectively 29·9, 27·4 and 22·9 per cent of the total in this class as against 37·9, 26·4 and 16·3 per cent in 1910-11. In cotton there was a decline of 1,388,000 cwts or 16 per cent in quantity and of R661·58 lakhs (£4,410,500) or 18·3 per cent in value. Seeds at R26·94 crores (£17,960,000) established a record, and marked an advance of R1·82 crores (£1,213,300) or 7·2 per cent. The development in raw jute amounted to no less than R7·07 crores (£4,713,300), or 45 per cent on the previous year's figure; while the quantity rose by 27 per cent. But the value figures for 1906-07 still hold the palm. Raw hides advanced by R58·12 lakhs (£387,000) or 10·8 per cent and stood at R5·98 crores (£3,986,700). The highest figure recorded under this head was R6·4 crores in 1906-07. Raw skins showed a further decline of R13·18 lakhs (£87,900) or 3·7 per cent which brought them down to R3·47 crores (£2,313,300).

Exports of Indian manufactures represent about 15·9 per cent of the total exports. Their value declined from R36·98 crores (£24,653,300) to R35·25 crores (£23,500,000), the loss being R1·72 crores (£1,106,700) or 4·6 per cent. Of the total in this class, jute goods represented nearly 45·4 per cent, and they continued to hold the lead though with a diminished value of R16·01 crores (£10,673,300), less by R98·79 lakhs (£658,600) or 5·8 per cent than in 1910-11. Cotton goods declined by a net R123·31 lakhs (£822,100) or 11·2 per cent to R9·78 crores (£6,520,000), which is 18 per cent lower than the figure of two years ago. The decline is accounted for by falls of R103·39 lakhs (£689,300) in yarns, and of R23·73 lakhs (£158,200) in piece goods, partly offset by a rise of R3·8 lakhs (£25,300) in other cotton goods. Exports of lac, which have been inactive since 1907-08, receded by a further R14·62 lakhs (£97,500) or 7 per cent to R1·96 crores (£1,306,700). Exports of hides and skins, dressed or tanned, rose by R39·43 lakhs (£263,000) or 9·6 per cent, bringing the total from R4·09 crores (£2,727,000) to R4·48 crores (£2,986,700). Tanned hides, at R1·48 crores (£986,700), showed a rise of R20·9 lakhs (£139,300), and tanned skins, at R3 crores (£2,000,000), gained R18·53 lakhs (£123,500).

Articles of food and drink constitute some 31·3 per cent of the total exports. They show an advance of R13·96 crores (£9,306,700) or 25·2 per cent, bringing the total value up to R69·32 crores (£46,213,300) as compared with R55·36 crores (£36,906,700) in 1910-11. Of this class, rice represented 41·91 per cent and it stood at R29·06 crores (£19,373,300), against R23·23 crores

(£15,486,700) in 1910-11, the advance being R5·82 crores (£3,880,000) or 25·1 per cent. Two years ago the value of the rice exports was only R18·24 crores (£12,160,000). **Wheat and wheat flour**, at R14·14 crores (£9,126,700), showed an increase of R55·5 lakhs (£370,000) or 4·08 per cent and represented 20·4 per cent of the total class. **Other food grains**, at R8·26 crores (£5,506,700), showed a rise of R6·51 crores (£4,340,000) or 372 per cent in which barley, gram, pulses, and maize participated. All other articles of food and drink marked increases. **Tea** rose by R53·01 lakhs (£353,400) to R12·95 crores (£8,633,300). **Coffee** rose by R1·46 lakhs (£9,730) to R1·35 crores (£900,000), **fruits and vegetables** by R36·32 lakhs (£242,100) to R1·38 crores (£920,000), **provisions** by R6·16 lakhs (£41,100) to R1·08 crores (£720,000), and **spices** by R11·96 lakhs (£79,700) to R92·91 lakhs (£619,400).

**Exports of metals and manufactures thereof** represent only 74 per cent of the total exports. The value under this head advanced by R18·53 lakhs (£123,500) or 12·7 per cent to R1·64 crores (£1,093,300). But the principal article, **manganese ore**, fell away by R5·39 lakhs (£35,900) to R86·5 lakhs (£576,700).

**Chemicals, drugs, etc.**, with an advance of R15·54 lakhs (£103,600), stand now at R15·18 crores (£10,120,000), as against R15·02 crores (£10,013,300) in 1910-11.

**Exports of oils**, at R1·59 crores (£1,060,000), have advanced by R18·09 lakhs (£120,600) from the true figure of the previous year. This net increase represents the aggregate of advances of R10·28 lakhs (£68,500) in **vegetable oils**, R4·74 lakhs (£31,600) in **mineral oils** (including wax) and R2·79 lakhs (£18,600) in **essential oils**.

In **Re-exports of Foreign merchandise** which represent 2·65 per cent of the total exports, the total value was R6·03 crores (£4,020,000), as against R4·26 crores (£2,840,000) in 1910-11. The advance is one of R176·52 lakhs (£1,176,800) or 41·4 per cent. The largest single item in this class is still **cotton manufactures** (including *twist and yarn*) with a total of R1·84 crores (£1,226,700), which is more by R22·92 lakhs (£152,800) than the R1·61 crores (£1,073,300) of 1910-11. But, for reasons peculiar to the year, **sugar** approached it more nearly than has been done by any other article, and, with an advance of R140·78 lakhs (£938,500) showed an abnormal total of R173·19 lakhs (£1,154,600). **Metals and hardware** showed a further increase of R3·74 lakhs (£24,200), bringing the total to R39·06 lakhs (£260,400), in place of R35·32 lakhs (£235,500) in 1910-11. **Raw wool** rose by R7·97 lakhs (£53,100) to R37·45 lakhs (£249,700), **provisions** by R7·55 lakhs (£50,300) to R27·93 lakhs (£186,200), and **apparel** by R3·37 lakhs (£22,500) to R22·07 lakhs (£147,100), **oils** fell by R49,567 (£3,304), and other articles fell by R9·32 lakhs (£62,100).

### IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

This section of India's sea-borne trade forms about 32·2 per cent of the whole. Its value in 1910-11 was R129·35 crores (£86,236,000), but in the year under review it rose to R138·57 crores (£92,380,000). The advance of R9·22 crores (£6,147,000) represents 7·1 per cent of the previous year's figures; and the total exceeds the record of 1907-08 by R8·67 crores (£5,780,000). The following statement compares the value of the imports in 1911-12 with the average values for each quinquennial period from 1885-86 to 1909-10 and with

the single year 1910-11 (*the unit being 1,000*). It shows also the centesimal variations, the average annual total value from 1885-86 to 1889-90 being taken as 100.

		R	£	Variation
Average,	1885-86 to 1889-90	61,19,76=	43,624	100
"	1890-91 „ 1894-95	68,47,04	44,192	111.9
"	1895-96 „ 1899-1900	69,89,38	43,995	114.2
"	1900-01 „ 1904-05	83,61,72	55,745	136.6
"	1905-06 „ 1909-10	1,15,92,26	77,281	189.4
In the year	1910-11	1,29,35,40	86,236	211.3
"	1911-12	1,38,57,49	92,383	226.4

The value of each of the seven classes in which the articles are grouped was, in thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling :—

	1907-08		1908-09		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£
I. Animals, living (mostly horses)	44,10=	294	30,56=	204	34,66=	231	59,40=	396	49,32=	329
II. Articles of food and drink	17,13,42	11,423	19,52,64	13,018	18,95,86	12,639	20,87,43	13,916	20,06,56	13,377
III. Metals and manufactures of metals	30,14,30	20,035	29,96,46	19,976	26,03,60	17,357	26,80,95	17,873	26,56,90	17,713
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, and dyes	3,58,85	2,392	3,27,16	2,181	3,76,44	2,510	3,09,95	2,466	3,93,67	2,624
V. Oils	3,69,40	2,463	4,15,85	2,772	3,34,84	2,232	3,60,01	2,404	4,44,08	2,960
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	5,00,40	3,336	4,78,64	3,191	4,79,68	3,193	4,62,01	3,030	6,30,97	4,540
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured	69,88,05	40,593	59,25,25	39,502	59,80,95	39,873	69,15,05	46,101	76,25,99	50,840

Of these, the class **articles manufactured and partly manufactured** contributes the largest sum. In 1910-11 it formed 53.5 per cent of the total. In the year under review the ratio was 55 per cent, and the aggregate in this class advanced from R69.15 crores (£46,100,000) to R76.26 crores (£50,842,900) which exceeds the record of 1907-08. The advance of R7.11 crores (£4,740,000) represents 10.3 per cent on the previous year's figures. The total increase in **cotton goods** within that class amounted to R4.73 crores (£3,153,300), or 10.6 per cent, bringing the total value up from R44.84 crores (£29,893,300) to R49.57 crores (£33,046,600). **Grey goods** with a value of R19.65 crores (£13,100,000) represent 39.6 per cent of the cotton goods; and the increase of R1.96 crores (£1,307,000) in this class represents an advance of about 11 per cent. **White goods**, on the other hand, rose from R9.55 crores (£6,366,700) to R10.98 crores (£7,320,000), the increase here being R1.44 crores (£960,000) or 15 per cent. **Coloured goods**, at R12.26 crores (£8,173,300), showed an advance of R49.34 lakhs (£328,900), while **yarns**, at R3.79 crores (£2,527,000), gained R65.34 lakhs (£435,600). **Woollen goods**, at R3.41 crores (£2,273,000), show an increase of R38.76 lakhs (£258,400), but **silk manufactures** declined by R11.1 lakhs (£74,000) to R2.65 crores (£1,766,700). **Apparel** rose to R3.53 crores (£2,353,300) and made an advance of R43.56 lakhs (£290,400) in value. Other notable advances in this class were R30.26 lakhs (£201,700) in **carriages and carts** and R14.24 lakhs (£94,900) in **instruments, etc.**

The third class, **metals and manufactures thereof**, comes next in importance. Its total value fell from R26.81 crores (£17,873,300) to R26.57 crores (£17,713,300), the net decline being one of R24.05 lakhs (£160,300) or about

1 per cent; but owing to the larger increases under some other heads, its share of the total declined from 20·7 per cent to 19·1 per cent. **Railway plant**, with a total of R4·44 crores (£2,960,000), showed a rise of R19·16 lakhs (£127,700); but there was a heavy decline of R47·32 lakhs (£315,400) under **machinery**. The total value of **metals** fell from R14·49 crores (£9,660,000) to R14·31 crores (£9,540,000), the net decline being R18·01 lakhs (£120,100). This resulted from a decline of R93 lakhs (£620,000) or 25 per cent under **copper** recouped in part by increases in other lines, including R54·08 lakhs (£360,500) or 10·9 per cent under **iron**, of R9·2 lakhs (£61,300) or 2 per cent under **steel**, and of R8·05 lakhs (£53,700) or 18 per cent under **tin**. **Hardware and cutlery** advanced by R22·17 lakhs (£147,800) to R3·57 crores (£2,380,000).

In the second class, **articles of food and drink**, which represents about 14·5 per cent of the total imports of merchandise, there was a contraction amounting to R80·87 lakhs (£539,100) or 3·9 per cent which brought the total to R20·07 crores (£13,380,000). The decline was due entirely to a heavy fall in imports of **sugar** which receded by R123·27 lakhs (£821,800) or 9·4 per cent to R11·93 crores (£7·95 millions). The imports of **provisions** rose to R3·19 crores (£2·13 millions), the increase being R16·12 lakhs (£107,500); and those of **salt** advanced by R14·04 lakhs (£93,600). **Rice not in husk** fell away from R7·85 lakhs (£52,300) to R20,000 (£1,300), as India was the largest seller.

**Chemicals, drugs, etc.**, showed a net improvement of R23·71 lakhs (£158,100) which resulted from the increases of R17·59 lakhs (£117,300) under **tobacco**, of R8·87 lakhs (£59,100) under **chemicals**, and of R5·45 lakhs (£36,300) under **drugs and medicines**, counterbalanced to some extent by the decline of R10·63 lakhs (£70,900) under **mineral dyes** which moved from R102·71 lakhs (£684,700) to R92·08 lakhs (£613,900).

The growth in the imports of **oils** was maintained, the total rising by R83·47 lakhs (£556,500) to R4·44 crores (£2,960,000). This increase is more than accounted for by the arrivals of **kerosene oil** from the United States of America, which showed, at R2·59 crores (£1,727,000), an advance of R106·55 lakhs (£723,700).

In **Raw materials**, at R6·81 crores (£4,540,000), there was a net improvement of R2·19 crores (£1,460,000). This was mainly due to increases of R189·37 lakhs (£1,262,500) in **raw cotton**, of R11·03 lakhs (£73,500) in **precious stones and pearls, unset**, and of R20·75 lakhs (£138,300) in **silk**, against decreases of R9·85 lakhs (£65,700) in **timber** and of R6·14 lakhs (£40,900) in **coal**.

#### ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK

These represent about 14·5 per cent of the total imports. The value during the last three years of the principal articles in this group has been:—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Sugar . . .	11,52,20,492=	7,681,366	13,16,59,659=	8,777,311	11,93,32,376=	7,955,492
Provisions . . .	2,89,87,675	1,932,505	3,02,93,776	2,019,585	3,19,05,961	2,127,064
Liquors . . .	1,91,43,009	1,276,534	1,89,81,666	1,265,444	1,93,95,694	1,293,046
Spices . . .	1,28,75,669	858,378	1,54,16,512	1,027,767	1,54,32,696	1,028,846
Salt . . .	68,87,972	459,198	70,10,565	467,371	84,14,510	560,967
Tea . . .	17,57,989	117,199	20,75,074	138,338	29,30,861	195,391
Fruits and vegetables . . .	13,25,798	88,387	14,71,573	98,105	13,95,401	93,027
Grain and pulse	29,96,291	199,753	14,61,742	97,449	12,74,644	84,976

Sugar represents 59·5 per cent of the total value of imported articles of food and drink as against 63·07 per cent in 1910-11; and in spite of a decline resulting from quite exceptional conditions it retains its position as the second article in order of importance in any class of imports. The arrivals in 1911-12 amounted to 612,082 tons and some £7·95 millions, in place of 739,102 tons and £8·78 millions in 1910-11.

The years 1910 and 1911 will both be remembered as illustrating the risky nature of the sugar trade. In 1910, world's prices, which in the summer had been strong enough to divert cane sugar from India, broke abruptly in the autumn on the appearance of a bumper beet crop; and the ensuing collapse in India very seriously affected the local markets. In 1911 prices were ruinously low in the first few months. They gathered strength in March and April on the discovery that demand was vigorous and that the Cuban supplies had been overestimated. When the drought in Europe made it clear that the outturn of beet must be very short, prices rocketed, and once more large quantities of cane sugar were re-shipped from India to the United Kingdom. The average beet sugar crop of the three years ending 1908 was about 6,679,000 tons. That of 1909 had been only 6,138,000 tons; and the bumper crop of 1910 amounted to about 8,000,000 tons. The crop of 1911, however, contracted to about 6,250,000 tons. The last official year had closed with first products beet f.o.b. Hamburg at 9s. 9¼d. per cwt in London. In April the Cuban reports and free consumption raised it to 10s. 8¾d. In June it was easier at 10s. 5d., although insects were known to have damaged the growing crop. But in July the drought began to arouse anxiety; and the rates in the successive months moved as follows:—July, 12s.; August, 13s. 9¼d.; September, 16s. 9d.; October, 18s. 3d.; November, 16s. 8d.; January, 14s. 7½d.; February, 15s. 1d.; March, 15s. 7¾d. Stocks had been depleted in the earlier part of the year, and the lowness of the water in the German rivers delayed the movement of available supplies. Prices would therefore have gone even higher but for the free arrivals of Java sugars from August onwards. Russia was limited under the Convention to an exportation of 200,000 tons; but she alone had a reserve of beet sugar. It amounted to about 500,000 tons, and while she desired to ship it, the several interests in the market took opposite views as to whether this should be permitted. The point was referred to the Permanent Commission in December; but was postponed to the meeting of January with the intimation that England would withdraw from the Convention unless the point were conceded. It was ultimately agreed that Russia should be allowed to export an additional 150,000 tons. The anticipation of this decision was aided by an increase in the final beet estimates in reducing prices for a time; but anxiety about the Cuban outturn had a hardening tendency in February and March.

Beet sugar was quoted in the Calcutta market only in April and May, and in Bombay and Karachi only from April to July. Of the small total imports, only about 7·3 per cent were received in months subsequent to July. The quotations were R9-13-2 (13s. 1d.) and R9-14-3 (13s. 2d.) per cwt in Calcutta, and from R9-12 (13s.) to R10 (13s. 4d.) in Bombay.

Java sugar ruled the market. Average 16/18 Dutch Standard opened at R9-12-6 (13s. ½d.) in Calcutta, went down to R9-7-1 (12s. 7d.) in July 1911 on the imminence of the new crop, but thereafter hardened rapidly in sympathy with beet. In September it moved to R11-10-6 (15s. 6½d.), reached R12-8 (16s. 8d.) in December, and, after a drop in January 1912 on the prospect of

Russia's large shipments, was found to be very firmly held and rose to R13 (17s. 4d.) in February and R13-4-4 (17s. 8½d.) in March. In Bombay, the rates followed very much the same course, though on a somewhat lower level, prices opening at R8-15-6 (11s. 11½d.) and closing at R12 (16s.).

The arrivals of beet and of cane sugar in each of the last five years are shown in the following statement (in cwts). These statistics assign shipments to the country in which the sugar was produced.

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
<i>Cane—</i>					
From Mauritius . . .	2,600,193	2,514,440	2,435,560	2,923,983	1,709,773
" Reunion . . .	23,587	19,505	...	...	...
" China . . .	7,340	6,384	22,095	129,363	12,656
" Java . . .	6,593,669	6,172,039	7,815,015	8,758,723	8,160,468
" Straits Settlements . . .	11,787	804	3,113	954	767
" Other countries . . .	14,265	6,087	1,114	1,164	4,030
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>9,250,841</b>	<b>8,719,259</b>	<b>10,276,897</b>	<b>11,814,187</b>	<b>9,887,694</b>
<i>Beet—</i>					
From Austria-Hungary . . .	730,265	1,918,158	732,773	714,097	241,433
" Germany . . .	51,879	3,071	51,538	8,211	9,812
" Belgium . . .	1,302	988	1,474	1,143	1,599
" France . . .	9,782	472	306	441	241
" Other countries . . .	832	21,335	23,096	1,064	1,053
<b>TOTAL</b> . . .	<b>794,060</b>	<b>1,944,024</b>	<b>859,187</b>	<b>724,958</b>	<b>254,138</b>
<i>Total Sugar, excluding molasses and confectionery . . .</i>					
	10,044,991	10,663,283	11,136,084	12,539,145	10,141,832
Value {	£ 8,79,19,387	10,40,97,056	10,97,82,740	12,44,23,125	11,24,35,119
=£	5,861,236	6,939,804	7,318,849	8,294,875	7,495,875

The quantity of sugar retained for consumption in India in the last two years have been 12,104,000 cwts in 1910-11 and 8,248,000 cwts in 1911-12. The chief sources of cane sugar are Java and Mauritius, while in respect of beet sugar, Austria-Hungary has uniformly retained the first place.

The Indian crop gathered in the beginning of 1911 was successful in most places and was estimated at 2,217,800 tons of raw sugar against 2,034,400 tons on the average of the preceding five years. The good prices and the manifestation of interest in the internal industry stimulated planting, with the result that the crop gathered in the beginning of 1912 is believed to have exceeded the previous year's figures by 10 per cent in area and to have given a yield of about 2,390,400 tons, to which the production of palm sugar should be added, if it were known. Certain steps towards the establishment of a modern sugar industry in India were taken during the year. The figures above comprise only those tracts that make returns of cane cultivation; but there is reason to believe that India now produces about 3,000,000 tons of cane sugar. This is about one-third of the world's recorded cane crop and makes India the largest single producer. Cane sugar, including that of India, represents about 57·6 per cent of the world's total sugar supply, yet India bought about 8 per cent of the cane sugar external to India in 1911-12; and 97·5 per cent of the sugar imported into the country was cane sugar. These facts are so striking that it

is well to show here the yearly progress in each of the two classes absolutely and in relation to the total.

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	Beet	Cane	Total	Beet	Cane	Total	Beet	Cane	Total
Percentage of total quantity . . . . .	7.7	92.3	100	5.8	94.2	100	2.5	97.5	100
Percentage of total value . . . . .	8.4	91.6	100	6.0	94.0	100	2.4	97.6	100
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in total quantity . . . . .	-55.8	+17.8	+4.4	-15.6	+14.9	+12.6	-64.9	-16.3	-19.1
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in total value . . . . .	-54.2	+10.4	+5.5	-17.7	+16.1	+13.3	-64.0	-6.2	-6.6
Average value per cwt R . . . . .	10.5	9.8	9.85	10.25	9.9	9.92	10.51	11.1	11.08
= s. . . . .	14.0	13.0	13.15	13.7	13.2	13.23	14.01	14.8	14.77

In the three years ending 1906-07, cane represented 62.7 per cent of the total and beet 37.3 per cent.

The imports of **sugar of both kinds** together contracted by 2,397,313 cwts and by R119.88 lakhs (£799,200). This is the first contraction on record since 1902-03, and it arose from abnormal conditions external to India. The decreases amounted to 19.1 per cent in quantity and 9.6 per cent in value, marking a rise of 11.7 per cent in the average value per unit.

The imports of **cane sugar** declined by 1,926,493 cwts, or 16.3 per cent, and by R72.31 lakhs (£482,100), or 6.2 per cent; the difference marking an advance of 12 per cent in the specific value per unit. The greater part of the decrease in quantity is traceable to the contraction in the imports from Java and Mauritius to India. The total quantity of cane sugar retained for consumption in India was about 7,994,000 cwts.

**Beet sugar** showed a decline of 470,820 cwts or 64.9 per cent in quantity and of R47.57 lakhs (£317,100) or 64 per cent in value, marking thereby a rise of 2.5 per cent in specific value.

In **refined sugar**, Java greatly surpasses any other source of supply. Four years ago refined sugar formed 88 per cent of the imports from Java. Now it forms 98.5 per cent; and this is in keeping with the remarkable trend towards superior sugars shown by the Java industry in recent years. Her aggregate in 1911-12 was 7,955,324 cwts as against 8,357,457 cwts in 1910-11; and Mauritius, another cane country, came second with 1,695,119 cwts against 2,906,765 cwts in 1910-11. Austria-Hungary, though taking the first place as a source of beet, comes third in refined sugar with 235,955 cwts, while Germany's contribution was only 7,833 cwts.

Statistically the most striking feature in the Indian sugar trade has been the enormous re-shipment of cane sugars in the autumn months. These aggregated 1,776,471 cwts and R173.19 lakhs (£1,154,600) as compared with 320,285 cwts and R32.41 lakhs (£216,100) in 1910-11. This and the high prices have unquestionably afforded a most timely respite to the internal sugar industry and have given it a better chance to set its house in order. The propaganda in favour of an effort to establish a modern industry gathered strength during the year. Certain tentative measures have been adopted by Government; and the several Local Governments are preparing reports as to the existence of compact areas suitable for central factories. It would be vain to argue from the abnormal figures of 1911; but it was pointed out in last year's Review that whereas, ten years before, imported sugar had formed only 5.9 per cent of India's sugar supply, it had come to represent more than 20 per cent of it. The consumption per head of population had risen from 1.96 lbs and 2.82 annas (or pence) to 6.79 lbs and 8.64 annas (or pence). The imports had risen from an



average of 200,800 tons to one of 397,000 tons, and the recorded acreage under cane had declined on such a scale that the available sugar from these limited sources had presumably fallen by about 409,000 tons. Price records showed that in sixteen years the prices of foodstuffs in India had risen by 32 per cent. The price of Indian crude sugar known as *gur* had risen only 26 per cent. In other words, sugar had not fully shared in the appreciation of foodstuffs, and it is difficult to dissociate this fact from the circumstance that the world's price of, say, Java sugar had declined in the same period by 25 per cent. It is recognised that the sparse distribution and defective cultivation of cane in India together with the petty scale and the inefficient methods of the indigenous industry are the antitheses of the practice, exemplified by the "central factories," which has been gradually adopted in competing countries. It is being recognised that these conditions result in losses possibly sufficient to account for the discrepancy of cost. The creation of a centralised industry in Formosa in a few years has been watched closely; and the year 1910-11 saw the realisation of the result foreshadowed in the Review for 1908-09, namely, the saturation of the Japan markets with Formosan sugar and the diversion towards India of the Java sugar that formerly went to Japan. It is now to be added that the further menace of the Formosan industry has taken shape in the early months of 1912, and the first importations of Formosan sugar into India have taken place.

In 1911 the system of assigning values to the several descriptions of foreign sugar for fiscal purposes was modified in such a way as to enable merchants to estimate in advance what amount of duty would be payable on a given consignment.

**Provisions**—This term, as applied to foreign merchandise, covers a number of heads, and several of these are of a very comprehensive character, though representing small amounts. The total value is R319·06 lakhs (£2,127,100) as against R302·94 lakhs (£2,019,600) in 1910-11. This represents 15·9 per cent of the value of all articles of food and drink imported, and shows an increase of R16·12 lakhs (£1,67,500) or 5·3 per cent. **Dried fruits** consist mainly of almonds and dates, but comprise many other fruits imported in small quantities. The total of dried fruits is R95·57 lakhs (£637,100) as against R94·48 lakhs (£629,900) in 1910-11. The largest single item is **dates**, and it has declined in total value from R61·08 lakhs (£4,07,200) to R60·26 lakhs (£4,01,700), but there was a small advance in quantity attended by a fall of 6·8 per cent in the specific value. **Almonds** show an advance of R1·34 lakhs (£9,000) from R22·57 lakhs (£1,50,500) to R23·92 lakhs (£1,59,500). The trade in **salted fish**, which fell to R17·69 lakhs (£1,17,900) in 1910-11, recovered to R19·11 lakhs (£1,27,400) in the year under review; and the continuous development in the importation of **biscuits** was maintained with a rise from R32·48 lakhs (£2,16,500) to R34·71 lakhs (£2,31,400). Other important items which show progressive trade are **canned and bottled provisions and farinaceous foods**, each of which exceeds R35 lakhs (£233,300), and **preserved milk** with a value of R32·35 lakhs (£2,15,700) in place of R26·49 lakhs (£1,76,600). The comprehensive category of "**other sorts**", which had risen in 1910-11 from R41·91 lakhs (£2,79,400) to R45·11 lakhs (£3,00,700) developed further to R48·22 lakhs (£3,21,500), the advance being one of 6·9 per cent.

**Liquors** are statistically distinguished as malt liquors, spirits, and wines. Malt liquors constitute the first class in volume but the second in value; and

these showed a slight contraction in 1911-12. In spirits there was expansion in quantity and in value, while in both respects wines showed some development. The following statement summarises the trade of the last three years :—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	gallons	R	£	gallons	R	£	gallons	R	£
Malt liquors	4,193,714	54,73,476	364,899	4,254,339	55,46,898	369,793	4,250,868	54,55,737	363,716
Spirits	1,694,121	1,10,29,727	735,315	1,537,145	1,07,31,294	715,420	1,557,833	1,10,04,049	737,603
Wines	339,501	26,41,806	176,320	331,514	27,03,474	180,232	335,716	28,75,908	191,727

The total value, R193·96 lakhs (£1,293,100), represents 9·7 per cent of the imports of articles of food and drink, and is more by R4·15 lakhs (£27,700) than in 1910-11.

In **malt-liquors** the contraction amounts to ·1 per cent in quantity and 1·7 per cent in value. From the United Kingdom came 86·7 per cent of the whole, as against 88·5 per cent in 1910-11; while the share of Germany rose from 10·9 to 11·7 per cent with an increase of 8·2 per cent in her total quantity; and other foreign countries supplied 1·8 per cent in place of ·6 per cent.

These import figures do not represent the consumption of malt liquors in India, seeing that in 1911 Indian breweries produced 4,083,806 gallons against 4,191,493 gallons in 1910. This marks a decline of 107,687 gallons in Indian production and brings the total decline in the last five years to 1,526,315 gallons or 27·2 per cent.

The factor of indigenuous production is even more dominant in respect of **spirits**. The following statement shows the totals in gallons of all spirits including liquours and methylated and perfumed spirits, imported from the several countries in the last three years; and, below the totals, are noted the quantities of spirit issued from Indian distilleries.

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
From United Kingdom	805,006	802,671	824,555
„ France	313,965	296,348	272,024
„ Germany	154,753	135,553	135,082
„ Other countries	420,401	302,570	326,172
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,694,125</b>	<b>1,537,142</b>	<b>1,557,833</b>
Issued from Indian distilleries	9,920,603	9,686,290	10,092,139

The increases of 20,691 gallons in quantity and of R3·33 lakhs (£22,200) in value are equivalent to 1·3 per cent and 3·1 per cent, respectively, and the difference marks an advance of 1·7 per cent in the specific value exclusive of duty.

The quantities of the principal descriptions of potable spirits imported were (in gallons) :—

	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Whisky	644,948	638,341	655,673
Brandy	374,209	358,814	336,485
Gin	80,811	72,185	73,792
Rum	69,479	39,306	50,782
Other sorts	160,634	106,120	110,897
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,330,081</b>	<b>1,214,766</b>	<b>1,227,629</b>

The imports of “other sorts” of potable spirits were from Germany 41,181 gallons, the United Kingdom 19,677 gallons, Java 30,840 gallons, China 9,097 gallons, and Ceylon 1,769 gallons.

The revenue from **spirits** was R7·79 crores (£5,191,000) in 1910-11 as against R7·21 crores (£4,808,000) in 1909-10 and R6·48 crores (£4,321,000) in

1906-07. The increase in the quinquennium is R1.31 crores (£870,000) or 20 per cent. In the same quinquennium the increase in the revenue from beer was R2.72 lakhs (£18,100) or 48 per cent. The receipt in 1911-12 was R8.39 lakhs (£55,900) as against R7.5 lakhs (£50,000) in 1910-11 and R5.67 lakhs (£37,800) in 1906-07.

The total quantity and value of wines imported were 335,716 gallons and R28.76 lakhs (£191,700), as against 331,514 gallons and R27.03 lakhs (£189,200) in 1910-11. Thus there were expansions of 4,202 gallons or 1.2 per cent in quantity and of 6 per cent in value, marking thereby an improvement of 5 per cent in the average value, which is now R8-9-1 (11s. 5½d), instead of R8-2-6 (10s. 10½d) per gallon in 1910-11.

**Imports of spices** declined in quantity by 7.6 per cent, while the total value showed a minute increase and stood at R154.33 lakhs (£1,028,900). **Betelnuts**, with a quantity of 57,528 tons as against 62,633 tons in 1910-11, had a value of R104.52 lakhs (£696,800), which is lower by 3 per cent than in 1910-11. Of this article, 90.3 per cent came from the Straits Settlements, 62.8 per cent being landed in Calcutta and 19.6 per cent in Madras. The trade in **cloves**, which come principally from Zanzibar, rose from 3,312 tons valued at R22.55 lakhs (£150,300) to 4,465 tons valued at R32.4 lakhs (£216,000). This represented a rise of 34.8 per cent in quantity and 43.7 per cent in value, attended by an increase of 6.2 per cent in specific value. **Pepper**, imported chiefly from the Straits, declined by Rs. 3.84 lakhs (£25,600) to Rs. 7.14 lakhs (£47,600).

**Salt** represents 4.2 per cent of the value of articles of food and drink imported. The quantity and value have been as follows in the last five years:—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Quantity (tons)	558,684	588,887	498,448	480,775	563,984
Value (unit R1,000)	80.21	84.07	68.88	70.10	84.15
Sterling (unit £1,000)	535	560	459	407	561

Thus in 1911-12 the increase in quantity was one of 83,209 tons or 17.3 per cent, while the value showed an advance of R14.04 lakhs (£93,600) or 20 per cent. This difference marks an advance of 2.3 per cent in the value per unit.

Since 1906-07, the rate of salt duty has been R1 per maund (equal to 1s. 9½d. per cwt) and since that date the progression in consumption has been as follows:—1906-07, 1,488,635 tons: 1907-08, 1,547,601 tons: 1908-09, 1,580,230 tons: 1909-10, 1,588,356 tons: 1910-11, 1,490,191 tons: 1911-12 (estimated), 1,759,606 tons (+18 per cent).

The year's trade opened with much better prices than had been current twelve months before. The improvement was secured by combination under the auspices of the Salt Union, but the independence of interests that refused to join in or to renew the British Salt Association introduced an element of weakness. But on the whole trade was good, and the average of the monthly prices of Liverpool salt ex-warehouse in Calcutta was about R65-8-0 as against R45-6-8 per 100 maunds in the previous year (these rates being equal to 1s 2¼d. and 9½d. per cwt). The quotation was R66 (£4 8s) on 30th March 1911, R75 (£5) on 20th April, R70 (£4 13s. 4d.) in May, R68 (£4 10s. 8d.) in June to August, recovering to R71 (£4 14s 8d.) in November and December. In January it dropped smartly to R41 (£2 14s. 8d.) on importation of an outsider's salt from Aden and as this induced heavy clearances, the market only attained R58 (£3 7s. 4d.) in March, the closing month of the year.

**Tea**—The year saw a great development in the importation of foreign tea. The quantity advanced from 4,625,327 lbs to 6,611,816 lbs and the value from R20.75 lakhs (£138,300) to R29.31 lakhs (£195,400). The increase is therefore one of 43 per cent in quantity and 41.2 per cent in value. This discrepancy shows a rather anomalous fall of 2 per cent in the average value per unit, which was 7 annas 1 pie ( $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ ) per lb. Imports of **black tea** from Ceylon increased in quantity from 1,237,362 lbs to 1,826,284 lbs (or by 47.6 per cent) and from R4.89 lakhs (£32,600) to R8.15 lakhs (£54,300) (or by 66.7 per cent) in value. Arrivals of **green tea** from China rose from 1,489,587 lbs to 3,036,274 lbs (or by 104 per cent in quantity), and from R7.38 lakhs (£49,200) to R13.91 lakhs (£92,700) (or by 88.5 per cent in value). There was thus a rise of 13 per cent in the specific value in the former and a fall of 7.5 per cent in the latter. Estimates of **re-exportation** must be taken with some reserve, for it is known that, more especially on the land routes, foreign tea is not always accurately distinguished from Indian tea. But if the figures be accepted as correct, 441,302 lbs were re-exported by sea and 317,184 lbs by land, making a total of 758,486 lbs of which 87.3 per cent was black tea. On the average of the last five years, it would appear that some 3.62 million lbs of foreign tea are yearly retained for consumption in India.

**Fruits and vegetables**—The total value of this trade is R13.95 lakhs (£93,000) as against R14.72 lakhs (£98,100) in 1910-11. **Cocoanuts** declined from R1.86 lakhs (£32,400) to R1.25 lakhs (£28,300); while **copra**—which is strictly a raw material for the oil industry—dropped to R7,000 (£500) from R13,500 (£900). **Other sorts** showed a very slight decrease from R9.72 lakhs (£64,800) to R9.64 lakhs (£64,300).

**Grain and pulse**—Imports under this head are usually indicative of the degree of shortage in Indian crops; and the decline apparent in the figures for the past two years as shown below is a matter for congratulation :—

	199-10 Tons	1910-11 Tons	1911-12 Tons
Rice . . . . .	13,679	6,266	353
Wheat . . . . .	389	50	1,768
„ flour . . . . .	2,371	2,901	3,908
Pulse . . . . .	4,240	1,057	2,130
Gram . . . . .	57	28	56
Barley . . . . .	3	13	776
Jáwar and bájra . . . . .	248	20	223
Oats . . . . .	3,442	768	286
Other sorts . . . . .	345	63	34
TOTAL . . . . .	24,774	11,166	9,534

The total imports decreased from 11,166 tons valued at R14.62 lakhs (£97,500) to 9,534 tons valued at R12.75 lakhs (£85,000). The most noticeable decreases are under **rice**: from 6,266 tons and R7.86 lakhs (£52,400) to 353 tons and R38,000 (£2,500), **oats**: from 667 tons and R78,000 (£5,200) to 286 tons and R25,000 (£1,700), while **pulse** showed an advance from 1,057 tons and R1.18 lakhs (£7,900) to 2,130 tons and R2.67 lakhs (£17,800), **wheat** from 50 tons and R5,000 (£300) to 1,768 tons and R2.48 lakhs (£16,500), **wheat flour** from 2,901 tons and R4.62 lakhs (£30,800) to 3,908 tons and R5.97 lakhs (£39,800) and **barley** from 13 tons and R1,000 (£67) to 776 tons and R68,000 (£4,500). Imports of **rice** from Eastern sources were stopped by the shortage in those regions; and such small quantities as came from abroad were drawn mainly from Persia and Asiatic Turkey. The following statement

shows the imports of the principal kinds of grain and pulse into Bombay and Burma during the last two years, in tons—

	Into Bombay		Into Burma	
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11	1911-12
Wheat . . . . .	25	1,681	...	...
Wheat flour . . . . .	152	47	2,630	3,800
Pulse . . . . .	487	1,137	485	388

### METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS

Hardware and cutlery form 13·4 per cent of the total value of imports of metals and manufactures of metals. From the following statement it will appear that their value has advanced by R22·17 lakhs (£147,800) or 6·6 per cent, and is the largest on record :

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Cutlery . . . . .	14,77,396=	98,493	21,23,140=	141,543	21,84,911=	145,661
Agricultural implements . . . . .	9,16,850	61,123	10,26,347	68,423	11,08,200	73,880
Other implements and tools . . . . .	19,85,163	132,344	23,78,513	158,563	23,27,433	155,163
Enamelled ironware . . . . .	12,85,946	85,730	19,02,751	126,850	25,26,705	168,447
Sewing machines . . . . .	16,41,673	102,778	23,90,917	159,394	22,44,753	149,650
Unspecified hardware . . . . .	2,04,57,501	1,363,833	2,36,47,445	1,576,496	2,52,94,325	1,686,288
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>2,76,64,524</b>	<b>1,844,301</b>	<b>3,34,69,113</b>	<b>2,231,374</b>	<b>3,56,86,332</b>	<b>2,379,089</b>

The articles comprised in the heading are so heterogeneous that a comprehensive figure of quantity cannot be given. **Enamelled ironware** is an item of peculiar interest, as it is a substitute for the distinctive Indian vessels of copper and brass. During the years when the prices of these metals were very high, the importation of enamelled ware made great progress; and in 1907-08 the total value rose to R24·49 lakhs (£163,200). But on the return of copper prices to more normal levels, the importation of enamelled ware declined until 1910-11 when the expansion was resumed and brought the total to R19·03 lakhs (£126,900). This movement has been greatly accelerated in 1911-12; and the advance recorded is one of R6·24 lakhs (£41,600) or 32·8 per cent. It may be noted that imports of wrought copper simultaneously showed a decline of 127,117 cwts and R67·71 lakhs (£451,400). *Austria-Hungary* occupies the premier place in the trade in enamelled ware, and has done 71·1 per cent of the whole business, as in 1910-11. *Germany* holds the second place with 17·8 per cent in place of 16·5 per cent in 1910-11. Imports of **sewing machines** declined in value by R1·46 lakhs (£9,700) or 6·1 per cent. The value of **agricultural implements** is still short of the level at which it stood four years ago; but it shows a gain of R82,000 (£5,500) or 8 per cent on the figure for 1910-11, while **other implements and tools** show a decrease of R51,000 (£3,400) or 2·1 per cent. The progress in **cutlery** amounts to some 3 per cent or R62,000 (£4,100); and the R16·47 lakhs (£109,800) by which the value of **unspecified hardware** has developed is 7 per cent of the previous year's figures. This residual heading covers **lampware**. This now has a value of R40·24 lakhs (£268,300), which exceeds the R34·03 lakhs (£226,900) of the previous year by R6·21 lakhs (£41,400) or 18·2 per cent. The superiority, cheapness, and wide distribution of kerosene have led to an almost general abandonment of vegetable illuminants, and it seems probable that a trade might now be created in cooking lamps costing about R2 (2s. 8d.). Much of the cooking by the common people in India is done with dried cow-dung as fuel. This leads to the destruction of the manure, the preservation of which becomes increasingly important; and it is stated by persons in daily touch with the agricultural classes that the people would use a kerosene lamp that was durable and cheap.

The share of the **United Kingdom** in the hardware and cutlery trade, while showing centesimally a decline from 60·1 per cent to 59·5 per cent of the total, advanced absolutely by R11 lakhs (£73,300) or 5·4 per cent to R212·27 lakhs (£1,415,100). **Germany's** share shrank relatively from 19·8 per cent to 19·5 per cent of the total, but improved absolutely by R3·11 lakhs (£20,700) or 4·7 per cent to R69·56 lakhs (£463,700). The ratio of **Belgium's** trade to the total remained practically constant at about 2·4 per cent, although her shipments advanced, by R45,000 (£3,000) or 5·6 per cent, to R8·5 lakhs (£56,700). **Austria-Hungary's** progress continues. Her share increased by 18·5 per cent or R4·51 lakhs (£30,100) to R28·81 lakhs (£192,100), and she now does 8·1 per cent of the total. The **United States** account for R23·71 lakhs (£158,100) and show an increase of R2·18 lakhs (£14,500) or 10·1 per cent over their contribution in 1910-11. Their share in the total represents 6·6 per cent as against 6·4 per cent in the previous year.

**Metals** represent 10·3 per cent of the total value of imported merchandise. In 1910-11 the quantity had risen to 696,527 tons and the value to R14·49 crores (£9,660,000). In the year now under review, the quantity advanced to 728,507 tons (*i.e.*, by 4·6 per cent), but the total value fell to R14·31 crores (£9,540,000) or by 1·2 per cent. The quantity is the largest on record, and the fall in relative value is accounted for by the expansion in cheap metals and simultaneous contraction in most of the dearer metals. Arrivals of **copper** contracted by R93 lakhs (£620,000), of **quicksilver** by R1·93 lakhs (£12,900) and of **lead** by R99,000 (£6,600); while **iron** showed an increase of R54·05 lakhs (£360,300), **steel** of R9·2 lakhs (£61,300), and **tin** of R8·05 lakhs (£53,900).

**Copper** represents about 19·4 per cent of the total value of imports of metals in 1911-12, against 25·6 per cent in 1910-11. The commodity is one of peculiar importance in India, since most of the domestic vessels of the people are made of copper or brass; and departure from this usage is rendered difficult by certain ritual observances of cleanliness. The world's production increased in 1911 by about 4 per cent to 886,640 tons; and in the early part of the year the Western markets dragged. The price of standard copper stood at £54 5s. in April, and after drooping to £53 18s. 9d. in May, advanced during June and July to £57 15s. In August, September and October it was depressed by labour troubles, by political anxiety, by the decline in the value of securities and by the rise in bank rates in Europe. But in October a better demand began to be felt; and prices have advanced since that time, reaching £59 1s. 3d. in December, £63 12s. 6d. in January, £61 17s. 6d. in February, and £64 15s. in March, the average of the twelve monthly quotations being £57 14s. 8d. against £56 3s. 2d. for 1910-11. The price of copper braziers in India has been more constant; but here also the improvement set in only towards the end of 1911. The average price for the official year has been R53-12-0 (£3 11s. 8d.) per cwt in Bombay in place of R53-11-8 (£3 11s. 7½d.) in the previous year, and in Calcutta, R51-1-7 (£3 8s. 1½d.) against R51-8-2 (£3 8s. 8½d.) in 1910-11. That imports of copper have declined is not due to any failure in India's prosperity, but shows that the trade in so durable an article, while it is a good indicator of recovery from distress, does not necessarily reflect continuous well-being. The imports amounted to 554,496 cwts with a value of R277·96 lakhs (£1,853,100) as compared with the previous year's figures of 732,914 cwts and R370·96 lakhs (£2,473,100). There has thus been a decline of about 25 per cent both in quantity and in value. **Wrought copper** represents 91·8 per cent of the

total quantity of copper imported, and it accounted for 71·2 per cent of the total decline in the trade. Its arrivals receded from 636,084 cwts valued at R323·97 lakhs (£2,159,800) to 508,967 cwts having a value of R256·26 lakhs (£1,708,400), the rate of contraction being about 20 per cent both in quantity and in value. **Unwrought copper** fell by 53 per cent in quantity and by 53·8 per cent in value, the average value having fallen from R48·53 (£3 4s. 8d.) to R47·67 (£3 3s. 6½d.) per cwt. Copper ore exists in several parts of India, but the production continues negligible. The quantity produced in 1911 was 2,238 tons valued at R51,059 (£3,404).

**Brass**—The quantity of brass imported is equal to about 3·3 per cent of the quantity of copper imported. The imports of brass decreased from 18,593 to 18,207 cwts, and from R10·51 lakhs (£70,100) to R9·81 lakhs (£65,400), the decline being one of 386 cwts, or 2·1 per cent, in quantity and of R70,234 (£4,682), or 6·7 per cent, in value, due in part to a fall of 4·7 per cent in the specific value per unit.

**Iron and Steel**—Imports of iron and steel constitute 7·3 per cent of the total value of the import trade of India and 13·2 per cent of the imports of manufactured articles. The year under review was rather featureless in the iron trade, but on the whole it was more profitable than either of its immediate predecessors. The stocks of pig iron, which have been growing since 1908, prevented iron masters from sharing greatly in the profits of the more active manufacturing industries; but, from July onwards, stocks were somewhat reduced, and after November there was more movement in warrants than had been seen for two years. Activity in shipbuilding is not only a valuable gauge of general commercial well-being but is an important asset of the iron trade. In this respect 1911 was the most successful year on record. The tonnage (exclusive of warships) launched in the United Kingdom had, in the ten years ending 1907, an average of 1,466,397 tons. In the two succeeding years, it stood as low as 929,669 and 991,066 tons, respectively. In 1910, improvement in the commercial outlook was indicated by a rise to 1,143,169 tons; and in 1911 the figure of 1,803,844 tons was attained. This is the largest figure on record. The net increase made to British tonnage in the year is estimated at 660,000 tons. In March 1912 the iron trade in all its branches was under the cloud of the great coal-strike, the full effect of which cannot yet be estimated.

An interesting development in the year has been a reaction on the part of many experienced engineers at home from that preference of steel to iron which has been conspicuous for many years. It will be noticed from the statistics below that comparison of the relative rates of progress in the imports of iron and of steel might suggest that this reaction is not confined to Europe. But the discrepancy in all probability arises really from the tendency to record as iron any goods in respect of which an exact identification of material is impracticable.

The world's production of pig iron in 1911 has been estimated at 60,250,000 tons as against 65,711,000 tons in 1910. The nature of the changes, as regards the three principal countries, may be seen from the following statement (in tons) :—

	1909	1910	1911
United States . . . .	25,795,471	27,303,567	22,800,000
Germany . . . . .	12,918,000	14,793,325	15,000,000
United Kingdom . . . .	9,666,900	10,216,745	9,800,000
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>48,380,371</b>	<b>52,313,637</b>	<b>47,600,000</b>

The price of **Cleveland warrants** in the United Kingdom averaged 47s. 6½d. per ton in 1911, against 50s. 5¾d. in 1910. In April 1911 the price was 47s. It fell to 46s. 3d. in May, rose gradually to 47s. 6d. in September, again came down to 46s. 9d. in October, touched 48s. in December and 50s. 9d. in January 1912, and closed at 50s. in March.

The price of **iron bars (Swedish rolled)** in Calcutta averaged R8-13-1 (11s. 9½d.) per cwt in 1911-12, against R8-11-8 (11s. 7¾d.) in 1910-11, the rates having stood at R8-13 (11s. 9d.) for the greater part of the year.

The following statement shows the total quantities and values of the **imports** of iron and steel, distinctly and conjointly, in each of the last five years (unit = 1,000):—

	Iron			Steel			Total		
	Tons	R	£	Tons	R	£	Tons	R	£
1907-08 . . .	276	4,96,69	3,811	341	4,78,47	3,190	617	9,75,16	6,501
1908-09 . . .	262	4,75,94	3,173	349	4,28,45	2,856	611	9,04,39	6,029
1909-10 . . .	282	4,96,89	3,313	320	3,67,20	2,581	602	8,64,09	5,894
1910-11 . . .	280	4,96,65	3,311	368	4,47,58	2,984	648	9,44,23	6,295
1911-12 . . .	314	5,50,69	3,671	370	4,56,78	3,045	684	10,07,47	6,716

At the same time, it becomes increasingly difficult to distinguish iron from steel in certain lines of goods; and while their separation has the disadvantage of obscuring the statistics regarding the aggregate trade in specific articles made alternatively of either substance, the tendency to class as iron all articles of doubtful identity is apt to make such separation inaccurate and positively deceptive. From the particulars stated above the value of iron would appear to have exceeded steel by R93·91 lakhs (£626,000), though its quantity was smaller by 56,000 tons. The imports of iron increased by 33,869 tons in quantity (12·1 per cent) and by R54·04 lakhs (£360,300) in value (10·9 per cent), while steel rose in quantity by only 7,422 tons and in value by R9·2 lakhs (£61,300), the progress in both respects being 2 per cent. The share of iron in the total values of the last three years has been 56·2 per cent, 52·6 per cent, and 54·7 per cent. In so composite a class of goods, it is not permissible to assume that the quantitative relations of one description to another are constant or that the price movements of the various descriptions are uniform. For this reason, there would be little real use in bringing out the variations in the average value per cwt of total arrivals.

From the statement below, it will be seen that the share of the **United Kingdom** in the total quantity of the trade fell from 60·3 per cent to 59·6 per cent, and this was in spite of the fact that she increased her shipments from 387,289 to 408,198 tons. In iron the British figures advanced from 217,847 to 250,675 tons, but in steel there was a decline from 169,442 to 157,523 tons. **Germany** supplied 128,497 tons in all, in place of 126,902 tons in the previous year, and while her steel shipments advanced from 114,039 to 115,410 tons, those of iron rose from 12,863 to 13,087 tons. **Belgium's** total was 101,589 tons in place of 96,043 tons; and of this, 80,195 tons in place of 65,744 tons were of steel, while iron declined from 30,299 to 21,394 tons:—

Unit ton	Total			United Kingdom			Germany and Belgium		
	Iron	Steel	Total	Iron	Steel	Total	Iron	Steel	Total
Bars	25,458	121,857	147,345	6,010	12,878	18,888	15,665	108,539	124,204
Sheets and plates	1,930	101,423	103,353	564	53,792	54,356	1,360	40,987	42,347
Sheets and plates, galvanised	161,789	...	161,789	150,193	...	150,193	1,281	...	1,281
" tinned	21,069	...	21,069	20,564	...	20,564	9	...	9
Hoop	3,456	19,224	22,680	2,043	14,518	16,561	1,388	3,819	5,207
Angle, bolt, and rod	1,407	...	1,407	584	...	584	680	...	680
Angle, channel	...	32,159	32,159	...	18,257	18,257	...	...	...
Beams, etc.	3,117	60,708	63,825	2,761	40,749	43,510	326	13,902	13,902
Pipes and tubes	33,434	...	33,434	30,483	...	30,483	309	17,374	17,700
Nails, etc.	18,172	...	18,172	3,906	...	3,906	6,812	...	6,812
Other sorts	43,940	34,669	78,609	33,563	17,329	50,892	6,701	10,984	17,685
<b>Total for 1911-12</b>	<b>313,802</b>	<b>370,340</b>	<b>684,042</b>	<b>250,675</b>	<b>157,523</b>	<b>408,198</b>	<b>34,481</b>	<b>195,605</b>	<b>230,086</b>
<b>Total for 1910-11</b>	<b>273,933</b>	<b>363,818</b>	<b>637,751</b>	<b>217,847</b>	<b>169,442</b>	<b>387,289</b>	<b>43,162</b>	<b>179,783</b>	<b>222,945</b>



**Galvanised sheets** constitute the largest item ; and, as it relates to a branch of manufacture which has been continuously prosperous for some years, it is interesting to find that it shows an advance of 34,424 tons or 27 per cent. Most of this trade is done by the United Kingdom, and although the combined figures of Germany and Belgium advanced from 477 to 1,281 tons, this represented only a partial recovery from the decline of recent years. But it is known that Germany is largely extending her equipment for this branch of manufacture ; and her share in the 1,281 tons was 1,009 tons. **Bars**, of which about five-sixths are steel, occupy the second place in magnitude ; and of this, Germany and Belgium between them do about 84·3 per cent. In this article there was a decline of 4,667 tons or 3 per cent. **Sheets and plates** are mainly of steel, and the development here is one of 15,987 tons. More than 60 per cent of this expansion is accounted for by the addition of 9,643 tons in the shipments from Germany and Belgium. The value per cwt of sheets and plates imported from Germany and Belgium rose from R5-10-0 (7s. 6d.) in 1910-11 to R5-11-3 (7s. 7½d.) ; and the average value of British sheets receded from R8-11-1 (11s. 7½d.) to R8-10-11 (11s. 6½d.). In **tinned plates**, which are the product of a very prosperous British industry, the United Kingdom continues so far to have its own way, although American competition is becoming more redoubtable. The total shows an improvement of 1,626 tons. Comparison of the rates of progress in quantity and in value points to a growth of 6·9 per cent in specific value. **Beams, etc.**, show a decline of 5,803 tons, which is more than accounted for by the contraction of 7,608 tons in arrivals from the United Kingdom, the share of Germany and Belgium remaining virtually unchanged. **Pipes and tubes** form another branch of trade in which Britain is supreme. The total declined from 33,929 to 33,434 tons, of which the United States contributed 7·6 per cent. The net decline of 495 tons is made up of increases of 1,941 tons (6·8 per cent) in the shipments from the United Kingdom and of 79 tons from Germany and Belgium and a contraction of 2,515 tons in arrivals from other countries. The total sum was R49·76 lakhs (£331,700), of which the United Kingdom did R43·08 lakhs (£287,200), the United States R5·66 lakhs (£37,700) and Belgium R12,000 (£800). In **angle, channel, etc.**, the share of the United Kingdom amounted to 18,257 tons or 56·8 per cent of the total, while Germany and Belgium contributed 13,902 tons or 43·2 per cent. The total shows an increase of 4,998 tons and R4·7 lakhs (£31,300). In the trade in **hoop** iron, Britain's share was 73 per cent ; and the trade, as a whole, decreased by 5,260 tons and R7·24 lakhs (£48,300). **Nails** come mainly from Germany and Belgium ; and the total trade declined from 18,761 tons to 18,172 tons or by 3·1 per cent.

**Lead** was one of the metals that took part in the extraordinary advance in prices in 1907. In that year it touched £19 12s. 6d. per ton, but by March of the following year it had fallen to £13 15s. In 1908-09 its highest point was £14 7s. 6d., and in 1909-10 it closed at £13 10s. In 1910-11 prices ranged from £12 13s. to £13 10s. In the year under review it oscillated between £13 2s. 6d. in May and £16 5s. in November. Thereafter it declined and closed at £16 in March 1912. The arrivals of lead aggregated 118,012 cwts with a value of R16·91 lakhs (£112,700), and were smaller than the figures of the previous year by 18,489 cwts or 13·5 per cent in quantity, and by R99,000 (£6,600) or 5·5 per cent in value. This contrast marks a rise of 9·2 per cent in specific value, *i.e.*, from R13-1-10 (17s. 5½d.) to R14-5-3 (19s. 1½d.) per cwt. The United Kingdom supplied lead sheets for **tea chests** to the value of R6·88 lakhs (£45,900), as

compared with R7.32 lakhs (£48,800) in 1910-11 ; while imports of this class from other countries showed a small decline at R29,107 (£1,900). There is thus a net decline of R89,978 (£6,000) or 11.1 per cent in value and of 11,264 cwts or 21.1 per cent in quantity. The average value of the British sheet rose from R15-12-11 (£1 1s. 0½d.) to R16-15-2 (£1 2s. 7½d.) per cwt, while that of the foreign articles rose from R10-10 (14s. 2d.) to R19-1-7 (£1 5s. 5½d.).

**Tin** has for years shown marked price oscillations, and in the last two years it has been the subject of effective bull operations by a powerful syndicate. In 1906 the average price was £180 12s. 11d. ; in 1907 it was £172 9s. The lowest point since then was £123 9s. in January 1908 ; and in 1910-11 it rose from £152 to £180 10s. In April 1911 the market was at £194 5s. and it has oscillated between £215 in June, £182 12s. 6d. in October, £204 in December, and £193 in March 1912. The year was notable not only for the great rise in price, but also for the adoption by the Metal Exchange of the new "standard" form of contract under which tins other than Straits and Australian may be delivered subject to certain allowances. This measure is designed to protect consumers from violent fluctuations operated by the syndicate ; but an impression has gained ground that the operations of that syndicate would have failed but for a real if relative shortage of supply. India draws her supplies mainly from the Malay Archipelago ; and in 1911-12 her receipts amounted to 36,807 cwts valued at R53.11 lakhs (£354,100) in place of 36,936 cwts with a value of R45.05 lakhs (£300,300) in 1910-11. The total value advanced by 17.9 per cent. With no appreciable change in quantity, there was thus a rise of 17.9 per cent in specific value, and this approximately reflects the rise in average prices of tin in London. **Unwrought tin** from the Straits was imported to the extent of 30,363 cwts with a value of R43.85 lakhs (£292,300), which shows a quantitative drop of some 2,849 cwts from the 33,212 cwts of the previous year, though there is an advance of R3.32 lakhs (£22,100) in value on the R40.53 lakhs (£270,200) of 1910-11.

The quantity of tin raised in the Mergui and Tavoy districts in Burma in 1911 was 145 tons valued at R3.25 lakhs (£21,700) as compared with 109 tons valued at R2.05 lakhs (£13,700) in 1910. The increase is one of 33 per cent in quantity, 58 per cent in value, and 19 per cent in specific value. The ore was exported to the Straits for treatment.

**Machinery** in 1911-12 represented 16 per cent of the total value of imported metals and manufactures thereof, and 3.1 per cent of the imports of all merchandise. For the third year in succession, there has been a decline in the arrivals of machinery ; and in India this is an important fact. Growth was continuous up to 1908-09 ; and up to that time textile machinery held the first place. In 1908-09 it was a subject of congratulation that the growth should have continued in spite of the general business depression that arose in 1907-08 ; but in 1909-10 that depression took effect unmistakably in all classes of machinery. The downward movement was maintained in 1910-11, when, although the only head that failed to record an improvement was textile machinery, the decline in this class was so great as to more than counterbalance the substantial developments in other descriptions in that year. In the year under review, there has been a falling off under all heads excepting "electrical," the total value of all classes of machinery having receded by R47.32 lakhs (£315,500), or 10 per cent, to R425.72 lakhs (£2,838,100). **Textile machinery** cedes the premier place to the composite heading of "other sorts" ; and it shows a total value of only R135.81 lakhs (£905,400) in place of R163.96 lakhs (£1,093,100) in 1910-11, and R215.15 lakhs (£1,434,300) in 1909-10. This

discloses a drop of no less than R28·14 lakhs (£187,600) or 17·1 per cent ; and the total is the smallest recorded since 1905-06, when the item was first distinguished. The diminution results mainly from the depression in the jute industry. Bengal, as its seat, took textile machinery to the value of only R45·29 lakhs (£301,900) against R77·5 lakhs (£516,700) in the previous year, the diminution being R32·21 lakhs (£214,700) or 41·5 per cent. Bombay, which has many advantages in cotton and none in jute, imported textile machinery to the increased value of R77·82 lakhs (£518,800) against R76·53 lakhs (£510,200) in 1910-11. The expansion is only one of R1·29 lakhs (£8,600) or 1·7 per cent. Madras, which is also concerned mainly with the cotton industry, shows likewise a moderate increase of R1·15 lakhs (£7,600), her total moving from R7·56 lakhs (£50,400) to R8·71 lakhs (£58,100). Sind, which in 1910-11 figured at R2·36 lakhs (£15,700) in the accounts, has advanced her imports of textile machinery to R3·99 lakhs (£26,600). Bengal's share of the total of **all descriptions of machinery** is 35·7 per cent, and represents a sum of R151·93 lakhs (£1,012,900), as compared with R190·02 lakhs (£1,266,800) in 1910-11, the decline being R38·09 lakhs (£253,900) or 20 per cent. Bombay led, but with an abatement of R10·68 lakhs (£71,200) or 6·1 per cent, her total being R165·4 lakhs (£1,102,700) in place of R176·08 lakhs (£1,173,900) in 1910-11. Burma reduced her business from R44·38 lakhs (£295,900) to R40·52 lakhs (£270,100)—a drop of R3·86 lakhs (£25,700) or 8·7 per cent. Madras, Sind and Eastern Bengal and Assam show slight improvements of R4·16 lakhs (£27,700), R1·05 lakhs (£7,000) and R11,000 (£700) respectively ; but their aggregate gain—equal to about 8·5 per cent of the previous year's record—falls far short of the heavy losses sustained by the other provinces. Both in **steam engines** and **mining machinery**, the totals of R70·88 lakhs (£472,500) and R12·57 lakhs (£83,800) compare unfavourably with those of 1910-11 ; **electrical machinery**, however, with its total of R40 lakhs (£266,700) is the best on record. The comprehensive heading of **other sorts**, though its R166·46 lakhs (£1,109,700) constitutes the largest item, is less by some R7 lakhs (£46,700) than in 1910-11, and falls short by nearly R51 lakhs (£340,000) of the value in 1908-09. It comprises agricultural machinery of the value of R93,675 (£6,245).

**Railway material**, including imports on Government account, forms 23 per cent of the total value of metals and manufactures imported in 1911-12. The movement in the last five years is shown in the following statement, the unit being 1,000 :—

	R	£
1907-08 . . . . .	9,88,74	= 6,592
1908-09 . . . . .	11,93,94	7,960
1909-10 . . . . .	8,39,07	5,594
1910-11 . . . . .	6,18,60	4,124
1911-12 . . . . .	6,95,73	4,638

The increase of R77·13 lakhs (£514,200) marks a rise of 12·5 per cent. Some two-thirds of it is accounted for by rolling stock, the value of which expanded from R200·27 lakhs (£1,335,100) to R251·11 lakhs (£1,674,100). Material for private lines shows a value of R443·73 lakhs (£2,958,200) against R424·53 lakhs (£2,830,200) in 1910-11, the increase amounting to R19·2 lakhs (£128,000). Government railways imported materials to the extent of R252 lakhs (£1,680,000) against R194·07 lakhs (£1,293,800) in the previous year, the increase being one of R57·93 lakhs (£386,200). During the calendar year 1911, 740 miles of railway were opened, while 841 miles were sanctioned and

2,674 miles were under construction. On the 31st December 1911 the total length of line open in India was 32,839 miles.

In 1911-12 the return on the capital expenditure on railways amounted to 5 per cent as compared with 4·7 per cent in 1910-11 and 4·5 per cent in 1909-10. The net revenue from railways in 1911-12 was £15,151,100, which exceeded the expectation by £1,187,500 and exceeded the realization of the previous year by £1,345,400. The expectation for 1912-13 is £14,540,200. The Budget for 1911-12 had provided £9,500,000 for development; but of this only £8,118,400 was spent, and the railway programme for 1912-13 has a Budget grant of £9,000,000, composed of £6,341,200 for open lines including rolling-stock, £2,578,800 for lines under construction, and £80,000 for new lines.

### CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, NARCOTICS, DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS

**Chemicals**—The value of the imports of chemicals in 1911-12 was R96·49 lakhs (£643,300), as compared with R87·61 lakhs (£584,100) in the previous year. **Bleaching materials** showed an advance from R3·93 lakhs (£26,200) to R4·01 lakhs (£26,700). **Calcium carbide** increased from R1·16 lakhs (£7,700) to R1·38 lakhs (£9,200). **Cyanide of Potassium** rose from R2·85 lakhs (£19,000) to R3·05 lakhs (£20,300), and the imports of **disinfectants** improved from R3·55 lakhs (£23,700) to R3·8 lakhs (£25,300). **Caustic soda** shrank from R8·42 lakhs (£56,100) to R7·8 lakhs (£52,000). **Bicarbonate of soda** showed an improvement at R4·7 lakhs (£31,300) in place of R4·19 lakhs (£27,900) in 1910-11, and **sodium carbonate** advanced from R11·45 lakhs (£76,300) to R15·78 lakhs (£105,200), while **soda, other sorts** increased from R2·24 lakhs (£14,900) to R2·51 lakhs (£16,700). **Sulphuric acid** declined from 79,772 cwts and R7·39 lakhs (£49,300) to 52,613 cwts and R4·98 lakhs (£33,200). The comprehensive heading **chemicals, other sorts** this year represents 33·5 per cent of the total in place of 32·5 per cent in 1910-11. Its total value advanced from R28·49 lakhs (£189,900) to R32·32 lakhs (£215,500).

**Drugs and medicines**—The market in drugs has been firm throughout the year, and the new price lists of wholesale dealers show many higher prices for 1912. Tinctures containing rectified spirit are necessarily dearer, and the shortage of the opium crop in Asia Minor, together with some diversion of supplies, has enhanced the rates for this drug and its derivatives. A rise in carbolic acid has hardened quotations for disinfectants; and glycerine is the most notable article that is cheaper. The Indian trade continues to grow. The total value of drugs and medicines imported was R103·99 lakhs (£693,300) as compared with R98·54 lakhs (£656,900) in 1910-11, the advance being R5·45 lakhs (£36,300) or 5·5 per cent. Imports of **camphor** advanced from 1,251,313 to 1,505,636 lbs—20·3 per cent—in quantity, and from R13·91 lakhs (£92,700) to R17·08 lakhs (£113,900)—22·8 per cent—in value. Thus there was a rise of 2·2 per cent in the average value in the year under review. The exports of camphor from Formosa in 1910 were 6,400,090 lbs. in place of 6,617,818 lbs. in the previous year and 2,764,733 lbs. in 1908; and the price of camphor, Japanese 1 oz tablets, in London, which stood at 1s. 9½d per lb. in March 1911, came down to 1s. 8½d in March 1912. **Quinine** is virtually controlled by Holland and Germany. The sales of cinchona bark at Amsterdam in 1911 amounted to 7,163,000 kilos with a quinine content of 472,037 kilos against

8,574,000 and 516,639 kilos in 1910. The average price in 1911-12 was almost the same as that in 1910-11. German brands of sulphate were quoted at  $6\frac{1}{2}d$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}d$  per oz in April 1911. The rate temporarily came down to  $6d$  in July and gradually advanced to  $7\frac{1}{2}d$  in December and continued to March 1912. The average price has been  $6.62$  to  $6.94d$ . against  $6.5$  to  $7d$ . in 1910-11. These facts are gone into at greater length than is warranted by the statistical value of the drugs, because they have peculiar interest for India in several respects. In India the drug is admitted free of duty, and the Government of India appears to have purchased less quinine in Amsterdam last year and more from Java direct. The imports of quinine receded to 125,379 lbs., in place of 128,149 lbs, but the value advanced from R10.95 lakhs (£73,000) to R11.62 lakhs (£77,500). Thus the quantity declined by 2.2 per cent, while the value advanced by 6.1 per cent, arguing a rise of some 8 per cent in the average value per unit. **Proprietary and patent medicines** practically maintained the level of the last year at R25.91 lakhs (£172,700). **Other sorts**, on the contrary, showed an improvement of R2.74 lakhs (£18,200): from R37.6 lakhs (£250,700) to R40.34 lakhs (£268,900).

**Tobacco**—In 1910-11 the imports of tobacco had fallen from R94.82 lakhs (£632,100) to R49.14 lakhs (£327,600), largely as a result of an increase in the duty. In the year under review, they have recovered to R66.73 lakhs (£444,900) in response to a reduction of that duty by one-third. Of this, 76.4 per cent is represented by cigarettes. These had declined in the previous year from 3,083,746 lbs to 1,113,006 lbs and from R64.99 lakhs (£433,300) to R36.42 lakhs (£242,800); and the recovery to 1,414,830 lbs and R50.98 lakhs (£339,900) does not make good the loss, though it amounts to 27 per cent in quantity and 40 per cent in value. The disparity in percentages bears out the impression that the cheapest kinds of cigarettes are being displaced by local products, but it is due in part to the high levels on which the world's prices for tobacco have moved. Accepting as correct the result of certain investigation made in 1908 regarding the weights per thousand cigarettes in different classes, the number of cigarettes imported must have been some 562.82 millions as against 443.72 millions in 1910-11. This represents some 2.3 cigarettes per annum per head of the population of British India. Of the total of R50.98 lakhs (£339,900), R45.41 lakhs (£302,700) came from the United Kingdom, R20,671 (£1,400) from the United States, and R18,000 (£1,200) from Further East. The R4.9 lakhs (£32,700) from Egypt represents a different class of article and marks a substantial advance. The average value per lb for each of the sources enumerated was: British R3-6-10 ( $4s\ 6\frac{5}{8}d$ ), American R2-4-1 ( $3s\ 0\frac{1}{2}d$ ), Egyptian R6-14-3 ( $9s\ 2\frac{3}{8}d$ ), and Eastern R5-11-8 ( $7s\ 7\frac{3}{8}d$ ).

**Dyes**—The imports of aniline and alizarine dyes show the first contraction that has taken place since 1908-09. The figures receded from 15,072,340 lbs to 14,033,899 lbs in quantity, and from R102.71 lakhs (£684,700) to R92.08 lakhs (£613,900) in value. This marks a decline of 6.9 per cent in quantity and one of 10.3 per cent in value, together with a fall of about 3.7 per cent in the average value per unit, which is now 10 annas 6 pies ( $10\frac{1}{2}d$ ) as against 10 annas 10 pies ( $10\frac{5}{8}d$ ) per lb in 1910-11. \*This does not necessarily mean that the price of these dyes fell generally, for there are many grades whose prices diverge widely and which are imported in varying relative quantities. These products come chiefly from Germany where they form the subject of a very powerful and successful combination. Bombay continues to be the principal port of entry, about 76 per cent of the imports having been received there.

**Aniline** represents about 57 per cent of the total quantity and 66 per cent of the value ; and the quantitative decline in this section of the trade is greater than the total decline recorded above. The quantity receded from 9,204,012 lbs with a value of R70.92 lakhs (£472,800) to 7,976,024 lbs with a value of R61.09 lakhs (£407,300). There was therefore a decline of 13.3 per cent in quantity, and of 13.8 per cent in value, the average value remaining practically the same, namely, 12 annas 3 pies (1s 0½d.). **Alizarine**, on the contrary, advanced in quantity from 5,868,328 lbs to 6,057,875 lbs or by 3.2 per cent, but its value fell by about a lakh of rupees from R31.78 lakhs (£211,900) to R30.99 lakhs (£206,600) or by 2.5 per cent. The average value per lb fell from 8 annas 8 pies (8¾d) to 8 annas 2 pies (8½d), and this it is which accounts for the decline of average value in the total.

### OILS

The import trade in **oils** represents about 3.2 per cent of the total value of merchandise imported into India.

The rate war between the Standard and Shell interests, which broke out in August 1910, continued ostensibly throughout the year, although there were tentative returns to a better level of prices, and this tendency became more marked in the closing months. The official year opened with rates greatly below those current up to August 1910. Towards the end of May, the Shell and Burma interests reverted to earlier levels ; but, as the Standard did not conform, a relapse took place within a month. Again in August, quotations began to harden, and towards the end of September another lead to full rates was given by the Burma and Shell interests. Standard responded to some extent only, and by the middle of September their competitors were forced to come down to the lower level. After that time, however, a firmer tone appeared. Considerable advances had been made by the end of the calendar year ; and when the official year closed, the rates by all the competitors were not very greatly below those current when the war broke out. There is no evidence of any agreement between the Standard and Shell interests ; and the truce is supposed to have resulted largely for the limited supply of tank ships for transporting the oil. But the European markets seem to have accepted the belief that the conflict is virtually at an end. It will be seen from the figures of imports given below that the prevalence of low rates induced a great expansion in business ; but since there has been much speculative buying, it is not improbable that the figures for the succeeding year will show a reaction. Stocks are understood to be fairly heavy ; so it is undesirable to base upon the statistics of importation for an abnormal year any estimate of the increase in actual consumption. It is interesting in this connection to notice that the imports of lampware in 1911-12 rose from R34.03 lakhs (£226,900) to R40.24 lakhs (£268,300).

For figures relating to production in India, reference should be made to the section that relates to exports.

The imports of **mineral oils** in 1911-12 had a total value of R424.26 lakhs (£2,828,400) as against R338.81 lakhs (£2,258,700) in 1910-11. Of the total quantity imported in 1911-12, 73.9 per cent was kerosene, which by itself amounted to 79.41 million gallons with a value of R325.01 lakhs (£2,166,700), as compared with 56.6 million gallons with a value of R238.48 lakhs (£1,589,900) in 1910-11. The increase was 40.3 per cent in quantity and 36.3 per cent in value.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of kerosene imported in each of the last two years. The imports into India proper from Burma are added at the foot. The unit in every case is 1,000 :—

	Quantity		Value			
	1910-11	1911-12	1910-11		1911-12	
	gallons	gallons	₹	£	₹	£
United States . . . . .	34,839	62,142	1,50,76	1,005	2,59,31	1,729
Straits Settlements . . . . .	4,868	2,056	21,28	142	6,76	45
Sumatra . . . . .	5,752	...	23,45	150	...	...
Borneo . . . . .	5,273	13,334	18,92	120	51,30	342
Russia . . . . .	5,842	1,874	23,93	160	7,59	51
Other foreign countries . . . . .	24	7	14	1	5	...
<b>Total foreign countries</b> . . . . .	<b>56,598</b>	<b>79,413</b>	<b>2,38,48</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>3,25,01</b>	<b>2,167</b>
<b>Coastwise from Burma</b> . . . . .	<b>92,076</b>	<b>87,768</b>	<b>3,32,74</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>2,96,89</b>	<b>1,979</b>

In 1910-11, Burma oil formed 62 per cent of the total visible consumption, and her contribution seems to have advanced by 13·29 per cent as a result of an expansion in her shipments concurrently with a heavy decline in imports. In 1911-12 the contraction in shipments from Burma to India was one of 4·7 per cent in quantity and 10·8 per cent in value.

The share of the **United States** in the visible consumption on the average of the previous two years was 26 per cent; and her share in the foreign imports of the year under review is 78·2 per cent, as compared with 61·6 per cent in 1910-11. In 1911-12 she increased her shipments by 27,302,464 gallons, or 78·4 per cent, with a value of ₹108·55 lakhs (£723,700) or 72 per cent.

**Borneo's** share in the imports of kerosene oil advanced from 5·27 million gallons, valued at ₹18·92 lakhs (£126,100), to 13·33 million gallons having a value of ₹51·3 lakhs (£342,000). The improvement is thus one of 153 per cent in quantity and 171 per cent in value. **Sumatra**, which in 1910-11 sent a consignment of 5,752,069 gallons valued at ₹23·45 lakhs (£156,300), does not appear in the statistics of the year under report. Imports from the **Straits Settlements** as an *entrepôt* fell quantitatively from 4,867,865 gallons to 2,055,677 gallons, or by 57·7 per cent, and in value from ₹21·28 lakhs (£141,900) to ₹6·76 lakhs (£45,100), or by 68·3 per cent. The total for the three sources is 15,390,000 gallons as compared with 15,893,000 gallons in the previous year.

The share of **Russia** in the visible consumption was about 4 per cent in 1910-11, and in the year's imports, 2·4 per cent. Her share contracted by a further 3,968,300 gallons (68 per cent) and by ₹16·33 lakhs (£108,900).

**Bulk oil** formed 71·8 per cent of the total foreign imports, in place of 78·2 per cent in 1910-11, the total quantity received in this form being 56,984,494 gallons as against some 44,258,781 gallons in 1910-11 and 47,827,913 gallons in 1909-10. The increase amounted to 12,725,713 gallons or 28·8 per cent on the previous year's figures. Of the total, America supplied 69 per cent, Russia 3 per cent, and Sumatra, Borneo, and the Straits together 28 per cent.

The remaining 28·2 per cent of the whole was **case oil**. The quantity was 22,428,210 gallons, the increase being 10,089,257 gallons or 81·8 per cent of the previous year's figures. Of the total, America supplied 99·9 per cent.

The following are the average prices of the leading descriptions of kerosene during the last three years as given by the Chambers of Commerce; but it is

noticed that these do not reflect certain of the movements during the year :—

	1909-10				1910-11				1911-12.						
	R	a.	p.	s.	d.	R	a.	p.	s.	d.	R	a.	p.	s.	d.
<i>American—</i>															
Chester . per case	4	11	2=6	3½	4	15	1=6	7½	4	12	0=6	4			
<i>Russian—</i>															
Rising Sun . „	3	5	1	4	5½	3	14	4	5	2½	3	9	8½	4	9½
<i>Burma—</i>															
Victoria . 2 tins	2	8	11	3	4½	3	4	9	4	4½	3	3	6	4	3½
Gold Mohur . „	2	15	6	3	11½	3	13	1	5	1½	3	8	11	4	8½
<i>Borneo—</i>															
Cobra . „	2	10	0	3	6	3	6	3	4	6½	3	4	5	4	4½
<i>Sumatra—</i>															
Silver light . per case	5	1	10	6	9½	5	13	6	7	9½	(a)			(a)	

(a) No quotation

The increase in the imports of fuel oil was sufficiently notable in 1910-11 ; but in 1911-12 it became more conspicuous and brought the total from 7,102,008 to 13,216,845 gallons, and from R8.24 lakhs (£54,900) to R14.61 lakhs (£97,400). Of this, 60 per cent came from Borneo, 7.9 per cent from Russia, 6.9 per cent from Sumatra and 25.2 per cent from the Straits. Most of this was taken by Burma, whose share rose from 3,787,460 to 7,614,963 gallons. Bengal comes next, and her receipts amounted to 2,472,181 gallons against 1,527,555 gallons in 1910-11. Madras took 530,860 gallons more, and her total rose to 1,373,526 gallons. Bombay with a total of 1,173,912 gallons showed an improvement of 229,585 gallons ; while Karachi, which had taken practically nothing since 1906-07, received 582,263 gallons in the year under review.

Imports of other mineral oils, mainly for lubricating, contracted from 15,944,706 gallons to 14,787,180 gallons or by 7.3 per cent ; and imports from Burma into India proper increased by 26.4 per cent to 5,859,100 gallons.

### RAW MATERIALS

Coal represents 7.5 per cent of the value of raw materials imported into India. Since the spurt in 1908-09, the contraction in the imports of coal has resumed ; and for the third year in succession the figures show a decline. The coal trade in England in 1911 was weighted with high freights and with strikes at the Cambrian Collieries and among seamen, dockers, and railway employees. The closing months of the statistical year were marked by a strike in which 1,065,000 colliers came out. It lasted from 1st March to 11th April and was only composed on the concession of the principle of the minimum wage. Fortunately for producers, there was a marked revival of industrial activity in most countries ; but export prices at the close of 1911 showed a drop. The average value of coal exported from the United Kingdom in 1911 was only 11s 5d per ton f. o. b. as against 11s 7½d in 1910 and 11s 2½d in 1909. During the strike, the price of Wallsend rose from 24s 6d to 47s 6d per ton, but towards the end of April it had receded to 23s. The quantity exported from England and Scotland (including coal for the use of ships in foreign trade) was 86,541,035 tons as compared with 84,046,055 tons in 1910. India's imports declined from



334,181 tons with a value of R57.21 lakhs (£381,400) to 297,912 tons with a value of R51.29 lakhs (£341,900). The decrease in quantity is therefore 10.8 per cent, and in value 10.3 per cent, the average value remaining stationary. The decline in quantity is one of 36,269 tons, and is more than accounted for by the smaller imports from the United Kingdom, whose share fell away by some 66,983 tons or 26 per cent. The United Kingdom does 64.2 per cent of the whole, with 191,258 tons having a value of R34.36 lakhs (£229,100), as compared with 258,241 tons in 1910-11, valued at R45.25 lakhs (£301,700). Natal does 8.6 per cent of the total, with 25,479 tons in place of 15,854 tons. Australia supplied 35,718 tons in place of 44,505 tons in 1910-11; while Japan showed an increase from 13,629 tons to 14,093 tons in quantity, but a contraction of R6,000 (£400) from R2.51 lakhs (£16,700) to R2.45 lakhs (£16,300) in value. Imports of British coal by Government amounted to 33,496 tons, valued at R9.02 lakhs (£60,100). Particulars regarding production of Indian coal are given in the article relating to exports of coal.

The increase in the imports of raw cotton is one of the most marked features of the year's trade. It arose from the abundance and relative cheapness of American and Egyptian supplies, but it further indicated the activity and the improved spinning efficiency of the Indian mills and the demand for finer staples. The imports amounted to 482,795 cwts and R208.64 lakhs (£1,391,000). In 1910-11 the figures, at 45,291 cwts and R19.28 lakhs (£128,500), were abnormally low; but the highest imports in any previous year were 157,529 cwts and R70.96 lakhs (£473,100) in 1907-08. The present year's figures exceed this by 325,266 cwts or 206 per cent in quantity and by R137.68 lakhs (£917,900) or 194 per cent in value. These facts, together with the corporate effort being made by certain Bombay millowners to encourage the growth of superior cotton in India, indicate the trend of the industry. And it is striking that the quantity of foreign cotton imported last year exceeded 8 per cent of the total mill consumption. Only 5,803 cwts in place of 7,093 cwts were taken from Egypt; and the supply from Persia showed little increase. But Asiatic Turkey sent 7,763 cwts instead of 119 cwts, while the arrivals from Austria fell from 6,540 to 5,700 cwts. The most interesting developments related to American cotton. From the United States 103,385 cwts were received in place of 2,460 cwts, while the United Kingdom was drawn on to the extent of 323,676 cwts in place of 15,558 cwts. The percentage rates of increase run into thousands.

**Precious stones and pearls, unset**—The figures as recorded in the trade accounts probably bear no close relation to the true imports. It is well-known that large quantities of pearls are imported and exported in such a manner as to escape record. This is not peculiar to India, and indeed the same gems often go and come repeatedly, so it can be well understood that the values under the heading of precious stones fluctuate greatly and are not amenable to verification. Fashion in the United States of America encourages the wearing of jewellery and makes that country the dominating factor in the world's market; and in 1911 the United States imported precious stones to the value of only \$42,163,000 (£8,784,000) in place of \$42,316,000 (£8,816,000) in 1910. So the protracted sluggishness of general business in that country has prevented the trade in precious stones from keeping pace with the improvement of conditions elsewhere. The only stone in which a remarkable movement has taken place during the past twelve

months is pearls, the increasing scarcity of which has caused an advance not unlike that experienced in 1907, the prices now being much higher than at that time. In 1910-11 the total recorded value of precious stones fell from R80·6 lakhs (£537,300) to R78·48 lakhs (£523,200), or by 2·6 per cent; but in 1911-12 it has risen to R89·51 lakhs (£596,700) or by 14 per cent. The source of the largest single supply is Bahrein, which sent gems to the value of R46·74 lakhs (£311,600) in place of R38·41 lakhs (£256,100) in 1910-11. Next come Arabia with R15·66 lakhs (£104,400) in place of R11·03 lakhs (£73,500) and Aden and Dependencies with R12·69 lakhs (£84,600) in place of R4·72 lakhs (£31,500). Receipts from Persia amounted to R8·88 lakhs (£59,200) instead of R12·49 lakhs (£83,300). The contribution of Italian East Africa fell from R5·02 lakhs (£33,500) to R20,000 (£1,333). Asiatic Turkey sent goods to the value of R5·15 lakhs (£34,300) against R6·3 lakhs (£42,000), and the United Kingdom, R8,857 (£590) in place of R14,489 (£996). Diamonds are found in Central India and Madras, and rubies in Burma. Of the former, the ascertained production fell from R41,772 (£2,785) in 1907 to R14,103 (£940) in 1908. In 1909, 147 carats valued at R16,329 (£1,089) were obtained, in 1910, 77 carats valued at R8,845 (£590), and in 1911, 53 carats (value not yet available).

Of rubies (including a small proportion of sapphires and spinels) the output is larger, having been as follows in the last five years :

	Carats	R	£
1907 . . . .	334,535	14,26,718 =	95,114
1908 . . . .	215,513	6,60,627	44,035
1909 . . . .	58,304	8,79,731	58,649
1910 . . . .	262,019	8,82,739	58,849
1911 . . . .	288,213	10,13,912	67,594

These last figures mark an expansion of nearly 10 per cent in quantity and of 14·86 per cent in value. The production of rubies is being rendered unprofitable by the sale of artificial stones.

**Silk** — India's imports of raw silk exceed her exports by 472,145 lbs or 21 per cent. In 1911-12 the imports grew from 2,121,799 to 2,239,105 lbs, and their value from R85·23 lakhs (£568,200) to R105·97 lakhs (£706,500). The increase of 117,306 lbs marks an addition of 5·5 per cent to the total quantity; and the expansion of R20·74 lakhs (£138,300) in value amounts to 24·3 per cent. There was, therefore, a rise of some 17·8 per cent in the specific value. Of the total, Bombay took more at R81·06 lakhs (£540,400), and Burma increased her purchases by R8·19 lakhs (£54,600) to R22·57 lakhs (£150,500). Direct imports from China, at 1,940,024 lbs, showed substantial increase on the previous year; but Japan's figure declined from 93,779 to 50,916 lbs. Receipts from the Straits Settlements, at 220,653 lbs, showed a progress of 10·7 per cent.

**Wood**—The imports of unmanufactured wood (which includes timber, firewood, and ornamental wood) receded from R80·45 lakhs (£536,300) to R70·79 lakhs (£471,900). The difference of R9·66 lakhs (£64,400) represents 12 per cent on the previous year's figure. Timber represents 98 per cent of the total, and more than accounts for the whole of the decline. Its figures fell from R79·07 lakhs (£527,100) to R69·21 lakhs (£461,400) and from 106,825 cubic tons to 93,373 cubic tons. **Teak** now represents 54·9 per cent of the whole, in place of 61 per cent two years ago and 60 per cent in 1910-11. The figures are 41,308 cubic tons and R38·37 lakhs (£255,800), in place of 54,291 cubic tons and R48·23 lakhs (£321,500) in 1910-11. The decrease is one of 24 per cent in quantity and 20·4 per cent in value. The returns received purport to show

that India proper also imported from Burma 131,787 cubic tons of teak valued at ₹133·3 lakhs (£889,000), which is less by 8,190 cubic tons and by some ₹3·64 lakhs (£24,000) than in 1910-11. Of the decreased foreign imports, Siam supplied about 91 per cent; and most of the rest came from Java. **Timber other than teak** also was imported in smaller quantities, and the figures stood at 51,065 cubic tons and ₹30·84 lakhs (£205,600), in place of 52,534 cubic tons and ₹30·84 lakhs (£205,600). The quantity declined by 1,469 cubic tons or 2·8 per cent, while the value remained stationary, the apparent rise in the specific value being, therefore, one of 2 per cent. The imports from the United States of America receded from 11,752 cubic tons, valued at ₹4·68 lakhs (£31,200), to 6,450 cubic tons with a value of ₹2·59 lakhs (£17,300).

### MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

**Cotton goods**—On the average of the last three years, cotton goods have represented 65·2 per cent of the total value of manufactured articles imported. The feature of the year 1911 was the large American crop ensuing on shortage, and the rapid and heavy drop in the price of cotton. Without this, the general development in trade, not in cotton goods only, would have been on a much smaller scale. In May the price of Middling American in Liverpool was 8·22 to 8·42*d*. In June it wavered down to 8·03 to 8·38*d*. By July, 6·57*d* had been touched; and by December the rate was 4·92 to 5·11*d*. The high prices prevalent for several years had kept the markets bare, while inuring buyers to abnormal rates. During the months before the fall, business was dull, more particularly in spinning; and early balance sheets disclosed losses. In February and again in June short-time received international consideration, but in neither case was the requisite majority obtained. Thereafter came the fall in cotton and the insatiable buying of cotton goods in response to concessions that still left an ample profit. The revival of the cotton industry in 1910 was felt first by Lancashire, and the great progress made in 1911 affected spinners and manufacturers in England more than their Continental and American competitors. Spinning was probably less remunerative than weaving. But both were profitable, and spinners, under the arrangement of July 1910, had the advantage of immunity from such labour troubles as occasionally threatened the manufacturers. Manufacturers and exporters had so largely sold forward that they have been able to hold for remunerative prices. Sales have been on an unprecedented scale; and if no miscarriage of the monsoon should curtail the country's power of absorption, the current year should, with cotton at present levels, be an excellent one. The enormous additions to plant which were made in 1908 and subsequent years had created fear of a glut; but in the later months of 1911 machinery had to work full time. Data relating to the raw material and its prices will be found in that section which deals with exports of raw cotton. That on exports of cotton manufactures gives facts about the Indian cotton industry. The number of cotton spindles in the world in 1907 was supposed to be about 114 millions. The number rose to 129 millions in 1908, to 131½ millions in 1909, to 134½ millions in 1910 and to 137¾ millions in 1911. The growth in the five years has been about 20·8 per cent. The growth in eleven years has been about 30·4 per cent. In the same period the United Kingdom had added some 9,023,000 or 19·8 per cent to its spindles. The average dividend declared on the capital of 100 spinning companies in England was 15¼ per cent in 1907, 11½ per cent in 1908, 7¼ per cent in 1909, and 5½ per cent in 1910. But it is

understood that reserves were largely drawn upon to give the rate of  $5\frac{3}{4}$ ; and in 1911 the average dividend fell to  $4\frac{3}{4}$ . The values of shares of 117 textile concerns in England as quoted by the *Manchester Guardian* showed on 1st March 1912 an average gain of 8.16 per cent in the twelve months.

The **British exports of yarn** in 1911 were 223,857,600 lbs with a value of £15,664,739, as compared with 191,629,100 lbs with a value of £13,337,780. The increase in quantity is one of 32,228,500 lbs or 16.8 per cent, and that in value one of £2,326,959 or 17.4 per cent. British exports of **piece goods** rose from 6,017,625,200 yards and £78,685,438 to 6,653,613,900 yards and £90,513,089, the increase being 635,988,700 yards and £11,827,651. The aggregate increase in the value of Britain's exports of cotton goods was thus £14,154,610 or 15.4 per cent on the figure for the previous year.

The aggregate value of the imports into India of cotton yarn and of woven and other cotton goods in the last six years has been as follows, the unit being 1,000 :—

	Yarn		Woven and other goods		Total		Proportion of total imports of merchandise per cent
	R	£	R	£	R	£	
1906-07 .	3,22,32	= 2,149	37,69,43	= 25,129	40,91,75	= 27,278	38
1907-08 .	3,09,32	2,462	44,34,93	29,566	48,04,25	32,028	37
1908-09 .	3,64,88	2,432	34,36,58	22,911	38,01,46	25,343	31
1909-10 .	3,31,96	2,213	36,05,09	24,034	39,37,05	26,247	34
1910-11 .	3,13,73	2,091	41,70,27	27,802	44,84,00	29,893	35
1911-12 .	3,79,07	2,527	45,77,86	30,519	49,56,93	33,048	36

The increase in 1911-12 was, therefore, one of R4.73 crores (£3,153,300) or 10.5 per cent.

In **yarn**, there was a rise of 9,455,253 lbs or 29 per cent in quantity, and of R65.35 lakhs (£135,700) or 20.8 per cent in total value, the specific value having thus fallen by 6.1 per cent. The quantities imported in each of the last six years are shown here in **millions of pounds** :—

1906-07 . . . . .	37.67	1909-10 . . . . .	40.3
1907-08 . . . . .	37.32	1910-11 . . . . .	32.5
1908-09 . . . . .	41.52	1911-12 . . . . .	41.96

It may be added that, on the average of the five years ending 1911-12, the quantity of imported yarn retained for consumption in India has been about 37,790,000 lbs per annum. This represents about 8 per cent of the mill-made yarn used in India, the local mills supplying the balance of about 429,020,000 lbs.

In 1911-12 the United Kingdom supplied 89.1 per cent of the yarn imported, and her total advanced by 26.2 per cent to 37,377,002 lbs as against 29,610,096 lbs in 1910-11. Switzerland contributed 1,228,007 lbs or about 2.9 per cent of the total imports, as compared with 2.5 per cent in the preceding year. Japan supplied 586,677 lbs or 1.4 per cent of the total, as against 1 per cent in the previous year. Of the total, undyed yarn now forms 56.5 per cent with a total of 23,732,000 lbs and R216.12 lakhs (£1,440,800), while dyed yarn stands at 18,227,000 lbs and R162.95 lakhs (£1,086,300). Of the former, 96.5 per cent came from the United Kingdom, while the principal other sources were Japan, the Straits Settlements, and Ceylon. The United Kingdom also supplied 79.4 per cent of the dyed yarns, of which goods 1.3 per cent came from Austria-Hungary, 2.8 per cent from Italy, 1.4 per cent from Belgium, 6.1 per cent from Switzerland, and 7.3 per cent from Holland. The

arrivals of Nos. 31—40s. mule expanded, from 6,745,145 lbs with a value of R53·57 lakhs (£357,100), to 9,796,510 lbs valued at R73·04 lakhs (£486,900).

It is interesting to compare the imports of coarse, medium, and fine yarns with the production of similar descriptions by the Indian mills, (unit=1,000 lbs)—

	1909-10	per cent	1910-11	per cent	1911-12	per cent
Nos. 1 to 25—Imported	2,425=	42	1,602=	29	1,549=	27
Indian	574,907	99·58	553,948	99·71	565,199	99·78
Nos. 26 to 40—Imported	577,332=	86·98	555,550=	87·15	566,748	85·45
Indian	26,200	34·84	19,674	26·8	28,322	32·46
	49,005	65·16	53,743	78·2	56,924	67·54
Above 40—Imported	75,205=	11·33	73,417=	11·52	87,246	13·15
Indian	7,625	67·93	6,627	78·27	7,131	76·43
	8,599	32·07	1,840	21·78	2,109	23·57
Total	11,224=	1·69	8,467=	1·33	9,390=	1·4
	663,761=100		637,434=100		663,424=100	

The increase in imports of fine yarns was accompanied by a decline in arrivals of long-staple Egyptian cotton; but the receipts of American cotton rose to an unprecedented figure, and the production figures given above show that there was considerable expansion in the local spinning of 26s. to 40s.

Cotton fabrics represent 33 per cent of the total value of private merchandise imported, as compared with 32·2 per cent in 1910-11. The value increased from R4,170·28 lakhs (£27,801,900) to R4,577·86 lakhs (£30,519,100). The increase was one of R407·58 lakhs (£2,717,200) or 9·8 per cent. Some descriptions of cotton goods are not stated in yards. It is therefore convenient, in ascertaining the changes of specific value, to confine the calculation to **piecegoods only**. The imports of these amounted to 2,437,893,000 yards and R4,288·81 lakhs (£28,592,100) against 2,308,119,000 yards and R3,900·16 lakhs (£26,001,100) in 1910-11. The improvement amounts to 129·77 millions of yards and R388·65 lakhs (£2,591,000), which figures represent advances of 5·6 per cent in quantity, 10 per cent in total value, and 4·1 per cent in specific value. These ratios vary in respect of diverse classes. For example, the specific value of grey goods rose by 3 per cent, and of coloured goods by 4·5 per cent, while the increase in that of white goods was 7·1 per cent.

The following statement shows, in millions of yards, the relative importance of these three classes in the course of the last twenty-three years. It will be noticed that the white goods class is higher than any of the earlier figures recorded.

			Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed	Percentage of grey in total
Average,	1889-90 to 1893-94		1,223·47	368·63	374·17	62
"	1894-95 " 1898-99		1,209·77	418·59	351·49	61
"	1899-1900 " 1903-04		1,204·58	469·69	430·57	57
"	1904-05 " 1908-09		1,230·71	572·66	515·44	53
In the year	1909-10		1,236·83	493·04	462·82	56·4
"	1910-11		1,130·08	586·52	591·52	49
"	1911-12		1,218·85	629·61	589·43	50

Grey goods advanced by 7·9 per cent, and white goods by 7·3 per cent; while coloured goods declined by 4 per cent. Bengal took 901,673,500 yards of grey goods or 74 per cent of the total, as compared with 828,228,700 yards and 73·3 per cent in 1910-11.

The following statement shows, in millions of yards, figures for two

years relating to the principal descriptions of imported goods belonging to these three classes under the present system of classification :—

	1910-11	1911-12
<i>Grey (unbleached)—</i>		
Chádars . . . . .	4.12	2.42
Dhutis, sáris, and scarves . . . . .	523.06	575.39
Jaconets, including madapollams, mulls, and cambrics . . . . .	117.23	116.86
Drills and jeans . . . . .	17.26	19.36
Sheetings . . . . .	0.08	4.11
T. cloth and domestics . . . . .	3.69	4.63
Longcloth and shirtings . . . . .	463.52	493.89
Printers . . . . .	0.08	0.21
Unspecified . . . . .	1.04	1.98
Total	1,130.08	1,218.85
<i>White (bleached)—</i>		
Chádars . . . . .	1.20	1.24
Dhutis, sáris and scarves . . . . .	55.32	62.65
Nainsooks . . . . .	198.26	191.85
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, cambrics, and muslins . . . . .	190.74	173.96
Twills . . . . .	3.20	3.55
Drills and jeans . . . . .	4.59	7.51
Sheetings . . . . .	0.29	0.21
T. cloth and domestics . . . . .	0.02	0.01
Longcloth and shirtings . . . . .	100.11	155.96
Checks, spots, and stripes . . . . .	12.64	11.74
Unspecified . . . . .	19.85	20.93
Total	586.52	629.61
<i>Coloured, printed or dyed—</i>		
Chádars . . . . .	0.10	0.29
Dhutis (including lungis) . . . . .	26.90	29.65
Sáris and scarves . . . . .	56.36	65.79
Cambrics, including muslins, mulls, and jaconets . . . . .	112.76	101.48
Drills and jeans . . . . .	16.89	20.86
Twills . . . . .	24.77	27.23
Prints and chintz . . . . .	151.57	135.31
Shirtings . . . . .	105.39	86.54
Other sorts . . . . .	96.78	122.28
Total	591.52	589.43

Among **grey** goods, jaconets have reacted from the strong advance which they alone made in the previous year, while all the other important items have progressed greatly. In **white** goods the largest increase was in longcloths and shirtings, while dhutis and jaconets did well and nainsooks fell away. **Coloured** dhuties and sáris also progressed, but the larger items showed contractions not compensated.

The production in Indian weaving mills, about which particulars are given in the chapter upon exports of cotton manufactures, consists chiefly of unbleached shirtings, dhutis, T. cloths, domestics, and chádars. The continued increase amounted in the year under review to 20,829,300 lbs. or 8.5 per cent. The yardage of grey and bleached piecegoods increased from 829,196,800 yards to 883,380,610 yards, the advance being one of 54,183,800 yards or 6.5 per cent. The weight at the same time rose from 191,735,644 lbs to 204,902,153 lbs, which latter figure is equal to 33.7 per cent of the total weight of all woven cotton goods imported.

The extent to which the cotton goods of the three main classes are derived from the United Kingdom is indicated below in millions of yards:—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	Total	From United Kingdom	Total	From United Kingdom	Total	From United Kingdom
Unbleached goods	1,236.83	1,224.64	1,130.08	1,118.99	1,218.85	1,207.19
Bleached „	493.04	483.28	586.52	575.53	629.61	618.4
Coloured „	462.82	433.03	591.52	557.35	539.43	553.9

Britain therefore supplies 99 per cent of the greys, 98.2 per cent of the whites, and 94 per cent of the coloured goods. The percentages recorded in 1910-11 were 99 per cent, 98.1 per cent, and 94.2 per cent respectively.

Besides these, there are some subsidiary classes of goods imported, the principal descriptions and values of which were (in thousands):—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece . . .	32,44	= 216.3	33,40	= 256	45,40	= 302.7
Hosiery . . . . .	69,92	466.1	90,27	601.3	92,57	617.1
Sewing thread . . . . .	29,79	198.6	34,65	231	36,94	246.3
Other manufactures . . . . .	84,43	562.9	1,06,30	712	1,14,14	760.9

This branch of the trade therefore showed a net rise of R18.93 lakhs (£126,200) or 7 per cent. The United Kingdom supplies 78 per cent of the handkerchiefs and shawls and 83.1 per cent of the sewing thread. But of the total, she does only 45.4 per cent, seeing that the considerable trade in hosiery is practically monopolised by Japan and Germany. There is, however, a decrease in Japan's trade in hosiery, which fell to R65.7 lakhs (£438,000) against R69.20 lakhs (£461,300) in 1910-11, while Germany participates to the extent of R14.18 lakhs (£94,500) in place of R10.65 lakhs (£71,000) in 1910-11.

**Silk goods**—The imports of silk goods represent 4.7 per cent of the total imports of textile manufactures. This trade made good progress for some years and increased from R182.5 lakhs (£1,216,700) in 1906-07 to R276.46 lakhs (£1,843,100) in 1910-11. But in the year under review the value declined to R265.36 lakhs (£1,769,100), which discloses a drop of R11.1 lakhs (£74,000) or 4 per cent. **Piecegoods** represent 69 per cent of the whole; and in this section the progress continued, the total rising by a net R4.13 lakhs (£27,500) or 2.3 per cent to R183.05 lakhs (£1,220,300). The net increase is only the residue of the sum of R13.9 lakhs (£92,700), or 13.2 per cent, by which the predominant shipper **Japan** brought her consignments to R118.94 lakhs (£792,900) in place of R105.04 lakhs (£700,300) in 1910-11. The imports from China have shown some decline and stand at R51.78 lakhs (£345,200) in place of R52.52 lakhs (£350,100). Those from the Straits Settlements fell from R85,413 (£5,694) in 1910-11 to R52,977 (£3,532) in 1911-12. The Eastern section of the trade constituted by these three sources now represents 93.5 per cent of the whole. France's shipments, with a total of R6.24 lakhs (£41,600) in place of R14.47 lakhs (£96,500), showed a contraction of R8.23 lakhs (£54,900) or 57 per cent. Goods of **silk mixed** with other materials receded from R55.77 lakhs (£371,800) to R38.96 lakhs (£259,700), the contraction being R16.81 lakhs (£112,100) or 30.1 per cent. **Other sorts** are mainly **warps and yarn** imported for the production of textiles for the Indian market; and these increased

from R40·63 lakhs (£270,900) to R41·84 lakhs (£278,900), the expansion amounting to a sum of R1·21 lakhs (£8,100) or 3 per cent.

**Woollen Goods** constitute 6 per cent of the total value of textiles imported into India. In India the market escaped the conditions that depressed the trade in Europe and America, and such weakening of prices as attended these conditions stimulated demand. The total value of imports rose from R301·97 lakhs (£2,013,100) to R340·73 lakhs (£2,271,500) or by 12·8 per cent. Of the net increase of R38·77 lakhs (£258,500) in value, R14·52 lakhs (£96,800) is to be ascribed to **piece-goods**, which expanded in value from R216·39 lakhs (£1,442,600) to R230·91 lakhs (£1,539,400), although in quantity they contracted from 24,319,524 to 24,046,095 yards. There was thus a rise of 7·9 per cent in specific value. The share of the **United Kingdom** in this branch of the trade advanced from R158·38 lakhs (£1,055,900) to R159·17 lakhs (£1,061,100), or by R78,700 (£5,247), while that of **Germany** advanced from R42·58 lakhs (£283,900) to R52·71 lakhs (£351,400), the increase being R10·13 lakhs (£67,500). The increase in the one case was 5 per cent, and in the other was 22·8 per cent, bringing the share of England down to 68·9 per cent of the whole and that of Germany up to 22·8 per cent. Germany does most of the trade in **shawls**, and the total for this line made a substantial advance of R21·64 lakhs (£144,300) or 72·2 per cent, bringing the total value to R51·63 lakhs (£344,200) in place of R29·99 lakhs (£199,900). The number of shawls imported rose from 1,190,357 to 2,033,271, which constituted a record. The average value per piece of shawl in the last three years was R2-6-6 (3s. 2½d.), R2-8-4 (3s. 4½d.) and R2-8-7 (3s. 4⅓d.). Germany supplied 1,649,711 or 81·1 per cent of the total number. **Woollen hosiery** advanced from 375,437 lbs to 444,009 lbs in quantity, and from R10·06 lakhs (£67,100) to R13·19 lakhs (£87,900) in value. The United Kingdom supplied 383,195 lbs and R11·34 lakhs (£75,600), or 86 per cent of the total. **Yarn**, on the other hand, declined from 911,629 lbs and R20·66 lakhs (£137,700) to 838,391 lbs and R18·54 lakhs (£123,600), and of this Germany supplied no less than 73·2 per cent.

**Other manufactured goods**—Of these the following are the most important:—

	1910-11		1911-12		Increase (+) or decrease(-) per cent
	R	£	R	£	
Apparel including boots and shoes	3,09,76,764	= 2,065,118	3,53,32,382	= 2,355,492	+14·1
Arms and ammunition . . .	32,45,222	216,348	35,19,074	234,605	+8·4
Books and printed matter . . .	40,15,893	267,726	45,59,374	303,958	+13·5
Building materials . . .	70,10,661	467,377	64,61,221	430,748	-7·8
Cabinetware and furniture . . .	20,38,628	135,903	23,33,678	155,578	+14·5
Caoutchouc (manufactures) . . .	14,08,603	98,907	17,65,287	117,686	+25·3
Carriages and carts . . .	1,28,14,064	854,271	1,58,40,112	1,056,007	+23·6
Clocks and watches . . .	20,15,005	134,334	23,30,966	155,798	+15·9
Earthenware and porcelain . . .	46,41,727	309,448	53,13,896	354,260	+14·5
Glass and glassware . . .	1,56,82,332	1,045,489	1,54,37,019	1,029,134	-1·6
Hides and skins (manufactures) . . .	11,06,237	73,749	13,16,079	89,072	+20·8
Instruments and apparatus—					
Electrical . . .	51,50,730	343,332	66,01,926	440,128	+28·1
Musical . . .	24,84,298	165,620	31,75,931	145,062	-12·4
Photographic . . .	9,05,410	60,363	10,40,769	69,384	+14·9
Scientific . . .	31,36,002	209,067	31,83,295	212,220	+1·5
Jewellery and gold and silver plate . . .	21,70,567	144,704	37,15,909	247,727	+71·2
Leather and manufactures of leather . . .	37,41,324	249,422	38,70,200	258,013	+3·4
Matches . . .	83,91,168	559,411	87,58,253	583,883	+4·4



	1910-11		1911-12		Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent
	₹	£	₹	£	
Paints and colours and painters' materials . . . . .	66,58,342	443,890	72,35,242	482,349	+8.7
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	1,12,92,136	752,809	1,17,75,661	785,043	+4.3
Ships, parts of . . . . .	9,95,356	66,357	6,65,590	44,372	-33.1
Soap . . . . .	53,73,470	358,231	62,76,192	418,413	+16.8
Stationery . . . . .	52,63,512	350,901	56,14,224	367,615	+4.8
Tea chests . . . . .	37,82,674	252,178	46,33,986	308,932	+22.5
Toys and requisites for games . . . . .	38,71,277	258,035	40,77,952	271,863	+5.3
Umbrellas . . . . .	12,43,279	82,885	15,19,990	101,333	+22.3
Umbrella fittings . . . . .	27,70,324	184,888	25,75,690	171,713	-7.

Every subhead in this group, with the exceptions of building materials, glass and glassware, musical instruments, parts of ships, and umbrella fittings is marked by an advance. The largest item is the composite one apparel, which shows an advance of ₹43.55 lakhs (£290,300) or 14.1 per cent. Glass declined by ₹2.45 lakhs (£16,300) or 1.6 per cent, but retains the third place, while **carriages and carts**, with the largest total on record, show a rise of ₹30.26 lakhs (£201,700) or 23.6 per cent and occupy the second place in the year under review. Most of the increase is derived from **motor cars and motor cycles** at ₹100.35 lakhs (£669,000), which figure marks an increase of ₹27.1 lakhs (£180,600) or 37 per cent. **Cycles** improved by ₹5.65 lakhs (£37,600), or 20.7 per cent, to ₹33.09 lakhs (£220,600). **Paper and pasteboard** gained ground at the rate of 4.3 per cent or by a net ₹4.83 lakhs (£32,200) which is accounted for by increases of ₹3.25 lakhs (£21,700) in printing paper, ₹5.23 lakhs (£35,000) in other kinds of paper and ₹1.05 lakhs (£7,000) in pasteboard, etc., with a set-back of ₹4.7 lakhs (£31,000) under writing paper. **Matches** have bettered their position by about 4.4 per cent. **Building materials** show a fall of ₹5.49 lakhs (£36,600) or 7.8 per cent, but the heading is a composite one. The item, **books and printed matter**, with an increase of ₹5.43 lakhs (£36,200) or 13.5 per cent, makes good its place among those of the first magnitude. **Electrical apparatus**, with an advance of 28.1 per cent, **earthenware**, with an advance of 14.5 per cent, **soap**, with one of 16.8 per cent, and **stationery**, with one of 4.8 per cent, are among the most steadily progressive of the lines; and each has a value of over half a crore. Steady progress is shown also by the smaller items of **umbrellas** (with an increase of 22.3 per cent), **cabinetware and furniture** (with an increase of 14.5 per cent), **caoutchouc** (with an increase of 25.3 per cent), **hides and skins** (with an increase of 20.8 per cent), and **clocks and watches** (with an increase of 15.9 per cent). **Scientific instruments** this year show again an advance of 1.5 per cent. **Paints, etc.** form an item rather sensitive to the state of trade, but in 1911-12 a continued development of 8.7 per cent brought their total to the highest on record. **Leather** shows a progress of 3.4 per cent. **Jewellery and plate** gained ground to the extent of a net ₹15.45 lakhs (£103,000), or at the rate of 71.2 per cent, wholly accounted for by jewellery. **Tea chests** also advanced by 22.5 per cent. There is a further drop of 33.1 per cent in the imports of **ships and parts of ships**. This, however, is a notoriously variable item; for when river steamers are being imported in parts by one or other of the steamer companies, large sums appear in the statistics, and when the programme is complete an abrupt fall takes place. In the year under review the decline amounted to ₹3.30 lakhs (£22,000). The shares of Burma, Bengal and Madras were respectively ₹2.32 lakhs (£15,500), ₹2.46 lakhs (£16,400), and ₹29,000 (£2,000).

The Principal articles of importation into India and their values in each of the last three years are shown in the following statement, the unit being 1,000 :—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£
<b>Cotton manufactures—</b>						
<i>Gray piecegoods</i> . . . . .	17,51,78 =	11,678	17,69,21 =	11,794	19,65,41 =	13,103
<i>White</i> " . . . . .	7,68,25	5,122	9,54,59	6,364	10,97,70	7,318
<i>Coloured</i> " . . . . .	8,68,47	5,790	11,76,36	7,843	12,25,70	8,171
<i>Yarn</i> . . . . .	3,31,96	2,213	3,13,73	2,092	3,79,07	2,527
<i>Other sorts</i> . . . . .	2,16,59	1,444	2,70,12	1,801	2,89,05	1,927
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>39,37,05</b>	<b>26,247</b>	<b>44,84,01</b>	<b>29,894</b>	<b>49,56,93</b>	<b>33,046</b>
Sugar . . . . .	11,52,20	7,681	13,16,60	8,777	11,93,32	7,955
Iron and steel . . . . .	8,84,09	5,894	9,44,23	6,295	10,07,48	6,716
Railway material . . . . .	5,44,00	3,627	4,24,53	2,830	4,43,73	2,956
Machinery and millwork . . . . .	5,06,25	3,375	4,73,05	3,154	4,25,73	2,838
Mineral oil . . . . .	3,14,65	2,097	3,38,81	2,259	4,24,26	2,828
Hardware and cutlery . . . . .	2,76,64	1,844	3,34,69	2,231	3,56,36	2,379
Apparel . . . . .	2,38,14	1,588	3,09,77	2,065	3,53,33	2,355
Woolen manufactures . . . . .	2,08,11	1,387	3,01,97	2,013	3,40,73	2,272
Provisions . . . . .	2,89,87	1,932	3,02,94	2,020	3,19,06	2,127
Copper . . . . .	2,64,34	1,762	3,70,96	2,473	2,77,96	1,853
Silk manufactures . . . . .	2,36,69	1,511	2,76,46	1,843	2,65,36	1,769
Cotton, raw . . . . .	33,58	224	19,28	129	2,08,64	1,391
Carrriages and carts . . . . .	91,53	610	1,28,14	854	1,53,40	1,056
Glass and glassware . . . . .	1,28,53	857	1,56,82	1,045	1,54,37	1,029
Spices . . . . .	1,28,76	858	1,54,16	1,028	1,54,33	1,029
Instruments and apparatus . . . . .	1,08,52	724	1,23,68	825	1,37,93	919
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	1,01,30	675	1,12,92	753	1,17,75	785
Spirits . . . . .	1,10,30	735	1,07,31	715	1,10,64	738
Silk, raw . . . . .	97,70	651	85,23	568	1,05,97	706
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	90,19	601	98,54	657	1,03,99	693
Chemicals . . . . .	80,46	536	87,61	584	96,49	643
Aniline and alizarine dyes . . . . .	87,19	581	1,02,71	685	92,08	614
Precious stones and pearls . . . . .	80,60	537	78,48	523	84,51	597
Matches . . . . .	81,55	544	83,91	559	87,58	584
Salt . . . . .	68,88	459	70,10	467	84,14	561
Paints and colours and painters' materials . . . . .	57,30	382	66,58	444	72,35	482
Timber . . . . .	66,00	440	79,06	527	69,21	461
Tobacco . . . . .	94,82	632	49,14	328	66,73	445
Stationery (excluding paper) . . . . .	48,27	322	52,64	351	55,14	368
Beer . . . . .	54,29	363	55,07	367	54,17	361
Coal . . . . .	72,61	484	57,21	381	51,29	342
Horses . . . . .	33,03	220	54,52	363	45,52	303

The most important feature of the list is the advance of over ₹4.73 crores (£3,153,000) or 10.5 per cent in cotton manufactures, the total being by far the largest on record. An incident likely to be perhaps longer remembered is the check to the importation of sugar, which, though it maintains its position as the second article in order of magnitude, declined by ₹1.23 crores (£820,000) or 9.4 per cent. Raw cotton again shows a striking and significant increase of ₹189.36 lakhs (£1,262,400) or 982 per cent. There are also notable advances in mineral oils, salt, tobacco, iron and steel, hardware and cutlery, instruments and apparatus, woollens, apparel, raw silk, precious stones, railway materials, provisions, and carriages and carts. Marked declines have occurred in copper, machinery and millwork, mineral dyes, timber and silk manufactures.

The sources of imported merchandise, according to the system of recording now in force, are the countries " from which the goods have come whether by land and sea or by sea only, without interruption of transit save in the course

of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another." The statement below shows in thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling the value of imports from each principal country as well as the proportion in which each has appropriated the total during the last three years :—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	₹	£	per cent	₹	£	per cent	₹	£	per cent
United Kingdom . . . . .	73,33,59 =	48,891	62.6	79,08,74 =	52,725	61.1	86,43,77 =	57,625	62.4
Java . . . . .	7,94,52	5,297	6.8	9,05,10	6,034	7	9,47,10	6,314	6.8
Germany . . . . .	6,46,10	4,307	5.5	8,39,46	5,596	6.5	8,95,33	5,969	6.5
United States . . . . .	3,67,91	2,453	3.1	3,48,79	2,325	2.7	5,20,10	3,527	3.8
Japan . . . . .	2,52,12	1,681	2.1	3,37,19	2,248	2.6	3,47,75	2,318	2.5
Straits Settlements . . . . .	2,83,43	1,890	2.4	3,10,36	2,069	2.4	2,97,78	1,985	2.1
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	2,57,08	1,714	2.2	2,89,25	1,928	2.2	2,65,61	1,771	1.9
China . . . . .	2,22,30	1,483	1.9	2,42,14	1,614	1.9	2,46,97	1,646	1.8
Belgium . . . . .	1,96,96	1,313	1.7	2,21,58	1,477	1.7	2,31,35	1,542	1.7
France . . . . .	1,75,68	1,171	1.5	2,25,69	1,505	1.8	2,14,08	1,427	1.5
Mauritius . . . . .	2,50,80	1,671	2.1	3,02,41	2,016	2.3	1,91,52	1,277	1.4
Italy . . . . .	93,20	621	0.8	1,28,47	856	1	1,25,55	837	0.9
Switzerland . . . . .	45,09	301	0.4	52,54	350	0.4	55,36	369	0.4
Russia . . . . .	16,12	107	0.1	26,30	175	0.2	11,48	77	0.1

The total value was ₹138.57 crores (£92,380,000) against ₹129.35 crores (£86,230,000) in 1910-11. The United Kingdom leads as usual, and with a largely increased total of ₹86.44 crores (£57,625,000). Java, by virtue of its enormous shipments of sugar, retains the second place with ₹9.47 crores (£6,314,000) against ₹9.05 crores (£6,034,000) in the previous year. As a result of registration on the new system, Germany is now shown in the third place with a trade increased by ₹56 lakhs (£373,300); while the United States follow with an increase of about ₹1.8 crores (£1,200,000) as compared with the previous year. The development in the case of Japan is ₹10.56 lakhs (£70,400); and China shows a growth of ₹4.83 lakhs (£32,200), while arrivals from the Straits Settlements fell away by ₹2.58 lakhs (£17,200). The difficulties of the sugar year brought Austria's shipments down by ₹23.64 lakhs (£157,600); and the value of French goods was ₹11.61 lakhs (£77,400) less than in 1910-11 while Belgium continues her progress with an increment of ₹9.77 lakhs (£65,100). Importations from Mauritius contracted by ₹1.11 crores (£740,000) or 36 per cent as a result of diversion of her sugar to other markets. Italy's business deteriorated to some extent, and the rate war in oil cut down Russia's figure by more than half; but Switzerland, which has been brought statistically into sight by the new system of registration, made further addition to her small trade.

**Imports of Government stores** are not included in the foregoing figures. They amounted to ₹548.06 lakhs (£3,653,700) as compared with ₹435.17 lakhs (£2,901,100) in 1910-11. Of this total, ₹530.27 lakhs (£3,535,100) came from the United Kingdom, as against ₹415.9 lakhs (£2,772,700) in 1910-11. The share of the United Kingdom therefore recovered by ₹114.87 lakhs (£762,500) or 27.5 per cent, and it represented 96.7 per cent of the whole, as against 95.6 per cent in the previous year.

Materials for State Railways amounted to ₹252 lakhs (£1,680,000) or 46 per cent of the total, while in the previous year the figure was ₹194.07 lakhs (£1,293,800) and 44.6 per cent. Imports of other descriptions of stores advanced from ₹241.1 lakhs (£1,607,300) to ₹296.06 lakhs (£1,973,700), the difference being ₹54.96 lakhs (£366,400). It may be said that all these stores, with unimportant exceptions, really represent commercial transactions.

Imports of material for railways, State and non-State, have in the last three years been as follows :—1909-10, R839·07 lakhs (£5,593,800) ; 1910-11, R618·6 lakhs (£4,124,000) ; and in 1911-12, R695·73 lakhs (£4,638,200). In the same period the share of the United Kingdom in the total import trade, including Government stores, has been—1909-10, 64·1 per cent ; 1910-11, 62·2 per cent ; and 1911-12, 63·7 per cent.

### EXPORTS OF IMPORTED GOODS

In the last three years, the value of the re-exports by sea has been on an average 2·2 per cent of the total exports of merchandise, and has represented 3·5 per cent of the imports from which they were derived. The development of direct communications between various parts of the world tends to diminish the trade of *entrepôts*, so a fairly continuous decline in this branch of India's trade might be looked for. From 1895-96, when the figures stood at R4·72 crores (£2,605,800), up to 1908-09, when they reached R3·17 crores (£2,113,300), such a decline took place. But in 1907-08, in 1909-10 and in 1910-11 progress was recorded ; and in the year under review re-exports rose to R6·03 crores (£4,017,508), most of the increase being due, however, to exceptional re-shipments of sugar. The following statement records the extent of the trade in each of the last two years with averages for three quinquennial periods :—

	R	£
Average, 1895-96 to 1899-1900 . . . . .	3,83,32,026 =	2,392,400
„ 1900-01 „ 1904-05 . . . . .	3,22,06,410	2,147,100
„ 1905-06 „ 1909-10 . . . . .	3,46,79,100	2,311,900
In the year 1910-11 . . . . .	4,26,10,495	2,840,700
„ 1911-12 . . . . .	6,02,62,613	4,017,508

The chief ports of Western India continued to do the larger part of this trade. But their share of the total declined from 88·3 per cent to 74·3 per cent. Re-exports from Bombay increased by 9·5 per cent, that is, from R326·29 lakhs (£2,175,300) to R357·13 lakhs (£2,380,900). Those from Calcutta increased from R24·77 lakhs (£165,100) to R127·06 lakhs (£847,100) represented mainly by re-shipments of Java sugar. The greater part of the normal re-export trade is in manufactured goods from Western countries. **Cotton goods** continue to constitute the most important class and represented 30·4 per cent of the total as against 37·7 per cent in 1910-11. Their value rose from R160·65 lakhs (£1,071,000) to R183·57 lakhs (£1,223,800), the increase being R22·92 lakhs (£152,800) or 14·3 per cent. **Piece goods** rose from R145·77 lakhs (£971,800) to R169·33 lakhs (£1,128,900), the increase being R23·56 lakhs (£157,100) or 16·1 per cent. Of these, **grey goods** declined by R2·16 lakhs (£14,400)—from R9·42 lakhs (£62,800) to R7·26 lakhs (£48,400), **white goods** advanced from R18·12 lakhs (£120,800) to R19·43 lakhs (£129,500), and **coloured goods** from R118·23 lakhs (£788,200) to R142·64 lakhs (£950,900). Re-exports of **yarn** fell from R8·39 lakhs (£55,900) to R7·24 lakhs (£48,300). *Persia* is usually the chief buyer of foreign yarns from India ; but that country was still disturbed in 1911-12, and she took only R4·47 lakhs (£29,800), as against R6·42 lakhs (£42,800) in 1910-11. There was again a substantial rise in **metals**, bringing the total from R20·76 lakhs (£138,400) to R22·98 lakhs (£153,200) ; but this is much less than the R29·73 lakhs

(£198,200) recorded in 1906-07. **Apparel** recovered by R3·37 lakhs (£22,500) to R22·07 lakhs (£147,100). For the second year in succession re-exports of **sugar** were swelled by exceptional re-shipments of cane sugars to several countries in response to the high prices there; and the total value rose from R32·41 lakhs (£216,100) to R173·19 lakhs (£1,154,600), the increase being R140·78 lakhs (£938,500) or 434·4 per cent. **Oils** receded from R1,48,762 (£9,917) by 33·3 per cent, bringing the total to R99,195 (£6,613). **Foreign tea**, at 441,302 lbs, showed a contraction of 33·9 per cent. *Persia* has ceded her premier place in this trade in recent years, and in 1911-12 took only 58,807 lbs in lieu of 86,256 lbs in the previous year, while *Muscat* reduced her demand from 67,816 lbs to 43,795 lbs. *Asiatic Turkey* now takes the first rank with 116,510 lbs instead of 234,568 lbs; and re-exports to *Russia* rose from 8,832 lbs to 9,422 lbs.

Re-exports to Western countries are usually small; but in the year under review large re-shipments of cane-sugar raised the share of the United Kingdom which, at R243·95 lakhs (£1,626,300) as against R85·5 lakhs (£570,000) in 1910-11, represents 40·5 per cent. of the whole as against 20 per cent in the previous year. The exceptional shipments to the United Kingdom gave sugar the first place with a total of 1,608,792 cwts and R154·82 lakhs (£1,032,100). After sugar, the principal commodity is **raw wool**, which is exported mainly from Karachi; and this article, which had shown substantial diminutions in the two previous years, rose in 1910-11 to 5,754,632 lbs with a value of R29·48 lakhs (£196,500) and again in 1911-12 to 7,746,590 lbs valued at R37·45 lakhs (£249,700).

The following articles showed increases as detailed: **hardware and cutlery**, R1·52 lakhs (£10,100); **silk, raw and manufactured**, R94,400 (£6,300); **provisions**, R7·55 lakhs (£50,300); **glass and glassware** R26,000 (£1,733); **earthenware and porcelain**, R1,08,000 (£7,200); **carriages and carts**, R2·76 lakhs (£18,400); **machinery and millwork**, R1,71,000 (£11,400); **shells and cowries**, R69,000 (£4,600); and **spices**, R1,80,000 (£12,000).

### EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE

**Exports** of Indian Merchandise in 1911-12 formed 97·35 per cent of the total exports and about 60·5 per cent of the total trade in merchandise. The year was a good one for Indian exports; and, for the third year in succession the total is the largest on record. The following statement shows the progress made in the past 27 years, the unit being 1,000:

	R	£	Percentage, increase (+) or decrease (-)
Average, 1885-86 to 1889-90 . . . . .	88,75,15 =	63,275	+ 11·7
„ 1890-91 „ 1894-95 . . . . .	1,01,43,44 .	65,467	+ 14·3
„ 1895-96 „ 1899-1900 . . . . .	1,03,64,93	65,243	+ 2·2
„ 1900-01 „ 1904-05 . . . . .	1,31,00,38	87,396	+ 26·4
„ 1905-06 „ 1909-10 . . . . .	1,67,84,31	111,895	+ 28·1
In the year 1910-11 . . . . .	2,05,62,10	137,081	+ 11·4
„ 1911-12 . . . . .	2,21,72,01	147,813	+ 7·8

The progress made therefore amounted to R16·1 crores (£10,733,000) or 7·8 per cent of the previous year's figures.

The principal articles in the export trade of the last three years are enumerated below with their values in thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling :

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£
Cotton, raw . . .	31,43,25 =	20,955	36,05,56 =	24,037	29,43,98 =	19,626
Cotton yarn and cloth . . .	11,91,56	7,944	11,01,20	7,341	9,77,89	6,519
Rice (including rice flour) . . .	18,24,50	12,163	23,23,52	15,490	29,05,75	19,372
Seeds . . .	18,72,62	12,484	25,12,34	16,740	26,94,03	17,960
Jute, raw . . .	15,08,83	10,059	15,19,00	10,327	22,55,66	15,038
Jute manufactures . . .	17,09,65	11,398	16,99,45	11,330	16,00,66	10,671
Wheat and wheat flour . . .	13,30,29	8,869	13,58,97	9,080	14,14,47	9,430
Hides and skins . . .	13,61,98	9,080	13,08,48	8,723	13,92,85	9,286
Opium . . .	9,31,36	6,209	12,76,40	8,509	13,08,91	8,726
Tea . . .	11,70,74	7,805	12,41,64	8,278	12,94,64	8,631
Pulse, millets, and cereals . . .	2,02,96	1,353	1,75,04	1,167	8,26,30	5,509
Wool, raw . . .	2,85,77	1,905	2,83,63	1,891	2,58,63	1,724
Lao . . .	2,77,17	1,848	2,14,28	1,429	2,01,40	1,343
Oils . . .	1,20,86	806	1,41,08	940	1,59,17	1,061
Coffee . . .	1,09,64	731	1,33,16	688	1,34,62	897
Provisions . . .	88,68	591	1,02,33	683	1,08,49	723
Wood and timber . . .	69,83	465	1,08,31	722	95,17	634
Spices . . .	70,85	472	80,94	540	92,91	619
Silk, raw . . .	50,76	338	50,55	337	45,84	306
Indigo . . .	35,18	235	33,53	224	37,68	251

**Raw cotton** has largely exceeded any other item in the last three years. It still leads; but its total value has decreased by ₹661.58 lakhs (£4,410,500) or 18.3 per cent, and falls short of that recorded in either of the previous years. There was also a decline of ₹123.31 lakhs (£822,100) in the exports of **cotton manufactures**. The specific value of raw cotton declined by 2.8 per cent; but in cotton manufactures there were considerable advances. The net decline in cotton and its products is thus ₹784.89 lakhs (£5,232,600), equal to 16.7 per cent on the figures for the previous year. In **seeds** the increase has been remarkable. It has amounted to ₹181.69 lakhs (£1,211,300), the specific value being 13.1 per cent better; and the total value is the largest figure so far recorded. **Raw jute**, though still far short of the record figure of 1906-07, showed an increase of ₹706.66 lakhs (£4,711,100) or 45.6 per cent; but, as **jute manufactures** declined by ₹98.79 lakhs (£658,600) or 5.8 per cent, the aggregate of the two classes showed a gain of about ₹607.88 lakhs (£4,052,500). For the third year in succession the exports of **rice** exceeded all records. India is the largest rice-exporter in the world, and her figure this year grew by ₹582.35 lakhs (£3,882,300) or 25.1 per cent. **Wheat and wheat flour** figured at ₹14.14 crores (£9,426,700), having gained ₹55.5 lakhs (£370,000); and the class **pulses, millets, and cereals not specified** made a phenomenal advance of 372 per cent or ₹651.26 lakhs (£4,341,700) to ₹826.30 lakhs (£5,508,700). There was a rise of ₹84.37 lakhs (£562,500) or 6.4 per cent in the important class of **hides and skins**. In addition to the articles specified in the foregoing list, there are others which in recent years have generally attained some importance. These are **manures** with a total of ₹116.16 lakhs (£774,400); **fodder, bran and cattlefood** with a value of ₹171.02 lakhs (£1,140,100); **Indian metals and manufactures thereof** with a value of ₹164.08 lakhs (£1,093,900); **coir manufactures** rising to ₹80.84 lakhs (£538,900); and **raw hemp** with ₹71.58 lakhs (£477,200); and **coal and coke** with ₹77.09 lakhs (£514,000). All these except the last show good advances. There is continued improvement in **fruits and vegetables** which reached

R137.95 lakhs (£919,700), but the largest item in this class is copra which will shortly be relegated to the class of oleaginous materials. **Saltpetre** at R32.16 lakhs (£214,400) showed continued contraction. Exports of **oils** increased largely and as a result of corrections made in the valuation of mineral oils for the previous year. The increase is found to have been R18.09 lakhs (£120,600). In mineral oils the increase amounted to R7.55 lakhs (£50,300). Such an increase occurred in **vegetable and other oils** of which the total value grew by R13.35 lakhs (£89,000). **Essential oils** rose by R2.79 lakhs (£18,600), **castor oil** by R2.78 lakhs (£18,500), **cocoanut oil** by R5.72 lakhs (£38,100), **mustard oil** by R5.4,000 (£3,600), **linseed oil** by R1.1 lakhs (£7,300), and **other sorts** of oils by R52,522 (£3,500).

The statement below shows for three years the value in thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling of the trade in each of the four principal classes under which articles are grouped in the accounts:—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Articles of food and drink . . . . .	49,03,81=	32,692	55,36,13=	36,908	69,32,46=	46,216
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, and dyeing and tanning materials . . . . .	11,26,02	7,507	15,02,37	10,016	15,17,91	10,119
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles . . . . .	83,62,71	55,751	95,15,88	63,439	98,45,59	65,637
Articles manufactured and partly manufactured . . . . .	38,06,03	25,374	36,97,88	24,053	35,25,38	23,503

#### ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK

These represent 31.3 per cent of the total exports. There was a net increase of 13.96 crores (£9,306,700) or 25.2 per cent in value, the total being R69.32 crores (£46,213,300) against R55.36 crores (£36,906,700) in 1910-11. **Rice** retains the premier place and recorded a further large advance of R5.82 crores (£3,880,000) or 25.1 per cent, bringing the total to R29.06 crores (£19,373,300) from R23.23 crores (£15,486,700) in 1910-11. **Wheat and wheat flour**, at R14.14 crores (£9,426,700), improved by R55.5 lakhs (£370,000) or 4.08 per cent. **Other food grains**, at R8.26 crores (£5,506,700), show the largest advance of the year, namely R6.51 crores (£4,340,000) or 37.2 per cent. **Tea** rose by R53.01 lakhs (£353,400) or 4.3 per cent to R12.95 crores (£8,633,300). **Coffee** rose by R1.46 lakhs (£9,730), or 1.1 per cent, to R1.35 crores (£900,000). **Fruits and vegetables** rose by R36.32 lakhs (£242,100), or 35.7 per cent, to R1.38 crores (£920,000). **Provisions** advanced by R6.16 lakhs (£41,100) to R1.08 crores (£720,000), and **spices** by R11.96 lakhs (£79,700) to R92.91 lakhs (£619,400).

**Coffee**—The rise in values, which characterised the world's markets in 1910, was intensified in 1912. This resulted mainly from restriction in supply. The Brazil crop amounted to 10,548,000 bags against 14,944,000 bags in 1909-10, and arrivals in Europe from that country as well as from Central America and British India were largely curtailed. The world's supply is placed at 11,085,000 bags, and the stock of valorisation coffee has been estimated at 6,200,000 bags with a value of £20,000,000. Some gauge of the movement may

be obtained from the import statistics of the United Kingdom, which show 785,476 cwts in 1911 in place of 937,330 cwts in 1910. The market was largely affected by powerful speculative interests; and prices were forced up, thereby contracting consumption and dulling the market. The price of East Indian coffee in the London market was 62s per cwt in April 1911, rose to 64s in July, leaped to 72s in October on bad crop reports from America, and in November moved again to 77s at which it closed in March 1912.

Unfortunately India was not in a position to profit fully by this rise, though her area increased slightly. Her crop was not a very good one, and its quality was criticised in Europe. The following statement shows the quantity and declared value of her exports in the last five years:—

	Cwts	R	£
1907-08 . . . . .	244,234	1,11,45,202	= 743,013
1908-09 . . . . .	302,022	1,38,99,792	926,653
1909-10 . . . . .	232,645	1,09,64,037	730,936
1910-11 . . . . .	272,249	1,33,16,141	887,743
1911-12 . . . . .	241,085	1,34,61,753	897,450

There was thus a quantitative decrease of 31,164 cwts and an increase of R1,45,612 (£9,710) or 1·1 per cent in value, which argues a rise of 14·2 per cent in specific value.

France is now the largest consumer of Indian coffee; but her purchases in 1911-12 fell from 128,200 cwts, or 47 per cent of the whole exports, to 79,751 cwts or 33 per cent. The United Kingdom likewise took less, her total being 78,136 cwts in place of 80,599 cwts in 1910-11. Much of the best coffee that goes to England is reshipped to foreign countries; and this feature was specially prominent in 1911. The direct exports from India to other foreign countries increased from 63,450 cwts to 83,198 cwts, the advance of 19,748 cwts ensuing on one of 17,750 cwts in 1910-11.

**Fruits and vegetables**—The progress in the exports of fruits and vegetables has been marked and has accelerated in recent years. In 1911-12 it brought the figures from R101·63 lakhs (£677,500) to R137·95 lakhs (£919,700), the increase being one of R36·32 lakhs (£242,100) or 35·7 per cent. But nearly the whole of this increase is accounted for by the principal article, **copra**, which would probably be better grouped with other materials for the oil industry, as is done in certain foreign countries. It now represents 82·6 per cent of the total value of the class and figures at 637,523 cwts and R113·95 lakhs (£759,700), as against 449,627 cwts and R78·92 lakhs (£526,100) in 1910-11. The increase in quantity was one of 41·8 per cent; and the total value rose by 44·4 per cent, marking an advance of nearly 2 per cent, in specific value. In other articles falling under this head, which are chiefly fresh vegetables, there was an increase of R1·29 lakhs (£8,600).

**Rice** formed 56·5 per cent of the total value of food grains exported from India in 1911-12, as against 60·2 per cent in 1910-11; and it represented 13·1 per cent of the value of all Indian produce exported, as compared with 11·3 per cent in the previous year.

Rice is the staple food of most of India, and something like 35 per cent of the cultivated acreage in British India is under rice. It is estimated that, on the average of the three years ending 1910-11, the total outturn from the recorded areas under rice was 29,488,000 tons. Of this an average 6·6 per cent was exported. Although, in acreage under rice, Burma ranks fourth among the provinces of India, her rice area per head of population is 832 of an acre



as compared with 509 in Eastern Bengal and Assam and 496 in Bengal. For this reason she greatly predominates in the export trade and furnishes about three-fourths of the Indian shipments, these being equal to some 63·4 per cent of the Western world's imports of rice. Burma rice is therefore the standard rice in the European markets. It is mainly exported in the months, January to April; and the shipments in March are on the average equal to about 27·4 per cent of the mean monthly shipments. The mass of the produce arrives on the Western markets not only within a relatively short time but simultaneously with supplies from Saigon, Siam and other principal sources. The market is therefore glutted and prices depressed; whereas six or seven months later prices are found to be on an average about 20 per cent higher. Java, being south of the equator, harvests its rice about six months later than India; and its rice is sold on bare markets and fetches a much better price. The question has been raised whether, having regard to the exigencies that compel the cultivator to sell at harvest time and to the difficulties of storing and financing a substantial part of the exportable surplus, it might not be possible to adopt modern silos and by their means to spread the trade over a larger part of the year.

The year 1911 was one of extraordinarily high prices induced by shortage in China, Saigon, Japan, Java and the Philippines. The price in Rangoon of unhusked rice in the three harvest months of the ten years ending 1910 was R106 per 100 baskets of 46 lbs or 3s 5d per cwt. In 1911 it was R113·5 or 3s 8d per cwt. But as the strength of the Eastern demand revealed itself, prices moved to R130 per 100 baskets or 4s 2½d per cwt in April, which is the first month of the official year under review. By the end of June it exceeded R135 (4s 4½d per cwt) and in August speculation forced the rate to R170 (5s 6½d per cwt). September saw rates touch R210 (6s 10d per cwt). Prices were unprecedented and serious trouble resulted from the failure of "shorts" to deliver. The high prices moreover induced exhaustive selling and depleted food stocks to an injurious extent. But the export business was, naturally, the largest on record.

The rice crops of both 1910-11 and of 1911-12 contributed to the exports of the latter year. The former crop in the areas that furnish forecasts was estimated at 27,896,900 tons and the latter at 26,099,600 tons, as compared with 23,167,300 tons on the average of the previous five years. The available surplus therefore exceeded the normal by a large figure. But in practice the exportable surplus is diminished by exceptional general prosperity and enhanced consuming power among the people; and this factor continued to be present.

The following statement shows in thousands the quantity and value of the exports abroad during the last five years, and also Burma coastwise shipments:—

	True Exports from all India			Burma's share of total per cent	Coastwise shipments from Burma		
	Tons	R	£		Tons	R	£
1907-08	1,913	20,33,63	13,558	76·4	979	9,62,10	6,414
1908-09	1,512	15,88,75	10,592	72·4	1,157	12,04,91	8,033
1909-10	1,960	18,24,25	12,162	75·2	1,038	10,12,20	6,748
1910-11	2,400	23,23,17	15,488	76·5	550	5,36,58	3,577
1911-12	2,625	29,05,69	19,371	73·6	245	2,25,38	1,502

The exports to foreign countries therefore increased in 1911-12 by 225,000 tons and R582·4 lakhs (£3,882,700), or by 9·4 per cent in quantity and 25·1

per cent in declared value. This marks a rise of 14·4 per cent in specific value. Most of the rice exported is from Burma, and the average price of Ngatsain rice in Rangoon rose from R4-5-9 (5s 9½d) to R5-12-3 (7s 8¼d) per cwt or by 32·26 per cent. The average price in Calcutta for Ballam rice No. 1, which was R5-11 1 (7s 7d) per cwt in 1910-11, was R6-3-2 (8s 3½d) or 8·9 per cent higher than in 1911-12. Burma's share of the exports to foreign countries was in quantity 73·6 per cent of the total exports from British India, as compared with 76·5 per cent in the previous year.

The decline in Burma's shipments of rice to India proper is striking. In 1911-12 they amounted to 244,652 tons. This constitutes a drop of 55·5 per cent and restores the trade very much to the level that prevailed before 1904-05. The following statement shows the distribution of Burma's coastwise exports among the various provinces of India :—

	1907-08 Tons	1908-09 Tons	1909-10 Tons	1910-11 Tons	1911-12 Tons
Bengal . . . . .	431,301	550,957	271,422	50,342	2,910
Eastern Bengal and Assam	142,341	21,486	7,250	18,526	2,920
Bombay . . . . .	206,395	243,095	202,650	190,297	103,064
Sind . . . . .	...	91	...	...	...
Madras . . . . .	173,733	322,611	503,391	270,939	117,082
Travancore . . . . .	25,856	18,928	42,261	15,204	17,288
Other non-British ports . . . . .	...	...	11,312	5,032	1,393
<b>Total</b>	<b>979,626</b>	<b>1,157,168</b>	<b>1,038,286</b>	<b>550,340</b>	<b>244,652</b>

Bengal together with Eastern Bengal and Assam took Burma rice to the extent of only 5,830 tons instead of 68,868 tons in the previous year.

Ceylon is the largest purchaser of Indian rice, and took 380,978 tons of a value of R4·62 crores (£3,080,000), as against 361,809 tons in 1910-11 with a value of R4·3 crores (£2,866,700). There was thus an increase of 5·3 per cent in quantity and of 7·4 per cent in value. The discrepancy indicates a rise of 7 per cent in specific value, which may be compared with the rise shown by the total exports.

Japan was forced by shortage in her own crop to increase her Indian purchases from 61,617 tons to 140,922 tons, but this is far short of the 337,000 tons at which her average figure used to stand.

In 1910-11 the exports to China from Indian ports amounted to 38,214 tons and R30·22 lakhs (£201,500). This, however, was quite abnormal, and the reduced total of 3,195 tons and R28·85 lakhs (£192,300) recorded in the year under review, was well above the average. The exports by way of the Straits Settlements are always much larger than the direct shipments to China, and in the past year they rose from 291,736 tons, valued at R260·13 lakhs (£1,734,200), to 386,543 tons, valued at R430·17 lakhs (£2,867,800), the increases being 32·5 per cent in quantity, 65·4 per cent in value, and 25 per cent in specific value. The Straits draw large supplies from other sources, one of the most important being Bangkok. But Bangkok itself suffered from shortage in 1911 and exported only 679,245 tons in place of 1,086,631 tons in the previous year. Her consignments to Singapore were 291,518 tons against an average of 378,709 tons in the two previous years.

Java increased her demand from 258,110 tons and R248·4 lakhs (£1,656,000) in 1910-11 to 277,869 tons and R321·04 lakhs (£2,140,300) in 1911-12. There was thus an increase of 7·7 per cent in quantity, 29·2 per cent in value, and 20 per cent in specific value.

The practice of shipping rice to Egypt "for orders," and then forwarding it to destinations not at first known, vitiates to some extent the figures relating to exports to Western countries. For example, Egypt at first figured for 424,195 tons in the accounts of the previous year, but on re-adjustment this has been reduced to 72,270 tons, the balance of 351,925 tons having been distributed among other countries. So the following figures must be recognised as incomplete. Among occidental buyers of Indian rice, **Germany** retains the first place, but the trade contracted from 328,475 tons and R2.94 crores (£1,960,000) to 262,113 tons and R2.74 crores (£1,826,700). The **United Kingdom** reduced her demand from 175,698 tons and R1.53 crores (£1,020,000) to 136,778 tons with a value of R1.4 crores (£933,300). **Holland** took 151,372 tons and R1.37 crores (£913,300) as against 226,051 tons and R1.89 crores (£1,260,000) in 1910-11. **Austria-Hungary**, which held the fourth place last year, retains it with a diminished quantity of 134,301 tons valued at R1.27 crores (£846,700), in place of the 169,652 tons and R1.49 crores (£993,300) recorded in 1910-11.

The exports of **rice in the husk** advanced from 34,695 tons valued at R21.16 lakhs (£141,100) to 55,263 tons valued at R36.39 lakhs (£242,600). Of this, Ceylon took 33,901 tons and the Straits 20,844 tons included in the total rice figures quoted above.

**Wheat**—On the average of the five years ending 1910-11 wheat represented 28.6 per cent of the value of all exports of food grains from India and 4.8 per cent of the total value of Indian merchandise exported. In 1911-12 it represented 27 per cent and 6.38 per cent respectively.

The world's wheat crop in 1911 was estimated at 460,343,000 quarters compared with 458,518,000 quarters in 1910 and with 424,188,000 quarters on the average of five years. The crop in the United States, at 77,667,000 quarters, was short of the average, but Canada's outturn rose to nearly 26,000,000 quarters. In Argentina a rise of 3,000,000 quarters brought the yield to 21,350,000 quarters. European supplies, as a whole, were short by some 22,000,000 quarters. Russia reaped only 64,200,000 against 102,808,000 quarters in the previous year; but France and Italy showed considerable increases; and Hungary, Germany and Spain produced more. Australasia produced some 10,050,000 quarters against 11,876,000 quarters in 1910. The crop in the United Kingdom was the largest known for some years. It reached 8,039,000 quarters as against 7,074,000 in 1910. It was remarkable also for its early maturity and dry condition which encouraged early milling, with consequent sudden contraction in the demand for Indian wheat in August to October and shipments on an unusually liberal scale later on. The four months, May to August, saw 56 per cent of the shipments as compared with a normal 49 per cent and in December to March the proportion was no less than 27 per cent of the whole in place of the normal 17 per cent. On the whole, the quality of the year's wheat crops was good; and to this is attributed most of the rise in prices. The international movements of wheat during the year under review were the largest on record. The Gazette average price of British wheat was 31s 9d per quarter against 31s 8d in 1910. At the beginning of the year white wheat was quoted in Mark Lane at 29s to 30s, rose to 38s in May, and closed at about 36s 6d at the end of March.

The March Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture shows the area now under wheat in the

Southern Hemisphere to exceed last year's figures by 24 per cent; while the areas sown in the Northern Hemisphere in the autumn of 1911 show increases throughout Europe but decreases of no great extent in India, Canada and the United States. The present position of the trade is strong, the main feature being the unfavourable harvesting reports from Argentina.

Wheat in India is harvested in April to June. The statistical year begins with April. Therefore the trade statistics of 1911-12 relate to the crop statistics of 1910-11. That year was on the whole favourable to the crop, and the increase in area was attributed mainly to ample moisture in the soil at the sowing time. The area under wheat increased by 2,383,300 acres or about 8 per cent as compared with the previous year, and was about 12 per cent better than the average of the previous five years. But the outturn, while exceeding the average by 22 per cent, fell below that of the previous crop by 0.45 per cent. The following statement shows the Indian exports for 1911-12 in comparison with the crop data for 1910-11, and the average exports in the five years ended 1910-11 in comparison with the average crop data for the five years ended 1909-10. Comparison is also made between the figures for the year under review and those for the last preceding year; and in every case the percentage ratio of increase or decrease is brought out, the average of the earlier period or year being taken as 100:—

	1	2	3	4	
	Average of previous five years	Previous year	Year under review (b)	Ratio of Col. 3 to	
				Col. 1 (per cent)	Col. 2 (per cent)
Area, thousands of acres . . . . .	26,565	28,106	30,490	114.77	108.48
Outturn, thousands of tons . . . . .	8,092	9,634	9,591	118.52	99.55
Irrigated area, thousands of acres (a) . . . . .	8,829	8,908	8,792	99.58	98.7
Exports, thousands of tons . . . . .	822	1,266	1,361	165.57	107.51
Exports, thousands of rupees . . . . .	8,56,94	12,95,82	13,34,85	155.77	103.01
Average export value, rupees per ton . . . . .	104.25	102.36	98.08	94.08	95.82
Imports, thousands of tons . . . . .	10	.05	1.77	17.7	35.40

(a) For British India only

(b) In respect of area and outturn, the "year under review" is 1910-11, in respect of exports and imports, the "year under review" is 1911-12

It will be seen that the exports of wheat rose to 1,361,000 tons, as compared with 1,266,000 tons in the previous year and with 822,000 tons on the average of the five years ending 1910-11. The value of these exports is estimated at R13.35 crores (£8,900,000) as compared with R12.96 crores (£8,640,000) in 1910-11. The *United Kingdom* took 75.8 per cent of the total exports, her purchases amounting to 1,032,757 tons and R10.11 crores (£6,740,000) in place of 1,041,985 tons and R10.67 crores (£7,113,300) in 1910-11. *France* required only 72,769 tons in place of 140,253 tons, the value being R73.8 lakhs (£492,000) in place of R145.7 lakhs (£938,000). *Belgium*, on the other hand, increased her demand from 59,337 tons and R60.89 lakhs (£405,900) to 185,717 tons and R180.19 lakhs (£1,201,300). It is necessary to explain, however, that these figures are imperfect in so far as a certain element of error still attends the practice of declaring exports to Egypt "for orders" and using

the ports of that country merely as a distributing point. Although some 14,507 tons are now assigned in the returns to Egypt, the verified quantities for that destination in the two previous years were ultimately found to have an average of 130 tons.

Some foreign wheat is imported into India every year. In times of shortage it is taken in considerable quantities even by Indian ports from which grain is commonly shipped. In 1911-12, 1,768 tons were imported.

The exportation of **wheat flour** from India has shown unmistakeable progress in recent years. In 1911-12 it developed to 51,546 tons with a value of R79.63 lakhs (£530,900), as compared with 40,252 tons and R63.15 lakhs (£421,000) in 1910-11. The exports go mainly to Aden, Arabia, Egypt, the United Kingdom, Mauritius, East Africa, the Straits, and Ceylon.

The wheat crop of 1911-12 now being handled has an estimated area of 30,386,800 acres, and the outturn is computed at 9,813,500 tons. This shows an advance of 1,578,000 tons or 19.2 per cent on the average crop of the five years ending 1909-10. Most of it has been harvested before the time of issuing this Review; and a considerable part of it has been shipped.

**Food grains other than rice and wheat** form one of the groups that showed the most conspicuous development. The total quantity exported rose to 1,083,285 tons against 225,470 tons in the previous year. This is unprecedented and marks a rise of 857,815 tons or nearly 380 per cent. In value the increase was one of R651.22 lakhs (£4,341,500) or 372 per cent, bringing the total to R826.25 lakhs (£5,508,300). **Gram** leaped into the first place both in quantity and in value with 346,745 tons and R274.76 lakhs (£1,831,700) as against 45,451 tons and R34.74 lakhs (£231,600) in 1910-11. **Barley** closely followed it with a total of 292,428 tons and R224.68 lakhs (£1,497,900), the figures in the previous year having been only 13,346 tons and R10.35 lakhs (£69,000). **Pulses**, with 275,909 tons and R201.94 lakhs (£1,346,300), in place of 124,283 tons and R101.18 lakhs (£674,500), developed by 122 per cent in quantity and by nearly 100 per cent in value, but lost the premier place hitherto held by them. **Jawar and bajra** dropped from 25,953 to 22,308 tons but their value advanced from R18.66 lakhs (£124,400) to R19.13 lakhs (£127,500). **Other sorts**, which include maize, rose from the low figures of the previous year, 16,435 tons and R10.12 lakhs (£67,500), to 145,895 tons and R105.77 lakhs (£705,100). It has been estimated that the total maize grown in 1908 throughout the civilized world excluding Asia was 96,620,000 tons. India's crops is understood to be about 2,500,000 tons. The corn is largely consumed in Europe. The quantities imported in some of the principal countries in 1911 were:—United Kingdom, 1,930,000 tons; Germany, 731,500 tons; Netherlands, 640,800 tons; and Belgium, 623,000 tons.

**Provisions**—The value of the exports of provisions is small, being only about R108.5 lakhs (£723,300) as compared with R102.33 lakhs (£682,200) in 1910-11; but it shows an advance of R6.16 lakhs (£41,000) or 6.02 per cent. The principal article is **ghi** or clarified butter, which advanced to R28.85 lakhs (£192,300) by R90,583 (£6,039) or 3.2 per cent. **Fish, dry** continued its upward movement and recorded a total of R28.2 lakhs (£188,000) as against R27.31 lakhs (£182,100) in 1910-11. The only other article of importance is **fruits and vegetables, dried, salted or preserved**, the trade in which amounted to R23.58 lakhs (£157,200) as against R19.03 lakhs (£126,870) in the previous year.

**Spices**—Exports of spices improved from R80.94 lakhs (£539,600) to

₹92·91 lakhs (£619,400). The ₹11·96 lakhs (£79,700) so gained represents an increase of 14·8 per cent. **Pepper**, with a sum of ₹44·55 lakhs (£297,000) continues to be the most important item; and its total value rose by ₹10·25 lakhs (£68,300) or 29·9 per cent, while its specific value rose by 14·1 per cent. **Chillies**, with a total value of ₹22·13 lakhs (£147,500), recorded an advance of ₹2·63 lakhs (£17,500) or 13·5 per cent and 33·3 per cent in the total quantity. **Ginger**, at ₹20·42 lakhs (£136,100), showed a decline of ₹61,453 (£4,097) or 2·9 per cent; its specific value fell by 1·4 per cent. The trade in **cardamoms** maintained the level of previous years at a little over ₹4 lakhs (£27,000).

**Tea** represents 5·8 per cent of the total value of Indian merchandise exported and 18·7 per cent of the exports of articles of food and drink. The season up to August 1911 was very favourable; and, although the outturn after that month contracted, the total crop is believed to have shown an increase of some 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 lbs. In quality it was somewhat inferior to the average crop and to that of 1910.

The prosperity of the trade has continued, and the year has established a fresh record as regards both average price and volume of shipments. A feature of the year has been a decline in the Russian demand for leaf and dust, but this is regarded as temporary. In other European countries and in America and Australia the demand has grown. Consumption of all teas in the United Kingdom in 1911 has been estimated by the Board of Trade at 293,344,000 lbs as compared with 287,079,000 lbs in 1910, the new figure representing 6·47 lbs per head in place of 6·31 lbs. The stock of all teas in the United Kingdom on the 31st December 1911 showed a further decline to 106,836,700 lbs as against 126,687,000 lbs a year before. The imports of all teas into the United Kingdom in 1911 were 348,069,500 lbs as compared with 331,847,100 lbs in the previous year; and the imports of Indian teas rose from 180,265,100 lbs to 187,281,800 lbs. Imports from Ceylon also improved from 107,634,500 lbs to 109,618,500 lbs, and the average sale price was 8·88*d* per lb in place of 8·19*d* in the previous year. The popularity of Java teas increases; and her exports from January to October 1911 were about 39,125,000 lbs as against 33,619,000 lbs in the corresponding period of 1910. The imports of Javas into the United Kingdom increased from 25,032,800 lbs to 26,351,900 lbs; and 130,086 packages were disposed of by public sale at an average of 8·37*d* as against 135,596 packages and 7·59*d* in 1910. The average price of all Indian teas sold in London on garden account in 1911 advanced to 8·91*d* against 8·3*d* recorded in 1910, but the advance in common teas has been about  $\frac{3}{4}$ *d* per lb, and this is a familiar feature of such upward price movements as tend to reduce the retailer's profit on packet teas of an established price. To this cause also may probably be attributed the increase in the English consumption of China teas, which are cheaper, from about 10,283,000 to about 14,481,000 lbs.

The following are the exports from several competing countries in 1911 as compared with those in 1910:—

	1910 lbs	1911 lbs
From China . . . . .	208,106,677	194,342,400
„ Ceylon . . . . .	182,070,100	187,674,990
„ Java . . . . .	40,693,185	50,862,603

The Calcutta market opened strong at the end of May. Prices were remarkably constant during the season in spite of the relative slackness of the

Russian demand. Common Pekoe Souchong began at 6 annas 8 pias ( $6\frac{2}{3}d$ ) and, after touching 7 annas 3 pias ( $7\frac{1}{4}d$ ) on 14th November, receded to 6 annas 7 pias ( $6\frac{7}{8}d$ ) at the close. A leading firm reports the average prices obtained in Calcutta in the last three years to have been:—1909-10, annas 6-10 pias ( $6\frac{5}{8}d$ ); 1910-11, annas 7-0-8 pias ( $7\frac{1}{8}d$ ); 1911-12, annas 7-7 pias ( $7\frac{7}{16}d$ ). There are no indications of any early weakening in the position.

The following statement shows the official estimates of the increase in area and outturn in the last five years:

	Area acres	Increase acres	Production lbs	Increase lbs
1907	537,819	5,641	244,668,973	3,265,463
1908	548,127	10,278	247,364,750	2,695,777
1909	555,305	7,178	258,317,942	10,953,192
1910	563,554	8,249	263,605,240	5,287,298
1911	574,499	10,945	268,854,216	5,248,976

As in some other years when prices were high, the production in 1911-12 has considerably exceeded expectation.

Of the 574,499 acres in 1911, 449,544 acres or 78·3 per cent were situated in Eastern Bengal and Assam, which, with Bengal proper, represented nearly 87·6 per cent of the whole, the balance being divided between Northern India with 16,917 acres, Southern India with 52,601 acres, and Burma with 1,700 acres. The increase in acreage since 1905 is one of 8·8 per cent, while that in outturn is estimated at 21·2 per cent. It is, however, impossible to check the estimates of production satisfactorily, because of the unascertainable nature of the internal consumption. The deliveries from Calcutta auctions for Indian consumption have been 8,100,000 lbs; and to this a leading firm in Calcutta adds net imports of foreign teas, arriving at the conclusion that internal consumption may be anything from thirteen to twenty million pounds.

The joint-stock capital engaged in the industry amounts to £17,201,468.

	R	£
Companies registered in India . . . . .	3,62,38,335	= 2,415,889
"    "    " the United Kingdom . . . . .		14,785,579

This gives an average capital of £30·5 per acre as the mean of the last three years; but it takes no account of the large but unknown quantity of private capital.

The value per R100 (£6 13s 4d) of joint-stock capital, as calculated on the prices of the shares of 82 companies quoted in the Calcutta market, was R145 (£9 13s 4d) in March 1911, and of 84 companies, R159 (£10 12s) in March 1912.

The labour employed is returned as 526,388 permanent and 87,482 temporary, making a total of 613,870 hands or 1·1 hands per acre.

The following figures show the quantity and value of tea exported from India in the last five years:—

	Quantity lbs.	Value	
		R	£
1907-08	227,021,657	10,30,03,486	= 6,866,899
1908-09	233,961,538	10,39,37,124	6,929,142
1909-10	249,412,934	11,70,74,038	7,804,936
1910-11	254,301,089	12,41,63,683	8,277,579
1911-12	260,778,218	12,94,64,281	8,630,952

The figures for 1911-12 establish a record in both quantity and total value, and the specific value advanced by 1·7 per cent. The increase is 6·48 million pounds or 2·5 per cent in quantity and R53·01 lakhs (£353,400) or about 4·3 per cent in total value.

The direct shipments to foreign markets fell from 66,029,136 lbs to 61,000,000 lbs. The quantities of tea exported to the principal countries have been as follows **in thousands of pounds**. The figures relate to **countries of final destination**. The proportion in which each participated is indicated by percentages.

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
United Kingdom . . . . .	189,234	75·9	182,935	71·94	192,431	72·95
Russia . . . . .	24,011	9·6	31,121	12·24	26,414	10·13
Canada . . . . .	8,946	3·5	8,445	3·32	10,572	4·1
Australia . . . . .	8,161	3·3	8,782	3·5	9,582	3·7
China . . . . .	6,208	2·5	8,264	3·3	5,081	1·95
Ceylon . . . . .	3,309	1·5	4,570	1·8	4,315	1·7
United States . . . . .	2,459	1·0	2,343	·92	3,146	1·2
Turkey in Asia . . . . .	2,618	1·0	3,641	1·43	3,133	1·2
Egypt . . . . .	634	·3	861	·34	1,311	·5
Germany . . . . .	699	·3	389	·2	629	·24
Persia . . . . .	387	·2	313	·12	416	·2
Other Countries . . . . .	2,247	·9	2,637	1·04	3,348	1·3

The contraction of some 5,000,000 lbs in the direct shipments to foreign markets must be considered in the light of the facts that last year they expanded by something like 4,500,000 lbs and that this year **Russia's** contraction of 4,707,000 lbs or 15·1 per cent is to be set against a growth of 9,896,000 lbs or 5·4 per cent in the shipments to the **United Kingdom**. **Russia** is still the largest foreign buyer, and the figure assigned to her does not include shipments for Colombo, and for Shanghai and the Hankow brick-tea market, which are mainly destined for **Russia** and would, if included, bring her total to some 26,691,000 lbs against 31,672,500 lbs in 1910-11. **Australia's** purchases increased by about 9·1 per cent, and those of **Canada** expanded by about 25 per cent, while the **United States** took some 34 per cent more than in the previous year.

The following statement shows in annas (or pence) and decimals thereof the average prices per lb of the three descriptions of tea most largely sold at public auction in Calcutta in the last five years :—

	Broken Pekoe	Pekoe	Pekoe Souchong, Souchong, Pekoe Fannings and Congou
1907-08 . . . . .	7·17	6·83	6·17
1908-09 . . . . .	6·5	6	5·17
1909-10 . . . . .	7·67	6·75	6
1910-11 . . . . .	7·25	7	6·33
1911-12 . . . . .	7·75	7·58	6·75

## METALS AND MANUFACTURES

On the average of the last three years, the exports of Indian metals and manufactures thereof have represented only 0·7 per cent of the total exports of



Indian merchandise. In 1911-12 they decreased in quantity from 12,045,653 to 11,537,127 cwts (say 576,856 tons), but the value rose from R140·24 lakhs (£934,900) to R157·44 lakhs (£1,049,600). The decline of 4·2 per cent in quantity was therefore accompanied by a rise of 12·3 per cent in total value. But the several descriptions are so diverse in value per unit, and their quantitative relations to each other vary so widely from year to year, that the collation of the figures of quantity and value tells us little, more particularly as the declared values placed upon free exports are not always accurate. For example, in 1911-12 **manganese ore** represents 93 per cent of the quantity and 55 per cent of the value of all Indian metals exported and has a declared value of only 12·91 annas (or pence) per cwt, while copper and brass (wrought), which represent only ·07 per cent of the quantity and 4·3 per cent of the total value, has an average value of R83·6·5 (£5 11s 2·4d) per cwt.

**Manganese ore** is wanted mainly for the manufacture of steel. Its exportation, which grew with the substitution of steel for iron in many departments, has in the past year declined at a time when a propaganda in favour of iron has made considerable headway among British engineers; but comparative statistics of imports of iron and of steel in the past year do not show that the idea has been practically accepted in India, and it cannot be said that the steel industry showed any signs of inactivity in 1911. The exports from India declined from 572,979 tons to 536,077 tons and the value from R91·9 lakhs (£612,700) to R86·5 lakhs (£576,700). The fall was therefore 6·4 per cent in quantity and 5·9 per cent in value, but there was a minute rise in specific value. Of the total, the United Kingdom took much less with 138,003 tons or 25·7 per cent. Belgium assumed the first place with an increased total of 148,357 tons or 27·7 per cent. France also did better and came third with 107,171 tons, while the United States abated its demand to 106,271 tons or 19·8 per cent. The value of "other sorts" exported was R64·15 lakhs (£427,600) as against R44·19 lakhs (£294,600) in the previous year. This comprises **pig iron** R908,483 (£60,566), **chromite** R1,26,622 (£8,441), **wrought iron** R1,67,745 (£11,183), **old iron** R1,25,987 (£8,399), **tin** R2,00,187 (£13,346), and **pig lead** R28,56,605 (£190,440).

#### CHEMICALS, DRUGS, NARCOTICS, DYES, AND TANS

**Saltpetre**, together with borax, represents 95·8 per cent of the exports of chemicals from India. For the third year in succession, the trade shows a decline, and the exports amounted to 274,562 cwts valued at R32·16 lakhs (£214,400) against 327,657 cwts with a value of R37·22 lakhs (£248,100) in 1910-11. The quantitative contraction of 16·2 per cent, in conjunction with a decrease of 13·6 per cent in the total value, marks a rise of 3·1 per cent in average value per unit. The average price of Nitrate of Soda in London in 1911 was about 2 per cent higher than in 1910.

**Borax** was in steady demand, and England's imports of borax and derivatives in 1911 amounted to 405,895 cwts against 320,413 cwts in 1910. But India exported only 3,326 cwts valued at R52,901 (£3,527) against 5,232 cwts and R91,281 (£6,085) in 1910-11.

**Opium**—The trade in opium between India and China was found in 1910 to be injured by obstacles illegally created by certain Chinese officials; and doubt existed as to whether China was curtailing her production in accordance with her agreement. Negotiations were accordingly instituted, and in May

1911, a further agreement was concluded for a period of seven years. It is impossible to review the terms of that agreement here; and it is equally impossible to give an adequate review of the trade without reviewing them. The terms and their effects will be found stated in paragraphs 7 to 9 of the Financial Member's Budget speech in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated 1st March 1912. Roughly, the agreement provided for the extinction of the trade in less than seven years if clear proof is given of the complete absence of production of native opium in China, for an increase in the import duties subject to the imposition of an equivalent excise tax on Chinese production, and for the prevention of illegal imposts on the trade. The Government of India found it necessary to reduce the number of cases certified for exportation to countries other than China. It further raised the pass duty of R600 (£40) per case of Malwa opium to R1,200 (£80); and in Bombay there was instituted a system of monthly auctions somewhat similar to those in Bengal. The Chinese Government has prohibited importation of Persian and Turkish opium from January 1912.

The quantity of opium certificated for exportation from India to China in 1911 was 31,016½ chests, and that fixed for 1912 is 21,260 chests.

The prices of Bengal opium at one time touched R6,000 (£400) a chest: and at the time of writing this report, the prices of Malwa and Bengal opium stood respectively at about R4,000 (£267) and R5,300 (£353 6s 8d).

The following statement shows the actual quantities of opium exported from Bengal and Bombay respectively in each of the last five years, together with the total value in thousands and the average prices:—

	EXPORTS						Average price per chest			
	Quantity (chests)			Value			Bengal		Bombay	
	Bengal	Bombay	Total	R	£	R	£	R	£	
1907-08	47,440	16,320	63,760	8,67,25	5,782	1,347	90	1,399	93	
1908-09	44,970	21,987	66,957	9,34,92	6,233	1,400	93	1,388	92	
1909-10	43,465	12,728	56,191	9,31,36	6,209	1,578	105	1,930	129	
1910-11	37,121	6,800	43,921	12,76,40	8,509	2,859	191	3,162	211	
1911-12	24,162	14,027	38,189	13,08,91	8,726	2,779	185	4,544	303	

On the average of the five years ended 1910-11, Bengal shipped 76·3 per cent of the total chests exported. In the year under review her share fell to 63·3 per cent. Her trade shows a decline of 34·9 per cent in quantity, with a fall of 2·8 per cent in the value per unit, while Bombay records a quantitative expansion of no less than 106·3 per cent and a rise of 43·7 per cent in the average value per chest. The total exports showed a contraction of 5,732 chests or 13·05 per cent in quantity together with an expansion of R32·51 lakhs (£216,700) or 2·5 per cent in value; and this marks a rise of 17·9 per cent in specific value. The average value per chest was R3,427 (£228 9s 4d) against R2,906 (£193 14s 8d) in 1910-11. Exports to Hongkong fell by 7,989 chests, or 39·2 per cent, to 12,405 chests; and those to the Straits Settlements declined by 2,454 chests or 26·9 per cent to 6,684 chests. Shipments to China exclusive of Hongkong and Macao increased by 2,064 chests or 18·9 per cent to 12,993 chests.

The course of the export trade in Malwa opium for China is shown by the following figures:—

Average, 1885 to 1889	.	.	.	.	35,035 chests
" 1890 to 1894	.	.	.	.	28,907 "
" 1895 to 1899	.	.	.	.	22,590 "
" 1900 to 1904	.	.	.	.	21,108 "
" 1905 to 1909	.	.	.	.	14,159 "
In the year 1910	.	.	.	.	12,100 "
" 1911	.	.	.	.	15,160 "
" 1912	.	.	.	.	14,560 "

The area under poppy in the Bihar and Benares Agencies was 362,868 acres in 1910-11. In the year under review poppy cultivation in Bihar was closed and the area in the Benares agency was further reduced to 200,672 acres.

**Tobacco**—Between 25th February 1910 and 1st April 1911, the internal trade in Indian tobacco was stimulated by a high import duty and great progress was made in the use of native leaf for cigarettes. During the year under review, the rate of duty has been less by one-third, but accounts indicate that good progress is maintained both in cultivation and in preparation of the leaf. The area under tobacco in British India and Native States is now believed to be about 1,150,000 acres.

The following figures of the export trade for the last three years are encouraging:—

	Unmanufactured			Manufactured		
	Cwts	R	£	Cwts	R	£
1909-10	94,961	13,32,516	88,834	14,189	12,25,776	81,718
1910-11	157,281	20,16,230	134,415	15,088	11,73,699	73,247
1911-12	236,465	27,53,858	183,924	17,867	13,16,116	87,741

In **unmanufactured** descriptions, therefore, there was an expansion of 50·3 per cent in quantity and 36·8 per cent in value, which argues a fall of 9·05 per cent in the specific value. In the **manufactured** classes, there was an advance of about 18·4 per cent in quantity and of 12·1 per cent in value, the fall in average value being about 5·3 per cent. Of the total value under this head, 94·3 per cent is represented by cigars; and of these the largest purchaser is the Straits Settlements. Unmanufactured leaf goes to the Straits, Aden, China, Germany, France and Holland. Much of it is of the description consumed in the *hookah* or *narghili*, so that neither in kind nor in value is it strictly comparable with the leaf produced in other countries for manufacturing purposes. The total exports of tobacco of all descriptions amounted to 254,332 cwts in place of 172,369 cwts and to R40·75 lakhs (£271,700) in place of R31·9 lakhs (£212,700) in 1910-11.

**Indigo** usually comes on the market late in November; and most of the exports are effected before the end of the statistical year. The area under indigo continued to contract and amounted to 271,100 acres in place of 276,400 acres; but the outturn was estimated at 48,700 cwts, which is better by 6 per cent than the production in 1910-11. Reports are still prevalent regarding carelessness about seed, and there has been little encouragement in the conditions of the year's trading. Egypt and Persia both showed progressive defection, and although the figures of shipments to the United Kingdom do not this year bear evidence to the fact, it is known that even in that stronghold of natural indigo users are falling away.

The following statement shows the exports of indigo in 1911-12 and the five previous years, together with approximate quotations of average price in London. The exports in the record year 1895-96 were 187,337 cwts and R5.35 crores (£3,566,700).

	From Calcutta	From Madras ports	From other ports	Total	Value		Average price per cwt		
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts		R	£	£	s.	d.
1906-07 . . .	19,309	11,159	4,634	35,102	70,05,000	= 467,000	20	6	0
1907-08 . . .	16,627	10,619	5,244	32,490	63,73,000	425,000	20	1	4
1908-09 . . .	17,608	4,636	2,612	24,916	49,05,000	327,000	20	10	8
1909-10 . . .	11,221	3,655	3,185	18,061	35,18,000	234,500	20	1	4
1910-11 . . .	10,985	2,364	3,590	16,939	33,53,000	223,500	20	15	4
1911-12 . . .	14,558	2,510	2,147	19,213	37,68,000	251,200	20	2	1

The declines in quantity and value respectively have been as follows. In ten years, 78.6 per cent in quantity and 79.7 per cent in value; in five years, 45.3 per cent in quantity and 46.2 per cent in value. In the year under review, the rate of increase in quantity has been 13.4 per cent and in value 12.4 per cent, showing a decline of .9 per cent in specific value.

Prices in Calcutta opened at an average of R145 (£9 13s. 4d.) per factory maund of 72 lbs, which is equal to £15 0s. 9d. per cwt, and closed at R155 (£10 6s. 8d.) or R10 (13s. 4d.) more than at the beginning. The average price for the season works out at R148 (£9 17s. 4d.) per factory maund, as against R142 (£9 9s. 4d.) in the previous season.

Exports to the **United Kingdom** improved by 108.9 per cent to 6,229 cwts; but in 1908-09 the quantity taken was 10,209 cwts. The **Continent of Europe** increased its demand from 4,895 cwts to 5,686 cwts. This represents a net expansion of 4,038 cwts for Europe. Shipments to the **United States** advanced from 1,315 cwts to 1,687 cwts. Those to **Egypt**, at 1,430 cwts as against 3,232 cwts in 1910-11, were 55.8 per cent less; and **Asiatic Turkey** took only 2,724 cwts in place of 2,740 cwts in the previous year. The demand in **Persia**, which fluctuates greatly, and has been very seriously affected by the state of that country, has contracted from 1,411 cwts to 922 cwts. **Japan** took 379 cwts in place of 68 cwts in 1910-11.

**Other dyeing and tanning materials**—The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles in this class in the last three years:—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	Cwts	R	£	Cwts	R	£	Cwts	R	£
Myrobalans . . .	1,467,104	60,00,000	400,000	1,658,895	69,76,000	465,000	1,233,661	50,03,000	333,500
Cutch . . .	40,712	6,74,000	45,000	90,988	16,70,000	111,300	80,977	12,97,000	86,500
Turmeric . . .	79,934	8,00,000	53,300	71,847	8,60,000	57,300	92,307	12,74,000	85,000

Of these, **myrobalans** is by far the most important. The exports of this article declined by 25.6 per cent in quantity and by 28.3 per cent in value, with a fall of 3.6 per cent in specific value as declared. In recent years a practice has sprung up of separating the kernel from the myrobalan proper; and there has come into existence a certain trade in these kernels which are rich in oil. Having regard to the fact that such kernels are inert as tanning materials and constitute some 42 per cent of the weight of the whole myrobalan, it was conceived that this practice might be vitiating the statistics under this head. Enquiries have been made and it appears that the practice is not yet sufficiently general to have the effect foreseen. **Cutch** which, after a heavy decline in 1909-10, rose by 123.5 per cent in quantity and 147.7 per cent in value in 1910-11, relapsed by 11 per cent in quantity and 22.3 per cent in

value; but the exports of turmeric rose by 28·5 per cent in quantity and by 48·1 per cent in value, with a rise of 15·3 per cent in specific value. Recent reports of the tanning industry in Europe refer to the higher cost of tanning materials and the extended use of concentrated tanning extracts. The manufacture of such extracts might well engage the attention of people in India, for as freights increase it becomes increasingly requisite to avoid paying for the transportation of waste.

## OILS

Oils form only ·7 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from India. They comprise animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable oils. In continuance of the sustained development in the four preceding years, the total shows an advance of R18·09 lakhs (£120,600) and amounts to R159·17 lakhs (£1,061,100) in place of the total for 1910-11 corrected to R141·08 lakhs (£940,500). **Vegetable oils** constitute the most important class, and, in the year under review, represented 51 per cent of the total value, with mineral oils (including benzine and wax) at 40·6 per cent. The extent to which the world now relies on vegetable oils for alimentary purposes was illustrated by the rise in the world's prices which occurred so soon as the European drought of 1911 foreshadowed a shortage in supplies of butter. The movement stimulated exports from India both of oleaginous materials and of oils. That the latter did not go forward in still larger quantity is possibly due at once to the high prices that were offered for the raw materials, to the fact that India also is extending the use of refined oils in place of ghi, and to the limited nature of her oil-crushing equipment. The total value under this head is the largest since 1903-04 and marks an increase from R71·02 lakhs (£473,500) to R81·3 lakhs (£542,000) or by 14·5 per cent. **Cocconut oil** offered a strong market, with prices in England hardening from £42 to £45; and it takes the first place with an increased total value of R40·62 lakhs (£270,800) in place of R34·9 lakhs (£232,700) in 1910-11, the rise being one of 16·4 per cent. **Castor oil** advanced by 16·4 per cent to R19·68 lakhs (£131,200); while the total of **linseed, mustard, and sesamum oils** rose from R15·91 lakhs (£106,070) to R17·16 lakhs (£114,400) or by 7·9 per cent. The article of next importance in this class is **paraffin wax**, which represents about 33 per cent of the total. It shows a decline from 241,505 cwts and R55·2 lakhs (£368,000) to 236,284 cwts and R52·4 lakhs (£349,300), thus recording a fall of 2·2 per cent in quantity and 5·1 per cent in value. Shipments of paraffin candles, on the other hand, rose by 4·3 per cent to 5,645,733 lbs, with a value of R15·88 lakhs (£105,900). **Essential oils**, which figure at about 7·8 per cent of the whole, have risen from R9·6 lakhs (£64,000) to R12·39 lakhs (£82,600). The **mineral oil** figures in 1910-11 were vitiated by difficulties attending the verification of values of petrol and benzine in which a large export trade had sprung up in Burma. The method of valuation has since been rectified; and the corrected figures show that the increased exportation of 13,034,556 gallons in place of 2,584,604 gallons in the previous year was associated with a rise of value from R4·72 lakhs (£31,500) in 1910-11 to R12·27 lakhs (£81,800). This marks an increase of 10,449,952 gallons or 404 per cent in quantity and one of R7·55 lakhs (£50,300) or 160 per cent in value. This increase is wholly derived from mineral descriptions other than kerosene and wax. In kerosene the exports amounted to only 480 gallons with a value of R315 (£21) as against 401,187 gallons and R1,99,962 (£13,331) in 1910-11, while in "other sorts"

the total was 13,034,076 gallons and R12·27 lakhs (£81,800). An average struck on the import and production figures for the two years, 1909 and 1910; was found to give a weekly consumption of about 330,000 units of eight gallons. A similar calculation for the two official years, 1909-10 and 1910-11, gave a weekly consumption of about 354,000 units.

### RAW MATERIALS

**Coal**—On an average of the three years ending 1910-11, coal has represented 79 per cent of the exports of raw materials and 36 per cent of the exports of Indian merchandise. In 1911-12 these percentages stood at 78 and 35 respectively.

The annual production of British Indian coal in the five years ending 1885 averaged 1,225,238 tons. In the quinquennium ending 1895, the production averaged 2,460,608 tons, and in that ending 1905 it averaged 7,001,272 tons. In 1910 it was 11,398,096 tons, and in 1911 it stood at 12,048,726 tons. A further 649,317 tons was produced in Native States in 1910.

In the quinquennium ending 1884-85, the exports of Indian coal averaged 157 tons per annum. In the quinquennium ending 1894-95, the average had risen to 30,509 tons. In that ending with 1904-05, it became 517,117 tons. In that ending with 1909-10, it was 765,958 tons. In 1910-11 it rose to 889,601 tons valued at R77·01 lakhs (£513,400), but in 1911-12 the figure declined to 873,987 tons, valued at R77·09 lakhs (£513,900). The exportation represents about 3 per cent of the production. It marks a decrease of 1·8 per cent in quantity, but an increase of 1 per cent in value, specific value having risen by nearly 2 per cent, and the average value per ton being R8-13-2 (11s. 9d.). This rise in prices inadequately reflects that improvement in local quotations which resulted partly from a stronger internal demand and— together with high freights—accounted to some extent for the contraction in exports.

Among the external buyers of Indian coal, Ceylon retains the first place with a quantity of 532,980 tons in place of 511,848 tons in the previous year. Shipments to the Straits Settlements receded from 223,320 tons to 197,553 tons, which is still substantially better than the figure for 1909-10. Sumatra also reduced her demand from 111,694 tons to 110,049 tons; while Aden took 12,335 tons in place of 7,383 tons. East Africa disappears again from the list and Mauritius took only 800 tons in place of 4,905 tons in 1910-11. The total exports of coke amounted to only 1,384 tons in place of 1,528 tons in 1910-11, and most of this went to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

Calcutta was the port of shipment for all the exports except 1,297 tons from Bombay. With the fall of 15,614 tons in exports abroad, is to be recorded a decrease of 193,336 tons in the shipments from Calcutta to other Indian ports. The total in the latter case was 2,017,181 tons in place of 2,210,517 tons in 1910-11, which marks a decline of 8·7 per cent. High coasting freights unquestionably restricted business, and large quantities crossed India by rail. Of the total, Bombay took 943,979 tons or 46·8 per cent in place of 990,872 tons or 44·8 per cent in the previous year, and this is to be attributed largely to the greater activity of the cotton industry seated there. Shipments of bunker coal from Calcutta for use of steamers were 935,838 tons against 879,139 tons in 1910-11.

The prices of first class Jherria Bengal coal per ton in wagon have been as follows in the last three years :—

	Highest					Lowest					Average				
	R	a.	p.	s.	d.	R	a.	p.	s.	d.	R	a.	p.	s.	d.
1909-10	3	12	0	5	0	2	12	0	3	8	3	0	10	4	1
1910-11	3	4	0	4	4	2	6	0	3	2	2	15	0	3	11
1911-12	6	0	0	8	0	2	12	0	3	8	4	6	0	5	10

**Cotton**—On the average of the three years ending 1910-11, raw cotton represented 35·5 per cent of the total value of Indian raw materials exported. In 1911-12 the percentage fell to 29·9 per cent, while the figure represented 13·2 per cent of the total exports of merchandise.

The early part of the year was bad for spinners and manufacturers in all parts of the world. Weavers felt the improvement first, and England felt it sooner than her competitors. The general improvement in the condition of the industry may be gauged by the fact that the values of the shares of 117 textile concerns in England as quoted by the *Manchester Guardian* showed at 1st March 1912 an average gain of 8·16 per cent in the twelve months.

A similar calculation relating to 50 mills in India shows the market value per R100 (£6 13s. 4d.) of share capital at end of March 1912 to have been R115 (£7 13s. 4d.) as against R104 (£6 18s. 8d.) a year before.

The year 1911 was remarkable for the great fall in the price of cotton. This occurred on the publication of the official estimates of the American crop, which placed the outturn at 53,419,300 cwts as compared with 46,367,004 cwts in 1910 and 59,964,870 cwts in 1909. Middling American, in Liverpool was at 8·22 to 8·42d. per lb in May and by July 6·57d. had been touched. The following statement shows the prices of middling upland cotton at Liverpool in the last three years stated in pennies and decimals of a penny per lb :—

In Liverpool—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Opening	5·07	7·96	8·08
Highest	8·5	8·4	8·42
Lowest	4·93	7·47	5·01
Closing	8·11	7·7	5·01
Average	5·5	7·96	7·84

The average price of middling American at Liverpool in 1911 was 7·05d. per lb as compared with 8d. in 1910 and 6·34d. in 1909. The interval between highest and lowest of the year is of course quite abnormal.

It is interesting to compare with these prices those for good Broach cotton at Bombay, as below, in annas and decimals of an anna (or penny) per lb :

At Bombay—	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Opening	4·9	7·27	6·94
Highest	6·78	7·63	7·35
Lowest	4·9	5·86	5·04
Closing	6·78	7·24	5·8
Average	5·82	6·7	6·01

Prices were strong and hardening up to the end of June; but they began to relax on the incipient decline in Americans and on the termination of a drought that threatened much of Western India. Thereafter prices were some-

what easier until a fresh rise set in about the beginning of the year. In the course of the year, Newsari cotton went as high as R39 (£2 12s.) per candy of 784 lbs and Coomptas to R378 (£25 4s.). It will be noticed that the range of price in Broach cotton was much narrower than in the case of Americans, that the lowest quotation was not so low as the lowest for American, and that the closing price was relatively strong.

The crop from which the supplies were drawn was of course that of 1910-11. The area was returned at 22·59 million acres as compared with about 20·54 million acres in 1909-10, and the official estimate of outturn was 3,853,000 bales of 400 lbs (13,760,714 cwts) as against 4,718,000 bales (16,850,000 cwts) in the previous year. The average yield would appear to be 61 lbs per acre; and this is about 32·2 per cent of the yield commonly obtained in America. The estimate was considered by the trade to have approached accuracy more closely than ever before. But it is difficult to check it statistically because of the unascertainable nature of the internal consumption. In view of the extent to which handspinning has been discontinued in India, the conventional figure of 750,000 bales for extra-factory consumption has, in consultation with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited, now been reduced to 450,000 bales. The crop of 1911-12 is believed in well-informed trade circles to have given some 4,000,000 bales of 400 lbs in place of the 3,135,000 bales officially estimated.

The world's cotton crop in 1911 has been estimated at 75,314,000 cwts as against 69,032,000 cwts in 1910. The American crop was placed at 53,419,300 cwts as against 46,367,000 cwts. The Egyptian crop in the season ending with August 1911 turned out to be one of 6,694,500 cwts in place of 4,422,000 cwts in the previous year. The crop in America for 1912 is expected to be about 16,000,000 bales.

The consumption in Britain in the cotton year ending the 31st August 1911 is estimated at 3,725,280 bales as compared with 3,340,000 bales in the previous year. The potential consumption of the mills of the world at the present time is believed to be about 22,500,000 bales, and the Bureau of the Census has estimated the actual consumption in the United States in the cotton year ending the 31st August 1911 at 4,705,000 bales, or 95·6 per cent of its capacity. The increase in British consumption was something over 13·6 per cent and prospects are good. In India, on the other hand, the mill consumption increased by about 16,200 cwts or ·3 per cent, from 5,717,200 cwts to 5,773,400 cwts. This latter figure allows for wastage and is equivalent to 1,605,300 bales of 400 lbs.

The following figures give a summary of the export trade in the last five years, the unit being 1,000 :—

	Exports			Average declared value per cwt		
	Cwts	R	£	R	a.	£ s. d.
1907-08 . . . . .	8,562	25,70,25=	17,135	30	0½=	2 0 0½
1908-09 . . . . .	6,798	19,76,85	13,179	29	1½	1 18 9½
1909-10 . . . . .	8,968	31,43,25	20,955	35	0½	2 6 8½
1910-11 . . . . .	8,686	36,05,56	24,037	41	8	2 15 4
1911-12 . . . . .	7,298	29,43,98	19,626	40	5½	2 13 19½

It appears therefore that there was a decline of 16 per cent in quantity and of 18·3 per cent in value, the ostensible fall in specific value being 2·8 per cent.



The statement below shows the destinations of the cotton exported during the same period, the unit as before being 1,000 :—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
Japan . . . . .	2,245	2,226	3,303	2,852	3,496
Germany . . . . .	1,927	1,179	1,338	1,391	891
Belgium . . . . .	1,198	910	1,073	1,095	774
Italy . . . . .	1,065	852	943	1,100	672
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	626	382	694	682	471
United Kingdom . . . . .	438	356	518	568	418
France . . . . .	558	390	410	358	291
Spain . . . . .	208	168	197	317	128
China . . . . .	138	220	346	159	88

It will be seen that Japan reappeared as a heavy buyer and exceeded her record purchases of 1909-10, but that every other country took less than in the previous year. The United Kingdom took some 150,000 cwts less than in 1910-11, and indeed it is understood that the consumption of Indian staples in the United Kingdom in 1911 was about 233,000 bales as compared with 96,000 bales Brazilian, African, etc. The shrinkage in Italy's figure is relatively large, and is probably to be associated with the depressed condition of her cotton industry.

**Raw hides and skins** represent 4·3 per cent of the entire exports of Indian produce. The trade throughout the world dragged till October, and then responded to the general quickening of commerce and to some misgivings as to Chinese supplies—more particularly of skins. The imports of dry hides into the United Kingdom from all sources in 1911 amounted to 462,354 cwts with a value of £1,654,556, against 516,896 cwts with a value of £1,855,804 in 1910; and as the receipts of wet hides were also smaller, the aggregate value of the two classes was about £526,357 less than in the previous year. The value of hides and skins imported into the United States is estimated at £16,970,000 as against £17,939,200 in 1910. The exports of **raw hides** from India rose by 10·9 per cent in weight and 10·8 per cent in value, there being a minute fall in the average value per cwt, which is recorded at R63-4-2 (£4 4s. 4d.) in 1911-12. These facts should be read in conjunction with the notes about tanned hides and skins. The average weight of a raw hide was 9·7 lbs in place of 9·47 lbs in 1910-11. Exports of **raw skins** decreased again by 3·1 per cent in weight and 3·7 per cent in value. The figures mark a fall of about 0·6 per cent in average value per cwt, and this may possibly have some relation to the decrease of 3·8 per cent in the average weight per piece. The number of **raw hides and skins together** amounted to 34·43 millions in place of 33·4 millions in 1910-11, and the total value to R944·36 lakhs (£6,295,700) as against R899·42 lakhs (£5,996,100) in 1910-11. Of the total weight, Calcutta shipped 73·2 per cent. The **United States** took 32·1 per cent of the total with a value of R298·12 lakhs (£1,987,500), which marks a rise of 5·4 per cent in value and of 2·7 per cent in weight. **Germany** came second with R233·6 lakhs (£1,557,300); **Austria-Hungary** took R142·42 lakhs (£949,500); **Italy**, R76·39 lakhs (£509,300); the **United Kingdom**, R52·86 lakhs (£352,400), which marks a rise of 15·5 per cent; **Spain**, R47·33 lakhs (£315,500); and **France**, R28·1 lakhs (£187,300). In **skins**, the United States hold the first place, since they take more than three-fourths of the total, while the United Kingdom now takes only 6 per cent.

The following statement shows the exports for the last six years, the unit being 1,000 :—

	HIDES				SKINS			
	Cwts	No.	R	£	Cwts	No.	R	£
1906-07	1,091	12,917	6,40,90=	4,273	464	26,866	4,48,49=	2,990
1907-08	680	8,278	4,31,98	2,880	310	17,202	2,73,20	1,821
1908-09	765	9,651	4,78,48	3,190	474	23,810	3,55,38	2,369
1909-10	837	10,042	5,12,66	3,418	616	28,286	4,52,46	3,016
1910-11	852	10,073	5,39,67	3,598	550	23,325	3,59,74	2,398
1911-12	945	10,908	5,97,80	3,985	533	23,525	3,46,56	2,310

In India the course of hide prices was fairly normal and reflected approximately the movement in foreign markets. Rates usually droop in the rains, but at the end of the official year quotations were 8 to 12 annas (or pence) better than twelve months before. At that date buffalo hides stood at R8 (10s. 8d.) per 20 lbs, and they closed at R8-12 (11s. 8d.). Cow hides opened at R23 (£1 10s. 8d) and closed at R23-8 (£1 11s. 4d).

Jute represents 22.9 per cent of the exports of raw materials. In this class it is surpassed by raw cotton and by oilseeds. Trade in the two textile staples is supplemented by very large shipments of yarns and fabrics.

Both in India and in Dundee, the year under review was a difficult one. The jute shipper and jute user alike found themselves between strong holders and an unaccountably grudging demand abroad. In January of 1911 first marks jute in Dundee was at £19 12s. 6d. per ton as compared with £14 2s. 6d. a year before. In April it stood at £21 10s. as against £14 in April 1910. At the end of May the quotation was nominally between £25 and £26, but forward jute ruled about £22 for August. After publication of the first forecast a decline set in which carried rates down to £18 for September and £17 10s. for October shipment. On the publication of the final forecast in September a certain hardening of the market became confirmed and first marks climbed to £21 10s., and then receded to £19 15s. by the end of October. From that time up to the end of the year business dragged; and in March it was further depressed by the great coal strike.

Sluggishness of business in the United States was unquestionably a considerable factor in the depression felt in Calcutta. The average price of jute (M. group) was R52-5-4 (£3 9s. 9½d.) per bale of 400 lbs as compared with R39-11-8 (£2 12s. 11½d.) in 1910-11. The lowest in the previous year had been R31-8 (£2 2s.) at the beginning and the highest R51 (£3 8s.) at the end. But in 1911-12 the rate after opening at R52-8 (£3 10s.) sagged down to R44-8-0 (£2 19s. 4d.) in December and recovered to R60 (£4) only in March, when there was little jute available. Later there was a decline. The following statements show the average price in each of the five previous years and in the first week of each month of the year under review :—

	R	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Average of 1906-07	60	4	4	=	4	0	4
„ 1907-08	44	12	0		2	19	8
„ 1908-09	33	12	0		2	11	8
„ 1909-10	32	1	4		2	2	9
„ 1910-11	39	11	8		2	13	0
Average of the previous five years	43	1	10		2	17	5½

	R	a.	p.	£	s.	d.		R	a.	p.	£	s.	d.							
1911—April	52	8	0	=	3	10	0	1911—October	49	0	0	=	3	5	4					
May	61	0	0		4	1	4	November	48	0	0		3	4	0					
June	63	8	0		4	4	8	December	44	8	0		2	19	4					
July	54	8	0		3	12	8	1912—January	48	0	0		3	4	0					
August	49	0	0		3	5	4	February	53	0	0		3	10	8					
September	45	0	0		3	0	0	March	60	0	0		4	0	0					
Average of 1911-12								<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>52</td> <td>5</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>9</td> <td>9½</td> </tr> </table>						52	5	4		3	9	9½
52	5	4		3	9	9½														

The increase in the average price is therefore 31·7 per cent.

An attempt was made during the year to organise a combination among Calcutta mills, which was designed, among other objects, to control the price of the raw material. It did not come to a head.

One of the features of the most permanent general significance in the year's trading has been the extensive elimination of the middlemen who formerly absorbed much of the profit. In 1909 and 1910 these middlemen incurred considerable losses with the result that they operated much more narrowly in 1911. The merchant and the cultivator were thus forced into direct relations, which are likely to be maintained with the effect of securing better prices for the grower and so possibly inducing extended cultivation.

The world's annual demand for jute is now estimated variously from 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 bales of 400 lbs. India is virtually the sole producer, and the following statement compares the crop statistics with the trade movement of the last five years, the unit being 1,000 :—

	Area	Outturn	Estimated mill consumption in India	Estimated exportable surplus
	Acres	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts
1907-08	3,974	35,064	13,439	21,625
1908-09	2,857	22,539	13,036	9,503
1909-10	2,877	25,738	16,382	9,356
1910-11	2,938	28,329	16,363	11,961
1911-12	3,106	29,410	16,454	12,956

The trade statistics leave little doubt that production exceeded the estimate considerably.

In addition to the mill consumption in India, there is the extra-factory consumption in India, which was formerly estimated at 500,000 bales, but has probably been restricted by the wider use of mill-made goods and the substitution of corrugated iron for construction in which jute twine played a part. Certain further particulars about consumption are given in the chapter on the exports of jute manufactures.

The following statement shows the exports of the past five years, the unit being 1,000 :—

	Quantity Cwts	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent	Value		Average value per cwt	
			₹	£	₹	s.
1907-08	14,192	-11·1	17,97,28	= 11,982	12·66	= 16·8
1908-09	17,880	+26	19,83,45	13,223	11·09	14·8
1909-10	14,608	-18·3	15,08,83	10,059	10·33	13·77
1910-11	12,732	-12·8	15,49,00	10,327	12·17	16·23
1911-12	16,203	+27·3	22,55,66	15,038	13·92	18·56

It will be seen that the quantity exported was more by 3,470,638 cwts or 21·3 per cent, and that the value increased by ₹706·66 lakhs (£4,711,100) or nearly 45·6 per cent, which argues a rise of 14·4 per cent in specific value. As

compared with the record year of 1908-09, there is a decline of 1,676,805 cwts or 9·4 per cent in quantity.

During the year under review, the United Kingdom took 6,915,241 cwts or 2,220,856 cwts more than in 1910-11, her share now being 42·7 per cent of the whole. Germany took 3,413,753 cwts or 432,435 cwts more than in the previous year, and her share is 21·1 per cent; while the United States increased her demand by 703,545 cwts and took 1,997,823 cwts or 12·3 per cent. France, with 1,368,267 cwts or 8·4 per cent of the total, took 78,586 cwts less, but Austria-Hungary increased her receipts from 806,066 cwts to 996,170 cwts, while Italy reduced her demand from 829,475 cwts to 640,640 cwts, their respective shares being 6·1 and 4 per cent of the total.

The shares of Calcutta and Chittagong in the export trade remained virtually unchanged at 91 and 8·7 per cent, the balance of '3 per cent was shipped from Madras.

The share of seeds in the total value of raw produce exported (excluding such as falls under the head of food and drink) has steadily grown in recent years. In 1910-11 it rose to 26·4 per cent of the total, and in the year under review it was 27·4 per cent. The year was a difficult one for crushers in Europe. The drought in Europe curtailed the supply of fodder; and while it created a good demand for cake, it forced up the prices of oilseeds. The continued heavy buying of linseed for the United States, together with anxiety about the Plate crop and a shortage in the supply of soya beans, intensified the rise; while the large cotton crop in America enabled its manufacturers to ship enormous quantities of cotton oil with the effect of depressing the market for oils. In England the industry was injured by a strike in Hull, and high freights were keenly felt everywhere. The world's production of the premier seed, linseed, in 1911 was believed to be about 600,000 tons larger than in 1910 and is believed to have been exceeded in 1907 alone. But the shipments from Argentina to Europe contracted by some 168,000 tons which was made good in part by the increased exports from India. The imports of soy beans into the United Kingdom declined from 421,531 to 222,657 tons, the fall being attributed rather to the prevalence of plague than to the later revolution. The following statement shows the exports of oilseeds from India in each of the last five years, the unit being 1,000 :—

	Cwts	R	£
1907-08	23,185	16,81,52	= 11,210
1908-09	16,243	11,67,81	7,785
1909-10	27,147	18,72,62	12,484
1910-11	30,983	25,12,34	16,749
1911-12	29,376	26,94,03	17,960

The quantities and values of the principal descriptions of seeds exported are shown below, the unit being 1,000 :—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12			Percentage (values) to exports of raw produce.
	Cwt	R	£	Cwt	R	£	Cwt	R	£	
Linseed	4,677	3,02,53	=2,617	7,411	8,39,02	=5,593	10,440	12,96,49	=8,643	13·2
Rape	6,629	4,68,32	3,122	6,593	4,65,64	3,104	4,710	3,51,21	2,341	3·6
Cotton	5,650	2,03,18	1,355	5,980	2,29,53	1,530	4,073	1,51,91	1,013	1·5
Sesamum	2,984	2,65,91	1,773	3,246	3,20,32	2,135	1,896	2,02,63	1,351	2·1
Groundnut	3,243	2,47,00	1,647	3,690	3,05,46	2,036	3,823	3,18,07	2,120	3·2
Castor	1,901	1,26,06	840	2,148	1,65,00	1,100	2,404	1,76,77	1,178	1·8
Poppy	853	80,91	539	862	89,33	596	699	74,62	497	·76
							Total	..	26·16	

While the total quantity declined by 1,607,000 cwts or 5·2 per cent, there was a net increase of R181·69 lakhs (£1,211,300) or 7·2 per cent in value. For two years in succession the progressive value has been the highest on record.

The article "copra" might reasonably be grouped with these, as it is really a material for the extraction of oil. It is discussed under "Fruits," and was exported in 1911-12 to the extent of 637,523 cwts with value of R113·95 lakhs (£759,700). The inclusion of these figures would bring India's exports of oleaginous materials to a total of 30,013,515 cwts with a value of R2,807·98 lakhs (£18,719,900).

Linseed goes chiefly to the United Kingdom (R380·72 lakhs=£2,538,100); but Belgium with R304·39 lakhs (£2,029,300) and France with R202·83 lakhs (£1,352,200) are close competitors, while the United States have now pulled up into the fourth place with R165·36 lakhs (£1,102,400). Germany took R99·8 lakhs (£665,300), and Italy R73·99 lakhs (£493,300). The largest buyers of rapeseed are Belgium (R152·37 lakhs=£1,015,800), France (R89·61 lakhs=£597,400), and Germany (R60·57 lakhs=£403,800). Sesamum goes mainly to France, Belgium, Italy, and Austria-Hungary; poppyseed to France and Belgium; castor and cotton seeds to the United Kingdom, and groundnuts to France.

Of the total exports of oilseeds, Bombay shipped 53·4 per cent with a value of R1,387·09 lakhs (£9,247,300); Bengal, 21 per cent with a value of R735·32 lakhs (£4,902,100); Madras, 12·8 per cent or R293·34 lakhs (£1,955,600); and Sind, 12·5 per cent or R272·53 lakhs (£1,816,900). The rate of increase was 4·8 per cent in case of Bengal and 19·2 per cent in case of Madras, while exports from Bombay and Sind declined by 7·9 and 23·7 per cent respectively.

In linseed, India no longer holds the dominant position it formerly enjoyed. The world's production in 1911 was about 2,673,000 tons, and of this India produced about 21 per cent, Argentina about 24 per cent, Russia about 25 per cent, and North America about 30 per cent. The Indian crop in 1910-11 was estimated at 563,600 tons against 427,800 tons in the previous year; and the exports show an increase of 151,471 tons and R457·47 lakhs (£3,049,800), the improvement being 40·9 per cent in quantity, 54·5 per cent in value, with a further advance of 9·7 per cent on the very high rates established in 1910-11. The average price in London rose to 69s 10d per 410 lbs. The prospects of the trade continue excellent, and the new crop is estimated at 641,200 tons.

The trade in rapeseed is affected by those in linseed and cottonseed; and between the dearness of the one and the relative cheapness of the other, its market, while showing a net advance in price, was comparatively quiet. Rapeseed prices in London averaged 43s 5d per quarter in place of 40s 3d in 1910. The spring crop of 1910-11 was estimated at 1,233,200 tons as compared with 1,270,300 tons in the previous year, and that for 1911-12 is reported as yielding 1,271,000 tons or 37,800 tons more than in 1910-11. The exports declined by 94,175 tons and R114·44 lakhs (£762,900), the specific value rising by 5·6 per cent.

Sesamum is largely consumed in India; and a shortage in it or in rapeseed curtails exportation. The Indian sesamum crop of 1911-12 was returned at 371,400 tons in place of 511,800 tons in 1910-11; and it should be mentioned that while Burma does not export, and indeed usually buys from India proper, she

produces about 200,000 tons herself. The exports of sesamum from all India declined by 67,507 tons or 41·6 per cent and by R117·7 lakhs (£784,700) or 36·7 per cent in value. The difference in percentages shows a rise of 8·3 per cent in specific value.

**Cotton seed** has declined in value from 9·1 per cent to 5·6 per cent of the exports of seeds and now represents only 1·5 per cent of the total value of raw Indian produce exported. The yield of seed from the Indian cotton crop of 1910-11 was estimated at 1,605,000 tons against 1,965,000 tons in the previous year; and the crop of 1911-12 is expected to give only 1,306,000 tons. With the large expansion in American and Egyptian supplies, prices in Europe declined. They opened in January 1911 at £8 5s and rose to £8 11s 3d at the end of February. In April the difficulty experienced by the crushers in disposing of their oils affected the enquiry for seed, the price of which gradually came down to £7 16s 3d in June. The price thereafter improved and touched £9 5s in October. When new crop commenced to arrive, the price declined and closed at £8 2s 6d. The exports in the official year fell by 95,357 tons or 31·9 per cent, and by R77·61 lakhs (£517,400) or 33·8 per cent in value, the specific value showing a decline of 3 per cent. The United Kingdom takes about 97 per cent of the whole quantity of cotton seed exported.

**Poppyseed** feels the competition of cotton seed, so far as it is possible for two seeds to compete which require different machinery; and business was handicapped both by the heavy supplies of American cotton oil and by the progressive contraction of the Indian area under poppy for the production of opium. Exports declined by 18·9 per cent in quantity and by 16·5 per cent in value; specific value rose by 3 per cent.

**Castorseed** exports, on the other hand, increased by a further 11·9 per cent in quantity, but the growth in total value was only 7·1 per cent which fact argues a fall of 4·5 per cent in specific value.

The trade in **groundnuts** still progresses, if at a somewhat diminished rate. In many parts of India it is believed that a reaction as regards this crop has set in partly through the appearance of disease and partly because the cultivator has found that it is troublesome to cultivate and not necessarily profitable. The growth in exports in 1911-12 has amounted to 3·6 per cent in quantity and 4·1 per cent in total value. A considerable proportion of the exports of groundnuts from India is shipped from the French port of Pondicherry and so escapes registration in the trade of India. In the last three years, the exports by that route have been as follows :—

	Tons	₹	£
1908-09	50,066	81,17,000	=541,100
1909-10	90,042	1,25,43,000	836,200
1910-11	85,137	1,40,46,000	936,400

**Silk** being an article of luxury, its trade is sensitive to general economic conditions; and in the past year this fact has again been illustrated. High cost of living, peculiarities of current fashion, and sluggishness of business in the United States restricted demand; and prices were depressed in the course of the year by the unexpected magnitude of shipments from the Far East, as well as by the wide use of artificial silk. Eastern descriptions become increasingly dominant, especially in the American markets. Japan exported some 165,000 bales in 1911-12 in place of 148,000 bales in 1910-11 and 138,000 bales in 1909-10;

and some idea of the depression in the European industry may be gathered from the fact that the European conditioning houses handled some 2,000,000 kilos less than in the previous year. Prices fell during the year from 7 to 10 per cent; and it is expected that Eastern production will be discouraged with the effect of restoring equilibrium. The discouragement has already been sufficiently felt by India; and the decline in her modest shipments of raw silk continues. They fell in 1911-12 from 1,850,551 to 1,749,946 lbs and from R50.55 lakhs (£337,000) to R45.84 lakhs (£305,600). The decline represents 5.4 per cent in quantity and 9.3 per cent in value, which argues a fall of 4.1 per cent in specific value. Reeled mulberry silk, which in 1910-11 stood at 486,213 lbs with a value of R40 lakhs (£266,700), fell by 22.1 per cent in quantity and 17.4 per cent in value, to 378,619 lbs with a value of R33.04 lakhs (£220,300); and this shows a rise of 6.1 per cent in specific value. Bengal consignments of reeled silk (mulberry and wild) fell from 327,947 lbs and R23.13 lakhs (£154,200) to 190,365 lbs with a value of R14.04 lakhs (£93,600), the average value per lb being R7.6 (9s 10d) as against R7.0-10 (9s 5d) in 1910-11. Bombay's trade, which had only amounted to 100 lbs in 1909-10, disappeared. The share of Sind was 191,240 lbs in quantity and R19.11 lakhs (£127,400) in value, as against 166,086 lbs and R17.16 lakhs (£114,400) in 1910-11. The contraction in Bengal's case is one of 42 per cent in quantity and 39.3 per cent in value.

The distribution of the exports of reeled silk (mulberry and wild) was as follows:—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	lbs	R	£	lbs	R	£	lbs	R	£
To United Kingdom	46,872	3,46,827	23,123	58,049	4,47,581	29,837	22,105	1,84,902	12,327
„ France	488,235	35,12,728	234,182	411,417	33,90,816	266,054	358,065	31,18,124	207,875
„ United States	8,940	71,520	4,768	596	4,768	818	..	..	..
„ Other countries	7,088	50,125	3,342	23,973	185,660	12,377	1,507	12,045	803

The exports of waste silk (*chasam*)—35.1 per cent of which was wild silk—decreased from 1,144,093 lbs to 1,092,764 lbs; but its average value again improved, and the total value rose from R8.64 lakhs (£57,600) to R9.51 lakhs (£63,400). The average declared value per lb was 13.92 annas (or pence), as compared with 12.08 annas (or pence) in the previous year. The exportation of cocoons (of which 24.8 per cent were wild) rose from 209,273 lbs and R1,62,100 (£10,807) in 1910-11 to 275,505 lbs and R3.18 lakhs (£21,200).

**Teak timber**—The timber trade has felt the burden of high freights very keenly. In Europe, and more particularly in England, recurring labour troubles restricted demand, and in the United States dullness of business had the same effect. Contraction of supplies appears to continue, and this was specially noticeable in the case of teak. In spite of extensive ship-building, timber dealers complain that operations in teak were unprofitable. The price of teak per ton of 50 cub. feet in Calcutta, which in 1910-11 ranged from R125 to R130 (£8 6s 8d to £8 13s 4d), averaged about R118-12 to R134.9 (£7 18s 4d to £8 19s 5d) in the year under review; and it is significant of the difference between the high and low qualities now being handled that, whereas the range of prices has hitherto been about R5 (6s 8d), it is now nearly R6 (8s). The retrospect of teak prices is interesting because teak is a timber closely associated with ship building. Ship-building activity is a gauge of general commercial activity, and it was shown in last year's Review that teak prices had, as a rule, been strong when general trade was good. The exports of teak fell by 8.9 per cent in

quantity and 15.9 per cent in value, the total being 48,375 cubic tons and R73.16 lakhs (£487,700) as against 53,088 cubic tons and R86.92 lakhs (£579,500) in 1910-11. Together with this contraction of R13.77 lakhs (£91,800) in exports abroad, we may consider the decrease of R4.7 lakhs (£31,300) in the shipments from Burma to India proper, which had a value of R115.7 lakhs (£771,000) in place of R120.4 lakhs (£803,000) in 1910-11.

**Wool** represents about 2.6 per cent of the value of Indian raw materials exported. Karachi quotations in April 1910 had stood at R23 (£1 10s 8d) and, after remaining at R25 (£1 13s. 4d.) from December to February, the rate in March 1911 was again R24 (£1 12s). In April 1911 the price continued unchanged at R25 (£1 13s 4d) and, after touching R27 (£1 16s) in January 1912, it again came down to R25 (£1 13s 4d) in February and closed at that rate in March. In Western markets prices were depressed by the heavy arrivals from Australia and the sluggishness of demand in the United States in the face of uncertainty as to the new tariff. The price of wool (South Down hogs) in London was 14½d from January to May 1911, 13½d in June and July, and 14½d from August 1911 to March 1912. Machinery in Europe was fairly active; but the several disturbing conditions of the year, including the marked rise in the cost of living, restricted business. The value of the imports of wool into the United Kingdom in 1911 was £36,061,301 as against £37,332,470 in 1910. The demand of the United States declined from 36,102,000 dollars (£7,521,250) to 25,479,000 dollars (£5,308,125). The exports of wool from India receded from 58.3 million lbs. to 52.38 million lbs., and the value declined from R283.63 lakhs (£1,890,900) to R258.63 lakhs (£1,724,200). The decrease of 10.2 per cent in quantity with one of 8.8 per cent in value shows that the average value rose by 1.4 per cent. The United Kingdom took 96.2 per cent of the exports, the value being R249.16 lakhs (£1,661,100) in place of R280.1 lakhs (£1,867,300) in 1910-11. The United States took wool to the value of R5.71 lakhs (£38,100), as against R1.19 lakhs (£7,900) in 1910-11, but the figure is considerably below that for 1909-10. Japan took very little. A good deal of the wool dealt with in these figures comes from beyond the land frontiers of India; but the figures do not include re-exports of wool received by sea. These in 1911-12 rose from R29.48 lakhs (£196,500) to R37.45 lakhs (£249,700) in value. Imports of raw wool from land frontier countries amounted to 19,834,640 lbs.

Other principal raw materials exported have, in the last three years been as follows:—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Animal bones . . .	54,01,642 =	360,109	54,25,407 =	361,694	61,59,335 =	410,622
Bristles and fibres . . .	23,18,532	154,569	24,06,551	160,437	28,20,868	188,058
Caoutchouc . . .	5,09,904	33,994	15,96,748	106,450	34,52,037	230,602
Hemp . . .	59,56,928	397,128	61,47,287	409,819	71,53,236	477,216
Horn and hornmeal	19,38,396	129,236	23,45,043	156,336	21,63,086	144,206
Lac (stick and seed)	2,38,319	15,888	3,50,119	23,341	5,23,456	34,897
Mica . . .	23,24,675	154,978	28,34,752	188,983	31,16,678	207,779
Oil-cakes (fodder and manure)	83,00,480	553,365	83,93,904	559,594	1,08,63,797	690,920
Rice-bran . . .	66,65,779	441,335	6,10,738	454,049	94,41,420	629,428

Of these, oilcakes form the most important item and one that shows continued growth. The increase recorded is one of R19.7 lakhs (£131,300) or 23.5 per cent. Rice-bran occupies the second place, and has advanced by



R26·31 lakhs (£175,400) or 38·6 per cent. **Hemp** shows a rise of R10·11 lakhs (£67,400) or 16·4 per cent. The trade in **bones** expanded by R7·34 lakhs (£48,900) or 13·5 per cent. **Horns** declined by R1·82 lakhs (£12,100) or 7·8 per cent, and **bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms** advanced by R4·14 lakhs (£27,600) or 17·2 per cent.

The others form a group of articles in which typically modern industries are interested. **Mica** rose by R2·82 lakhs (£18,800) or 9·9 per cent in attendance on that activity in the electrical industry which is modestly reflected in the machinery returns. **Crude lac** is also concerned in the electrical industry and in others that have been recovering from trade depression, and its figures rose by R1·73 lakhs (£11,500) or 49·5 per cent. The chapter upon exports of manufactured lac may be referred to. The development in **caoutchouc** was remarkable and amounted to R34·59 lakhs (£230,600) or 116·6 per cent.

### ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND PARTLY MANUFACTURED

The statement below shows, for the last five years, the comparative value of each principal class of manufactures, the unit in all cases being 1,000:—

	1907-08		1908-09		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£
Jute goods	18,29,76	=12,198	15,73,60	= 10,491	17,09,65	= 11,39	16,99,45	= 11,330	16,00,66	= 10,671
Cotton yarn and goods	10,76,66	7,178	11,53,73	7,691	11,91,56	7,944	11,01,20	7,341	9,77,89	6,519
Tanned hides and skins	3,89,97	2,600	4,12,85	2,752	3,96,86	2,648	4,09,06	2,727	4,48,49	2,990
Lac	3,87,71	2,595	2,73,38	1,824	2,74,78	1,832	2,10,78	1,405	1,96,17	1,308
Coir	53,64	358	62,75	418	72,86	486	69,54	464	80,84	539
Woolens	27,19	181	25,05	167	24,06	160	27,08	181	27,91	186
Apparel	20,24	135	16,71	111	16,47	110	19,13	127	19,68	131
Candles	15,48	103	13,05	91	13,20	88	15,36	102	15,88	106
Silks	8,31	55	7,33	49	8,17	54	7,69	51	6,51	43

These represent 15·9 per cent of the total value of all exports. **Jute goods** constitute the principal items; and its total has declined by R98·79 lakhs (£658,600) or 5·8 per cent. Exports of **cotton yarn and goods** were restricted by the high price of Indian cotton, more particularly in the earlier half of the year, and by conditions in China, Persia and Turkey. The contraction amounted to R123·31 lakhs (£822,100) or 11·2 per cent. **Tanned hides and skins** improved by R39·43 lakhs (£262,900) or 9·6 per cent, and **coir** advanced by R11·3 lakhs (75,300) or 16·2 per cent; but **lac** declined by R14·61 lakhs (£97,400) or 6·9 per cent. **Candles** are manufactured in India on a considerable scale, and the value of the exports increased in 1911-12 by R51,810 (£3,454) or 3·4 per cent. Progress in **woollens** continues; and the value of the exports rose by R82,840 (£5,523) or 3·06 per cent; but **silks** show a decline of R1,17,542 (£7,800). It should be remembered, in drawing any conclusions from the figures, that there are in the accounts many manufactured and partly manufactured articles which are not included in this group. They are, from their nature, more properly included in the other groups of articles. For example, milled-rice, wheat-flour, coffee, and tea are included in the group, "Articles of Food and Drink"; machinery is included in the group, "Metals," saltpetre in "Chemicals," opium and tobacco in "Narcotics," indigo in "Dyes," and vegetable and mineral oils under the group "Oils." The group, "Articles manufactured and partly manufactured" comprises such manufactured and partly manufactured articles as cannot be included under one or other of the main groups of articles.

**Cotton manufactures** represent 27·7 per cent of the total value of Indian manufactures exported and 4·4 per cent of the whole export trade. In one sense the fall in the price of the raw material was the outstanding feature of the year. It did not, however, carry with it any proportionate reduction in the price of the manufactured article; and such concessions in rates as were made by manufacturers induced buying on an unprecedented scale. Buyers had in a sense become accustomed to high prices which kept the markets bare; and in the presence of general prosperity in the country they responded at once to any abatement of price. The General Summary contains a rough indication of the extent to which the purchasing power of the people had probably improved. But the price of cotton did not fall in India proportionately to the fall in America and Europe. The crop of 1910-11 was not a great one, and Japan increased her purchases considerably, although all the other countries took less. The exceptional nature of the year may be judged both from the cotton prices, quoted in the paragraphs relating to exports of raw cotton, and from the largely increased figures of imports of foreign cotton in the appropriate part of this review. The spinning part of the industry suffered heavy losses during the early part of the year, and found it difficult to make both ends meet even when trade improved. The weaving section did better throughout. A calculation, based on the outturn of yarn in the twelve months in relation to the number of spindles in position, shows that the activity of the whole spinning industry was about 68·97 per cent of its capacity, while a similar calculation relating to looms shows an average 77·64 per cent of its maximum activity. Every year confirms the view that loom extension is called for, and it is to be noted that Lancashire has been learning the same lesson. The yarn trade with China was handicapped not only by high prices but by widespread plague, and, later on, by revolution. Moreover, the tael exchange was on a higher level than in the previous year and was much harder towards the end of the year than at the beginning. It opened at about R179 (£11 18s 8d) per 100 taels. The lowest quotation was R176½ (£11 15s 4d) on 29th July, and the highest was R201 (£13 8s) on 17th February 1912, while the quotation stood about R198½ (£13 4s 8d) at the end of March. Everything depends on the rains, but so far as can be foreseen the prospects of the industry are good at present. Some gauge of the public estimation of the position is afforded by the fact that a calculation based upon the share values of fifty spinning and weaving companies shows the value per R100 (£6 13s 4d) of share capital at the end of March in each of the last four years to have been as follows: 1909, R118 (£7 17s 4d); 1910, R112 (£7 9s 4d); 1911, R104 (£6 18s 8d); 1912, R115 (£7 13s 4d). The joint stock capital engaged in the industry is R16·88 crores (£11,254,000) as compared with R16·26 crores (£10,840,000) in 1910-11. In 1911-12 the number of mills has grown from 250 to 253, the number of spindles from 6,346,675 to 6,521,297, the number of looms from 84,627 to 86,201, and the number of hands employed from 230,876 to 237,223. The average production of yarn per mensem has increased from 50,827,262 lbs to 52,085,850 lbs. The rates of increase have therefore been as follows: Capital 3·81 per cent, spindles 2·75 per cent, looms 1·86 per cent, production of yarn 2·5 per cent, and labour 2·75 per cent.

The following statement shows, for each of the last five years, the spinning and weaving plant in position, the production of yarn and of

cloth, and the average monthly production per thousand spindles and per loom : —

	Spindles		Yarn production		Average monthly production per 1,000 spindles	Looms		Cloth production		Average monthly production per loom
	No.	lbs.	lbs.	lb.		No.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
1907-08	5,763,710	638,205,115		9,229		66,718	189,051,729		236	
1908-09	5,966,530	657,585,159		9,184		74,592	192,364,697		215	
1909-10	6,142,551	627,581,562		8,514		80,171	228,824,078		238	
1910-11	6,346,675	609,927,141		8,009		84,627	245,814,873		242	
1911-12	6,521,297	625,030,200		7,987		86,201	266,644,181		258	

The following statement shows the quantities and values of yarn and piecegoods exported in the last five years, the unit being 1,000 :—

	Yarn			Piece goods		
	Lbs	R	£	Yards	R	£
1907-08	215,576	8,97,30=	5,982	74,128	1,63,75=	1,092
1908-09	235,469	9,68,05	6,454	77,989	1,70,36	1,136
1909-10	227,364	9,70,91	6,473	94,137	2,04,15	1,361
1910-11	183,425	8,62,40	5,749	99,788	2,20,39	1,469
1911-12	151,489	7,59,01	5,060	81,429	1,86,66	1,311

The yarn produced includes the indigenous yarn subsequently woven into cloth. The power-spun yarn retained for consumption in India averages about 435,000,000 lbs in normal years, but in 1911-12 it seems to have increased to some 463,900,000 lbs. Of the consumption, about 92 per cent is usually Indian yarn and 8 per cent imported. Yarn was produced in India in 1911-12 to the extent of 625,030,200 lbs as against 609,927,141 lbs in previous year, the activity of the industry being apparently about 75 per cent of its capacity. The production therefore exceeded that for the previous year by 15,103,100 lbs or 2·5 per cent. The earlier part of the year was very bad for Indian spinners and difficult for manufacturers. Later on, the fall in the price of raw cotton, synchronising with improved conditions in China both as regards purchasing power and as regards stocks, evoked an exceptional demand in September-October of 1911; but almost immediately after heavy contracts had been made for shipment, the revolution in China created a situation which has only been saved by the development of an exceptional internal demand. The exports of yarn contracted by 31,936,000 lbs or 17·4 per cent. In the weaving section, the year was fairly good throughout and has latterly been very profitable. The production of cloth was the largest on record and increased by 93,410,000 yards or 9 per cent. Of the total production of 1,136,151,600 yards, India appears to have absorbed 1,020,284,000 yards which is more by 183,790,000 yards than in 1910-11, and the goods exported fell away by 18,359,000 yards to 81,429,000 yards.

In value, yarn represents 77·6 per cent of the total exports of cotton goods, and it has shown a net decline of R103·39 lakhs (£689,300) or 12 per cent. The actual figures are 151,488,835 lbs and R759·01 lakhs (£5,060,100) as against 183,425,046 lbs and R862·4 lakhs (£5,749,300) in 1910-11. The exports to China represent 84·4 per cent of the total value as against 85·6 per cent in 1910-11; and they showed a decrease by R97·2 lakhs (£648,000), or 13·2 per cent, to R640·81 lakhs (£4,272,100). The quantity of yarn shipped from the United Kingdom to the Further East in the twelve months ending March 1912 was 7·3 million lbs as against 4·5 million lbs in the corresponding previous twelve months.

India's exports of yarn to countries other than China fell away by 2,393,238 lbs in quantity, and by R6·19 lakhs (£41,000) to R118·2 lakhs

(£788,000) in value. The figures relating to the **Straits Settlements** rose by R9.26 lakhs (£61,700) to R26.22 lakhs (£174,800).

The trade with the **Levant and Black Sea** showed continued decline and amounted to 4,788,530 lbs valued at R23.53 lakhs (£156,900) as against 7,550,040 lbs valued at R35.59 lakhs (£237,300) in 1910-11. **Turkey in Europe**, it is true, took 285,200 lbs valued at R1.22 lakhs (£8,100) against 105,600 lbs valued at R45,065 (£3,004) in 1910-11. But shipments to **Egypt** declined from 2,969,776 lbs with a value of R14.47 lakhs (£96,500) to 1,769,450 lbs with a value R8.42 lakhs (£56,100). It may be mentioned that in 1911 Egypt's imports of cotton yarns from England increased by 168,108 lbs; her imports from British Oriental Possessions (really India) declined by some 600,000 lbs but still surpassed the arrivals from England by some 64,079 lbs. Shipments to Europe have risen from 1,263,777 lbs to 1,606,211 lbs.

That the exports of piecegoods were less by some R23.73 lakhs (£158,200) or 10.8 per cent than in the previous year, was due mainly to the strong internal demand and to the position of the trade with Turkey and China. The total value of the trade was R196.66 lakhs (£1,311,100) in place of R220.39 lakhs (£1,469,300) in 1910-11, but the specific value was better by 9.3 per cent.

**Grey goods** represent 32.1 per cent of the exported piecegoods in value and 49 per cent in quantity; and in this branch the trade declined by 29.2 per cent in quantity and 25.5 per cent in value, bringing the total to 39,907,733 yards and R63.11 lakhs (£420,700) with a specific value 5.3 per cent higher than in the previous year. The shipments of grey goods to China receded from 1,920,908 yards to 174,336 yards, and from R2.66 lakhs (£17,700) to R26,733 (£1,782), the decrease being 91 per cent in quantity and 90 per cent in value. In 1911 the shipments of plain cotton cloth from England to the Further East amounted to 476,000,000 yards as compared with 430,000,000 yards in 1910; but the principal foreign markets for Indian grey cloth are East Africa (with 15,674,984 yards), Aden (7,655,995 yards), Asiatic Turkey (5,719,960 yards), and Persia (4,206,314 yards), in 1911-12. Asiatic Turkey therefore accounts for most of the total decline.

**Coloured goods** showed a decline of 4.6 per cent, which brought the total to 40,998,107 yards in place of 42,366,302 yards in 1910-11.

**Dyed and printed cloths** go mainly from Madras and Bombay to the Straits and Ceylon; and the shipments in 1911-12 from the two ports named had a value of R89.73 lakhs (£598,200) and R40.47 lakhs (£269,800) respectively, in place of R90.86 lakhs (£605,700) and R41.68 lakhs (£277,900) in the previous year.

The shipments of Indian piecegoods by sea from Bombay Presidency to other parts of India advanced by 17,387,000 yards or 7 per cent to 265,086,000 yards, and the value advanced by R41 lakhs (£273,000) or 9.8 per cent to R460 lakhs (£3,066,000). The despatches by rail from the Bombay port were 77,943 cwts as compared with 116,743 cwts in 1910-11.

Prices in 1910-11 were fairly good, with T cloths moving from  $9\frac{1}{2}$  annas (or pence) to 11 annas (or pence), and with 20s. twist averaging  $8\frac{3}{4}$  annas (or pence) in April 1910 and  $8\frac{1}{8}$  annas (or pence) in March 1911. In the year under review the price of cloth was high. T cloths opened at 11 annas (or pence) and closed slightly lower at  $10\frac{1}{4}$  annas (or pence) but 20s. yarns receded from  $8\frac{1}{4}$  to  $7\frac{3}{4}$  annas (or pence).

**Jute manufactures**, in the three years ending 1910-11, represented 44·6 per cent of the total value of exports of Indian manufactured articles. In 1911-12 this percentage rose to 45·4 ; but it will be seen that this is due to the contraction recorded in other lines.

The year under review was in some ways better than 1910-11. During the earlier months, the exhaustion of the old crop kept prices of jute at a high level ; and the sluggish demand in America and elsewhere was unable to keep pace with production. Short time was introduced sporadically ; and later on was instituted from 1st September by combination. The cold weather was notable for an effort to organize combination on a more comprehensive scale than had hitherto been attempted ; but the effort synchronised with a revival of trade and was abandoned as unnecessary. The reduced production had braced the markets whose stocks had been attenuated by protracted narrow buying ; and the price of the raw material had declined when the new crop became assured in July 1911. The position improved during the last quarter of the calendar year, when " shorts " in the United States were badly caught ; and in the last quarter of the official year, business was active and prices excellent. The chapter relating to raw jute may be referred to here. The average price of jute bags (A.T. 2¼ lbs) in Calcutta in 1910-11 was R25-6-4 (£1 13s. 10½d.) per 100. In 1911-12 it was R30-9-2 (£2 0s. 9½d.). Prices of Hessian cloth (10½oz. 40") per 100 yards were as follows :—in 1910-11, R9-8-3 (12s. 8½d.), and in 1911-12, R11-14-8 (15s. 10¾d.). The opening, closing, highest and lowest rates during the year under review were as follows :—

	Bags (per 100)			Cloth (per 100 yards)		
	R	s.	d.	R	s.	d.
Opening	28	6	1 17 10	10	15	14 7
Highest	35	4	2 7 0	13	1½	18 6
Lowest	28	6	1 17 10	11	0	14 8
Closing	35	4	2 7 0	13	14	18 6

The following statement shows the growth in the number of jute spindles and looms in position in India in the last six years :

	Spindles		Looms	
	Number	Percentage increase	Number	Percentage increase
1906-07	520,504	14·86	25,294	15
1907-08	562,274	8·02	27,244	7·75
1908-09	607,358	8·02	29,525	8·37
1909-10	645,862	6·34	31,418	6·41
1910-11	682,527	5·68	33,169	5·57
1911-12	696,300	2·02	35,287	6·39

In 1884, when the Indian Jute Mills Association was formed, the number of looms was only 6,337. Reference to the article that deals with imports of machinery will show that in 1911-12 there was even less addition to plant than in 1910-11 ; but two new mills were erected, and there are projects of extension in other quarters. The recent history and present position of the industry may partly be gauged by the fact that the value per R100 (£6 13s. 4d.) face value of share capital invested in jute mills has in recent years been as follows :—1907-08, R131 (£8 14s. 8d.) ; 1910-11, R114 (£7 12s. 0d.) ; and 1911-12, R119-8 (£7 19s. 4d.). But the full financial effects of the year's working cannot be exactly gauged until July when most of the Companies' accounts are published.

The following statement shows for the last five years the value of the exports of various classes of goods exported, the unit being 1,000 :—

		1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
Bags . . .	No.	293,029	300,906	364,369	360,880	289,784
	R	8,47,51	7,76,65	8,60,74	8,56,40	7,57,98
	=£	5,650	5,178	5,738	5,709	5,053
Cloth . . .	Yards	789,856	769,799	940,101	955,301	871,484
	R	9,69,29	7,89,02	8,43,08	8,35,76	8,34,68
	=£	6,462	5,260	5,621	5,572	5,565
Value of all sorts	R	18,29,76	15,73,60	17,09,65	16,99,45	16,00,66
	=£	12,198	10,491	11,398	11,330	10,671

The exports of bags decreased by 71,096,100 or 19·7 per cent in number, and by R98·42 lakhs (£656,100) or 11·5 per cent, the difference between these rates arguing a rise of 10·3 per cent in specific value.

In cloth, the results were less bad; for though there was a decline of 83,816,400 yards or 8·8 per cent in quantity, the fall in total value was only R1·08 lakhs (£7,200) or ·13 per cent. There was therefore a rise of 9·5 per cent in specific value. It is interesting at this point to advert to the fact that the specific value of exported raw jute rose by 14·4 per cent.

The largest single buyer of jute fabrics from India is the *United States* which takes her supplies mainly as cloth. The value of her purchases in 1911-12 was R616·37 lakhs (£4,109,100), as compared with R620·11 lakhs (£4,134,000) in the previous year, which marks a drop of ·6 per cent. Of this total, R86·28 lakhs (£575,200) is accounted for by bags, that figure marking a rise of 37·06 per cent on the trade of the previous year. *Australia*, including New Zealand, is the largest single purchaser of bags; and the shipments to that destination, at 50,257,000 with a value of R166·26 lakhs (£1,108,400), declined by no less than 35·5 per cent in quantity and 23·8 per cent in value. Shipments to the *United Kingdom* fell from R73·57 lakhs (£490,500) to R68·41 lakhs (£456,100), the decline being nearly 7 per cent. Those to *Germany* also fell off from R13·5 lakhs (£90,000) to R11·17 lakhs (£74,500). The decline in shipments to *Egypt* continued and brought her figure to R38·11 lakhs (£254,100) in place of R45·6 lakhs (£304,000) in 1910-11; *Turkey in Europe* increased her demand slightly to R7·31 lakhs (£48,700), but *Turkey in Asia*, with R13·1 lakhs (£87,300), showed a larger decline. *Argentina* takes her supplies mainly as cloth of hessian quality for manufacture into grain bags. *Chile*, on the other hand, buys nitrate bags ready made of sacking quality. In 1909-10 she figured for R71·12 lakhs (£474,100) under this head; and in the year 1910-11 the value rose by 9 per cent to R77·55 lakhs (£517,000). But in 1911-12 the value declined by 9·7 per cent to 70 lakhs (£466,700). *Peru* also appears with a reduced total of R6·11 lakhs (£40,700) against R9·18 lakhs (£61,200) in 1910-11. *China's* demand improved from R27·1 lakhs (£180,700) in 1910-11 to R42·54 lakhs (£283,600) in 1911-12. This movement was accompanied by a contraction of the *Straits Settlements'* figures by some 23·6 per cent to R24·35 lakhs (£162,300), and by a rise of nearly 33·4 per cent in those relating to *Japan*, which took R6·31 lakhs (£42,100) against R4·73 lakhs (£31,500) in the previous year. The figure relating to the *Straits Settlements* as representing the trade of a distributing centre, may be looked at in relation to those for other points in the same region. *Indo-China*, with a total of R19·37 lakhs (£129,100), showed a decline of 46·5 per cent; while direct consignments

to *Java* fell by 7 per cent to R32·07 lakhs (£213,800) and those to *Sum* by 72·2 per cent to R10·12 lakhs (£67,500). The decline in the shipments to *West Indies* is less marked but brings their figure to R34·68 lakhs (£231,200) against R39·76 lakhs (£265,100) in 1910-11. The figures relating to *Cape Colony*, at R16·51 lakhs (£110,100), show a small rise on the previous year's figures, while *Natal* records a fall of R4·92 lakhs (£32,800) to R17·02 lakhs (£113,500).

The export trade in **cloth** fell from 955,300,737 to 871,484,312 yards, with a value of R834·68 lakhs (£5,564,500) or about R1 lakh (£6,666) less than in 1910-11. Of the total, the *United States* took 68·4 per cent with a value of R530·09 lakhs (£3,534,000) in place of R557·17 lakhs (£3,714,500) in the previous year. The shipments to the *Argentine* fell off from R146·63 lakhs (£977,500) to R138·41 lakhs (£922,700); while *Uruguay* took R10·93 lakhs (£72,900) in place of R7·66 lakhs (£51,100) in 1910-11. Consignments to the *United Kingdom* have progressed in the last three years, and now amount to R53·83 lakhs (£358,900), which is 27 per cent more than in 1910-11. *Canada* further increased her demand by R7·41 lakhs (£49,400) to R33·52 lakhs (£223,500), *Australia* and *New Zealand* with an amount of R28·03 lakhs (£186,900) shows a decline of R1·47 lakhs (£9,800) or 5 per cent on 1910-11, while the direct trade with *China* now amounts to R3·49 lakhs (£23,300).

In exports of **silk manufactures** there has been a decline of 15·3 per cent, and their total value is only R6·51 lakhs (£43,400) in place of R7·69 lakhs (£51,300) in 1910-11. The goods are chiefly tissues woven in Bengal from indigenous silks. Elsewhere the industry is conducted mainly for the Indian market; and the absence of exports does not necessarily indicate inactivity. Its scattered and unorganised condition does, however, prevent its commanding attention commercially.

Exports of **woollen manufactures** represent only about 1 per cent of the exports of Indian textile goods. Their total in 1911-12 is more by 3·06 per cent than in the previous year, and has a value of R27·91 lakhs (£186,100) as compared with R27·08 lakhs (£180,500). **Rugs and carpets** form 88 per cent of this total; and their value of R24·57 lakhs (£163,800) shows a small rise as compared with R24·39 lakhs (£162,600) in 1910-11. This net expansion of R18,000 (£1,200) is more than accounted for by the *United Kingdom*, which took R20·13 lakhs (£134,200) in place of R19·66 lakhs (£131,100) in 1910-11. The *American* demand also improved slightly, with a figure of R2·91 lakhs (£19,400) in place of R2·61 lakhs (£17,400) in 1910-11. **Piecegoods** and other miscellaneous manufactures rose by 24·6 per cent, that is to say, from R2·68 lakhs (£17,900) to R3·34 lakhs (£22,300). The imports of woollen yarns receded by 73,238 lbs and by R2·11 lakhs (£14,100); while it may be noted that the production in the Indian woollen mills has been as follows in the last three years :—

	1909	1910	1911
Quantity lbs.	3,955,000	4,102,000	4,781,800
Value	R43,25,000 = £288,000	R47,20,000 = £315,000	R51,03,600 = £340,240

The exports of **apparel** advanced from R19·13 lakhs (£127,500) to R19·68 lakhs (£131,200), the rise being one of R55,338 (£3,690) or 2·9 per cent. **Boots and shoes**, which form the most important sub-head in this class, showed continued decline and fell from R3·4 lakhs (£22,700) to R2·29 lakhs

(£15,270). Re-exports of foreign boots and shoes, on the other hand, amounted to R33,065 (£2,204) as compared with R27,100 (£1,807) in 1910-11.

**Coir**—The trade in coir-matting and other manufactures of coir is almost entirely in the hands of Madras, and it shows a renewal of that growth which was temporarily interrupted in 1910-11. Their value, which amounted in 1910-11 to R69·54 lakhs (£463,600), advanced to R80·84 lakhs (£538,900) in 1911-12, and of this the United Kingdom took R24·27 lakhs (£161,800), Germany R22·32 lakhs (£148,800), Holland R7·29 lakhs (£48,600), Belgium R6·45 lakhs (£43,000), France R5·85 lakhs (£39,000), and the United States R5·01 lakhs (£33,400).

**Hides and skins, tanned**, on the average of the three years ending 1911-12, represented 30·9 per cent of the total value of all hides and skins exported. The world's leather trade still finds it difficult to reconcile high prices for materials with cautious buying by consumers. The trade in Europe has been fairly active but is said to have yielded little profit. The disparity complained of was somewhat diminished in 1910. The imports of leather into the United Kingdom in 1911 showed an increase of 3·75 per cent in quantity and 2·85 per cent in value. The total exports of tanned hides and skins from India in 1911-12 rose from R409·06 lakhs (£2,727,100) to R448·49 lakhs (£2,989,900) and both classes contributed to the increase. The exports of tanned skins, as may be seen from the statement below, increased in quantity by 10,926 cwts or 7·7 per cent, and in value by R18·53 lakhs (£123,500) or 6·6 per cent. The average value of skins was R195-12-9 (£13 1s. 0½d.) per cwt as against R197-12-9 (£13 3s. 8½d.) in 1910-11. On the other hand, the exports of tanned hides advanced by 25,030 cwts and R20·9 lakhs (£139,300), the advance being 16·5 per cent in quantity and 16·4 per cent in total value. The average value of hides was R84-1-5 (£5 12s. 1½d.) as against R84-3-0 (£5 12s. 3d.) per cwt in the previous year. It is necessary, however, to remind readers that these two classes of hides and skins comprise many diverse descriptions and qualities, and that these vary in relative quantity from year to year, so that there is no great advantage in examining the fluctuations in average value.

The following is a statement of the total exportation in the two classes in the last six years, the unit being 1,000 :—

	Tanned hides				Tanned skins			
	Cwts	No.	R	£	Cwts	No.	R	£
1906-07	220	3,378	1,72,961	1,153	150	18,097	2,72,160	1,814
1907-08	132	1,894	1,05,52	703	152	18,427	2,84,45	1,896
1908-09	171	2,481	1,39,63	931	148	17,859	2,73,23	1,822
1909-10	179	2,473	1,44,37	962	131	16,287	2,52,49	1,683
1910-11	151	1,743	1,27,40	849	142	18,034	2,81,66	1,878
1911-12	176	2,342	1,48,30	989	153	19,386	3,00,19	2,001

In tanned hides Madras predominated and exported 85·2 per cent of the total weight, while Bombay's share was 14·5 per cent. In tanned skins also these provinces almost monopolised the trade with 82·7 per cent and 13·8 per cent respectively.

The United Kingdom continues to take the greater part of the tanned hides and skins. In hides, Britain's share of the total has advanced from 97·6 per cent to 98·03 per cent ; and the total quantity of her purchases advanced from 147,696 cwts in 1910-11 to 172,881 cwts in 1911-12. In skins her demand has amounted to 124,339 cwts in place of 113,382 cwts, and her share has advanced



to 81.1 per cent as compared with 79.6 per cent in the previous year. The United States have taken 14,484 cwts of skins in place of 13,135 cwts in the previous year. This quantity represents 9.4 per cent of the total in this class.

Lac is used not only for fine varnishes and in electrical fittings, both of which are associated with trades that are now prosperous: it is used also in the manufacture of stiff hats, and it would appear from the export figures of recent years that the demand is affected largely by fashion in men's headgear. High prices in some recent years have induced the use of substitutes for lac. The early months of the year under review were moderately profitable, but the latter half of it was unfavourable. Stick lac was dear and the manufactured article offered little margin. In April 1907 the price of shellac in Calcutta was R156-8-5 (£10 8s. 8½d.) per cwt. The following statement shows the prices per cwt in the last two years:—

	1910-11						1911-12						
	R	a.	p.	£	s.	d.	R	a.	p.	£	s.	d.	
Opening (April)	45	9	7	=3	0	10	(April)	47	10	3	=3	3	6
Highest (November)	59	14	3	3	19	10	(April)	47	10	3	3	3	6
Lowest (May)	44	3	9	2	19	0	(September)	41	8	3	2	15	4
Closing (March)	50	5	9	3	7	2	(March)	42	3	1	2	16	3
Average	51	12	5	3	9	0		44	0	2	2	18	8

The average price, therefore, was 15 per cent lower than in 1910-11 and only 41 per cent of the average (R107-4-10=£7 3s. 0½d.) recorded in 1907-08.

The stick lac crop of 1911 was a full one, but it was strongly held and demand for the finished article was depressed by heavy stocks. Clearances from Calcutta during the calendar year were less by 54,657 cases than in the preceding year; and London stocks in December 1911 touched the 100,000 cases for the first time, certainly in ten years. Towards the middle of April 1912 a certain upward movement in prices appeared, and there was a better enquiry, but the stocks have first to be accounted for. The following statement shows the shipments of the past three years. Strictly, only the manufactured articles, shell and button lac, should be discussed in this section; but since these are really raw materials, it is interesting to collate the figures relating to the two branches of the trade.

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	Cwts	R	£	Cwts	R	£	Cwts	R	£
Shellac	461,056	2,46,42,640	1,642,843	357,940	1,92,92,267	1,286,151	1,851,175	1,78,11,215	1,187,414
Button lac	49,455	25,40,250	169,350	31,278	15,87,205	105,814	29,084	15,57,806	103,820
TOTAL	510,511	2,71,82,890	1,812,193	389,218	2,08,79,472	1,391,965	380,859	1,93,68,521	1,291,234
Stick and seed lac	7,470	2,38,810	15,888	6,622	3,50,119	23,941	11,269	5,23,456	34,897

A given quantity of stick lac such as is exported may be taken as yielding less than fifty per cent shell or button lac. The Forest Royalty on lac produced in Burma is now levied on exported shellac by the Customs as is done in the case of cutch. The exports of shellac declined by 1.9 per cent in quantity and by 7.7 per cent in the total value, which discrepancy argues a fall of 5.9 per cent in specific value. Button lac contracted by 5.1 per cent in quantity and 1.9 per cent in total value, the rise in its specific value being 3.4 per cent. On the average of the last three years, the two classes of manufactured lac represent respectively about 91.4 per cent and 8.6 per cent of the total. In the year under review, they fell together by 2.1 per cent in quantity and 7.2 per

cent in value. On the other hand, the exports of the crude material, stick lac and seed lac, increased in quantity by 70·2 per cent. In value there was at the same time an increase of only 49·4 per cent; but the discrepancy conveys no very specific meaning, seeing that it might quite well be accounted for by a change in the relative quantities of seed and of stick lac, both comprised in the figures. Stick lac yields only about 65 per cent of seed and is priced accordingly.

The **United States** maintain their position as the principal buyers of shellac and button lac, but with a total value of only R71·26 lakhs (£475,100) as compared with R86·76 lakhs (£578,400) in 1910-11. The **United Kingdom** reduced her demand from R56·4 lakhs (£376,000) to R43·43 lakhs (£289,500). **Germany**, on the other hand, took R41·88 lakhs (£279,200) in place of R33·83 lakhs (£225,500) in 1910-11. The shares of these three countries in the trade were therefore 36·8 per cent, 22·4 per cent, and 21·6 per cent respectively.

**General distribution of the export trade**—The shares borne by the principal countries of final destination in the exports of Indian merchandise from India in the last three years, have been as follows (the unit being 1,000):—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	R	£	Percentage to total exports	R	£	Percentage to total exports	R	£	Percentage to total exports
United Kingdom . . . . .	48,42,47	= 32,288	36·2	51,17,73	= 34,118	24·9	57,62,25	= 38,415	26
Germany . . . . .	18,00,37	12,002	9·8	19,70,76	13,198	9·6	21,82,80	14,552	9·8
China . . . . .	18,22,41	12,149	9·9	19,07,18	12,715	9·3	18,22,20	12,148	8·2
Japan . . . . .	12,62,58	8,417	6·8	13,49,48	8,997	6·5	16,67,85	11,119	7·5
United States . . . . .	14,50,06	9,667	7·9	13,52,05	9,014	6·6	15,58,64	10,391	7·0
France . . . . .	11,52,89	7,686	6·2	15,14,41	10,096	7·4	13,74,00	9,160	6·2
Belgium . . . . .	10,14,04	6,700	5·5	11,04,27	7,362	5·4	13,32,50	8,883	6·0
Straits Settlements . . . . .	5,97,09	3,981	3·2	7,61,22	5,075	3·7	8,60,33	5,735	3·9
Ceylon . . . . .	6,29,88	4,199	3·4	7,76,43	5,176	3·8	8,29,25	5,528	3·7
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	6,47,58	4,317	3·5	7,38,56	4,924	3·6	7,26,68	4,845	3·3
Italy . . . . .	6,10,07	4,067	3·3	7,97,34	5,316	3·9	6,25,36	4,169	2·8
Egypt . . . . .	1,67,55	1,117	0·9	1,83,48	1,223	0·9	3,50,45	2,336	1·6

The total value in 1911-12 was R221·72 crores (£147,813,300) in place of R205·62 crores (£137,061,000) in 1910-11, the increase being 7·8 per cent. Although exports to the **United Kingdom** rose from R51·18 crores (£34,120,000) to R57·62 crores (£38,415,000), or at the rate of 12·6 per cent, her share in the total rose by 1·1 per cent. **Germany's** share increased, and her total rose by R2·12 crores (£1,413,300). **Belgium** took a larger share of the increased exports. Exports to **China** declined by some R85 lakhs (£566,600), so that her share fell by 1·1 per cent. This resulted mainly from contractions in yarns, raw cotton and tea, although the high value of opium offset these contractions to some extent. On the other hand, increases in shipments of hides and skins, linseed and raw jute to the **United States** contributed to the rise of R2·07 crores (£1,380,000) in that country's total, and raised its share by 4 per cent. **France** took smaller quantities of wheat and seeds, and her total declined by R1·4 crores (£933,300), bringing her share down by 1·2 per cent; while rice and cotton swelled **Japan's** trade by R3·18 crores (£2,120,000), and raised her in the scale by 1 per cent. Exports to **Ceylon** increased by R52·82 lakhs (£352,100), but not sufficiently to keep pace with the general advance; while the addition

of R99.11 lakhs (£660,700) to the figure of the **Straits Settlements** barely improved their position in that scale. **Italy's** and **Austria's** shares fell away by 1.1 per cent and .3 per cent respectively; and their totals by about R1.72 crores (£1,147,000) and R11.88 lakhs (£79,200); while **Egypt** ostensibly added R1.67 crores (£1,113,000) to her trade and improved her position by .7 per cent. It is necessary, however, to remember that the practice of sending cargoes of produce to **Egypt** "for orders" often entails modification of this country's figures on adjustment.

## TRADE ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES

The following statement shows, in thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling, the value of the trade of British India in private merchandise with the several main divisions of the world :—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
Europe . . .	1,97,70,94	= 131,806	2,20,56,02	= 147,040	2,36,52,88	= 157,686
Asia . . .	71,71,67	47,811	82,39,61	54,931	88,67,52	59,117
America . . .	22,37,85	14,919	21,32,07	14,214	25,16,38	16,776
Africa and adjacent islands . . .	8,76,84	5,846	9,98,15	6,654	11,33,82	7,558
Australasia . . .	4,37,25	2,915	4,97,75	3,318	4,61,53	3,077
Total . . .	3,04,94,55	203,297	3,39,23,60	226,157	3,66,32,13	244,214

Trade with **Europe** represents 64.6 per cent of India's total foreign trade in place of 65 per cent in the previous year. It increased by R15.97 crores (£10,646,700) or 7.2 per cent. **Asia**, with 24.2 per cent of the total, comes second; and her total grew by R6.28 crores (£4,186,700) or 7.6 per cent. **America** stands third in order of importance, having accounted for 6.9 per cent of the total trade; and here there is an advance of R3.84 crores (£2,560,600) or 18 per cent. Trade with the **United States** represents 83.3 per cent of the American total. **Africa** continued her progress, adding R1.36 crores (£906,700) to her total; while **Australasia's** share was nearly R37 lakhs (£246,000) less than in the previous year. Of the trade with **Europe**, R129.84 crores (£86,560,000) or 55 per cent were exports; while R106.68 crores (£71,120,000) or 45 per cent consisted of imports. Exports represented 74.2 per cent of the trade with **Asia**, 79 per cent of the trade with **America**, 76 per cent of the trade with **Africa**, and 76.2 per cent of the trade with **Australasia**.

Trade with the **United Kingdom** rose from R131.12 crores (£87,413,300) to R146.5 crores (£97,667,000), the increase being R15.38 crores (£10,253,300) or 11.7 per cent. Her share in the total trade was 40 per cent, and her share in the trade with all British Possessions was 76.5 per cent.

The trade with **British possessions other than the United Kingdom** was R44.98 crores (£29,986,700) in place of R46.89 crores (£31,260,000). That figure forms 12.3 per cent of the total trade and marks a decline of 4 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The trade with all **British possessions** represented 52.3 per cent of the whole trade and increased by 7.4 per cent, that is to say, from R178.01 crores (£118,673,300) to R191.48 crores (£127,653,300).

Trade with foreign countries represented 47·7 per cent of the whole trade, and increased by 8·4 per cent: that is to say, from R161·22 crores (£107,480,000) to R174·84 crores (£116,560,000).

The following statement shows India's trade with each principal country in the last three years, the unit being one thousand:—

	1909-10			1910-11			1911-12		
	R	£	Per cent	R	£	Per cent	R	£	Per cent
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,22,50,56	81,670	40·1	1,31,11,97	87,418	38·7	1,46,50,05	97,667	40
Germany . . . . .	24,51,07	16,340	8	28,15,09	18,767	8·3	30,85,24	20,568	8·4
United States . . . . .	18,19,40	12,129	5·9	17,08,81	11,302	5	20,95,45	13,970	5·7
China . . . . .	20,59,67	13,731	6·7	21,64,09	14,427	6·4	20,80,88	13,872	5·7
Japan . . . . .	15,15,84	10,106	5	16,87,69	11,251	5	20,17,19	13,448	5·5
Franco . . . . .	13,37,48	3,917	4·4	17,45,62	11,637	5·1	15,90,20	10,601	4·3
Belgium . . . . .	12,13,10	8,087	4	13,27,46	8,850	3·9	15,07,03	10,447	4·3
Java . . . . .	9,42,88	6,283	3	12,04,19	8,428	3·7	13,74,85	9,166	3·7
Straits Settlements . . . . .	8,94,87	5,965	2·9	10,88,32	7,255	3·2	11,76,40	7,843	3·2
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	9,08,04	6,054	3	10,31,78	6,879	3	9,96,71	6,645	2·7
Ceylon . . . . .	7,15,98	4,773	2·3	8,67,19	5,781	2·5	9,22,57	6,150	2·5
Italy . . . . .	7,09,55	4,730	2·3	9,34,02	6,227	2·7	7,56,62	5,044	2·1
Australia . . . . .	4,37,25	2,915	1·4	4,97,75	3,318	1·5	4,66,77	3,072	1·3
Holland . . . . .	3,42,71	2,285	1·1	3,92,58	2,617	1·2	3,83,42	2,556	1
Egypt . . . . .	1,91,72	1,278	·6	2,12,60	1,417	·6	3,78,83	2,585	1
Mauritius . . . . .	3,53,44	2,390	1·2	4,32,68	2,884	1·3	3,37,48	2,250	·9
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	2,73,31	1,822	·9	2,78,31	1,855	·8	2,95,93	1,973	·8
South America . . . . .	2,90,05	1,934	·9	2,78,95	1,860	·8	2,56,95	1,713	·7
Spain . . . . .	1,99,50	1,330	·6	2,40,31	1,662	·7	1,95,61	1,304	·5
Arabia . . . . .	1,29,86	866	·4	1,72,91	1,153	·5	1,90,57	1,270	·5
Persia . . . . .	1,64,71	1,098	·5	1,82,13	1,214	·5	1,84,95	1,233	·5
Russia . . . . .	1,68,98	1,127	·5	2,18,27	1,455	·6	1,83,64	1,224	·5
Adou . . . . .	1,32,36	882	·4	1,40,10	934	·4	1,76,24	1,175	·5

Germany is, as usual, in the second place with 8·4 per cent of the total. Imports form 20 per cent of her trade; and the peculiarity of Germany's progress lies in this, that the increase of R2·7 crores (£1,800,000) is mainly accounted for by exports alone. The United States with a rise of R3·87 crores (£2,580,000) assumed the third place; and here imports, though representing only 25·3 per cent of the whole, show great improvement on the 20·4 per cent of 1910-11. There was an actual decline of R1·55 crores (£1,033,300) in France's Indian trade; but French imports showed a decline and formed 13·5 per cent of the whole as against 12·9 per cent. Belgium, on the other hand, recorded development to the extent of R2·39 crores (£1,593,300); and 14·8 per cent of her total, in place of 16·7 per cent, was represented by imports. Austro-Hungarian trade fell off by R35·07 lakhs (£233,800); and her percentage of imports declined from 28 to 26·6 per cent. Italy, Holland and Russia also show diminished totals. China usually holds the third place in the list; but in the year under review she dropped to the fourth place with an actual decline of R83·21 lakhs (£554,700), which is more than accounted for by the decrease of R97·2 lakhs (£648,000) under yarns. Of the China trade some 12 per cent consists of imports. Japan's trade developed by R3·29 crores (£2,193,300); and since the increase arose chiefly from her purchases of raw cotton and rice, exports to Japan represented 82·8 per cent of her whole. Java took large supplies of food grains; and in spite of the diversion of her sugar from India, she shows a gain of R1·11 crores (£740,000). Of her total, some 69 per cent is made up of imports; but Mauritius, having little but sugar to rely upon, suffered a decline of R95·2 lakhs (£634,700). The Straits Settlements also have a substantial rise of R88·08 lakhs (£587,200), and Ceylon has one of R55·38 lakhs (£369,200). There was a slight improvement in trade both with Turkey in Asia and with Persia.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The **Tariff Schedule** showing valuations of commodities for the assessment to import duty and valuation of Indian cotton goods for Excise purposes, is revised annually in November-December; and the revised schedule comes into force on 1st January. The list of cotton goods recognised as piecegoods is revised at the same time.

In 1911, the method of fixing the values assigned to sundry sugars in the Tariff Schedule was modified in such a manner that merchants can now tell in advance with some exactness what sum of duty they will have to pay in the succeeding year. During the year under review, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide and mineral superphosphates were exempted from import duty.

The **gross revenue** from imports decreased from R808·61 lakhs (£5,390,700) to R772·85 lakhs (£5,152,300), the decrease being one of R35·76 lakhs (£238,400) or 4·4 per cent. **Refunds and drawbacks** amounted to R17·63 lakhs (£117,500), in place of R10·54 lakhs (£70,300) in 1910-11. **Net revenue** therefore fell from R798·07 lakhs (£5,320,400) to R755·22 lakhs (£5,034,800). This represents a decline of R42·85 lakhs (£285,700) or 5·4 per cent. Revenue from **salt** is not included in these figures, for it is not treated as a Customs receipt. It amounted to R141·37 lakhs (£942,500) against R128·99 lakhs (£859,900) in the previous year.

The following statement shows the revenue derived in the last three years from the principal dutiable articles:—

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
<i>Arms, ammunition</i> . . .	4,82,063	= 32,138	5,00,007	= 33,334	5,17,614	= 34,508
<i>Articles of food and drink—</i>						
Fruits and vegetables . . .	5,14,317	34,288	5,63,113	37,541	5,85,258	39,017
Spirits . . . . .	95,57,097	637,139	1,06,87,535	712,503	1,10,83,327	738,888
Wines . . . . .	4,12,197	27,479	5,70,995	38,006	5,75,380	38,359
Sugar . . . . .	56,77,251	378,483	62,89,234	419,232	52,33,964	348,931
Provisions . . . . .	9,45,206	63,014	9,94,518	66,301	10,75,920	71,728
Spices . . . . .	6,75,229	45,015	7,70,968	51,898	7,85,855	52,390
<i>Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, and dyes—</i>						
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics . . . . .	9,50,601	63,373	34,40,063	229,837	30,60,549	204,037
Chemicals . . . . .	4,50,887	30,059	4,75,776	31,718	5,31,982	35,465
Dyes and tans . . . . .	5,76,938	38,463	7,43,986	49,590	6,80,093	45,309
<i>Metals and articles made of metals—</i>						
Hardware and cutlery . . . . .	15,59,109	103,941	18,37,504	122,500	19,87,168	131,145
Copper and brass . . . . .	14,13,122	94,208	18,61,315	124,088	14,11,355	94,090
Iron and steel . . . . .	10,16,961	67,797	10,22,868	68,191	10,99,562	73,304
Silver . . . . .	53,46,980	356,465	1,62,40,213	1,082,681	97,85,746	652,383
<i>Oils—</i>						
Petroleum . . . . .	46,87,834	312,526	60,63,542	404,236	75,69,383	504,626
<i>Manufactures of cotton—</i>						
Piecegoods: grey (unbleached) . . . . .	60,02,440	400,163	59,90,571	399,371	66,99,450	446,630
Piecegoods: white (bleached) . . . . .	26,73,050	178,263	33,55,187	223,679	38,10,722	254,648
Piecegoods: coloured . . . . .	30,93,416	206,228	40,70,947	271,396	42,94,959	286,331
Hosiery and all other manufactured cotton goods . . . . .	6,15,736	41,049	7,60,691	50,713	8,02,213	53,481

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
<i>Other articles unmanufactured and manufactured—</i>						
Apparel . . . . .	10,19,731	= 67,982	13,23,330	= 88,222	15,05,723	= 100,382
Carriages (including motor cars and cycles) . . . . .	4,23,507	28,234	5,67,768	37,951	6,87,854	45,857
Instruments, apparatus and appliances . . . . .	5,49,026	36,602	6,09,103	40,607	6,79,655	45,310
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	5,75,312	38,354	6,43,332	42,869	6,64,527	44,302
Silk and articles made of silk . . . . .	16,57,722	110,515	18,09,969	120,665	18,43,715	122,914
Wood and timber, and articles made of wood . . . . .	8,87,948	25,863	4,33,379	28,892	8,94,268	26,285
Woollen goods . . . . .	10,32,671	68,845	14,94,791	99,653	16,93,882	112,925

The gross revenue derived from these twenty-six articles is R690·5 lakhs (£4,603,300) or 89·3 per cent of the total.

The import duty on cotton fabrics is 3½ per cent *ad valorem*, and the total revenue realized under this single head was R156·16 lakhs (£1,041,100) as against R141·77 lakhs (£945,100) in 1910-11. This is equal to 20·2 per cent of the whole Customs revenue, as compared with 17·5 per cent in the previous year. The receipts on account of **excise duty on cotton fabrics** of Indian manufacture increased from R42·8 lakhs (£285,300) to R48·79 lakhs (£325,200). This, however, falls outside of Customs revenue proper. The growth in revenue from spirits, petroleum, and cotton goods claims attention. The revenue from silver, sugar, and tobacco fell off in the year under report.

The **export tariff** schedule is limited to rice and rice-flour, the duty on which is levied at the rate of three annas (or pence) per maund of 82½ lbs. The net revenue from this source in 1911-12 was R132·86 lakhs (£885,700). Forest royalties on lac and catch are collected by the Customs in Burma, but these are not credited to Customs revenue.

An export duty not exceeding 2 annas (or pence) per bale of 400 lbs on all **raw jute** (including cuttings and rejections) and 12 annas (or pence) per ton of 2,240 lbs on **gunnies** has been imposed with effect from the 2nd January 1912 for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The total receipts during the three months, January to March, amounted to R1·79 lakhs (£11,900).

A duty known as the **Tea Cess**, at the rate of a quarter of a pie ( $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a penny) per lb has been levied since 1903 on all Indian tea exported. The sum realised is paid to a committee constituted to receive and expend the proceeds on measures for promoting the sale and consumption of Indian tea. The collections in the first five years averaged R3,06,394 (£20,426) per annum. In 1911-12 they rose to R3,41,687 (£22,779).

## GOLD AND SILVER

The total imports of treasure on private account rose from R39·7 crores (£26,466,700) to R53·42 crores (£35,613,000); and the expansion of R13·72 crores (£9,146,700) represented 35 per cent of the earlier year's figure. The imports of gold increased from R27·89 crores (£18,593,300) to R41·49 crores (£27,660,000), thus marking an advance of R13·6 crores (£9,067,000) or 48·76 per cent, and the arrivals of silver, at R11·93 crores (£7,953,000), showed an increase of R11·6 lakhs (£77,300) or 0·98 per cent.

In the five years ending 1909-10, gold represented 62 per cent, and silver 38 per cent, of the combined imports. In 1910-11 the proportions were : gold, 70·2 per cent and silver, 29·8 per cent. In 1911-12 gold represented 77·7 per cent and silver, 22·3 per cent. The value of the combined imports, including Government transactions, has been R53·47 crores (£35,647,000), which is greater than in the previous year by R13·7 crores (£9,133,000) or 34·4 per cent.

The gold produced in India is all shipped to England for assay ; and although it is not necessarily all exported in the year in which it is produced, it is permissible to deduct its value from the total exports to find the true re-exports. The balance of the imports after deduction of these re-exports may be taken to represent the value of gold absorbed by the country. The following statement is framed to show these factors in thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling :--

	Exports							
	Imports		Production		Re-exports		Absorption	
	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£
1907-08	20,75,26	= 13,835	3,14,69	= 2,098	23,80	= 159	20,51,46	= 13,676
1908-09	8,40,42	5,603	3,17,66	2,118	87,22	581	7,53,20	5,022
1909-10	25,03,10	16,687	3,25,95	2,173	0,20	61	24,93,90	16,626
1910-11	27,89,25	18,595	3,25,09	2,167	66,29	442	27,22,96	18,153
1911-12	41,49,36	27,662	3,25,85	2,172	47,53	317	41,01,83	27,345

It will be seen that the imports of gold, which had averaged about R20·12 crores (£13,413,000) in the previous five years, rose to R41·49 crores (£27,660,000) in 1911-12. This is the highest figure ever recorded. The imports have thus had an average monthly value of R345·78 lakhs (£2,305,000). In the previous five years the corresponding average was R167·69 lakhs (£1,118,000). Taking this as 100, we find that the figures for 1911-12 represent 206·2 per cent of the earlier average, and that in the successive months the variations have been as follows: April 178 per cent; May 179·4 per cent; June 111 per cent; July 107·5 per cent; August 83·4 per cent; September 78·6 per cent; October 189·3 per cent; November 198·7 per cent; December 193 per cent; January 327 per cent; February 479·8 per cent; and March 348·4 per cent. It will be seen that the increase has lately become greatly accentuated. Production remained practically constant. Deducting that production from the gross exports of R373·38 lakhs (£2,489,200), we find that the re-exports, which had averaged R46·17 lakhs (£307,800) in the previous five years and R37·74 lakhs (£251,600) in the last two years, rose to R47·53 lakhs (£316,900). The apparent absorption is thus R41·02 crores (£27·35 millions), as compared with a quinquennial average of R19·66 crores (£13·11 millions), and with an average of about R26·08 crores (£17·39 millions) in the last two years.

The descriptions of gold imported and exported during the year 1911-12 were as follows, the unit being 1,000 :—

	Imports			Exports		
	Oz	R	£	Oz	R	£
Bullion (bar, ingots, and other uncoined gold)	2,103	13,44,88	= 8,966	588	3,37,97	= 2,253
Sovereigns and other British gold coin	4,677	27,51,34	18,342	29	17,08	114
Other coined gold	91	53,14	354	30	18,33	122
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,871</b>	<b>41,49,36</b>	<b>27,662</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>3,73,38</b>	<b>2,489</b>

On Government account, there was no import of gold in the year under review, but the exports of gold on Government account amounted to R75,000 (£5,000), while in the previous year there had been no import or export of gold on Government account.

Stated in ounces, the net imports and production of gold have been :

	Production	Net imports	Total
1907-08 . . .	548,091	2,781,310	3,329,431
1908-09 . . .	551,898	625,338	1,177,236
1909-10 . . .	565,958	3,505,136	4,071,094
1910-11 . . .	565,551	3,843,422	4,408,973
1911-12 . . .	571,328	6,224,027	6,795,355

The value of the imports, exports, and net imports of silver on Government and private accounts combined during the last five years was as follows, the unit being 1,000 :

	Imports		Exports		Net imports	
	R	£	R	£	R	£
1907-08	21,53,19	= 14,355	2,06,36	= 1,376	19,46,83	= 12,979
1908-09	14,33,99	9,560	2,27,15	1,514	12,06,84	8,046
1909-10	12,49,24	8,328	3,04,75	2,032	9,44,49	6,296
1910-11	11,88,10	7,921	3,21,31	2,142	8,66,79	5,779
1911-12	11,97,72	7,985	6,64,01	4,427	5,33,71	3,558

India is not a silver-producing country and therefore the absorption of the metal is represented in the ordinary way, that is to say, by the difference between the imports and exports, which is designated net imports. The imports of silver on private account during the year amounted to R1,192.85 lakhs (£7,952,300) as compared with R1,181.23 lakhs (£7,874,800) in the previous year. The monthly average was R99.4 lakhs (£662,700), in place of R98.77 lakhs (£658,500) in the previous five years. The older average was exceeded only in the months of April, October, November and February. The exports on private account were larger by about R343.12 lakhs (£2,287,400). They were heaviest in the four months, July, September, November, and December.

The sums represented by imports and by exports of silver on Government account were in the year under review R4,87,547 (£32,503) and R47,870 (£3,191) against R6,87,800 (£45,853) and R89,340 (£5,956) respectively in 1910-11.

Including Government transactions, the descriptions of silver imported and exported during the year 1911-12 are given below in thousands of ounces and of rupees and pounds sterling :

	Imports			Exports		
	Oz.	R	£	Oz.	R	£
Bullion (bar) . . . . .	68,856	11,57,59	= 7,717	77	1,69	= 11
Government of India rupees . . . . .	1,366	39,13	261	5,724	1,52,63	1,018
Other coins (mostly British Dollars) . . . . .	57	1,00	7	32,348	5,09,69	3,398
Total . . . . .	70,379	11,97,72	7,985	38,149	6,64,01	4,427

The exports consist chiefly of British Dollars, circulating in Hongkong, and of Government of India rupees, which circulate extensively in Ceylon, Arabia, Zanzibar, East Africa, and the ports of the Persian Gulf. In the year under review there were no exports of the rupees to Mauritius.



The net imports of silver amounted to R533·71 lakhs (£3,558,100), which is about 61·57 per cent of the value recorded in 1910-11 and 44·56 per cent of the gross imports.

The silver coinage struck in the Indian mints during the last five years was, the unit being 1,000 :

	R	£	oz. (approximate)
1907-08 . . . . .	18,11,57 =	12,077	67,934
1908-09 . . . . .	2,85,36	1,902	10,701
1909-10 . . . . .	2,17,56	1,450	8,158
1910-11 . . . . .	2,19,25	1,462	8,223
1911-12 . . . . .	2,80,74	1,872	10,528

The last column shows the approximate quantity of the coinage calculated at the rate of 8 tolas per 3 ounces. The net imports of silver, stated in thousands of ounces, were in the same period :

1907-08 . . . . .	97,915
1908-09 . . . . .	73,740
1909-10 . . . . .	61,015
1910-11 . . . . .	55,104
1911-12 . . . . .	32,229

### BALANCE OF TRADE

The figures appended show *in thousands of rupees and of pounds sterling* the **excess of exports over imports**, including both merchandise and treasure by sea in each of the last five years :—

	Including Government transactions		Excluding Government transactions	
	R	£	R	£
1907-08 . . . . .	4,11,13 =	2,741	20,08,87 =	13,392
1908-09 . . . . .	7,94,11	5,294	15,08,71	10,058
1909-10 . . . . .	34,19,25	22,795	39,79,19	26,528
1910-11 . . . . .	43,79,92	29,199	48,13,12	32,087
1911-12 . . . . .	40,73,81	27,159	46,11,11	30,741
Average of 5 years . . . . .	26,15,64	17,438	33,84,20	22,561

In the same years the **drawings of the Council Bills** by the Secretary of State, including those on account of the Paper Currency Reserve and Gold Standard Reserve, but deducting sterling bills sold in India, have been as follows in thousands :—

	Exchange		
	£	d.	R
1907-08 . . . . .	15,237	16·03	22,81,34
1908-09 . . . . .	5,927	15·964	8,91,11
1909-10 . . . . .	26,941	16·041	40,30,58
1910-11 . . . . .	26,783	16·06	40,02,50
1911-12 . . . . .	27,059	16·083	40,37,71
Average of 5 years . . . . .	20,389	16·03	30,43,65

In the five years ending 1911-12, the average excess of exports over imports *including Government transactions* was R2,615·64 lakhs (£17,438,000), which represents 13·2 per cent of the average value of exports. In the same period the average drawings of the Secretary of State, as above defined, were R3,048·65 lakhs (£20,389,000), being 15·4 per cent of the average value of exports. This sum exceeds the average excess of exports over imports by R433·01 lakhs (£2,951,000).

Excluding Government transactions the average excess of exports over imports was R3,384.2 lakhs (£22,561,000), which is equal to 17.05 per cent of the average value of exports. The excess is greater by R768.56 lakhs (£5,123,700) than the excess found when Government transactions are included, and greater by R335.55 lakhs (£2,172,000) than the average amount of drawings as calculated above.

The trade figures given above are incomplete inasmuch as they relate only to the registered trade of British Indian ports. They exclude the value of Government of India securities transferred between India and England, these transfers constituting a not unimportant factor in the balance of trade equation. They also exclude the absolutely indeterminable volume of private remittances to and from India and the not inconsiderable value of precious stones and pearls re-exported, chiefly from Bombay, through the medium of the post office. The unregistered trade also consists largely of the unrecorded portion of the trade carried on chiefly by native craft from ports in the Native States on the west coast of India with the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Ceylon. The trade of the French and Portuguese Settlements may also be considered in this connection as unrecorded Indian trade. Some idea of the volume of the trade so excluded may be gathered from the appended figures as far as available at present, the unit being 1,000 :

	1908-09				1909-10				1910-11			
	Import		Export		Import		Export		Import		Export	
	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£
French Settlements	.15,40	=163	112,09	=974	20,62	=137	170,25	=1,135	21,69	=145	195,63	=1,304
Portuguese Settlements	8,57	67	8,33	55	3,89	25	6,48	43	3,15	21	55	4
Travancore	8,49	56	8,93	59	11,45	76	8,16	54	5,36	36	18,10	121
Kathiawar	.13,93	98	5,14	34	17,46	116	5,11	34	16,31	109	2,19	15

## BANK RATES AND EXCHANGE

The fluctuations of the money market will be understood from the discount rates charged by the Presidency Banks, and from the rates of exchange on demand bills, which are quoted below :—

	BANK OF			RATE OF EXCHANGE			
	Bengal	Bombay	Madras	Highest		Lowest	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1911--							
April	7	7	8	1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
May	7-6	7-6	8-7	1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4
June	5-4	5-4	7-6-5	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
July	4	4-3	5-4	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
August	4-3	3	4	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
September	4-5	3	4	1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> to 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
October	5	3-4	4	1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
November	5	4	4-5	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
December	5	4-5	5-6	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
1912--							
January	5-6-7-8	5-6-7	6-7-8	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
February	8	8-7	8	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
March	8-7-6	7-6	8	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>	1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub>

## SHIPPING

While the net increase in the value of imports and exports of merchandise by sea amounted to 8·2 per cent of the total for 1910-11, the increase in the tonnage of shipping that entered and cleared at Indian ports was 8·6 per cent. This development was accompanied, as is shown elsewhere, by a remarkable advance in freights. The following statement gives the numbers and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels, with cargoes and in ballast, which entered from and cleared to all countries during the last five years :—

	No.	Tons	Average tonnage
1907-08 . . . . .	9,312	14,239,180	1,529
1908-09 . . . . .	8,001	12,910,823	1,614
1909-10 . . . . .	8,042	14,597,091	1,815
1910-11 . . . . .	8,435	14,984,528	1,776
1911-12 . . . . .	8,868	16,616,435	1,874

Of these, 98·7 per cent represented steam tonnage. The total number of steamers that entered and cleared was 6,424 with an aggregate burden of 16,408,817 tons, as against 5,819 and 14,764,531 tons in the previous year. The average tonnage per steamer increased from 2,537 to 2,554 tons. The rate of increase was about 0·7 per cent. The average tonnage per sailing ship increased from 84 to 87 tons.

The entries from and clearances to the **United Kingdom** were 3,223,672 tons, as against 3,103,788 tons in 1910-11; but this increased quantity represented only 19·4 per cent, in place of 20·7 per cent, of the total tonnage.

Entries from and clearances to **British possessions** other than the United Kingdom increased from 5,681,258 tons to 5,850,803 tons, which represented 35·2 per cent of the total, as against 37·9 per cent in the previous year. The tonnage from and to the **British Empire** therefore amounted to 54·6 per cent of the whole, in place of 58·6 per cent in 1910-11.

The tonnage under the **British flag**, including the Indian register, represents about 79 per cent of the whole, while that registered under the **English Merchant Shipping Act** was about 76·5 per cent.

The number of vessels under **foreign flags** which entered and left Indian ports was 1,236 with an aggregate burden of 3,341,490 tons, as against 1,049 in 1910-11 with an aggregate of 2,788,592 tons.

The numbers of vessels under the principal flags are given below :—

	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12
British . . . . .	4,785	4,238	4,722	4,751	5,117
German . . . . .	375	437	455	419	472
Austro-Hungarian . . . . .	157	156	220	208	213
Norwegian . . . . .	188	106	95	104	134
Japanese . . . . .	123	79	63	77	121
Italian . . . . .	79	76	81	84	83
French . . . . .	61	55	56	56	58

## FREIGHTS

The activity in the freight market which set in in 1910-11 has been continued, and rates in all departments have been stronger than have been recorded since the South African war. But shortly after the end of the financial year the closing of the Dardanelles diverted shipping eastward and induced a temporary fall. The coastal freights for rice and gunnies were fairly constant

during the year. The freight on coal from Calcutta to Bombay was R4 (5s. 4d.) in January 1911, rose to R7 (9s. 4d.) in October, came down to R5-8 (7s. 4d.) in December and again rose to R9 (12s.) by the beginning of April 1912. The following statement shows for five years the rates per ton for London current at the several ports named during that month of the year in which shipments of the stated article of produce are usually the heaviest:—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Calcutta</i> , Rice--January . . . . .	0 12 6	0 15 0	1 0 0	0 18 9	1 6 3
Wheat--May . . . . .	0 15 0	1 0 0	1 1 3	1 0 0	1 10 0
Linseed--June . . . . .	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 8	1 12 6
Tea--August . . . . .	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	...
July--October . . . . .	0 17 6	1 2 6	1 6 3	1 12 6	...
<i>Bombay</i> , Cotton--January . . . . .	0 11 6	0 11 0	0 16 6	0 15 0	1 0 0
Wheat--May . . . . .	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 6	0 15 0	0 19 0
Seeds--December . . . . .	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 16 6	...
<i>Karachi</i> , Wheat--May . . . . .	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 14 6	0 17 0	1 1

### FRONTIER TRADE

The bulk of India's Foreign trade is seaborne, and the value of the trade across the land frontiers is commonly equal to about 4.6 per cent of the trade carried by sea. In this Review, it is treated as supplemental to that trade and is not included in the main totals discussed in the earlier chapters. Although the frontier trade is relatively small, it shows on the whole a progressive tendency, part of which may be due to improved registration.

The grand total of merchandise and treasure imported and exported by land in successive years is shown in the statement below. It will be seen that in 1911-12 the total was greater by R384.39 lakhs (£2,562,600) than the average of the previous five years, and by R259.18 lakhs (£1,728,000) than in 1910-11. The increase in the period of twelve months was therefore one of more than 15 per cent.

	R	£
1906-07 . . . . .	14,13,90,673 =	9,426,045
1907-08 . . . . .	15,51,10,102	10,360,674
1908-09 . . . . .	15,24,92,089	10,166,132
1909-10 . . . . .	15,27,87,942	10,182,529
1910-11 . . . . .	16,61,59,039	11,077,269
1911-12 . . . . .	19,20,76,556	12,805,104

Excluding treasure, we give below the figures relating to merchandise only and their distribution according to frontiers and principal countries, the unit being 1,000:

	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12		
	R	£	R	£	R	£	
N.-W. Frontier	Persia . . . . .	12,49 = 83	12,35 = 82	19,40 = 129			
	Afghanistan--						
	Southern and Western	1,21,20	808	1,18,42	789	1,24,68	831
	Northern and Eastern	86,06	580	94,54	630	97,25	648
N. and N.-E. Frontier	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur . . . . .	1,14,45	763	1,28,20	855	1,44,36	962
	Ladakh . . . . .	2,06	14	2,88	19	3,00	20
	Nepal . . . . .	4,56,83	3,046	5,16,84	3,446	6,58,08	4,387
	Sikkim and Bhutan . . . . .	22,06	147	21,86	142	72,04	480
Eastern Frontier	Tibet . . . . .	28,68	178	32,79	219	40,71	271
	Western China . . . . .	56,73	378	64,66	431	54,08	361
	North Shan States . . . . .	1,72,80	1,432	1,81,90	1,213	2,07,82	1,385
	South Shan States . . . . .	1,23,11	821	1,34,18	895	1,46,21	975
	North Siam . . . . .	40,46	270	33,23	222	40,98	273
	South Siam . . . . .	11,07	74	13,03	87	14,34	96
Karennce . . . . .	24,29	162	23,38	156	26,79	172	

## NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER

**Persia**—The rebate of freight granted by certain Indian railways upon goods for Persia continued in force during the year under review. But the disturbed state of that country and the prevalence of robbery on the trade routes were repressive of business. In spite of these factors, the trade showed an increase of R7·05 lakhs (£17,000) or 57 per cent. The principal *imports* were, as usual, silk manufactures; but the contraction in this department continued, and the total fell to R55,023 (£3,668), as compared with R1,29,962 (£8,664) in 1910-11. Cotton manufactures resumed their place as the chief item of *export*; and in these the value has increased from R2,77,669 (£18,511) to R6,67,677 (£44,512). Leather increased from R1,99,437 (£13,296) to R5,27,593 (£35,173). Indigo showed a considerable decline from R2,39,673 (£15,978) to R1,13,588 (£7,573).

**Afghanistan**—*Imports* recovered from R86·89 lakhs (£579,300) to R95·41 lakhs (£636,000), and *exports* made a further small advance from R126·07 lakhs (£840,500) to R126·52 lakhs (£843,500). The total trade with Kabul increased from R94·54 lakhs (£630,300) to R97·25 lakhs (£648,300), which marks an advance of R2·71 lakhs (£18,000) or about 3 per cent. *Imports* from Kabul, with a total of R31 lakhs (£207,000) in place of R27·29 lakhs (£181,900), increased by R3·71 lakhs (£24,700) or 14 per cent. Among *imports* from Kabul, the principal item, namely fruits and nuts, amounted to R14·11 lakhs (£94,000), compared with R10·7 lakhs (£71,300) in the previous years. Hides and skins increased from R1·78 lakhs (£11,900) to R2·32 lakhs (£15,500). Ghi (clarified butter) decreased to R3·65 lakhs (£24,000) as compared with R4·71 lakhs (£31,400) in the previous year. Drugs and medicines had a value of R1·14 lakhs (£7,600) in place of R1·06 lakhs (£7,100). Live animals fell from R1·81 lakhs (£12,100) to R1·74 lakhs (£11,600), while wool advanced from R1·39 lakhs (£9,300) to R1·46 lakhs (£9,700). Among *exports* to Kabul, cotton manufactures retain the first place. The total value of foreign yarns rose from R1·75 lakhs (£11,700) to R6·85 lakhs (£45,700), but that of Indian yarns fell off from R58,000 (£3,900) to R15,000 (£1,000). In foreign piecegoods there was a decline, which brought the total down from R35·64 lakhs (£237,600) to R23·11 lakhs (£154,000); while Indian piecegoods contracted from R4·44 lakhs (£29,400) to R4·09 lakhs (£27,300). Thus the total contraction in cotton manufactures is one of R8·22 lakhs (£54,800). Sugar receded from R3·45 lakhs (£23,000) to R2·8 lakhs (£18,700); while metals and manufactures of metals rose from R1·79 lakhs (£11,900) to R4·08 lakhs (£27,200), and tea from R5·16 lakhs (£34,400) to R7·91 lakhs (£52,700). Indian tea represented 84 per cent of the total value and increased from R4·63 lakhs (£30,900) to R6·67 lakhs (£44,500); while foreign tea rose from R53,000 (£3,555) to R1,24,120 (£8,275). In Indian tea therefore the increase was R2·04 lakhs (£12,600), and that in foreign tea was R71,400 (£4,760). The average value of the Indian tea was about 6 annas (or pence) per pound, and that for foreign tea was 15 annas (or pence). In leather goods, there was a considerable decrease, which brought the total value down from R6 lakhs (£40,000) to R2·23 lakhs (£14,900). The total trade with **Kandahar** amounted to R124·68 lakhs (£831,200) as compared with R118·42 lakhs (£789,500) in 1910-11. The imports from Kandahar were represented by R64·41 lakhs (£429,400) in place of 59·6 lakhs (£397,300) in the previous year. Of this total, wool contributed R33·62 lakhs (£224,100),

as against R30.4 lakhs (£202,700) in 1910-11, while fruits and nuts figured at R19.65 lakhs (£131,000) as compared with R18.44 lakhs (£122,900) in the previous year. Ghi at R3.4 lakhs (£22,700) showed a substantial advance on the R1.98 lakhs (£13,200) of the previous year; while grain and pulse increased from R31,000 (£2,100) to R1,49,000 (£9,933). The renewed development in *exports* to Kandahar was continued, and their value advanced from R58.82 lakhs (£392,100) to R60.27 lakhs (£401,800). Foreign piecegoods retain the first place, and improved from R24.31 lakhs (£162,100) to R35.11 lakhs (£234,100). Indian cotton goods, on the other hand, decreased from R8.63 lakhs (£57,500) to R4.68 lakhs (£31,200). Sugar also decreased from R4.23 lakhs (£28,200) to R2.92 lakhs (£19,500); but the value of exported leather goods rose from 2.07 lakhs (£13,800) to R2.72 lakhs (£18,100).

**Dir, Swat, and Bajaur** - The total trade with these territories again advanced, and its value rose from R128.2 lakhs (£854,700) to R144.36 lakhs (£962,400). Most of the increase of R16.1 lakhs (£107,300) is accounted for by *imports*, which rose from R57.3 lakhs (£382,000) to R71.2 lakhs (£475,000). Ghi forms some 30 per cent of the whole, and its value rose from R15.45 lakhs (£103,000) to R20.93 lakhs (£139,500). *Imports* of grain, at R9.86 lakhs (£65,700) in place of R11.37 lakhs (£75,800) in 1910-11, showed continued contraction. These consisted mainly of husked rice (R6.06 lakhs=£40,400) and unhusked rice (R2.78 lakhs=£18,500). The arrivals of hides and skins advanced to R10.65 lakhs (£71,000) from R9.65 lakhs (£64,300) recorded a year before; while timber gained in importance with a total of R11.26 lakhs (£75,100) in place of R9.31 lakhs (£62,100). In *exports* the development was less marked, but the total exceeds that of *imports* and rose from R70.9 lakhs (£472,700) to R73.16 lakhs (£487,700). The principal item, namely cotton piecegoods, advanced from R29.9 lakhs (£199,300) to R31.18 lakhs (£208,000). Of this, R23.47 lakhs (£156,500) consisted of foreign goods, and only R7.71 lakhs (£51,400) was of Indian origin. Twist and yarn amounted to R9.64 lakhs (£64,300), of which R6.5 lakhs (£43,000), was foreign and R3.14 lakhs (£20,900) Indian; while salt had a value of R3.5 lakhs (£23,000), raw cotton R2.77 lakhs (£18,500), and sugar R3.62 lakhs (£24,100). *Exports* of tea amounted to R1.38 lakhs (£9,200) in place of R1.33 lakhs (£8,900) in the previous year. Indian tea, with a total of 361,984 lbs and R1,32,030 (£8,802), showed an advance on the 312,256 lbs and R1,13,880 (£7,592) of the previous year. Foreign tea decreased from 32,144 to 10,192 lbs and from R19,500 (£1,300) to R6,300 (£420). The proportion of Indian tea to the whole has increased to 16 per cent, while its average value is still returned as 5.8 annas (or pence) per pound as compared with an average of 9.9 annas (or pence) in the case of the foreign parcels.

**Ladakh**—Ladakh is a junction for Indian trade with Western Tibet on the one hand and with Yarkand and Kashgar on the other. Trade with Ladakh is of small volume. The year under review showed an increase of R12,000 (£800) or 4 per cent, the total value being R3 lakhs (£20,000) against R2.88 lakhs (£19,200) in the previous year. *Imports* advanced from R1.65 lakhs (£11,000) to R1.79 lakhs (£12,000), while *exports* decreased from R1.24 lakhs (£8,300) to R1.21 lakhs (£8,100). Charas (a preparation of hemp) represents nearly 76 per cent of the total *imports*. It increased from 859 cwts to 1,249 cwts, the value being R1,36,000 (£9,067) against R94,000 (£6,300) in the previous year. *Imports* of raw silk amounted to only 31 cwts with a value of

R19,000 (£1,267). On this frontier, live animals and wool are comparatively important articles of trade ; but their values in the year under review were only R11,000 (£733) and R9,000 (£600) respectively. The movement of borax was only R609 (£41). Cotton piecegoods (almost entirely foreign) continue to form the chief item of exportation, the value being R76,520 (£5,101).

#### NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

**Nepal**—The trade with Nepal is larger than that with any other trans-frontier state. In 1911-12 it represented 38 per cent of the whole frontier trade of India, as against 36 per cent in 1910-11. It grew from R516·84 lakhs (£3,445,600) in 1910-11 to R658·08 lakhs (£4,387,000) in 1911-12. The *imports* at R436·76 lakhs (£2,911,700) showed an advance of some R87·01 lakhs (£580,000) or 25 per cent on the figure of the previous year ; while *exports* expanded from R166·68 lakhs (£1,111,200) to R221·32 lakhs (£1,475,000), the increase being R54·64 lakhs (£364,000) or 33 per cent. The principal articles of trade and their values in the last two years are shown in the subjoined table :—

	1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£
<i>Imports to India—</i>				
Rice . . . . .	81,98,464 =	546,564	88,45,834 =	589,722
Paddy . . . . .	52,34,441	348,963	54,10,316	360,690
Wheat . . . . .	2,27,840	15,189	3,25,551	21,703
Cattle . . . . .	32,97,799	219,857	29,23,026	194,868
Linseed . . . . .	15,97,463	106,497	22,63,534	150,902
Rape and mustard . . . . .	25,26,950	168,463	30,85,079	205,672
Ghi (clarified butter) . . . . .	24,79,694	165,313	33,16,130	221,075
Jute, raw . . . . .	9,93,313	66,221	24,74,213	164,948
Hides and skins . . . . .	24,32,219	162,148	40,04,121	266,941
Spices . . . . .	10,12,635	67,512	15,61,538	104,103
<i>Exports from India—</i>				
Cotton piecegoods . . . . .	58,99,978	393,332	70,76,451	471,763
„ twist and yarn . . . . .	13,83,230	92,215	23,50,970	190,065
Metals . . . . .	15,70,163	104,677	19,14,951	127,663
Provisions . . . . .	9,51,724	63,448	9,06,441	60,429
Salt . . . . .	10,72,878	71,525	12,86,893	85,793
Spices . . . . .	10,53,897	70,593	15,03,355	100,557
Sugar . . . . .	9,07,300	60,487	13,03,865	86,924
Oils . . . . .	10,16,927	67,795	15,53,862	103,591

Among the major articles of *import*, all show increases excepting cattle ; and many of the figures are the largest on record. The movement in food grains increased by some R9·21 lakhs (£61,400), and that in oilseeds by R12·24 lakhs (£81,600), or nearly 30 per cent. The increases in food grains are the more interesting because of India's comparative independence of foreign food stuffs in the year under review. After rice the most important item is now hides and skins, and it showed an increase of R15·72 lakhs (£104,800) or about 64 per cent. The increase of R9·36 lakhs (£62,400) or 38 per cent in the importations of ghi testifies, as other statistics of the year have done, to the increasing reliance of India on foreign supplies of this article. The imports of cattle from Nepal into Bengal represent 53 per cent of the total imports of cattle by land into India ; and the number and value decreased in 1911-12 from 72,285 with a value of R32,00,624 (£213,375) to 65,568 with a value of R27,26,651 (£181,777). The average price per head made a further decline from R44 (£2 18s. 8d.) to R41 (£2 14s. 8d.). Nepal is the only country from which

India imports jute. The importation in the year under review increased by 67 per cent in quantity (that is, from 152,683 to 255,101 cwts) and in value by R14·81 lakhs (£98,700) or nearly 150 per cent, the average declared values in the last two years being R6·8 (8s. 8d.) and R9·11 (12s. 11d.) per cwt respectively. Besides the articles enumerated above, there are several of which the value is considerable, as for example, railway materials R1·77 lakhs (£11,800), dyes R14·82 lakhs (£98,800), timber R4·16 lakhs (£27,700), live animals, R26·05 lakhs (£173,700), fruits R4·65 lakhs (£31,000), and provisions R6·84 lakhs (£45,600).

*Exports* to Nepal attained the record figure of R221·32 lakhs (£1,475,500), which marks an increase of nearly 33 per cent on the R166·68 lakhs (£1,111,200) shown in the previous year. Cotton piecegoods as usual head the list, and they show an increase of R11·76 lakhs (£78,400). The value of yarns exported has more than doubled; and of these 64 per cent were of Indian manufacture. Metals also show a healthy growth of R3·45 lakhs (£23,000) while spices and oils have both made notable advances approximating to R5 lakhs (£33,333). The only item that declined was provisions.

**Sikkim and Bhutan**—The aggregate trade with these two states showed a net increase of R51·27 lakhs (£341,800) or 237 per cent. **Bhutan** has suddenly assumed the first place with a remarkable total of R49·18 lakhs (£328,000) in place of the R2·87 lakhs (£19,100) recorded in 1910-11. The increase of R46·31 lakhs (£308,700) is mainly accounted for by *exports* to Bhutan, which rose from R94,000 (£6,267) to R42·27 lakhs (£281,800). Cotton manufactures (chiefly of foreign origin) formed the principal head and had a value of R9·28 lakhs (£61,900) in place of R43,000 (£2,870). Of the total, yarns represented R4·83 lakhs (£32,200) and piecegoods R4·45 lakhs (£29,700). Raw silk developed from R7,500 (£500) to R8·37 lakhs (£55,000). Dried fish advanced from R1,000 (£67) to R4·47 lakhs (£29,800), and metals from R6,000 (£400) to R4·41 lakhs (£29,400); while extraordinary progress was shown also by silk manufactures, salt, betelnuts and woollens. *Imports* from Bhutan were also on an unusual scale and their total amounted to R6·91 lakhs (£46,000) as compared with R1·94 lakhs (£12,900) in 1910-11. The most notable item is manufactured wool, which rose from R13,000 (£867) to R2·62 lakhs (£17,500); but live animals, with R1 lakh (£6,666), showed a development of 72 per cent; while the other principal items, namely ghi, musk, fruits, spices, precious stones, lac, and apparel, with an aggregate of R3·31 lakhs (£22,100), made a stride of some 167 per cent on the average. The trade with **Sikkim** grew though in a less remarkable manner. The total value was R22·86 lakhs (£152,400) in place of R18·48 lakhs (£123,200), the increase being R4·38 lakhs (£29,200) or 23 per cent. Of this increase, R2·81 lakhs (£18,700) was contributed by *exports*, which had a total of R10·9 lakhs (£72,000), the principal items being cotton manufactures at R2·93 lakhs (£19,500), grain at R1·68 lakhs (£11,200), and salt at R37,688 (£2,513). Among the imports with a total of R11·96 lakhs (£79,700), the chief articles are: live animals, R3·28 lakhs (£21,800), grain, R1·48 lakhs (£9,800), and spices, R1·93 lakhs (£12,800).

**Tibet** has been the arena of diverse activities; and in spite of bad communications its trade has, in the year under review, recovered the ground lost in the three preceding years and reached a value of R40·71 lakhs (£271,400) as compared with R32·79 lakhs (£218,600) in 1910-11. It consists of 36 per cent *exports* and 64 per cent *imports*. *Exports* increased by about 30 per cent and were recorded at R14·58 lakhs (£97,200) in place of R11·21 lakhs (£74,700).



The principal items were as usual cotton manufactures with a value of R5.74 lakhs (£38,300) in place of R3.49 lakhs (£23,300) in 1910-11, woollen manufactures with R1.36 lakhs (£9,100), grain with R1.62 lakhs (£10,800) of which 43 per cent represented rice, metals with R87,000 (£5,800), and coral with R25,500 (£1,700). *Imports* advanced from R22.53 lakhs (£150,200) to R26.12 lakhs (£174,000), the increase being R3.59 lakhs (£24,000) or 16 per cent. The staple of this trade is wool and it showed an increase of 33 per cent in quantity—from 38,881 to 51,842 cwts—and 25 per cent in value—from R12 lakhs (£80,000) to R15 lakhs (£100,000). Other principal articles were borax R4.76 lakhs (£31,700), salt R1.24 lakhs (£8,300), sheep skins R1.42 lakhs (£9,500), and horses, ponies, and mules R74,000 (£4,933).

#### EASTERN FRONTIER

**Western China**—The trade with Western China really means the trade of Blamo with Tengyueh in Yunnan, and it of course suffered gravely from the disturbed state of the Chinese Provinces in the latter half of the year. The total value decreased from R64.66 lakhs (£431,100) to R54.08 lakhs (£360,500). *Imports* represent 33 per cent of the whole, and decreased from R18.31 lakhs (£122,100) to R18.13 lakhs (£120,000); while *Exports* decreased by 22 per cent to R35.95 lakhs (£239,700). Among imports, raw silk rose from R4.31 lakhs (£28,700) to R5.71 lakhs (£38,000). Imports of opium amounted to R64,000 (£4,267) against R68,000 (£4,533) in the previous year. Hides decreased from R2.47 lakhs (£16,500) to R2.14 lakhs (£14,300), lac from R15,000 (£1,000) to R10,000 (£667), and orpiment from R1.76 lakhs (£11,700) to R1.06 lakhs (£7,000); while live animals increased from R2.87 lakhs (£19,000) to R3.36 lakhs (£22,400). *Exports* to Western China decreased from R46.35 lakhs (£309,000) to R35.95 lakhs (£239,700). Of this sum, cotton yarns (all of Indian manufacture) formed 41 per cent, their value having decreased from R21.34 lakhs (£142,300) to R14.77 lakhs (£98,500). On the other hand, cotton piecegoods (all of foreign manufacture) increased from R10.68 lakhs (£71,200) to R12.5 lakhs (£83,000). The other principal items of export were manufactured wool R2.81 lakhs (£18,700), jadestone R1.61 lakhs (£10,700), provisions R1.82 lakhs (£12,100), and raw cotton R72,000 (£4,800). Exports of petroleum decreased from R63,000 (£4,200) to R61,000 (£4,067).

**Shan States (North and South)**—These States are British territory under local Chiefs; but for convenience of registration they are treated as foreign, and more than two-thirds of the trade across the Eastern statistical frontier relates to them. The trade as a whole increased by R37.95 lakhs (£253,000), that is to say, from R316.08 lakhs (£2,107,200) to R354.03 lakhs (£2,360,200). Of this total, 56 per cent or R177.73 lakhs (£1,185,000) consisted of *exports*, and 44 per cent or R176.3 lakhs (£1,174,000) of *imports*. The total trade with the Northern Shan States improved by R25.93 lakhs (£173,000) to R207.82 lakhs (£1,385,500), and that with the Southern Shan States by R12.03 lakhs (£80,200) to R146.21 lakhs (£975,000). The trade with the Northern Shan States consists of R106.42 lakhs (£709,500) *imports* and R101.4 lakhs (£676,000) *exports*. *Imports* showed a total decrease of R6.9 lakhs (£46,000) or 6 per cent. Leaf-tea, however, increased from R14.22 lakhs (£94,800) to R17.8 lakhs (£119,000), and husked rice from R3.86 lakhs (£25,700) to R11.15 lakhs (£74,300); while metals declined from R41.8 lakhs

(£279,000) to R27·67 lakhs (£184,500), teak from R10·59 lakhs (£70,600) to R5·67 lakhs (£37,800), lac from R1·19 lakhs (£7,900) to R15,000 (£1,000), letpet (pickled tea) from R24·05 lakhs (£160,300) to R22·98 lakhs (£152,500), and opium from R1·04 lakhs (£6,900) to R37,000 (£2,467). *Exports* consist mainly of cotton piecegoods (almost entirely foreign) with a value of R29·81 lakhs (£199,000) as against R21·58 lakhs (£143,900) in 1910-11, yarn (mostly foreign) R9·46 lakhs (£63,000) against R7·64 lakhs (£50,900), provisions (of which more than two-thirds was fish) R12·89 lakhs (£86,000) against R11·14 lakhs (£74,300), salt R3·66 lakhs (£24,400) against R3·19 lakhs (£21,300), iron R14·57 lakhs (£97,100) against 3·11 lakhs (£20,700), and live animals R2·5 lakhs (£17,000) against R2·37 lakhs (£15,800).

Trade with the **Southern Shan States** consisted of R69·87 lakhs (£465,800) imports and R76·34 lakhs (£509,000) exports, as compared with R58·05 lakhs (£387,000) and R76·13 lakhs (£507,500) in the previous year. *Imports* showed an increase of R11·82 lakhs (£78,800). Fruits and vegetables at R4·28 lakhs (£28,500), cattle at R12·83 lakhs (£85,500), horses, ponies and mules at R5·51 lakhs (£36,700), and potatoes at R3·25 lakhs (£21,700) showed increases; while teak at R5·64 lakhs (£37,600) and hides at R1·75 lakhs (£11,700) declined. *Exports* increased by R21,000 (£1,400). The most important article again is cotton piecegoods (mainly foreign), the value of which decreased from R45·36 lakhs (£302,400) to R42·43 lakhs (£283,000), this being 55 per cent of the whole exports. Among other items the following have some importance: betelnuts with R3·51 lakhs (£23,400) in place of R4·18 lakhs (£27,900) in 1910-11, yarn (mostly Indian) with R2·26 lakhs (£15,000) in place of R1·95 lakhs (£13,000), provisions (principally fish) with R5·62 lakhs (£37,500), manufactured silks with R3·2 lakhs (£21,000), and metals with R1·89 lakhs (£12,600), to which iron contributed about one lakh (£6,666).

**North and South Siam**—The total trade with these two territories amounted to R55·32 lakhs (£369,000) as compared with R46·26 lakhs (£308,400) in 1910-11. The trade with **North Siam** is about three times as great as that with **South Siam**. It amounts to R41 lakhs (£270,000) and shows an increase of about R8 lakhs (£53,000) on the figure for the previous year. It consists of 54 per cent imports and 46 per cent exports. The *imports* increased from R15·67 lakhs (£104,500) to R22·16 lakhs (£148,000), most of the expansion being accounted for by the figures for cattle, which advanced from R4·03 lakhs (£27,000) to R8·22 lakhs (£55,000), teak from R9·88 lakhs (£65,900) to R11·58 lakhs (£77,000), and other live animals with a total of R1·15 lakhs (£7,700). The *exports* also showed a small increase from R17·57 lakhs (£117,100) to R18·82 lakhs (£125,000). Cotton piecegoods (almost all foreign) increased from R3·89 lakhs (£25,900) to R4·89 lakhs (£32,600) and manufactured silk from R1·87 lakhs (£12,500) to R2·03 lakhs (£13,500). Yarns (mostly foreign) had a value of R3·42 lakhs (£23,000), while apparel improved from R1·58 lakhs (£10,500) to R1·94 lakhs (£13,000). Trade with **South Siam** amounted to R14·34 lakhs (£95,600), which is R1·3 lakhs (£8,700) better than in 1910-11. It consists of 67 per cent imports and 33 per cent exports. *Imports* rose from R8·68 lakhs (£57,900) to R9·66 lakhs (£64,400), and were practically made up of manufactured silk at R4·7 lakhs (£31,000) and live animals at R4·07 lakhs (£27,000). *Exports* at R4·68 lakhs (£31,200) showed a small increase, the only considerable items being manufactured silk at R4,000 (£5,600),

metals R80,000 (£5,333), jewellery, etc., with a value of R56,000 (£3,733), apparel R46,000 (£3,060), and cotton piecegoods R15,000 (£3,000).

**Karennee**—The trade with Karennee, with a total of about R26 lakhs (£173,000) shows a progress of some 8 per cent. It consists of 83 per cent imports and 17 per cent exports. The *imports* improved from R20·3 lakhs (£135,300) to R21·43 lakhs (£143,000), and consisted mainly of teak with a value of R9·35 lakhs (£62,300) and live animals with a value of R10·89 lakhs (£72,600). Among *exports* the only considerable items were betelnuts (R1·18 lakhs=£8,000), provisions (R76,000=£5,067), apparel (R56,000=£3,733), and cotton piecegoods (R52,000=£3,467).

The relative importance of the various articles of trade in the commerce of India with all trans-frontier countries is shown below. The values are stated in units of 1,000 :

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS				
	1910-11		1911-12		1910-11		1911-12		
	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£	
Cattle . . .	47,68	= 318	57,98	= 387	Cotton . . .	4,77	= 32	5,06	= 34
Other animals .	49,16	328	70,87	472	Cotton yarn—				
Drugs and medicines (including <i>charas</i> —a preparation of hemp) .	11,16	74	7,72	51	Foreign . . .	27,23	182	41,47	276
Fibrous products (chiefly jute) .	16,45	110	28,98	193	Indian . . .	35,67	238	42,64	284
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts . . .	5,21	301	57,05	380	Cotton goods—				
Grain and pulse (chiefly rice) .	1,70,11	1,134	1,91,12	1,274	Foreign . . .	2,25,63	1,504	2,48,46	1,656
Hides and skins .	47,49	317	66,35	442	Indian . . .	48,03	320	53,63	357
Metals . . .	43,03	287	28,63	191	Grain and pulse . . .	17,96	120	24,69	165
Ghi (clarified butter) . . .	50,53	337	65,60	438	Leather . . .	13,72	91	13,81	92
Pickled tea . . .	24,08	161	22,89	153	Metals (mainly brass, copper, and iron) . . .	31,20	208	54,42	363
Seeds (chiefly linseed and rapeseed) . . .	45,91	306	58,97	393	Oils . . .	20,90	139	29,75	198
Silk . . .	13,31	89	12,62	84	Provisions . . .	31,29	209	37,47	250
Spices . . .	16,42	109	22,93	153	Salt . . .	22,56	150	26,98	180
Tea . . .	15,05	100	18,21	121	Silk goods . . .	7,89	53	10,46	70
Wood and timber (chiefly teak) . . .	59,34	396	57,25	382	Spices . . .	29,25	195	35,69	238
Wool . . .	51,12	341	57,25	382	Sugar . . .	25,78	172	31,28	208
Woollen goods . . .	2,29	15	4,51	30	Tea . . .	9,49	63	12,00	86
					Tobacco . . .	13,25	88	16,41	109

Since the total value of imports in 1911-12 was R10·38 crores (£6,920,000), the centesimal ratio borne to that total by any of the above sums of Indian money may be found approximately by dividing it by 1,038. In exports the divisor would be 883.

The appended statement shows in thousands the measure in which the

various provinces participated in the total of the trans-frontier commerce. Here the divisor for 1911-12 must be 1921.

	1907-08		1908-09		1909-10		1910-11		1911-12	
	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£	R	£
Sind and British										
Baluchistan	1,53,96	= 1,028	1,44,88	= 966	1,49,95	= 1,000	1,51,43	= 1,010	1,64,91	= 1,099
North-West Frontier Province	2,68,06	1,787	2,61,35	1,742	2,62,29	1,749	2,93,85	1,959	3,04,25	2,028
Panjab	18,77	92	6,10	41	5,78	38	7,18	48	6,92	46
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,87,82	1,252	1,97,57	1,317	2,05,90	1,373	1,92,23	1,282	2,12,72	1,418
Bengal	3,88,91	2,593	3,90,84	2,606	3,30,59	2,204	4,06,34	2,709	5,33,17	3,554
Eastern Bengal and Assam	7,68	51	6,85	46	4,81	32	5,39	36	50,99	340
Burma	5,33,90	3,559	5,17,33	3,449	5,68,06	3,787	6,05,51	4,037	6,47,81	4,319

### COASTING TRADE

Merchandise carried by sea from one part of India to another appears first under exports and again under imports; so it might be expected that the total of the two would be approximately double the dimensions of the single transaction. But the figures comprise such exchanges with ports in Indian Native States and Foreign Settlements as, in the statistics of British India appear only as imports or as exports. It has therefore been the practice to state in this Review the net value of the coasting trade as arrived at by adding, to the value of the imports into British ports from other British ports, the sum of the imports and exports in the trade between British and non-British ports in India. The value so calculated in respect of 1911-12 is, for **merchandise**, R59·34 crores (£39,560,000), as against R59·45 crores (£39,633,000) in the previous year, the decrease being R11 lakhs only (£73,000) or ·18 per cent. The trade was handicapped by very high coasting freights. **Food grains** represented 16 per cent of the total, with a value of R9·47 crores (£6,313,000), the decrease being R1·38 crores (£920,000). Of the total value of food grains, **rice** represented 66·7 per cent. Details regarding the distribution of this trade are given in that article in the section relating to exports, which deals with the rice trade as a whole. The exports from Burma to Indian ports amounted to only 245,000 tons which marks a decrease of 305,000 tons on the figures of the previous year. The exports of **mineral oil** from Burma to Indian ports fell from 101·9 to 96·8 million gallons. The quantity taken by Calcutta for distribution by sea to other ports relapsed from 54·8 to 46·9 million gallons, the direct shipments from Burma to other provinces being: Bombay 17·3 million gallons Madras 16·7 millions, Eastern Bengal and Assam 8·2 millions, and Sind 4·8 millions. In regard to mineral oil also, details are given in the appropriate part of the section relating to exports. Burma's predominance as a source of rice and of mineral oil for Indian consumption still keeps her diminished total at 21·9 per cent of the coasting exports of all British India in Indian merchandise. Bengal predominates in coal and jute. The coastal exports of **jute bags** from Calcutta decreased from 72·8 to 64·9 million bags and from R190·7 lakhs (£1,271,000) to R190·5 lakhs (£1,270,000). Of these, Burma took 34·1 million bags, Bombay 17·7 millions, Madras 4·9 millions, and Sind 6·3 millions. All but Burma also took large quantities by rail. Coastal shipments of **Bengal coal** showed a relapse of 193,000 tons, bringing the total to 2,017,000 tons. Shipments of Indian-made cotton **piecegoods** from the

Bombay Presidency to other parts of India had in the previous year fallen to 247·7 million yards with a value of R419 lakhs (£2,793,000); but in spite of high freights this section of the trade advanced in 1911-12 to 265 million yards with a value of R460 lakhs (£3,066,000), the increase being 17·4 million yards or 7 per cent in quantity and R41 lakhs (£273,000) or 9·8 per cent in value. The increase in average value per unit is apparently only 3 per cent; and this once more suggests that high prices had relatively intensified the demand for the cheaper grades. The following figures show the distribution of the shipments from Bombay in the last two years, and indicate that all the provinces except Bengal increased their coastal demands:—

	1910-11			1911-12		
	Yards	R	£	Yards	R	£
Bengal	59,895,888	1,10,66,635	=737,776	53,750,508	1,00,86,407	=669,094
Sind	169,085,247	2,75,24,239	1,834,949	191,417,883	3,22,41,351	2,149,423
Madras	2,881,479	5,19,960	34,664	3,595,123	6,79,932	45,329
Burma	10,345,486	19,60,312	130,687	12,154,834	23,80,692	158,713

Coastal shipments of raw cotton from Bombay, which in the previous year stood at 181,322 cwts and R70·66 lakhs (£471,000), decreased to 99,121 cwts and R32·34 lakhs (£216,000) in 1911-12, Bengal taking 23,817 cwts in place of 48,990 cwts, while Kathiawar lowered its demand from 33,595 to 29,329 cwts. Sind shipped more than in 1910-11, almost the whole of its 373,865 cwts going to Bombay, less some 1,700 cwts for Madras.

### RAILWAY GOODS TRAFFIC

This is a valuable indicator of the volume of total trade. The following statement reflects the shortage of export crops and the contraction in import trade. It shows (*in thousands of unit*) the ton-mileage of goods traffic on the principal railways of India during the last five years:

	Units	Increase + or Decrease—	
		Units	Per cent
1907	11,103,514	+1,051,382	or +10·4 per cent
1908	10,199,399	- 904,115	„ - 8·1 „
1909	10,951,715	+ 752,316	„ + 7·4 „
1910	12,079,013	+1,127,298	„ +10·3 „
1911	13,334,223	+1,255,210	„ +10·4 „

The figures below show the number of goods wagons at work in India at the close of each of the last five years and the additions made in each year:

	No.	Addition	Percentage increase
1907	124,094	8,408	or 7·3
1908	136,318	12,224	„ 9·8
1909	145,535	9,217	„ 6·8
1910	149,628	4,093	„ 2·8
1911	152,851	3,223	„ 2·2

The total increase in the period of four years is therefore 23·2 per cent. Comparison of this percentage with the increase of 20·1 per cent in the ton mileage shows a simultaneous decrease in the ton miles per wagon from 89,477 to 87,237, the decline being one of 2·5 per cent.

Reference may be made to the article dealing with imports of railway material.

## PRICES

The following statement shows the course of **Indian Rupee Prices** of thirty-nine commodities imported into, exported from, and consumed in India, during the last five years as compared with the standard year 1873. The figures represent simple percentages of the average prices, so far as available, obtained by expressing the price of each article in each year as a percentage of the price for the year 1873, which latter price is represented by 100.

Certain articles that appear to have something in common have been grouped together with the following result :—

	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
1. Food grains :—wheat, rice, jawar, bajra, barley, gram, and ragi . . . . .	181	226	193	155	152
2. Other food :—ghi and salt . . . . .	96	94	81	90	89
3. Sugar and tea . . . . .	78	80	78	85	79
(1—3) Food . . . . .	141	167	146	127	124
4. Minerals :—iron, copper, spelter, and coal . . . . .	134	136	124	123	125
5. Textiles :—cotton, silk, jute and wool . . . . .	127	108	96	108	127
6. Sundry materials :—hides and skins, indigo, kerosene, lac, saltpetre, and seeds . . . . .	143	138	127	131	140
(4—6) Materials . . . . .	135	128	114	120	132
(1—6) General average . . . . .	137	139	124	122	129

The general average is drawn from all thirty-nine descriptions, which are treated as of equal value, and is the simple arithmetical mean as shown above.

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CALCUTTA, }  
June 5, 1912 }

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SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA  
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Commercial Intelligence Department, India

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## NOTE

The object of the STATEMENT IN THE APPENDIX is to relieve the text of much statistical comment relating to minor points. It enables a reader to scrutinize details about any article with which he is specially concerned, without being troubled with similar minutiae about which he has only a general interest.

The Appendix deals only with private merchandise, that is to say, with merchandise exclusive of importations and exportations on account of Government. One section deals with Imports and the other with Exports; and in each section quantities and values are analysed separately. The group of columns (Nos. 2 to 7) relating to quantity shows (2) the total quantity imported or exported in the year 1912-13, (3) the quantity in the previous year 1911-12, and (4) the average of the three previous years ending 1911-12. The three analytical columns (Nos. 5, 6, and 7) attached to this group show the ratios of the quantity handled in 1912-13, (5) in relation to that handled in the previous year, (6) in relation to the average of three previous years, and (7) in relation to the exports or imports of the specified items in 1912-13. As an example, we may take the first *export* item—Fish, dry (pages 88 and 89). The analytical columns show that the exports of this item in 1912-13 were 9·4 per cent less than the exports in 1911-12 and 1·6 per cent less than the average of the previous three years. The columns relating to actual value (Nos. 8 to 15) show the total value of exports, (8) in 1912-13, (9) in 1911-12, and (10) the last three years' average.

The first pair of analytical columns (Nos. 11 and 12) in this group show how much the total value exceeded or fell short of the record in the said earlier periods; while the third (No. 13) shows the importance of the article in relation to the total recorded under the branch of export trade to which it belongs. The value of India's export of Dried fish, represents (No. 14) 1 per cent of her export trade. The last column (No. 15) shews the ratio of the specified item to the import trade in the same item in 1912-13. The last group of analytical columns (Nos. 16 to 21) relates to value per unit. In the first column (No. 16) in that group we find that the average declared value of exported yarns was 48 of a rupee (say, As. 7 pies 8·2) per lb, while in the corresponding column in the import section we find that the average value per lb of imported yarn was 89 of a rupee (say, As. 14 pies 2·9). And if we trace this item of *imported* yarn or twist in the last group of analytical columns (Nos. 19 and 20), we find that the average value per pound of yarn imported in 1912-13 was 1·1 per cent less than 1911-12 and nearly 10 per cent more than the average of previous three years, while the last column (No. 21) shows the ratio of the average import value in 1912-13 to the average export value in the same period.

All sums of money in this Review are stated in rupees. A pound sterling is equivalent to R15. The rupee is divided into sixteen annas and the anna into twelve pies. The anna is, at the stated rate of exchange, equal to one penny.

A sum of R1,00,000, ordinarily termed a lakh, is equivalent to £6,666 13s. 4d. and a crore of rupees, which is 100 lakhs, is equal to £666,666 13s. 4d. The simplest method of conversion is to multiply the number of rupees by 2 and put a decimal point to the left of the unit figure and then divide by 3, the quotient being the sterling equivalent in pounds and decimals. If it is desired to reduce these decimal figures to shillings and pence, the first two decimal figures should be divided by 5 to furnish the number of shillings, and the remainder to two places divided by 4 to find the number of pence.

Weights in this Review are stated in lbs, cwts, and tons, but for purpose of reference to current literature about Indian trade, it is well to state that the weights most commonly quoted in such literature are as follows :—

Divisions	Systematic names	Metric value Grammes	British Imperial value Grains
	1 Tola . . . . .	= 11·6638	= 180
5 Tolas . . . . .	= 1 Chittak . . . . .	= 58·319022	= 900
16 Chittaks . . . . .	= 1 Seer . . . . .	= 933·10436	= Pounds 2½
5 Seers . . . . .	= 1 Passeur or Punsarie . . . . .	= 4·66552	= 10½
8 Passeeres or 40 seers . . . . .	= 1 Imperial or Indian Maund	= 37·324	= 83½

# THE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

For the official year ending March 31, 1913

## CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The rains anterior to the monsoon of 1912 were on the whole unfavourable, with the effect that the sowing operations for some of the autumn crops were delayed. During the monsoon period the fall, on the whole, was little below normal, and was well distributed, and only certain parts of the Deccan showed a very large deficiency. For winter rice the rain proved defective in tracts. Towards the end of November good rain fell in places where it was most needed. December, January, and the first half of February 1913 were almost rainless, and this affected some of the spring crops; subsequently, however, weather conditions changed and beneficial showers were received. On the whole the year was meteorologically a good one.

The net effect of these conditions may be gathered from the following estimates of yield of the principal crops as compared with similar statistics for the two previous years:—

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Rice . . . . .	27,896,900	30,073,600	26,001,100
Cotton . . . . .	683,000	587,100	784,800
Wheat . . . . .	10,061,500	9,924,500	9,597,700
Jute . . . . .	1,416,400	1,470,500	1,700,300
Rape and mustard . . . . .	1,233,200	1,308,500	1,222,200
Linseed . . . . .	563,600	642,000	535,700
Sesamum . . . . .	511,800	397,600	471,700
Sugar (raw) . . . . .	2,217,800	2,451,100	2,552,000
Groundnuts . . . . .	503,200	605,700	629,800
Tea . . . . .	117,531	119,912	132,278

The prices of food grains were high as may be seen from the following index numbers which are based on the average monthly prices of the seven principal food grains, 100 representing the average for the five years 1903 to 1907:—1908, 154; 1909, 126; 1910, 108; 1911, 105; and 1912, 125. A further investigation as to the effect of these variations in price when applied to the estimated normal consumption of food grains per head of the population,

## SUMMARY

shows that the sum expended on this account in 1912-13 was greater by something like seven crores of rupees than in the previous year and that the sum available for other purchases was presumably diminished by that amount. But most of the consumers of food grains are also producers and while the total value of exports of merchandise increased by R18·7 crores, the total value of the imports increased by R20·15 crores.

In India it is impossible to make a general valuation of the agricultural produce seeing that the data are not available. But in respect of cotton, jute, rice, wheat, tea, linseed, rape and mustard, sesamum, and groundnuts, a rough computation may be attempted. The prices used in this computation are the average wholesale prices ruling at certain principal marts in India. In respect of groundnuts, it has been necessary to accept the declared values of exports in the absence of any other regular quotations. The calculation does not show the farm values; but for comparative purposes it has some interest. In 1911-12 the outturn of rice had been the largest on record, while jute and oilseeds had also expanded. Cotton and wheat had contracted; and prices all round, with the exception of wheat, had shown an advance. The estimate in respect of rice for 1912-13 falls somewhat short of the corresponding estimate in the previous year, but is enormously short of the actuals for that year. On the other hand, cotton showed a great expansion. A calculation, restricted to the specified crops and based on the crop estimates and official price records, has been carried out. It suggests that the aggregate value of the said crops has been approximately as follows in the last five years:—1908-09, R461·93 crores; 1909-10, R551·84 crores; 1910-11, R513·52 crores; 1911-12, R504·38 crores; and 1912-13, R571·39 crores.

## GENERAL SUMMARY OF TRADE

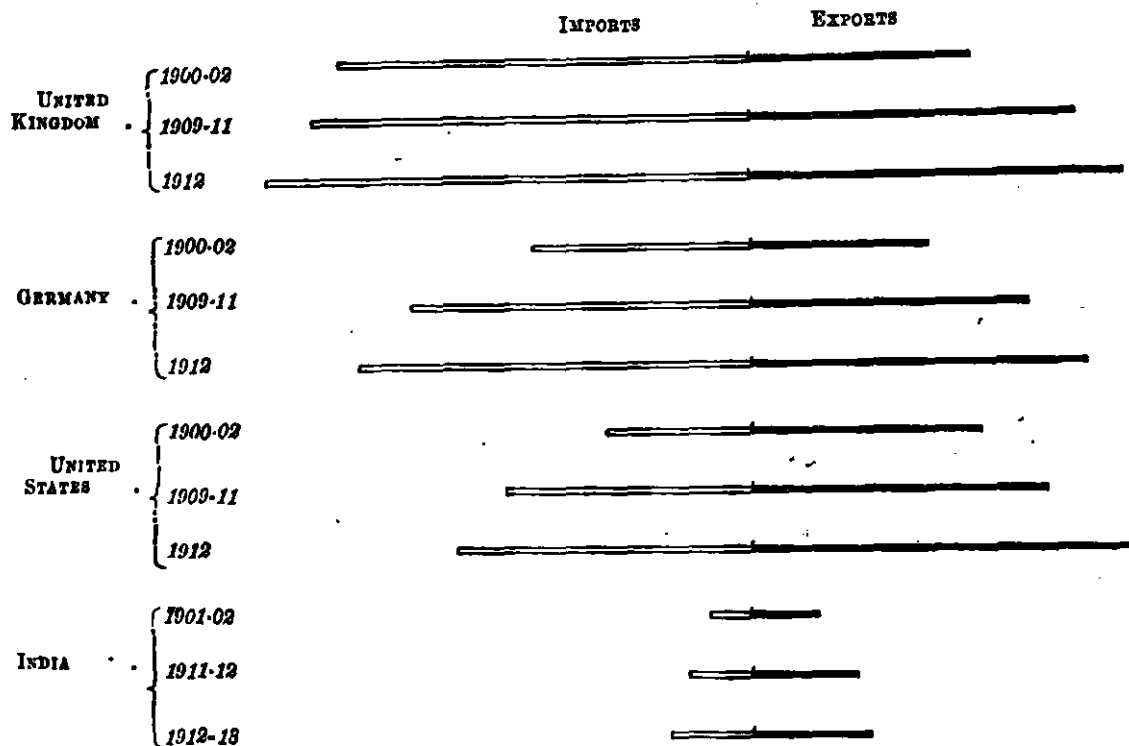
The prosperity of the world's trade in spite of diverse hostile influences of a serious nature was extraordinary in the year under review. The wars of Italy and of the Balkan States against Turkey impaired confidence. In the United States of America activity was presumably restricted to some extent by the incidence of the Presidential election with its attendant uncertainties as to the future policy. In Europe there were recurrent labour troubles, notably the great coal strike in England; and untimely rains in the autumn damaged agricultural produce throughout a large part of Europe. But throughout the world all obstacles were submerged and all deficiencies obliterated by the flood of prosperity. One of the best indications of trade activity is activity in shipbuilding, and in 1912 this was unprecedented. The movement of world's prices was upwards, and Sauerbeck gives 85 for 1912 against 80 for 1911. The price of cotton, Middling American, rose from 5·11*d.* to 7·11*d.* per lb; but that for beet sugar declined from 14*s.* 7½*d.* to 9*s.* 3*d.* in the face of a large beet crop.

The total trade of the United Kingdom rose from £1,237·04 to £1,344·17 millions, the increase being £107·13 millions or 8·66 per cent. Her imports of merchandise advanced from £680·16 to £744·9 millions, and her exports from £556·88 to £599·27 millions. The increases were respectively £64·74 millions and £42·39 millions, and the rates of progress were 9·52 per cent on the one hand and 7·61 per cent on the other. Thus, for the third year in succession, the high level of 1907 has been surpassed,

The following diagrams show the relative magnitude and growth of trade in the principal countries:—

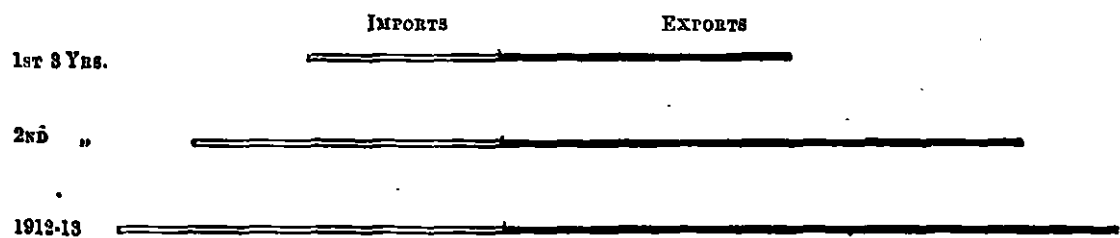
*NOTE.—The first and second lines in each group below show the averages for the triennial ending with the year stated; while the third shows the actuals for the single year under review.*

1. VARIATIONS IN VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE OF THE COUNTRIES NAMED SHOWING RELATIVE MAGNITUDE AND DISTINGUISHING IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.



In India the imports of merchandise rose from £92.38 to £107.34 millions, while exports rose from £151.9 to £163.94 millions, and the total trade from £244.28 to £271.28 millions. These last figures show a net increase of £27 millions or 11 per cent. In rate of progression India therefore compares well with any of the principal countries, but in the amount of her increase she falls short of most of those enumerated. The following diagram shows the growth of trade in India:—

2. TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE IN TRIENNIA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



India's grand total of exports and imports was R465.16 crores as against R430.2 crores in 1911-12, the increase being one of R34.96 crores or 8.1 per cent. The total includes some R58.24 crores of gold and silver, imported and exported, and R4.74 crores of foreign merchandise re-exported, but it excludes about R5.62 crores of stores imported by Government, of which R2.54 crores represent material for State Railways and also about R14.22 crores of treasure on Government account.

Exports represented 54.4 per cent of this grand total and amounted to R252.95 crores as against R238.21 crores in the previous year. The increase here was R14.74 crores; and this represented 42.2 per cent of the total increase in trade and 6.2 per cent on the export figures for 1911-12.

**Imports** had a total value of R212·21 crores as against R192 crores in 1911-12, the advance here being R20·21 crores or 10·5 per cent.

**Exports of Indian merchandise** represented 98·1 per cent of the total exports, 59·3 per cent of the sum of imports and exports of merchandise, and 51·9 per cent of the total trade, as against 97·4 per cent, 60·5 per cent, and 51·6 per cent respectively in 1911-12. These exports rose from R221·82 to R241·16 crores, which implies a rise of R19·35 crores or 8·7 per cent. This accounts for 55·3 per cent of the total increase in the year's trade.

**Re-exports of Foreign merchandise** declined from R6·03 crores in 1911-12 to R4·74 crores, the decrease here being R1·29 crores or 21·3 per cent. But this branch of trade really showed healthy growth, and the statistical relapse is due entirely to the cessation of the abnormal sugar position of the previous year.

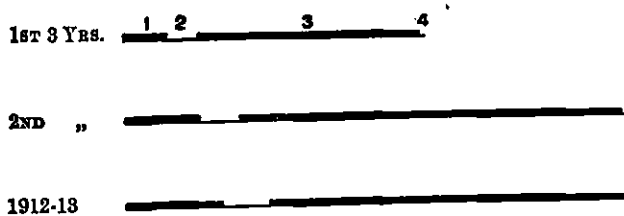
The movements of **treasure** merit special mention, the large imports of sovereigns and of silver being specially interesting.

The following statement shows the relative importance of the several provinces in the trade in merchandise:—

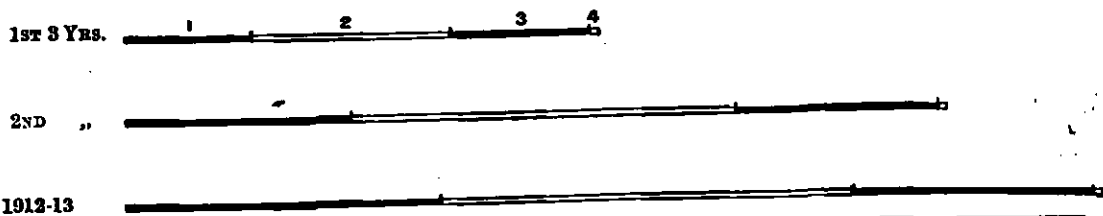
Unit 1,00,000	Bengal	Bombay	Sind	Madras	Barma	Bihar and Orissa
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Import, 1911-12	52,68	49,35	13,22	11,69	11,69	—
1912-13	62,22	56,78	15,11	13,04	13,87	...
Difference, per cent	+18·2	+15	+14·3	+11·6	+18·6	...
Export (including re-exports), 1911-12	91,54	63,09	24,71	23,10	25,40	—
1912-13	1,00,20	59,12	32,60	24,94	28,73	31
Difference, per cent	+9·5	—6·3	+31·9	+8	+13·1	...
<b>TOTAL, 1911-12</b>	<b>1,44,17</b>	<b>1,12,44</b>	<b>37,93</b>	<b>34,79</b>	<b>37,09</b>	<b>—</b>
1912-13	1,62,42	1,15,90	47,71	37,98	42,60	31
Difference, per cent	+12·7	+3·1	+25·1	+9·2	+14·9	—

The following diagrams show for imports as well as for exports of merchandise the relative importance of the four main classes:—

3. **IMPORTS**.—CENTESIMAL RATIOS TO TOTAL OF FOUR MAIN CLASSES, *viz.*, 1, FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO; 2, RAW MATERIALS; 3, MANUFACTURES; AND 4, MISCELLANEOUS IN TRIENNA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



4. **EXPORTS**.—CENTESIMAL RATIOS TO TOTAL OF FOUR MAIN CLASSES, *viz.*, 1, FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO; 2, RAW MATERIALS; 3, MANUFACTURES; AND 4, MISCELLANEOUS IN TRIENNA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



N.B.—In the Appendix will be found the value of the sea-borne trade of India (imports, re-exports, exports, and grand total) in merchandise, compared with the value of the previous year and that of the average of the previous three years. Where the previous year's figure, the increase or decrease, or the variation in specific value is not stated in the text of the Review it will be found in the Appendix.

Diagrams 3, 4, 5, and 6 are on larger scale than others.



## TRADE ACCORDING TO CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES

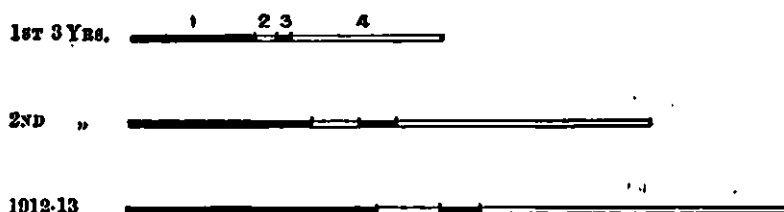
7

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles form 42·8 per cent of the total exports as against 45·7 per cent in 1911-12. The total value under this head was R103·3 crores as against R101·47 crores in 1911-12, the increase being R1·82 crores or 1·8 per cent. The principal items are raw cotton, seeds, raw jute, and raw hides and skins, which constitute respectively 27·2, 22·1, 26·2, and 11·4 per cent of the total in this class.

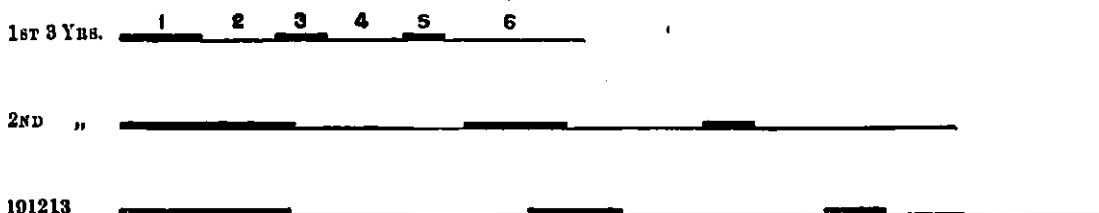
Exports of Indian manufactures represent about 23·7 per cent of the total exports. Their value advanced from R49·5 to R57·33 crores, the advance being R7·83 crores or 15·8 per cent. The principal items are jute goods, cotton goods, opium, dressed or tanned hides and skins, which constitute respectively 39·9, 21·3, 19·6, and 8·03 per cent in this class.

The following diagrams show how certain specified principal articles predominate in imports and in exports:—

5. IMPORTS—CENTESIMAL RATIOS TO TOTAL OF 1, COTTON GOODS; 2, SUGAR; 3, IRON AND STEEL; AND 4, OTHERS IN TRIENNA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



6. EXPORTS—CENTESIMAL RATIOS TO TOTAL OF 1, COTTON AND COTTON GOODS; 2, FOOD GRAINS; 3, SEEDS; 4, JUTE AND ITS PRODUCTS; 5, HIDES AND SKINS; AND 6, OTHERS IN TRIENNA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



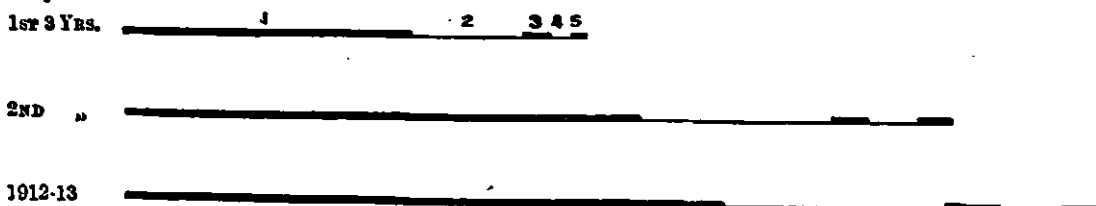
### TRADE ACCORDING TO CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES.

The following statement shows in the value of the trade of British India in private merchandise exclusive of treasure with the several main divisions of the world:—

Unit 1,000	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	Share of total per cent	Increase + or decrease—per cent
	R	R	R		
Europe . . .	2,20,56,02	2,38,36,15	2,63,00,96	64·6	+10·4
Asia . . .	82,89,61	88,73,59	94,81,63	23·3	+ 6·9
America . . .	21,32,07	25,16,54	30,96,86	7·6	+ 23
Africa and adjacent islands	9,93,15	9,54,09	13,38,50	3·8	+40·3
Australasia . . .	4,97,75	4,61,53	4,73,94	1·2	+ 2·7
<b>Total</b> . . .	<b>3,80,23,60</b>	<b>3,66,41,90</b>	<b>4,06,91,89</b>		<b>+11</b>

The growth since 1901-02 may be illustrated as follows:—

7. TOTAL TRADE—PARTICIPATION BY 1, EUROPE; 2, ASIA; 3, AFRICA; 4, AMERICA; AND 5, AUSTRALASIA IN TRIENNA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



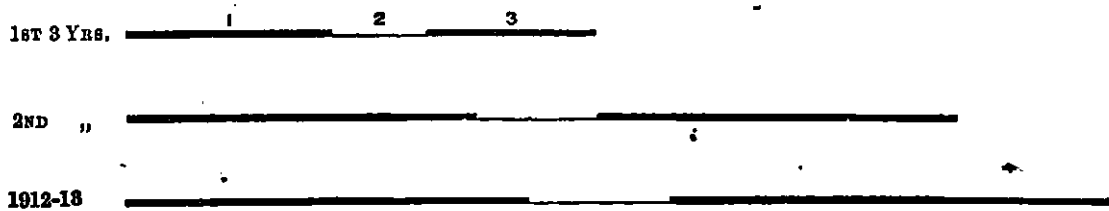
**TRADE ACCORDING TO CONTINENTS AND COUNTRIES**

8

Of the total trade with Europe, 52·1 per cent was exports, which also represented 74·1 per cent of the trade with Asia, 83·2 per cent of the trade with America, 67·3 per cent of the trade with Africa, and 79·8 per cent of the trade with Australasia.

The following diagram shows the proportion in which the total trade was shared by the United Kingdom, by other British Possessions, and by foreign countries :—

S. TOTAL TRADE—PARTICIPATION 1, BY UNITED KINGDOM; 2, BY OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS; AND 3, BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN TRIENNA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



The trade with the United Kingdom rose from R146·53 to R163·2 crores, the increase being R16·67 crores or 11·4 per cent. Her share in the total was 40·1 per cent, and her share in the trade with all British Possessions was 76·5 per cent.

The trade with British Possessions other than the United Kingdom was R50·22 crores in place of R44·98 crores. That figure forms 12·3 per cent of the total trade and shows an increase of 11·6 per cent as compared with the previous year.

The trade with all British Possessions represented 52·5 per cent of the whole trade and increased by 11·4 per cent, that is to say, from R191·52 to R213·43 crores.

Trade with foreign countries represented 47·5 per cent of the whole trade and increased by 10·6 per cent, that is to say, from R174·90 to R193·49 crores.

The following statement shows India's trade with each principal country in order of importance :—

Unit 1,000	1910-11		1911-12		1912-13	
	R	Per cent	R	Per cent	R	Per cent
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,31,11,97	38·7	1,46,53,50	40	1,63,20,61	40·1
Germany . . . . .	28,15,09	8·3	31,61,10	8·6	34,72,33	8·5
United States . . . . .	17,08,31	5	20,95,65	5·7	24,08,28	5·9
China . . . . .	21,64,09	6·4	20,80,95	5·7	23,52,81	5·8
Japan . . . . .	16,87,69	5	20,22,15	5·5	22,60,66	5·6
France . . . . .	17,46,60	5·1	15,90,45	4·3	17,84,90	4·4
Belgium . . . . .	13,27,46	3·9	15,67,05	4·3	16,16,60	4
Java . . . . .	12,64,10	3·7	13,74,75	3·7	12,82,03	3·1
Straits Settlements . . . . .	10,88,32	3·2	11,76,40	3·2	12,27,85	3
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	10,31,78	3	10,27,05	2·8	10,64,12	2·6
Ceylon . . . . .	8,67,19	2·5	9,23,40	2·5	9,91,19	2·4
Italy . . . . .	9,33,00	2·7	7,59,30	2·1	8,48,56	2·1
Holland . . . . .	3,92,58	1·2	4,52,70	1·2	4,64,62	1·1
Mauritius . . . . .	4,32,75	1·3	3,37,43	·9	4,62,55	1·1
South America . . . . .	2,78,95	·8	2,56,95	·7	4,60,99	1·1
Egypt . . . . .	2,12,60	·6	1,99,05	·5	3,95,92	1
Australia . . . . .	4,97,75	1·5	4,61,55	1·3	3,89,14	1
Turkey, Asiatic . . . . .	2,78,31	·8	2,96,10	·8	2,83,29	·7
Russia . . . . .	2,18,27	·6	1,83,45	·5	2,54,64	·6
Aden . . . . .	1,40,10	·4	1,76,24	·5	2,00,89	·5
Spain . . . . .	2,48,70	·8	1,95,61	·5	1,92,02	·5
Arabia . . . . .	1,72,91	·5	1,90,57	·5	1,88,24	·5
Persia . . . . .	1,82,13	·5	1,84,95	·5	1,82,81	·5

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

This section of India's sea-borne trade forms about 40 per cent of the whole. Its value in 1911-12 was R138·57 crores which was a record, but in the year under review it has risen to R161·01 crores. The advance of R22·44 crores represents 16·2 per cent on the previous year's figures; and the total exceeds the record of 1907-08 by R31·01 crores. The following statement compares the value of the imports in 1912-13 with the average values for each quinquennial period from 1885-86 to 1909-10 and with the single years 1910-11 and 1911-12. It shows also the centesimal variations, the average annual total value from 1885-86 to 1889-90 being taken as 100 :—

	Unit 1,000	R	Variation
Average, 1885-86 to 1889-90 . . . . .		61,19,76	100
„ 1890-91 „ 1894-95 . . . . .		68,47,04	111·9
„ 1895-96 „ 1899-1900 . . . . .		69,89,38	114·2
„ 1900-01 „ 1904-05 . . . . .		83,61,72	136·6
„ 1905-06 „ 1909-10 . . . . .		1,15,92,26	189·4
In the year 1910-11 . . . . .		1,29,35,40	211·3
„ 1911-12 . . . . .		1,38,57,49	226·4
„ 1912-13 . . . . .		1,61,01,58	263·1

The value of each of the four classes in which the articles are now grouped was :—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
I Food, Drink, and Tobacco.	20,38,84	20,44,94	23,43,12
II Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.	9,04,66	11,09,03	12,40,61
III Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	96,99,67	1,04,80,42	1,22,92,19
IV Miscellaneous and unclassified.	1,89,81	2,23,10	2,25,66

Of these the third class "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured" contributed the largest sum. It formed 76·4 per cent of the total, and its aggregate increased by R18·12 crores or 17·3 per cent. The principal items and their percentages of the total of this class were: **yarns and textile fabrics** 56 per cent, **metals** 12·6 per cent, **railway plant and rolling stock** 5·2 per cent, and **cutlery, hardware, implements, and instruments** 4·4 per cent. The individual items are discussed later.

In the first class "Food, drink, and tobacco," which represented about 14·5 per cent of the total imports of merchandise, there was an increase amounting to R2·98 crores or 14·6 per cent. The principal items and their percentages of the total were: **sugar** 61 per cent, **provisions** 10 per cent, **liquors** 7·7 per cent, and **spices** 6·9 per cent.

The second class "Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured" formed 7·7 per cent of the total, and it advanced by R1·31 crores or 11·9 per cent. The principal items and their percentages were: **textile materials** 34 per cent, **oils** 32·1 per cent, and **coal, coke, and patent fuel** 9·4 per cent. There was a fall of R43·53 lakhs or 9·8 per cent in the imports of oils.

The class "Miscellaneous and unclassified" represented 1.4 per cent of the total and showed an increase of R2.56 lakhs or 1.1 per cent, resulting mainly from larger importations by post.

Food, drink, and tobacco—These represent about 14.5 per cent of the total imports. The value of the principal articles in this group has been :—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous 3 years	1911-12	1912-13
	R	R	R
Sugar . . . . .	12,21,45	11,93,93	14,30,48
Provisions and Oil- man's stores . . . . .	1,81,07	1,93,74	2,31,92
Liquors . . . . .	1,63,43	1,65,09	1,82,16
Spices . . . . .	1,45,75	1,54,33	1,63,11
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	1,05,40	1,09,46	1,09,37
Salt . . . . .	74,38	84,15	84,98
Tea . . . . .	22,55	29,31	20,95
Tobacco . . . . .	70,23	66,73	69,39
Fish (excluding canned fish) . . . . .	31,06	29,74	30,21
Grain, pulse, and flour	19,11	12,75	13,08

Sugar retains its position as the second article in order of importance in any class of imports. It represents 61 per cent of the total value of imported articles of food, drink, and tobacco, as against 58.4 per cent in the exceptional year 1911-12, and 62.5 per cent in the more normal year 1910-11. The year 1911-12 had indeed been so abnormal that its statistics furnish no gauge for the trade development in the twelve months under review. These last have been rendered singular by the abruptness of a return to normal levels as regards supplies and prices. The year may also be remembered as that in which Britain withdrew from the Sugar Convention; but the incident has had no discernible effect on the course of Indian trade. In this respect, the decisive factor was the swing of the pendulum from starvation to surfeit in the beet market. The vicissitudes of this market in recent years may be inferred from the following statistics of the total beet-sugar outturn (Europe and America) in each of the five years ending 1912-13:—6,928,000 tons, 6,588,000 tons, 8,560,000 tons, 6,887,000 tons, and 9,055,000 tons. With such alternations, it becomes difficult to say what figure is normal. But the high figure last recorded, which was accompanied by a more than average supply from cane countries, broke prices abruptly in October 1912 and created statistical contrasts to which no very great significance should be attached. The total imports of sugar amounted to 773,576 tons and R14.3 crores in place of 612,092 tons and R11.94 crores in 1911-12. The new figure is a record; but that for 1910-11 was 739,119 tons and R13.18 crores. Similarly, a comparison of the prices current in the last two years as shown in the following statement is striking only until we turn to the rates recorded in 1910-11 and find that the extraordinary drop is but a reversion to the ordinary.

The following are the prices of beet sugar in London per cwt in 1910-11, 1911-12, and 1912-13 :—

	1910-11		1911-12		1912-13	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Opening . . . . .	14	9½	10	8¾	14	4½
Highest . . . . .	14	10½	13	3	14	4½
Lowest . . . . .	8	11	10	5	9	3
Closing . . . . .	9	9½	15	7¾	9	11¾

Beet sugar was quoted in the Calcutta market only in February and March 1913, and in Bombay only after November 1912, while Karachi quoted prices continuously except from August to October. The quotations were from R9-15-3 to R10-3-4 per cwt in Calcutta, and from R10-6-0 to R10-11-0 in Bombay.

Java sugar ruled the market. Average 16 and above Dutch Standard opened at R12-2-8 per cwt in Calcutta, rose to R12-8-1 in May, weakened to R11-6-5 in the face of the new crop, and fell away to R9-3-0 in August, to R9-1-0 in September, and to R8-12-2 in November on the assurance of high beet outturn. Thereafter a recovery took place; and the financial year closed at R9-13-3.

The arrivals of beet and of cane sugar are shown in the following statement (in cwts). These statistics assign shipments to the country in which the sugar was produced:—

	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
<b>Cane —</b>					
From Mauritius . . . . .	2,514,440	2,435,560	2,923,983	1,709,773	3,015,626
„ Reunion . . . . .	19,505	...	...	...	...
„ China . . . . .	6,384	22,095	129,363	12,658	12,005
„ Java . . . . .	6,172,039	7,815,015	8,758,723	8,160,566	9,310,252
„ Straits Settlements . . . . .	804	3,113	954	667	1,066
„ Other countries . . . . .	6,087	1,114	1,164	4,029	16,514
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>8,719,259</b>	<b>10,276,827</b>	<b>11,814,187</b>	<b>9,887,693</b>	<b>12,355,463</b>
<b>Beet—</b>					
From Austria . . . . .					
„ Hungary . . . . .	1,918,158	782,773	714,097	241,434	1,054,180
„ Germany . . . . .	3,071	51,538	8,211	9,813	80,301
„ Belgium . . . . .	988	1,474	1,142	1,599	8,372
„ France . . . . .	472	306	444	241	334
„ Other countries . . . . .	21,335	23,096	1,064	1,052	1,682
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>1,944,024</b>	<b>859,187</b>	<b>724,958</b>	<b>254,139</b>	<b>1,144,869</b>

Total sugar, excluding molasses and confectionery . . . . .	10,663,283	11,136,084	12,539,145	10,141,832	13,500,332
Value R . . . . .	10,40,97,056	10,97,82,740	12,44,23,125	11,24,35,119	13,62,17,900

The leap in beet sugar from 254,139 cwts to about 1,145,000 cwts seems startling; but the average of the three years ending 1910-11 was about 1,176,000 cwts and in 1908-09 that figure was greatly exceeded.

The quantity of foreign sugar retained for consumption in India in the last two years has been 8,234,000 cwts in 1911-12 and 13,152,000 cwts in 1912-13.

The imports of sugar of both kinds together advanced by 3,358,500 cwts and by R237-83 lakhs. The increases amounted to 33-1 per cent in quantity and 21-2 per cent in value, marking a fall of 9 per cent in the average value per unit.

The imports of cane sugar rose by 2,467,770 cwts or 25 per cent, and by R149-07 lakhs or 13-6 per cent, the difference here also marking a fall of 9 per cent in the specific value. The greater part of the increase in quantity is

traceable to the development in the imports from Java and Mauritius. The total quantity of foreign cane sugar retained for consumption in India was about 12,155,000 cwts.

In refined sugar, Java greatly surpasses any other source of supply. Having regard to the notable trend towards superior sugars in the Java industry, it is well to keep tale of the fact that in the last five years the proportion of refined to total sugars received from Java has risen from 88 to 98·6 per cent. Her aggregate in 1912-13 was 9,065,429 cwts as against 7,955,324 cwts in 1911-12; and Mauritius, another cane country, came second with 2,992,090 cwts against 1,695,119 cwts in 1911-12. Austria-Hungary, though taking the first place as a source of beet, comes third in refined sugar with 1,051,602 cwts, while Germany's contribution was only 76,738 cwts.

At the instance of the trade it was arranged that from 1st January 1913 the valuation of the several classes of sugar for Customs purposes should be fixed absolutely on the sum of monthly valuations of the imports during the preceding twelve months. The shortage in beet synchronising with copious supplies of cane produced anomalies in the tariff, but these arise only from the extreme abnormality of the conditions.

The Indian crop gathered in the beginning of 1912 was a good one, and was estimated at 2,451,100 tons of raw sugar against 2,130,000 tons on the average of the preceding five years. A systematic effort to place the Indian sugar industry on something like a modern footing has been initiated and has stimulated planting, with the result that the crop gathered in the beginning of 1913 is believed to have exceeded the previous year's figures by 5·6 per cent in area and to have given a yield of about 2,552,000 tons, to which the estimated production of palm sugar should be added, namely, 480,000 tons. The figures relating to cane comprise only those tracts that make returns of cane cultivation; but there is reason to believe that India now produces about 3,000,000 tons of cane sugar. This is about one-third of the world's recorded cane crop and makes India the largest single producer. Cane sugar, including that of India, represents about 49 per cent of the world's total sugar supply, yet India bought over 9 per cent of the cane sugar external to India in 1912-13, and 91·5 per cent of the sugar imported into the country was cane sugar.

**Provisions and Oilman's stores**—This term, as applied to foreign merchandise, covers a number of heads, and several of these are of a very comprehensive character though representing small amounts. The total value is R234·92 lakhs. This represents 10 per cent of the value of all articles of food, drink, and tobacco imported, and shows an increase of R41·18 lakhs or 21·2 per cent. The continuous development in the importation of biscuits was accelerated and resulted in a rise from R34·71 to R45·25 lakhs. Other important items that show progressive trade are **canned and bottled provisions and farinaceous foods**, which rose to R43·11 lakhs and R42·65 lakhs respectively, and **preserved milk** with a value of R36·86 lakhs in place of R32·35 lakhs. **Bacon and hams** and **cheese** also improved to R11·17 lakhs and R8·56 lakhs respectively. The comprehensive category of "other sorts" of provisions expanded from R37·59 to R47·31 lakhs or by 25·9 per cent.

**Fish** (excluding canned fish) stands at 202,964 cwts and R30·21 lakhs, and, in the year under review, shows an improvement of 6·34 per cent in quantity and 1·5 per cent in value. Of this **salted fish** represented R20·54 lakhs, marking a rise of 7·48 per cent.

Liquors are statistically distinguished as malt liquors, spirits, and wines. Malt liquors constitute the first class in volume but the second in value; and they showed development in 1912-13. In spirits there was continued expansion in quantity and in value, while in quantity wines showed some advance. Details are given in the Appendix.

The total value of liquors (excluding methylated and perfumed spirit and spirit present in drugs), R182·16 lakhs, represents 7·7 per cent of the imports of articles of food, drink, and tobacco, and is more by R17·07 lakhs than in 1911-12.

In malt-liquors the increase amounts to 11·6 per cent in quantity and 24·9 per cent in value. The United Kingdom continues to supply 86 per cent of the whole, while the share of Germany rose from 11·8 to 13·1 per cent with an increase of 24·2 per cent in her total quantity. Other foreign countries supplied ·8 per cent in place of ·7 per cent.

These import figures do not represent the consumption of malt liquors in India, seeing that in 1912 Indian breweries produced 3,849,060 gallons against 4,083,806 gallons in 1911. This marks a decline of 234,746 gallons in Indian production and brings the total decline in the last five years to 1,761,061 gallons or 31·4 per cent.

The factor of internal production is even more dominant in respect of spirits, of which 10,779,048 gallons were issued from Indian distilleries, while 1,262,599 gallons were imported. The increases of 34,970 gallons in quantity and of R3·89 lakhs in value of imported spirits are equivalent to 2·8 per cent and 4·7 per cent, respectively. The difference marks an advance of 1·8 per cent in the specific value exclusive of duty.

The quantities of the principal descriptions of potable spirits imported were (in gallons):—

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Whisky . . . . .	638,341	655,673	648,429
Brandy . . . . .	358,814	336,485	384,884
Gin . . . . .	72,185	73,792	81,000
Rum . . . . .	39,306	50,782	65,462
Other sorts . . . . .	106,120	110,807	82,824
TOTAL . . . . .	1,214,766	1,227,629	1,262,599

The imports of "other sorts" of potable spirits, which includes liqueurs, were from Germany 45,340 gallons, the United Kingdom 15,030 gallons, Java 1,130 gallons, China 13,508 gallons, and Ceylon 521 gallons.

The total quantity and the value of wines imported were 341,627 gallons and R28·37 lakhs. This marked an expansion of 5,911 gallons or 1·7 per cent in quantity and a decline of 1·3 per cent in value, the average value having fallen about 3 per cent.

Imports of spices declined in quantity by 1·2 per cent, but the total value showed a substantial increase and stood at R163·11 lakhs. Betelnuts, with a virtually unchanged quantity of 57,583 tons, had a value of R118 lakhs, which is higher by about 12·9 per cent than in 1911-12. Of this article, 91·5

per cent came from the Straits Settlements. The trade in **cloves**, which come principally from Zanzibar, declined from 4,465 tons valued at R32 lakhs to 3,507 tons valued at R26.05 lakhs. This represented a decline of 21.5 per cent in quantity and of R19.6 per cent in value. **Pepper**, imported chiefly from the Straits, declined by R26,000 to R6.88 lakhs.

**Salt** represents 3.6 per cent of the value of articles of food, drink, and tobacco imported. The quantity and value have been as follows :—

	Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
Quantity (tons)	514,403	568,984	574,238
Value (unit R1,000)	74.38	84.15	84.98

Thus in 1912-13 the increase in quantity was one of 10,254 tons or 1.8 per cent, while the value showed an advance of R83,000 or 1 per cent.

Since 1906-07, the rate of salt duty has been R1 per maund of 82½ lbs (equal to 1s.9½d. per cwt) and in the last two years the consumption has been : 1911-12, 1,757,876 tons ; 1912-13 (estimated), 1,738,630 tons or 1.1 per cent less.

Though shipment was impeded by labour troubles, the British salt trade in 1912 was active, and in India large business was done. But rates were substantially lower than in the previous year, as a result of outside competition in Aden salt and weakened combination. The following were the prices of Liverpool salt ex-warehouse in Calcutta per 100 maunds (=8,228½ lbs) :—

	1911-12		1912-13
Opening—April	R 75	April	R 66
Highest—April	„ 75	July	„ 70
Lowest—January	„ 41	March	„ 51
Closing—March	„ 58	March	„ 51

**Tea**—The year saw a reaction from the large foreign importations in 1911-12. The figures for the last three years have been 4,625,327 lbs, 6,611,810 lbs, and 4,521,310 lbs with value of R20.75 lakhs, R29.31 lakhs, and R20.90 lakhs respectively. So the contraction (31.6 per cent in quantity and 28.5 per cent in value) only illustrates a fresh phase of the law of averages. Imports of **black tea** from Ceylon with a total of 1,884,094 lbs increased by 57,810 lbs or 3.2 per cent on the large figure of the previous year, but by about 23 per cent on the average of the two previous years. On the other hand, the total of 1,057,302 lbs for **green tea** from China, while marking a decline of 65 per cent on the abnormal figure for 1911-12, shows one of only 56 per cent when contrasted with the two years' average. Estimates of **re-exportation** must be taken with some reserve, for it is known that, more especially on the land routes, foreign tea is not always accurately distinguished from Indian tea. But if the figures be accepted as correct, 560,772 lbs were re-exported by sea and 2,660,560 lbs by land, making a total of 3,221,332 lbs of which 22.5 per cent was black tea. On the average of the last five years, it would appear that some 7 million lbs of foreign tea are used in India.

**Fruits and vegetables**—The total value of this trade is R109.37 lakhs as against R109.45 lakhs in 1911-12. Under fresh fruits and vegetables coconuts increased from R4.25 to R5.11 lakhs. **Other sorts** showed also an increase from R9.64 to R12.63 lakhs.



**Dried fruits** consist mainly of almonds and dates and their total is R91·63 lakhs as against R95·57 lakhs in 1911-12. The largest single item is **dates** and it accounts for the whole decline. It receded in value from R60·26 to R53·81 lakhs and in quantity from 963,175 to 876,066 cwts. **Almonds** show an advance of R4·16 to R28·07 lakhs. Copra is discussed along with Oilseeds.

**Grain and pulse**—Imports under this head are usually indicative of the degree of shortage in Indian crops; and the continued decline apparent in the figures of quantity shown below is a matter for congratulation :—

	Quantity		Value—Unit 1,000	
	1911-12 Tons	1912-13 Tons	1911-12 R	1912-13 R
Rice in the husk . . . . .	218	37	17	3
„ not in the husk . . . . .	135	300	21	50
Wheat . . . . .	1,768	2,539	2,48	3,78
„ flour . . . . .	3,908	2,927	5,97	4,50
Pulse . . . . .	2,130	2,297	2,67	3,12
Gram . . . . .	56	26	5	3
Barley . . . . .	776	720	68	69
Jawar and bajra . . . . .	223	207	20	18
Oats . . . . .	286	156	26	23
Other sorts . . . . .	34	24	5	2
<b>TOTAL</b> . . . . .	<b>9,534</b>	<b>9,233</b>	<b>12,74</b>	<b>13,08</b>

The total imports decreased by 300 tons, while there was a net increase of R34,000 in the total value. The most noticeable decrease is under wheat flour, while pulse, wheat, and rice not in the husk showed increases.

**Tobacco**—The expansion in imports of tobacco, which set in on the reduction of the duties in 1911-12, continued; and the total value rose to R69·39 lakhs. Of this 76·1 per cent is represented by cigarettes. These have further advanced from 1,414,830 to 1,450,773 lbs with a value of R52·83 lakhs, the gain being 2·5 per cent in quantity and 3·6 per cent in value. Accepting as correct the result of an investigation made some years ago regarding the weights per thousand cigarettes in different classes, the number of cigarettes imported must have been some 577·12 millions as against 562·82 millions in 1911-12. Of the total of R52·83 lakhs, 88·4 per cent came from the United Kingdom. The R5·33 lakhs from Egypt represents a different class of article and marks a substantial advance. The Collector of Customs in Calcutta recently illustrated the growth in the local industry by recording that nearly 4,000 tons (say 3,317 millions) of Indian cigarettes were despatched by rail from one station in 1912, the figure being some 39 per cent greater than that for 1911.

The item **Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments** forms 4·4 per cent of the value of the total imports of manufactured articles. From the following statement it will appear that their value has grown by R59·69 lakhs or 12·2 per cent and is again the largest on record :—

	1910-11 R	1911-13 R	1912-13 R
Cutlery . . . . .	21,23,110	21,84,911	22,44,882
Electroplated ware . . . . .	...	...	5,66,949*

\* Formerly merged in "Other Sorts" of hardware.

# IMPORTS

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	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	₹	₹	₹
<b>Hardware—</b>			
Agricultural implements . . . . .	10,26,347	11,08,200	14,00,621
Other implements and tools, excluding machine tools . . . . .	23,78,513	23,27,438	34,69,335
Enamelled ironware . . . . .	19,02,751	25,26,705	29,22,557
Lamps and lampware, excluding glass parts . . . . .	34,02,810	40,24,196	44,72,244
Other sorts . . . . .	2,02,44,635	2,12,70,129	2,19,55,271
<b>Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances—</b>			
Electrical . . . . .	51,50,780	66,01,928	82,35,611
Musical . . . . .	24,84,298	21,75,981	20,94,167
Photographic . . . . .	9,05,440	10,40,769	10,06,639
Scientific and others . . . . .	31,36,002	31,83,295	34,51,569
Clocks and watches and parts . . . . .	20,15,005	23,36,966	24,94,462
Telegraph construction materials . . . . .	32,445	2,234	1,27,791
Telephone construction material . . . . .	...	...	3,09,618
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,48,02,116</b>	<b>4,87,82,700</b>	<b>5,47,51,716</b>

The articles comprised in the several headings are so heterogeneous that a comprehensive figure of quantity cannot be given. The progress in cutlery amounts to some 2·7 per cent or ₹60,000. Under Hardware, enamelled ironware is an item of peculiar interest, as it is a substitute for the distinctive Indian vessels of copper and brass. The past year saw an increase of ₹3·96 lakhs or 15·7 per cent; and it may be noted that imports of wrought copper simultaneously showed a decline of ₹24·82 lakhs or 10 per cent. *Austria-Hungary* occupies the premier place in the trade in enamelled ware, and has done 69·5 per cent of the whole business. *Germany* with 22·4 per cent holds the second place as in 1911-12. The item of agricultural implements has recovered the position at which it stood five years ago, and shows a gain of ₹2·92 lakhs or 26·4 per cent on the figure for 1911-12, while implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools show an increase of ₹11·42 lakhs or 49 per cent. The progress in lamps and lampware excluding glass parts amounts to some ₹4·48 lakhs or 11·1 per cent; and the ₹6·85 lakhs by which the value of unspecified hardware has developed is 3·1 per cent of the previous year's figures. Clocks and watches advanced by ₹1·57 lakhs or 6·7 per cent. Under Instruments, apparatus, and appliances electrical instruments improved by ₹16·33 lakhs or 24·7 per cent, while musical and photographic both showed a decline of over 3 per cent. Scientific and other kinds improved by ₹2·68 lakhs or 8·4 per cent.

The following figures show the extent to which the imports of hardware from the principal sources increased or decreased and the relative shares which these sources now hold severally in the total, the figures of value for the previous year being taken as 100:—

	United Kingdom	Germany	Austria-Hungary	United States of America	Belgium
Variations as compared with 1911-12	105	113	115	131	94
Share in total	57·3	18·7	9·6	8·3	1·6

Metals and Ores represent 9·6 per cent of the total value of imported merchandise. In 1911-12 the quantity had risen to 728,263 tons and the value

to R14.22 crores. In the year now under review, the quantity advanced to 754,758 tons (*i.e.*, by 3.6 per cent), and the total value to R15.5 crores or by 9 per cent. The quantity is again the largest on record, and the rise in relative value is accounted for mainly by real advance in the rates for copper and for iron and steel. Importations of copper, German silver, and tin decreased, while those of iron and steel, lead, quicksilver, and zinc showed increases.

Copper represents about 15.3 per cent of the total value of imports of metals in 1912-13, against 18.9 per cent in 1911-12. The commodity is one of peculiar importance in India, since most of the domestic vessels of the people are made of copper or brass; and departure from this usage is rendered difficult by certain ritual observances of cleanliness. The price and the production of copper usually respond to general activity or depression in the world's trade and manufactures; and in 1912 both advanced. The world's production increased by about 16 per cent to 1,015,000 tons; and prices in the summer months rose to a level not touched since 1907. Some weakness appeared about the opening of the new year and was not fully accounted for till there accumulated certain other evidences of a slackening of general business. The following were the prices per ton in London in the last two years:—

1911-12	£ s. d.	1912-13	£ s. d.
Opening—April . . .	54 5 0	April . . . . .	69 15 0
Highest—March . . .	64 15 0	September . . . . .	79 0 0
Lowest—May . . . . .	53 18 9	March . . . . .	65 0 0
Closing—March . . . . .	64 15 0	March . . . . .	65 0 0

In India the average price of copper braziers for the official year was R65-1-0 per cwt in Bombay in place of R53-12-0 in the previous year, and in Calcutta, R62-3-5 against R57-1-7 in 1911-12. The imports of copper amounted to 444,992 cwts with a value of R237.09 lakhs as compared with the previous year's figures of 549,435 cwts and R268.93 lakhs. Wrought copper represents 94.2 per cent of the total quantity of copper imported, and it accounted for 81 per cent of the total decline in the trade. Its arrivals receded from 503,896 cwts valued at R247.23 lakhs, to 419,397 cwts having a value of R222.4 lakhs, the rate of contraction being about 16.7 per cent in quantity and 10 per cent in value. Unwrought copper fell by 47.1 per cent in quantity and by about 35 per cent in value. Copper ore exists in several parts of India, and the quantity produced in 1912 was 9,616 tons valued at R2,05,637.

**Brass, Bronze, and similar amalgams**—The quantity of brass imported is equal to about 4.3 per cent of the quantity of copper imported. The imports of brass increased from 18,207 to 19,186 cwts, and from R9.81 to R11.43 lakhs, the increase being one of 979 cwts or 5.4 cent in quantity, and of R1.62 lakhs or 16.5 per cent in value, due in part to a rise of 10 per cent in the specific value per unit.

**Iron and Steel** constitute 7.1 per cent of the total value of the import trade of India and 9.4 per cent of the imports of manufactured articles. The world's iron trade was exceedingly active and profitable throughout the year, although its activity was tempered by the great coal strike in March 1912 and by later troubles with labour on railways and docks. The trade revival in the United States prevented the large American production

from overweighting the European markets; and in the result prices ranged high and stocks were depleted. This was peculiarly true of the heavy pig iron, stocks brought forward from 1911, which were realised at high rates. Ship-building is only one of the more measurable factors in the iron trade, but the mercantile tonnage launched from British yards in 1912 amounted to 1,738,514 tons as compared with 1,803,844 tons in 1911. It is in some quarters alleged that this decline is due to the high costs and slow delivery resulting from the increased wages and more easy conditions of the labourer. It is at all events a fact that the production in foreign yards expanded by 316,959 tons, while that of England contracted by 65,330 tons.

The world's production of pig iron in 1912 has been estimated at 75,085,000 tons as against 63,670,000 tons in 1911, and the shares of the principal countries were as follows: the United States 29,650,000, Germany 17,500,000, and the United Kingdom 10,500,000 tons.

The price of Cleveland warrants in the United Kingdom averaged 61s. 6½d. per ton in 1912, against 47s. 8½d. in 1911. It opened in April at 51s. 10½d. and closed in March at 61s. 1d., the highest in the interval having been 67s. 6d. in December and the lowest being the opening rate.

The price of iron bars (Swedish rolled) in Calcutta averaged R8-14-4 per cwt in 1912-13, against R8-13-1 in 1911-12, the rates having stood at R8-14 for the greater part of the year.

The following statement shows distinctly and conjointly the total quantities and values of the imports of iron and steel, other than for railways:—

Unit 1,000	Iron		Iron or steel		Steel		Total	
	Tons	R	Tons	R	Tons	R	Tons	R
Average of previous three years	49	51,37	445	7,47,83	145	1,44,54	639	9,49,74
1911-12	45	49,57	476	8,00,54	157	1,55,08	678	10,05,14
1912-13	42	50,29	511	9,29,87	153	1,67,31	706	11,47,47

It has become increasingly difficult to distinguish iron from steel in certain lines of goods; and the distinction, even if well made, would have the disadvantage of obscuring the statistics regarding the aggregate trade in specific articles made alternatively of either substance. For these reasons, a mixed class of "iron or steel" has been introduced. From the statement above it will be seen that this class comprises 81 per cent of the total value, and that whereas the increase in total value is R142·33 lakhs, the increase in this particular class represents R129·33 lakhs of it. In other words, this one class shows nearly 91·6 per cent of the total increase, and its rate of increase is 16·1 per cent as compared with 6·33 per cent in the other two classes together. It will be noticed also that the ostensible expansion in iron is only about 1·5 per cent, whereas that in steel is about 8 per cent. These figures justify the assumption on which the new classification was adopted; namely, that there was formerly a tendency to class as iron all articles of doubtful identity. They further suggest that a good deal of the apparent expansion in the mixed class is unreal and is due to assignment to it of articles that would formerly have been classed as iron. This becomes even more patent when we look at the figures of quantity. The imports of iron decreased by 2,656 tons in quantity (5·9 per cent) but increased in value by R72,000 or 1·4 per cent, while the composite head of iron or steel rose in quantity by 34,293 tons and in value by R129·33 lakhs, the progress in

quantity being 7.2 per cent and in value 16.1 per cent. Steel declined in quantity by 4,028 tons or 2.6 per cent, while the value showed an improvement of R12.28 lakhs or 7.9 per cent. The shares of the composite head iron or steel in the total values of the three periods have been 79.2 per cent, 79.6 per cent, and 81 per cent, while that of steel amounted to 15.3 per cent, 15.4 per cent, and 14.6 per cent respectively.

From the statement below, it will be seen that the share of the **United Kingdom** in the total quantity of the trade fell from 59.6 per cent to 58.7 per cent, and this was in spite of the fact that she increased her shipments from 404,368 to 414,291 tons. In iron the British figures declined from 24,683 to 23,949 tons, but in the composite head of iron or steel there was an advance from 316,890 to 351,723 tons and in steel from 32,796 to 38,619 tons. **Germany** supplied 120,144 tons in all, in place of 128,498 tons in the previous year, and while her steel shipments declined from 64,809 to 46,640 tons and shipments of iron from 3,375 to 690 tons, those of iron or steel rose from 60,314 to 72,814 tons. **Belgium's** total was 120,461 tons in place of 101,596 tons; and of this, 65,207 tons in place of 58,468 tons were of steel, while iron improved from 12,961 to 13,793 tons and iron or steel from 30,167 to 41,461 tons. The **United States of America** increased her shipments from 29,541 to 36,474 tons, her shipments of iron or steel improving from 29,510 to 35,210 tons.

Unit ton	TOTAL				United Kingdom	Germany	Belgium	United States of America
	Iron	Iron or steel	Steel	Total				
Bars and channel . . .	22,735	...	119,586	142,321	26,249	40,351	71,626	889
Beams, pillars, etc. . .	...	54,553	...	54,553	24,713	16,686	10,788	917
Bolts and nuts . . .	...	5,503	...	5,503	3,117	1,082	1,119	159
Hoops and strips . . .	...	26,125	...	26,129	16,990	3,368	1,983	3,782
Nails, rivets, and washers . . .	...	23,134	...	23,134	6,168	3,308	2,332	4,954
Pipes and fittings, cast . . .	...	37,382	...	37,382	25,682	3,590	106	7,912
Rails, chairs, etc. (excluding those for railways) . . .	...	10,052	...	10,052	2,286	4,912	2,420	...
Sheets and plates, galvanised . . .	...	186,273	...	186,273	174,604	1,143	387	10,118
Sheets, tinned . . .	...	43,093	...	43,093	39,933	14	2	3,140
Sheets, not galvanised or tinned . . .	...	82,441	...	82,441	30,219	32,456	17,383	2,360
Tubes and fittings, wrought . . .	...	13,500	...	13,500	11,380	978	243	879
Angle and spring . . .	...	...	29,990	29,990	16,973	6,352	6,334	330
Other sorts . . .	19,660	28,597	3,179	51,436	35,978	5,899	5,233	1,639
Total for 1912-13 . . .	42,395	510,656	152,755	705,806	414,291	120,144	120,461	36,474
" 1911-12 . . .	45,051	476,358	156,783	678,192	404,368	128,498	101,596	29,541

**Galvanised sheets** constitute the largest item. Most of this trade is done by the **United Kingdom**, and although the combined figures of **Germany** and **Belgium** advanced from 1,281 to 1,535 tons, this represented only a partial recovery from the decline of recent years. **Bars and channel**, of which about five-sixths are steel, occupy the second place in magnitude; and of this, **Germany** and **Belgium** between them do about 78.7 per cent. In this article there was a decline of 5,024 tons or 3.4 per cent. **Sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned**, are mainly of steel, and the decline here is more than accounted for by the decrease of 24,137 tons in the shipments from the **United**

Kingdom. In **tinned plates**, which are the product of a very prosperous British industry, the United Kingdom continues so far to have its own way in India, although in western markets American competition was, in the year under review, felt more keenly than ever. The total more than doubled, and it shows an improvement of 22,024 tons. **Beams, pillars, etc.** show a decline of 9,272 tons which is more than accounted for by the contraction of 18,802 tons in arrivals from the United Kingdom, the share of Germany and Belgium improving by 9,774 tons. **Pipes and tubes** form another branch of trade in which Britain is supreme. **Cast pipes and fittings** improved from 23,684 to 37,382 tons, and **wrought tubes and fittings** from 9,750 to 13,500 tons. The total sum was ₹57.11 lakhs under pipes and fittings and ₹33.58 lakhs under tubes and fittings, and of it the United Kingdom did ₹62.89 lakhs, the United States ₹16.71 lakhs, Germany ₹10.1 lakhs, and Belgium ₹74,000. In **angle and spring** the share of the United Kingdom amounted to 16,972 tons or 56.6 per cent of the total, while Germany and Belgium contributed 12,686 tons or 42.3 per cent. The total shows a decline of 2,170 tons in quantity but an improvement of ₹86,000 in value. In the trade in **hoops and strips** under iron or steel, Britain's share was 65 per cent; and the trade, as a whole, increased by 3,449 tons. **Nails, rivets, and washers** come mainly from Germany, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and the total trade increased from 18,172 to 23,134 tons. The figure for 1912-13 excludes those of screws, of which 1,783 tons were imported.

Imports of iron ore amounted to 157 tons and those of iron or steel, old, for re-manufacture rose from 5,859 to 7,723 tons. The combined total of imports of all sorts of iron and steel including ore and old rose from 684,051 tons valued at ₹10.07 crores to 713,686 tons valued at ₹11.51 crores.

Perhaps the most significant development in the Indian iron trade in the year under review was the exportation of large quantities of pig iron of Indian manufacture. It is understood that some 175,000 tons of pig were produced by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. and the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

**Lead**, as usual, showed a movement corresponding somewhat to that in tin. The average price of English pig lead in London was £18-12-9 per ton in 1912-13 against £14-16-11 in 1911-12. The price opened in April 1912 at £16-10-0, touched £22-10-0 in September, and closed at £16-12-6 in March 1913. The imports of lead (including ore) into India aggregated 117,723 cwts, and were smaller than those of the previous year by only 287 cwts.

**Tin** prices had been artificially forced to a high level in 1911 but in the year under review that level was, as a result of real demand, greatly exceeded. This was the more significant because the new contract, permitting the tender of descriptions other than Straits or Australian, precluded such manipulation as brought about the "squeeze" of 1911. The following are the prices in London per ton:—

1911-12	£ s. d.	1912-13	£ s. d.
Opening—April	. . 194 5 0	April	197 0 0
Highest—June	. . 215 0 0	November	230 5 0
Lowest—November	. . 186 5 0	April	197 0 0
Closing—March	. . 193 0 0	March	217 0 0

In 1912-13 India's receipts amounted to 35,584 cwts in place of 36,807 cwts in 1911-12. Unwrought tin from the Straits was imported to the extent

of 26,645 cwts with a value of R42.41 lakhs which shows a further contraction of some 3,718 cwts from the 30,363 cwts of the previous year and a decline of R1.44 lakhs in value.

The quantity of tin raised in Burma in 1912 was 375 tons valued at R7.64 lakhs as compared with 145 tons valued at R3.25 lakhs in 1911. The ore was exported to the Straits for treatment.

**Machinery** of all kinds (including belting for machinery) in 1912-13 represented 4.8 per cent of the total value of imported articles wholly or mainly manufactured and 3.6 per cent of the imports of all merchandise. The progress and prosperity of the country in the year under review are indicated by the large expansion in the imports of machinery. The general depression that ensued upon the American financial crisis and the Indian crop failure, both in 1907, induced successive and progressive declines for four years. In that period the total value of machinery as then classified declined from R686.03 lakhs to R456.09 lakhs; but in 1912-13 the lee-way of the last two years has been more than made up, and a recovery has been initiated with a comparable total of R541.68 lakhs, which is short of the record by 21 per cent. The total (including belting) amounts to R585.75 lakhs and this marks an increase of R129.66 lakhs or 28.3 per cent on the corresponding figures for 1911-12.

**Textile machinery**, under the favourable conditions recorded in those chapters that relate to the exports of its several products, resumed the first place with a total of R204.35 lakhs. This is greater by R68.54 lakhs or 50.4 per cent than that for the previous year, but it falls short by 29 per cent of the record of 1908-09. It is probable that some of the textile machinery now being imported is designed to make good any shortage of production that might result from the curtailment of working hours under the Factories Act of 1912. The additions to plant have been largest in Bengal, which is the seat of the jute industry and took textile machinery to the value of R96.93 lakhs against R45.29 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being R51.64 lakhs or 114 per cent. Bombay, which has many advantages in cotton and none in jute, imported textile machinery to the increased value of R88.22 lakhs against R77.82 lakhs in 1911-12. The expansion is one of 13.4 per cent. Madras, which is also concerned mainly with the cotton industry, shows likewise an increase of R7.89 lakhs, her total moving from R8.71 to R16.6 lakhs. Sind, which in 1911-12 figured at R3.99 lakhs, has decreased her imports of textile machinery to R2.57 lakhs. Bengal's share of the total of all descriptions of machinery, including belting, is 38.8 per cent, and represents a sum of R227.48 lakhs, as compared with R163.99 lakhs in 1911-12, the increase being R63.5 lakhs or 38.7 per cent. Bombay led with an increase of 31.3 per cent, her total being R229.4 lakhs in place of R174.7 lakhs in 1911-12. Burma reduced her business from R44.94 to R40.63 lakhs, a drop of 9.6 per cent. Madras and Sind show improvements, and their aggregate gains amount to about 21.8 per cent of the previous year's record. In **prime movers** (other than electrical), in **electrical machinery** and in **mining machinery**, the totals compare unfavourably with those of 1911-12, the declines being 15.6 per cent, 9.69 per cent, and 25 per cent respectively. **Sewing and knitting machines** and **typewriters** show improvements of 6.4 per cent and 24.4 per cent respectively. The comprehensive heading of **other sorts** with its aggregate total of R184.11 lakhs is more by some R17.65 lakhs than in 1911-12 and by nearly R10.45 lakhs than the value in 1910-11. It is possible to distinguish for the

first time the chief classes of machinery formerly massed under the heading "other sorts."

Unit 1,000	₹	₹
Aerated water-making . . . . .	49	Refrigerating . . . . . 5,12
Agricultural . . . . .	3,00	Rice and flour mill . . . . . 15,40
Boilers . . . . .	28,26	Saw mill . . . . . 2,56
Metal-working . . . . .	1,58	Sugar machinery . . . . . 2,03
Oil-crushing . . . . .	5,51	Tea „ . . . . . 17,80
Paper mill . . . . .	2,63	Other sorts . . . . . 99,81

Belting for machinery was imported to the value of ₹36.79 lakhs.

Railway plant and rolling stock, including imports on Government account, form 7.3 per cent of the total value of such articles wholly or mainly manufactured as were imported in 1912-13. The value in the year under review was ₹894.48 lakhs as compared with ₹695.69 lakhs in 1911-12 and ₹717.79 lakhs on the average of the three previous years.

The increase of ₹198.79 lakhs marks a rise of 28.5 per cent. Almost half of it is accounted for by rolling stock, the value of which expanded from ₹251.11 lakhs to ₹347.83 lakhs. Material for private lines shows a value of ₹640.29 lakhs against ₹443.69 lakhs in 1911-12, the increase amounting to ₹196.67 lakhs. Government railways imported materials to the extent of ₹254.19 lakhs against ₹252 lakhs in the previous year, the increase being one of ₹2.19 lakhs. During the calendar year 1912, 668 miles of railway were opened, while 357 miles were sanctioned and 2,455 miles were sanctioned or under construction. On the 31st December 1912 the total length of line open in India was 33,484 miles.

**Chemicals and chemical preparations** (excluding medicines and chemical manures)—The value of the imports of chemicals in 1912-13 was ₹93.26 lakhs as compared with ₹96.49 lakhs in the previous year. The following are some of the principal items:—

Unit 1,000	1911-12	1912-13	Difference
	₹	₹	₹
Sulphuric acid . . . . .	4,98	3,71	-1,27
Aluminous sulphates (including alum) . . . . .	2,54	4,67	+2,13
Bleaching materials . . . . .	4,01	3,54	-47
Carbide of Calcium . . . . .	1,38	1,52	+14
Disinfectants . . . . .	3,80	3,85	+5
Cyanide of potassium . . . . .	3,05	3,75	+70
Sodium bicarb . . . . .	4,70	4,29	-41
„ carb . . . . .	15,78	11,19	-4,59
Caustic soda . . . . .	7,80	8,03	+23
Sulphur . . . . .	5,08	5,87	+79

**Drug and medicines**—The market in drugs has been firm throughout the year with an upward tendency in prices and a shortage in some important lines. The Indian trade continues to grow. The total value of drugs and medicines imported was ₹105.58 lakhs, the advance being ₹2.2 lakhs or 2.1 per cent. Imports of camphor advanced to 1,506,179 lbs and ₹17.67 lakhs, the increase in value being 3.4 per cent. The price of Japanese camphor, 1 oz. tablets, in London, which stood at 1s. 8½d. per lb in March 1912, came down to 1s. 6½d. in March 1913. The control of quinine



by Holland and Germany has failed to maintain prices in recent years ; but in that under review a great effort was made to perfect combination with the producers in Java and rates were accordingly raised substantially. The average price of German brands of sulphate has been 8.88 to 9.22*d.* against 6.62 to 6.94*d.* in 1911-12, marking an increase of 33 per cent. The imports of quinine receded in quantity to 104,765 lbs and in value to R10.73 lakhs. Thus the quantity declined by 16.4 per cent and the value by 7.7 per cent, arguing a rise of some 10.5 per cent in the average value per unit. **Proprietary and patent medicines** declined to R23 lakhs. **Cassia lignea** declined by R73,000 to R8.31 lakhs, while **Assafoetida** improved to R3.33 lakhs.

**Dyes**—The imports of dyes obtained from coal tar show marked expansion. The figures improved to 18,308,727 lbs in quantity and to R114.82 lakhs in value. This marks an increase of 30.5 per cent in quantity and one of 24.7 per cent in value, together with a fall of about 5 per cent in the average value per unit, which is now 10 annas as against 10 annas 6 pies per lb in 1911-12. This does not necessarily mean that the prices of these dyes fell generally, for there are many grades whose prices diverge widely and which are imported in varying relative quantities. Bombay continues to be the principal port of entry, about 76 per cent of the imports having been received there. **Aniline** represents about 55 per cent of the total quantity and 68 per cent of the value. The quantity increased to 10,082,095 lbs with a value of R78.33 lakhs, marking an increase of 26.4 per cent in quantity and of 28.2 per cent in value, the average value showing slight improvement from 12 annas 3 pies to 12 annas 5 pies. **Alizarine** advanced to 8,163,044 lbs by 34.7 per cent and its value rose to R35.65 lakhs or by 15 per cent. The average value per lb fell from 8 annas 2 pies to 7 annas. **Cutch and gambier** improved to R9.37 lakhs by 25 per cent and **saffron** showed a slight decline of 3.3 per cent and stood at R8.97 lakhs.

The import trade in oils represents about 2.6 per cent of the total value of merchandise imported into India.

The year under review was remarkable in the Indian mineral oil trade on account of the cessation of the rate war between the Standard and Shell interests. Early in the year the rates were restored to the levels at which they had stood up to August 1910. Such movements as have since taken place have been upwards ; and for many months the rates have shown a gain of some 5 to 6 per cent on the *ante-bellum* quotations. There has been a general hardening in the prices for petroleum products throughout the world. Some of the larger fields have shown diminished production ; and a notable incident of the year was the steady enhancement of the prices of petrol. In last year's review it was pointed out that the large imports then recorded had probably been stimulated by the low rates and that a reaction might be looked for in 1912-13. This prognostication has been justified.

The actual imports of mineral oils had a total value of R375.29 lakhs as against R422.72 lakhs in 1911-12. Of the total quantity imported in 1912-13, 68.9 per cent was kerosene. This branch of the trade swung back from 79.41 to 65.64 million gallons ; but it must be remembered that in 1910-11 it had been only 56.6 millions. Although there was a decrease of 17.4 per cent on the figures for the previous year, there was an increase of something like 16 per cent on those for 1910-11.

## IMPORTS

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The following statement shows the quantity and value of kerosene imported in each of the last three years. The imports into India proper from Burma are added at the foot.

Unit 1,000	Quantity			Value		
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	gallon	gallon	gallon	₹	₹	₹
United States	34,839	62,142	31,877	1,50,76	2,59,31	1,30,37
Straits Settlements	4,868	2,056	2,777	21,28	6,76	10,58
Sumatra	5,752	...	863	23,45	...	3,14
Borneo	5,273	13,334	12,547	18,92	51,30	45,55
Russia	5,842	1,874	12,469	23,93	7,59	48,05
Roumania	...	...	4,107	...	...	13,13
Other foreign countries	24	7	996	14	5	472
<b>Total foreign countries</b>	<b>56,598</b>	<b>79,413</b>	<b>65,636</b>	<b>2,38,48</b>	<b>3,25,01</b>	<b>2,55,54</b>
Coastwise from Burma	92,076	87,763	100,579	3,32,74	2,96,89	3,61,90

In 1911-12 Burma oil formed 52·1 per cent of the total apparent consumption in India proper; and if we assign an unchanged total of two million gallons to Assam (regarding which no figures are yet available), Burma would seem to have advanced by 14·6 per cent as a result of an expansion in her shipments concurrently with a heavy decline in imports. But the year's figures furnish a bad basis for any estimate of real consumption, for it is almost certain that large quantities of the cheap purchases of 1911 were brought forward into the period under review.

The share of the **United States** in the apparent consumption on the average of the previous three years was 29·9 per cent; and her share in the foreign imports of the year under review is 48·6 per cent, as compared with 78·2 per cent in 1911-12. **Borneo's** shipments of kerosene oil declined by 5·9 per cent in quantity and 11·2 per cent in value. **Sumatra**, after a year's eclipse, re-appeared with a total of 863,400 gallons. Imports from the **Straits Settlements** rose quantitatively by 35 per cent and in value by 56·6 per cent. The total for the three sources is 16,187,000 gallons as compared with 15,390,000 gallons in the previous year. The share of **Russia** in the apparent consumption was about 7·5 per cent. Her share improved by 10,595,700 gallons.

**Bulk oil** formed 79·6 per cent of the total foreign imports, in place of 71·8 per cent in 1911-12, the total quantity received in this form having been 52,253,974 gallons as against 56,984,494 gallons in 1911-12. The decrease amounted to 4,730,520 gallons or 8·3 per cent on the previous year's figures. Of the total, America supplied 35·6 per cent, Russia 23·9 per cent and Roumania 7·8 per cent; while Sumatra, Borneo, and the Straits together sent 31 per cent.

The remaining 20·4 per cent of the whole was **case oil**. The quantity was 13,382,543 gallons, the decrease being 9,045,667 gallons or 40·3 per cent of the previous year's figures. Of the total, America supplied 99 per cent.

The imports of fuel oil continued on a large scale, although the figures at 11,072,556 gallons and R12·29 lakhs show a contraction of about 16·2 per cent in quantity. Of this 68·8 per cent came from Borneo, 18·5 per cent from Sumatra, and 12·6 per cent from the Straits. Of the total, Burma took 6,604,438 gallons, while the shares of the other Provinces were as follows:—Bengal 1,726,748 gallons, Madras 859,155 gallons, Bombay 1,766,365 gallons, and Karachi 116,850 gallons.

Imports of other mineral oils, mainly for lubricating, developed from 14,786,980 to 18,538,553 gallons or by 25·4 per cent; and imports from Burma into India proper increased by 5·6 per cent to 6,189,700 gallons.

Coal, including coke and patent fuel, represents 9·4 per cent of the value of raw materials imported into India. High coasting freights and the congestion on Indian railways drove coal users, more particularly in the West of India, to find fuel supplies abroad; and the imports of coal were on a scale unknown since 1895-96. The great coal strike in England deprived that country of her fair share of the increased trade. The average value of coal exported from the United Kingdom in 1912 was 12*s.* 8·46*d.* per ton f.o.b. against 11*s.* 5·16*d.* in 1911 and 11*s.* 8·66*d.* in 1910. The quantity exported from the United Kingdom (including coal for the use of ships in foreign trade) was 85,327,827 tons as compared with 86,536,072 tons in 1911. India's imports rose from 297,912 tons and R51·29 lakhs to 653,694 tons with a value of R116·71 lakhs. The increase in quantity is therefore 119·4 per cent, and in value 127·5 per cent, the average value showing an increase of about 3·6 per cent. The increase in quantity is accounted for by larger imports from Japan, Natal, Australia, Portuguese East Africa, and Transvaal. The imports from the United Kingdom represented only 25·7 per cent of the total, instead of 64·2 per cent in the previous year, and her shipments dropped from 191,258 to 167,792, but the value rose from R34·36 to R35·45 lakhs. So while there was a drop of 12·3 per cent in quantity, there was a gain of 3·2 per cent in value. Australia supplied 95,596 tons in place of 35,718 tons in 1911-12, while Japan showed an increase from 14,092 to 107,233 tons. Natal did 17·3 per cent of the total, with 112,825 tons in place of 25,479 tons, while Portuguese East Africa supplied 50,259 tons in place of 5,373 tons in 1911-12 and 55,734 tons were imported from Transvaal. Imports of British coal by Government amounted to 79,936 tons, valued at R15·52 lakhs. Particulars regarding production of Indian coal are given in the article relating to exports of coal.

The imports of raw cotton continue to increase. In the year under review the increase was less marked than in 1911-12, but it is still considerable and is symptomatic of the trend of the Indian industry towards finer products. It has of course been stimulated by the relatively high prices current for good Indian cottons. The imports amounted to 548,071 cwts and R222·39 lakhs in place of 482,795 cwts and R208·64 lakhs. The net increase is therefore one of 65,276 cwts or 13·5 per cent in quantity and of R13·75 lakhs or 6·6 per cent in value. In American cotton alone the increase is enormously greater. Imports from the United States rose from 103,385 to 249,760 cwts, the increase being 146,384 cwts or 141 per cent; but this was offset to the extent of a net 81,260 cwts from Europe. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell from 323,676 to 235,813 cwts and those from Austria declined from 5,700 to 740 cwts,

while Germany increased her contribution from 22,156 to 25,109 cwts and that of Belgium rose from 2,294 to 11,598 cwts. Egypt supplied 8,621 cwts in place of 5,803 cwts but most of the other sources showed contraction. Asiatic Turkey sent only 6,289 cwts in place of 7,763 cwts, and Persia's share fell from 5,510 to 3,950 cwts.

**Precious stones and pearls unset**—The figures as recorded in the trade accounts probably bear no close relation to the true imports. It is well known that large quantities of pearls are imported and exported in such a manner as to escape record. Indeed the same gems often go and come repeatedly. This is not peculiar to India, but it can be understood that the values under the heading of precious stones fluctuate greatly and are not amenable to verification. In 1911-12 the total recorded value of precious stones rose from ₹78·48 lakhs to ₹89·51 lakhs or by 14 per cent; and in 1912-13 it has risen to ₹108·24 lakhs or by 20·9 per cent. The extraordinary advance in the price of pearls, which we have recorded in a succession of recent years, continued till about September 1912, and carried rates to unprecedented levels. There was no real shortage in supply, and the advance in prices reflected intensified demand. From October onwards, the disturbed political conditions arrested business and induced in European markets an ostensible decline which, however, was not assented to by holders in Bombay. The source of the largest single supply is Bahrein, which sent gems to the value of ₹58·7 lakhs in place of ₹46·74 lakhs in 1911-12. In emeralds the year saw a notable rise of price. Diamonds are found in Central India and Madras, and rubies in Burma.

Of rubies (including a small proportion of sapphires and spinels) the output was 323,245 carats with a value of ₹10,43,208.

**Silk**—India's imports of raw silk now exceed her exports by 1,900,996 lbs or 113 per cent. In 1912-13 the imports grew from 2,239,105 to 3,578,837 lbs with a value of ₹171·45 lakhs. The increase of 1,339,732 lbs marks an addition of 59·8 per cent to the total quantity; and the expansion of ₹65·47 lakhs in value amounts to 61·8 per cent. Of the total, Bombay at ₹133·33 lakhs took 64·5 per cent more than last year, and Burma increased her purchases to ₹31·44 lakhs. Direct imports from China at 3,317,268 lbs showed a great increase on the previous year; but Japan's figure further declined from 50,916 to 8,471 lbs. Receipts from the Straits Settlements, at 106,377 lbs, showed a decline of 51·8 per cent.

**Wood**—The imports of unmanufactured wood (which includes timber, firewood, and ornamental wood) receded from ₹70·79 to ₹59·76 lakhs. The difference of ₹11·03 lakhs represents 18·4 per cent on the previous year's figure. Timber formed 96·5 per cent of the total, and more than accounts for the whole of the decline. The quantity fell from 92,373 to 76,602 cubic tons. Teak now represents about 50 per cent of the total value of timber imported in place of 62·2 per cent three years ago and 55·3 per cent in 1911-12. The figures are 28,538 cubic tons in place of 41,308 in 1911-12. The cubic ton decrease is one of 30·9 per cent in quantity and about 25 per cent in value. The returns received purport to show that India proper also imported from Burma 137,394 cubic tons of teak, which is more by 5,607 cubic tons than in 1911-12. Of the decreased foreign imports, Siam supplied about 85·3 per cent; and most of the rest came from Java. **Timber other than teak** also was imported in smaller quantities, and the figures stood at 48,064 cubic tons in place of 51,065 cubic tons. The quantity thus declined by 3,001 cubic tons or

5.9 per cent, while the value declined by about 6 per cent, and the specific value remained stationary. The imports from the United States of America improved from 6,450 to 12,093 cubic tons, and consisted chiefly of deal and pine wood.

**Cotton goods**—On the average of the last three years, cotton goods have represented 47.6 per cent of the total value of manufactured articles imported. The American cotton crop of 1912 was large, though short of that gathered in 1911; and but for the extraordinary activity of the demand for material and products, prices must have declined substantially.

The following statement shows the rates for Middling American in Liverpool in the last two years:—

	1911-12	1912-13
	d.	d.
Opening . . . . .	7.79	6.23
Highest . . . . .	8.33	7.44
Lowest . . . . .	5.13	6.23
Closing . . . . .	5.88	6.82
Average . . . . .	6.56	6.7

From these it will be seen that the two seasons were very different in character. The activity of the cotton industry and the volume and value of its output in 1912 were entirely unprecedented, and the profits were divided more evenly than usual between spinners and manufacturers. As regards Indian business, the prognostications made in last year's review were fully realised. The country's prosperity depends on the rains. These were satisfactory, and the large purchasing power of the people found vigorous expression in the demand for piecegoods. In the second half of the financial year, there was some curtailment of demand, and in the last months there were slight indications of satiety. Data relating to the raw material and its prices will be found in that section which deals with exports of raw cotton. That on exports of cotton manufactures gives facts about the Indian cotton industry. The number of cotton spindles in the world in 1907 was supposed to be about 114 millions. It rose to 129 millions in 1908, to 131½ millions in 1909, to 134½ millions in 1910, to 137½ millions in 1911, and to 142½ millions in 1912. The growth in the five years has been about 24.7 per cent. The growth in twelve years has been about 34.5 per cent. In the same period the United Kingdom had added some 9,434,000 or 20.4 per cent to its spindles. The average dividend declared on the capital of 100 spinning companies in England was 15½ per cent in 1907, 11½ per cent in 1908, 7½ per cent in 1909, 5½ per cent in 1910 and 4½ per cent in 1911, and in 1912 the dividend paid after strengthening the reserves was 7½ per cent. But the values of shares of 117 textile concerns in England as quoted by the *Manchester Guardian* showed on 14th March 1913 an average decrease of 6.02 per cent in the twelve months.

The exports of yarn from England in 1912 were 243,954,300 lbs with a value of £16,223,235, as compared with 223,834,400 lbs with a value of £15,663,435 in 1911. The increase in quantity is one of 20,119,900 lbs or about 9 per cent, and that in value one of £559,800 or 3.6 per cent. British exports of piecegoods rose from 6,653,672,300 yards and £90,512,899 to 6,912,625,800 yards and £91,628,953, the increase being 258,953,500 yards and £1,116,054. The aggregate increase in the value of Britain's exports of cotton goods was thus £1,676,854 or 1.6 per cent on the figure for the previous year.

**IMPORTS**

The aggregate value of the imports into India of cotton yarn and of woven and other cotton goods has been as follows :—

Unit 1,000	Yarn	Woven and other goods	Total	Proportion of total imports of merchandise
	₹	₹	₹	per cent
Average of previous three years . . . . .	8,41,58	41,17,78	41,59,36	35
1911-12 . . . . .	3,79,07	45,77,96	49,57,03	36
1912-13 . . . . .	4,44,75	56,37,41	60,82,16	38

The increase in 1912-13 was, therefore, one of ₹11.25 crores or 22.7 per cent.

In yarn, there was a rise of 8,076,300 lbs or 19.2 per cent in quantity, and of ₹65.68 lakhs or 17.3 per cent in total value. The quantities imported were 50.04 million lbs in the year under review, as compared with 41.96 millions in 1911-12, and 38.25 millions on the average of the previous three years.

It may be added that, on the average of the five years ending 1912-13, the quantity of imported yarn retained for consumption in India has been about 34,468,600 lbs per annum. This represents 6.7 per cent of the mill-made yarn used in India, the local mills supplying the balance of about 479,849,400 lbs.

In 1912-13 the United Kingdom supplied 87.5 per cent of the yarn imported, and her total advanced by 17.1 per cent to 43,786,598 lbs as against 37,377,002 lbs in 1911-12. Of the total, undyed yarn now forms 53.8 per cent with a total of 26,957,183 lbs, while dyed yarn stands at 23,078,927 lbs. Of the former, 97.2 per cent came from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom also supplied 76.2 per cent of the dyed yarns, of which goods 8.8 per cent came from Holland, 4.7 per cent from Switzerland, 4.1 per cent from Italy, 1.9 per cent from Belgium, and 1.6 per cent from Austria-Hungary. The arrivals of Nos. 31-40 s mule expanded from 9,796,510 to 10,665,213 lbs.

It is interesting to compare the imports of coarse, medium, and fine yarns with the production of similar descriptions by the Indian mills, (unit=1,000 lbs)—

	1910-11	per cent	1911-12	per cent	1912-13	per cent
Nos. 1 to 25—Imported . . . . .	1,602=	.29	1,549=	.28	4,148=	.66
Indian . . . . .	553,943=	99.71	563,199=	99.72	623,834=	99.34
	555,550=	87.15	564,748=	85.4	627,982=	85.78
Nos. 26 to 40—Imported . . . . .	19,674=	26.8	28,322=	32.46	31,395=	33.98
Indian . . . . .	53,743=	73.2	58,924=	67.54	60,989=	66.02
	73,417=	11.52	87,246=	13.19	92,384=	12.62
Above 40—Imported . . . . .	6,627=	78.27	7,131=	76.43	8,768=	74.9
Indian . . . . .	1,840=	21.73	2,199=	23.57	2,938=	25.1
	8,467=	1.33	9,330=	1.41	11,706=	1.6
Total . . . . .	637,434=	100	661,324=	100	732,072=	100

The increase in imports of fine yarns was accompanied by larger arrivals of long-staple cotton from America and Egypt, and these are naturally reflected in the expanded figures relating to the spinning of higher counts.

Cotton fabrics represent 35 per cent of the total value of private merchandise imported. The increase in value was one of ₹1,059.45 lakhs or 23.1 per cent. Some descriptions of cotton goods are not stated in yards; and the relative quantities of such several descriptions as are so stated are not constant. It is therefore convenient, in ascertaining the changes of specific value, to confine

the calculation to specific classes of piecegoods. The imports of piecegoods amounted to 3,022,529,000 yards and ₹5,330.5 lakhs against 2,437,893,000 yards and ₹4,288.91 lakhs in 1911-12. The improvement amounts to 584.64 millions of yards and ₹1,041.59 lakhs, which figures represent advances of 24 per cent in quantity and 24.8 per cent in total value. The specific value of grey goods rose by 1.8 per cent and of white goods by 1.2 per cent, while the specific value of coloured goods remained stationary.

The following statement shows, in millions of yards, the relative importance of these three classes. It will be noticed that in every class the total is higher than any of the earlier figures recorded.

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed.	Percentage of grey in total
Average of previous three years	1,195.25	589.72	547.92	51.68
1911-12	1,218.85	629.61	589.43	50
1912-13	1,535.13	768.76	682.21	50.7

Grey goods advanced in quantity by 26 per cent, white goods by 22.1 per cent, and coloured goods by 15.7 per cent. Bengal took 1,150,042,933 yards of grey goods or 74.9 per cent of the total, as compared with 901,673,516 yards and 74 per cent in 1911-12.

The total increase in value of cotton goods amounted to ₹11.25 crores or 22.7 per cent, bringing the total value up from ₹49.57 to ₹60.82 crores. Grey goods with a value of ₹25.11 crores represent 41.3 per cent of the cotton goods; and the increase of ₹5.46 crores in this class represents an advance of about 27.7 per cent. White goods, on the other hand, rose from ₹10.98 to ₹13.53 crores, the increase here being ₹2.55 crores or 23.2 per cent. Coloured goods at ₹14.17 crores showed an advance of ₹1.92 crores, while yarns at ₹4.45 crores gained ₹65.68 lakhs.

The following statement shows, in millions of yards, figures for two years relating to the principal descriptions of imported goods belonging to these three classes under the present system of classification :-

	Grey (unbleached)		White (bleached)		Coloured, printed, or dyed	
	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
Chadars	2.42	3.81	1.24	1.85	.29	.14
Dhutis, saris and scarves	575.39	724.09	62.65	73.39	95.43	113.27
Jaconets, including madapollams, mulls, cambrics and muslins	116.86	142.00	173.96	226.24	101.48	101.60
Drills and jeans	19.36	28.77	7.51	7.20	20.87	22.52
Sheetings	4.11	1.74	.21	.21	...	...
T. Cloth and domestics	4.63	10.27	.01	.01	...	...
Longcloth and shirtings	493.89	622.13	155.96	179.89	86.54	108.24
Printers	.21	.43	...	...	...	...
Nainsooks	...	...	191.85	235.87	...	...
Checks, spots and stripes	...	...	11.74	13.09	...	10.84
Prints and chintz	...	...	...	...	135.31	178.85
Twills	...	...	3.55	5.61	27.23	29.69
Other sorts	1.98	1.89	20.93	25.40	122.28	117.06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,218.85</b>	<b>1,535.13</b>	<b>629.61</b>	<b>768.76</b>	<b>589.43</b>	<b>682.21</b>

Among grey goods, all the important items with the exception of sheetings have progressed greatly. In white goods, the largest increase was in jaconets, etc., while longcloth and nainsooks did well. In coloured goods,

prints and chintz made good progress, and almost all the items under this head showed improvement. Particulars about production in Indian weaving mills are given in the chapter on exports of cotton manufactures.

There are imported some subsidiary classes of goods, the principal descriptions and values of which were :—

Unit 1,000	1911-12 R	1912-13 R
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece . . . . .	45,40	55,86
Hosiery . . . . .	92,57	91,77
Sewing thread . . . . .	36,94	40,11
Other manufactures . . . . .	1,14,14	1,19,17

This branch of the trade therefore showed a net rise of R17·86 lakhs or 6·2 per cent. The United Kingdom supplies 76·2 per cent of the handkerchiefs and shawls and 85·7 per cent of the sewing thread. But of the total, she does only 36·1 per cent, seeing that the considerable trade in hosiery is practically monopolised by Japan and Germany. There is, however, a decrease in Japan's trade in hosiery, which fell to R62·24 lakhs, while Germany participates to the extent of R18·25 lakhs.

**Silk goods**—The imports of silk goods represent 4·4 per cent of the total imports of textile manufactures. In the year under review the ground lost in 1911-12 was more than recovered, and the total value rose to R305·31 lakhs which marks an advance of R39·95 lakhs or 15 per cent. **Piece goods** represent 66·7 per cent of the whole; and in this section the progress continued, the total rising by R20·57 lakhs or 11·2 per cent to R203·62 lakhs. The net increase is mainly due to one of R14·76 lakhs or 12·4 per cent in the shipments from Japan which reached R133·7 lakhs. The imports from China have shown some development and stand at R56·19 lakhs. Those from the Straits Settlements also showed a slight increase and rose to R65,361 in 1912-13. The Eastern section of the trade constituted by these three sources now represents 93·5 per cent of the whole. France's shipments, with a total of R7·63 lakhs, showed an increase of 22·3 per cent. Goods of silk ~~and~~ with other materials rose to R58·37 lakhs, the increase being about 50 per cent. **Other sorts** are mainly warps and yarn imported for the production of textiles for the Indian market; and these decreased to R40·94 lakhs, the contraction amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees or 2·2 per cent.

**Woollen Goods** constitute 4·4 per cent of the total value of yarns and textile fabrics imported into India. The woollen trade and industry in India felt a stimulus similar to that experienced by their congeners throughout the world, and the factory production was the largest on record. India imports more and more raw wool to supplement her internal supplies; but the high level of prices restricted importation of manufactured goods and these declined to R305·85 lakhs. The net decrease of R34·88 lakhs is more than accounted for by the decrease of R36·64 lakhs in **piecegoods**, which contracted by nearly 14·5 per cent in quantity and 15·9 per cent in value, the actual figures being 20,558,209 yards and R134·27 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in this branch of the trade declined to R134·33 lakhs and that of Germany to R39·22 lakhs. The decrease in the one case was 15·6 per cent and in the other was 25·6 per cent, bringing the share of England up to 69 per cent of the whole and that of Germany down to 20·2 per cent. The trade in **shawls** showed a decline of 5·6 per cent in value, but the number rose and attained a record figure of



2,163,931. Of this total, Germany supplied 77·8 per cent. The average value of Germany's shawls was R2-4-2 per piece, while that of shawls from other sources was R2-3-5. Woollen hosiery advanced from 444,009 lbs to 471,965 lbs in quantity but declined from R13·19 lakhs to R12·08 lakhs in value. The United Kingdom supplied 86·9 per cent of the total. Yarn advanced from 838,391 lbs and R18·5½ lakhs to 948,350 lbs and R20·03 lakhs, and of this Germany supplied no less than 58·7 per cent.

**Other manufactured goods**—Of these the following are the most important:—

Unit 1,000	1911-12	1912-13	Increase + or decrease — per cent
	R	R	R
Apparel, including boots and shoes . . . . .	2,09,05	2,27,48	+8·8
Haberdashery and millinery . . . . .	1,53,30	1,37,16	-10·5
Arms and ammunition . . . . .	35,19	35,69	+1·4
Books and printed matter . . . . .	45,59	42,36	-7·1
Building materials . . . . .	64,61	92,09	+42·5
Cordage and rope . . . . .	8,65	10,56	+22·1
Earthenware and porcelain . . . . .	53,14	54,31	+2·2
Furniture and cabinet ware . . . . .	23,34	22,35	-4·2
Glass and glassware . . . . .	1,54,37	1,75,34	+13·6
Hides and skin (tanned or dressed) . . . . .	13,36	13,93	+4·3
Leather and manufactures of leather . . . . .	38,70	28,89	-25·3
Jewellery and gold and silver plate . . . . .	37,16	19,02	-48·8
Matches . . . . .	87,58	98,36	+12·3
Paints and painters' materials . . . . .	72,35	76,43	+5·6
Pitch, tar and dammer . . . . .	11,34	13,25	+16·8
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	1,17,76	1,44,59	+22·5
Stationery (excluding paper) . . . . .	55,14	63,03	+14·3
Rubber (manufactures) . . . . .	17,65	19,69	+11·3
Ships, parts of . . . . .	6,65	14,60	+119·5
Soap . . . . .	62,76	71,42	+13·8
Tea chests . . . . .	46,34	43,62	-5·9
Toys and requisites for games . . . . .	40,78	41,91	+2·8
Umbrellas . . . . .	15,20	17,61	+15·8
Umbrella fittings . . . . .	25,76	26,37	+2·4
<b>Vehicles, other than railway vehicles—</b>			
Motor cars and motor cycles . . . . .	1,00,35	1,28,73	+28·3
Cycles . . . . .	33,10	35,46	+7·1
Carriages and carts . . . . .	24,95	25,74	+3·2

**Miscellaneous and unclassified**—The trade under this head represents 1·4 per cent of the total imports of merchandise, and consists mainly of articles imported by post (R188·14 lakhs or 83·4 per cent) and animals, living (R34·49 lakhs or 15·3 per cent).

## IMPORTS

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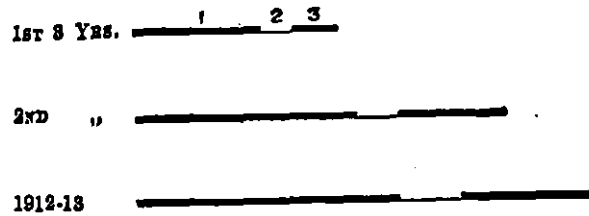
The principal articles of importation into India and their values are shown in the following statement :—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
	R	R	R
<b>Cotton manufactures—</b>			
<i>Grey piece goods</i> . . . . .	18,28,83	19,65,51	25,11,31
<i>White</i> " . . . . .	9,40,18	10,97,70	13,52,62
<i>Coloured</i> " . . . . .	10,90,18	12,25,70	14,17,30
<i>Yarn</i> . . . . .	3,41,58	3,79,07	4,44,75
<i>Other sorts</i> . . . . .	2,58,59	2,89,05	3,56,18
Total . . . . .	44,59,36	49,57,03	60,82,16
Sugar . . . . .	12,21,44	11,93,93	14,30,48
Iron and steel . . . . .	9,43,74	10,07,51	11,50,61
Railway plant and rolling stock . . . . .	4,70,76	4,43,69	6,40,29
Machinery and millwork including belting for machinery . . . . .	4,96,07	4,56,09	5,85,75
Mineral oil . . . . .	3,57,75	4,22,72	3,75,31
Hardware and cutlery . . . . .	4,39,59	3,34,42	3,64,65
Woollen manufactures . . . . .	2,83,60	3,40,73	3,05,85
Silk manufactures . . . . .	2,56,17	2,65,36	3,05,31
Provisions and oilman's stores . . . . .	1,81,07	1,93,74	2,34,92
Apparel (excluding Haberdashery and millinery)	1,79,70	2,09,06	2,27,48
Haberdashery and Millinery . . . . .	1,28,51	1,53,30	1,37,16
Copper . . . . .	2,96,61	2,68,93	2,37,09
Cotton, raw . . . . .	87,17	2,08,64	2,22,38
Carriages and carts including cycles and motor cars . . . . .	1,26,02	1,58,40	1,89,93
Glass and glassware . . . . .	1,46,57	1,54,37	1,75,34
Silk, raw . . . . .	96,30	1,05,97	1,71,45
Spices . . . . .	1,45,75	1,54,33	1,63,11
Instruments and apparatus . . . . .	1,16,24	1,30,02	1,47,88
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	1,10,66	1,17,75	1,44,59
Stationery (excluding paper) . . . . .	52,02	55,14	63,03
Coal . . . . .	60,37	51,29	1,16,71
Aniline and alizarine dyes . . . . .	93,99	92,08	1,13,93
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	1,05,39	1,09,46	1,09,37
Precious stones and pearls . . . . .	82,87	89,51	1,08,24
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	96,84	1,03,38	1,05,58
Matches . . . . .	84,35	87,58	98,36
Chemicals . . . . .	88,19	96,49	93,26
Spirits (excluding spirit present in drugs and methylated and perfumed spirits) . . . . .	81,10	81,77	85,66
Salt . . . . .	74,38	84,14	84,98
Paints and colours and painters' materials . . . . .	65,41	72,35	76,43
Tobacco . . . . .	70,23	66,73	69,39
Beer . . . . .	54,51	54,17	67,71
Timber . . . . .	71,42	69,21	57,70
Horses . . . . .	44,85	45,52	29,92

The most important feature of the list is the further and unprecedented advance of 22·7 per cent in **cotton manufactures**, the total being by far the largest on record. **Sugar's** total increased by R2·36 crores or 19·8 per cent; but the arrivals had to make good the shortage of 1911-12 and the average of the two years does not very greatly exceed that for the previous three years. The use of foreign **raw cotton** evidently extends, and the imports have further advanced by R13·74 lakhs or 6·6 per cent. There are also notable advances in coal, salt, tobacco, iron and steel, machinery and millwork, hardware and cutlery, instruments and apparatus, glass and glassware, paper and pasteboard, apparel, raw silk, silk manufactures, precious stones, railway plant and rolling stock, provisions, carriages and carts and mineral dyes. Marked declines have occurred in mineral oil, woollens, copper, timber and haberdashery and millinery.

The sources of imported merchandise, according to the system of recording now in force, are the countries "from which the goods have come, whether by land and sea or by sea only, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another." The following diagram shows the proportions in which the import trade was shared by the United Kingdom, by other British Possessions, and by Foreign Countries since 1901-02:—

9. IMPORTS—PARTICIPATION 1, BY UNITED KINGDOM; 2, BY OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS; AND 3, BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN TRIENNA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



The statement below shows the value of imports from each principal country as well as the proportion in which each has contributed to the total:—

Unit 1,000	1911-12		1912-13		Difference Increase + or decrease— R
	R	Per cent	R	Per cent	
United Kingdom	86,45,29	62.4	1,01,44,11	63	+ 14,98,82
Germany	8,95,33	6.5	10,30,39	6.4	+ 1,35,06
Java	9,47,11	6.8	9,56,90	5.9	+ 9,79
United States	5,29,09	3.8	5,20,31	3.2	— 8,78
Japan	3,47,75	2.5	4,06,57	2.5	+ 58,82
Austria-Hungary	2,65,61	1.9	3,52,75	2.2	+ 87,14
Mauritius	1,91,52	1.4	3,23,87	2.0	+ 1,32,35
Straits Settlements	2,97,79	2.1	3,08,55	1.9	+ 10,76
Belgium	2,31,35	1.7	3,04,15	1.9	+ 72,80
China	2,46,44	1.8	3,01,68	1.9	+ 55,24
France	2,14,08	1.5	2,17,90	1.3	+ 3,82

The total value was R161.02 crores against R138.57 crores in 1911-12. The United Kingdom leads as usual, and with a largely increased total. As a result of registration on the new system, Germany is now shown in the second place with a trade increased by 15.1 per cent. Java, by virtue of its enormous shipments of sugar, occupies the third place, while the United States follow with a decline of about R9 lakhs as compared with the previous year. The development in the case of Japan is 16.9 per cent, and China shows a growth of 22.4 per cent, while arrivals from the Straits Settlements advanced by 3.6 per cent. The improvement in the shipments of beet sugar contributed largely to the increase of 32.8 per cent in Austria's shipments and the value of French goods was 1.8 per cent more than in 1911-12; while Belgium continues her progress with an increment of 31.5 per cent. Importations from Mauritius rose by 69.1 per cent as a result of her larger shipments of sugar.

Imports of Government stores are not included in the foregoing figures. They amounted to R561.58 lakhs as compared with R548.06 lakhs in 1911-12. Of this total, R526.35 lakhs came from the United Kingdom, as against R530.27 lakhs in 1911-12. The share of the United Kingdom therefore receded by .7 per cent, and it represented 93.7 per cent of the whole, as against 96.7 per cent in the previous year. The bulk of the balance came from Australia

## EXPORTS

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and the United States of America. The share of the United Kingdom in the total import trade, including Government stores, was 64 per cent.

Materials for State Railways amounted to ₹254·19 lakhs or 45·3 per cent of the total, while in the previous year the figure was ₹252 lakhs and 46 per cent. Imports of other descriptions of stores advanced from ₹296·06 lakhs to ₹307·39 lakhs, the difference being ₹11·33 lakhs. It may be said that all these stores, with unimportant exceptions, really represent commercial transactions.

Imports of material for railways, State and non-State, amounted to ₹894·48 lakhs.

### EXPORTS OF IMPORTED GOODS

In the last three years, the value of the re-exports by sea has been on an average 2·2 per cent of the total exports of merchandise, and has represented 3·5 per cent of the sea imports from which they were mainly derived. The net value of re-exports was short by ₹128·71 lakhs of the record figure, which in the previous year resulted from the exceptional re-shipments of foreign sugar to the West. But the total was ₹47·9 lakhs in advance of that for 1910-11; and, as compared with 1911-12, the aggregate value of articles other than sugar showed an increase of ₹22·78 lakhs. The following statement records the extent of the trade:—

	₹
Average of previous three years . . . . .	4,55,89,454
1911-12 . . . . .	6,02,71,513
1912-13 . . . . .	4,74,00,669

The chief ports of Western India continued to do the larger part of this trade, and, on the elimination of the exceptional Calcutta business in Java sugar, their share reverted to about 87 per cent of the total. Re-exports from Bombay decreased by 6·5 per cent, that is, from ₹357·13 lakhs to ₹333·96 lakhs. Those from Calcutta declined from ₹127·23 lakhs to ₹32·23 lakhs. The greater part of the normal re-export trade is in manufactured goods from Western countries. The following statement shows the principal articles:—

Unit 1,000	1911-12	1912-13	Difference Increase + or decrease—
	₹	₹	₹
Cotton Piecegoods—			
Grey . . . . .	7,26	9,12	+ 1,86
White . . . . .	19,43	17,96	- 1,47
Coloured . . . . .	1,42,64	1,23,46	- 19,18
Fents . . . . .	—	14	+ 14
TOTAL	1,69,33	1,50,68	- 18,65
Cotton yarn . . . . .	7,24	7,01	- 23
Other manufactures . . . . .	7,00	7,08	+ 8
Total Cotton manufactures	1,83,57	1,64,77	- 18,80
Cutlery, hardware, implements, and instruments . . . . .	22,07	24,20	+ 2,13
Sugar . . . . .	1,73,19	21,70	-1,51,49
Metals and ores . . . . .	22,79	19,96	- 2,83
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	18,11	13,92	- 4,19
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	22,27	12,52	- 9,75
Foreign tea . . . . .	2,71	3,87	+ 1,16
Spices . . . . .	4,50	1,61	- 2,89
Oils . . . . .	99	1,12	+ 13

The following articles represented the sums noted against them: **silk, raw and manufactured, R9.48 lakhs; carriages and carts, R9.23 lakhs; machinery and millwork, R7.97 lakhs; fish (excluding canned fish), R9.76 lakhs; gums, R12.17 lakhs; jewellery, R4.82 lakhs; and precious stones, R4.50 lakhs.**

Re-exports to Western countries are usually small. Among them, the principal commodity is **raw wool** which is exported mainly from Karachi; and this article, which had shown substantial diminutions in the two previous years, rose in 1910-11 to 5,754,632 lbs with a value of R29.48 lakhs, and in 1911-12 to 7,746,590 lbs valued at R37.45 lakhs, and again in 1912-13 to 13,997,834 lbs valued at R67.19 lakhs.

### EXPORTS OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE

Exports of Indian Merchandise in 1912-13 formed 98.1 per cent of the total exports and about 59.3 per cent of the total trade in merchandise. The year was a good one for Indian exports; and, for the fourth year in succession, the total is the largest on record. It amounts to R241.16 crores as compared with R221.82 crores in 1911-12 and with an average of R203.98 crores in the three years ending 1911-12. The further progress made therefore amounted to R19.35 crores or 8.7 per cent of the previous year's figures.

The statement below shows the value of the trade in each of the four classes under which articles are grouped in the accounts:—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
	R	R	R
Food, Drink, and Tobacco . . . . .	57,32,60	68,57,02	78,07,68
Raw materials and produce and articles mainly un- manufactured . . . . .	95,56,99	1,01,47,49	1,08,29,70
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured . . . . .	49,16,36	49,50,26	57,33,06
Miscellaneous and unclassified . . . . .	1,91,87	2,26,93	2,45,86

The principal articles in the export trade are enumerated below with their values:—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
	R	R	R
Rice (including rice-flour) . . . . .	23,51,07	29,05,18	32,55,79
Cotton, raw . . . . .	32,33,78	29,52,54	28,11,12
" yarn and cloth . . . . .	10,90,22	9,77,89	12,20,04
Jute, raw . . . . .	17,71,16	22,55,66	27,05,07
" manufactures . . . . .	16,69,92	16,00,66	22,87,11
Seeds . . . . .	24,48,78	23,07,98	22,75,06
Wheat and wheat-flour . . . . .	13,67,91	14,14,47	18,77,01
Hides and skins . . . . .	13,54,44	13,92,65	16,37,07
Tea . . . . .	12,35,67	12,94,64	13,29,40
Opium . . . . .	11,72,22	13,08,91	11,22,16
Unspecified food grains . . . . .	4,01,43	3,26,30	3,97,32
Wool, raw . . . . .	2,76,01	2,58,63	2,63,47
Lac . . . . .	2,30,95	2,01,40	2,11,33
Coffee . . . . .	1,25,81	1,34,62	1,56,52
Wood and timber . . . . .	91,17	95,38	1,21,44
Spices . . . . .	81,57	92,91	93,28
Oils . . . . .	91,72	1,08,45	85,79
Myrobalans . . . . .	59,93	50,03	62,14
Provisions and oilman's stores . . . . .	41,90	45,19	48,01
Silk, raw . . . . .	49,05	45,84	41,74
Indigo . . . . .	35,43	37,53	22,01

For the fourth year in succession, the exports of rice exceeded all records. India is the largest rice-exporter in the world, and her figure this year grew by 12·1 per cent. It largely exceeded any other item in the year under review. Raw cotton cedes the premier place which it had held for three years, and shows a decrease of 4·8 per cent, while shipments of cotton manufactures grew by 24·8 per cent. In cotton and its products there is thus a net advance equal to 2·6 per cent on the figures for the previous year. In seeds the decline has been remarkable. It approximated to 19 per cent. Raw jute exceeded the record figure of 1906-07, and showed an increase of 19·9 per cent. Jute manufactures improved by 42·9 per cent, the aggregate of the two classes showed a gain of about 29·5 per cent. Wheat and wheat-flour increased by 32·7 per cent, and the class pulses, millets, and cereals not specified made an advance of 8·6 per cent. There was a rise of 17·5 per cent in the important class of hides and skins. There were increases in the exports of tea by 2·7 per cent, of wool by 1·9 per cent, of lac by 4·9 per cent, and of coffee by 16·3 per cent; while trades in opium and in oils declined by 14·3 per cent and 20·9 per cent respectively.

In addition to the articles specified in the foregoing list, there are others which in recent years have generally attained some importance. These are manures with a total of R96·89 lakhs; fodder, bran and pollards (excluding oilcakes) with a value of R113·5 lakhs; oilcakes with a value of R123·11 lakhs; Indian metals and ores with a value of R221·67 lakhs; coir manufactures rising to R82·57 lakhs; and raw hemp with R96·36 lakhs; coal and coke with R88·39 lakhs; rubber with R59·79 lakhs; and fruits and vegetables which reached R47·79 lakhs. Saltpetre at R35·59 lakhs showed an advance of 10·6 per cent after continued contraction.

**Food, drink, and tobacco**—These represent 32·4 per cent of the total exports. There was a net increase of R9·51 crores or 13·8 per cent in value, bringing the total value to R78·08 crores. Rice retains the premier place and shows a further large advance of 12·1 per cent, bringing the total to R32·56 crores. Wheat and wheat-flour, at R18·77 crores, improved by 32·7 per cent. The new export trade in barley advanced by 147·4 per cent to R5·56 crores, which figure constitutes more than 9 per cent of the total value of India's exports of grain and pulse, against wheat's 29·3 per cent. Other food grains at R3·41 crores show a fall of 43·3 per cent, the decline in gram (*cicer arietinum*) being notable. Tea rose by 2·7 per cent to R13·29 crores. Coffee rose by 16·3 per cent to R1·56 crores. Fruits and vegetables rose to R47·79 lakhs and fish (excluding canned fish) to R37·6 lakhs. Provisions advanced to R48·01 lakhs, spices to R93·28 lakhs, and tobacco to R38·36 lakhs.

**Coffee**—The Brazil crop for 1911-12 amounted to 12,464,000 bags against 10,548,000 bags in 1910-11, but arrivals in Europe from that country and Central America were again further curtailed. The elevation of price, which continued in 1912, put an excessive strain both on consumption and on those who had to finance heavy stocks. As a result, a somewhat difficult twelve months' business culminated in a serious break in prices in the last quarter of the year under review. The price of East Indian coffee in the London market was 77s. per cwt in April 1912, came down to 76s. in August, rose to 78s. in October, and closed at 72s. in March 1913.

India's crop was a good one, and, though its quality did not pass uncriticised in Europe, she was able to take advantage freely of the good prices offered,

The following statement shows the quantity and declared value of her exports :—

	Cwts	₹
Average of previous three years . . . . .	248,660	1,25,80,644
1911-12 . . . . .	241,085	1,34,61,753
1912-13 . . . . .	266,978	1,56,52,542

There was thus a quantitative expansion of 25,893 cwts or 10·7 per cent and an increase of 16·3 per cent in value.

France is still the largest consumer of Indian coffee; and her purchases in 1912-13 recovered from 79,751 cwts or 33 per cent of the whole exports to 110,133 cwts or 41·2 per cent. The United Kingdom likewise took more, her total being 81,931 cwts. Much of the best coffee that goes to England is re-shipped to foreign countries. The direct exports from India to other foreign countries declined to 74,914 cwts, marking a fall of 8,284 cwts. Compared with 1910-11, the advance was 11,464 cwts.

**Fruits and vegetables**—Copra is now grouped with other oleaginous materials, and, on its exclusion from the statistics of fruits and vegetables, it is found that the progress made by these in the past year is nominal, the total figure being R47·79 lakhs in place of R47·59 lakhs. The principal articles are—"fresh vegetables" showing an advance to R27·23 lakhs, and "dried fruits and vegetables" with a reduced total of R19·61 lakhs.

Rice formed 54 per cent of the total value of food grains exported from India in 1912-13, and it represented 13·5 per cent of the value of all Indian produce exported.

Rice is the staple food of most of India, and something like 30 per cent of the cultivated acreage in British India is under rice. It is estimated that, on the average of the three years ending 1911-12, the total outturn from the recorded areas under rice was 28,609,000 tons. Of this an average of 8·1 per cent was exported. The shortage of the rice crops in the Further East in 1911 left a bare and sensitive market; and, when distress developed in Japan and an inferior Burma crop was reaped in 1912, prices advanced rapidly and to unprecedented levels. Paddy was strongly held and certain Rangoon millers took large quantities from Bengal. But towards the end of July conditions in Japan and Java became more easy, prices collapsed and by October were lower than they had been since the opening of the season.

The price in Rangoon of unhusked rice in the three harvest months of the ten years ending 1910 averaged R106 per 100 baskets of 46 lbs or R2-9-4 per cwt. In 1911 it ranged from R113·5 to R210. In 1912 the season up to April saw prices from R145 to R170. In April the rise began with a record of R158 (R3-13-7 per cwt) and it culminated in July with one of R230 (R5-9-7 per cwt). By October it was at R130; and in the new season rates have been on a much more normal level with R127 at the end of March 1913.

The rice crops of both 1911-12 and of 1912-13 contributed to the exports of the latter year. The former crop in the areas that furnish forecasts was estimated at 30,073,600 tons and the latter at 26,001,100 tons. The available surplus therefore exceeded the normal by a large figure.

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The following statement shows the quantity and value of the exports abroad, and also the coastwise shipments from Burma :—

Unit 1,000	True exports from all India		Burma's share of total per cent	Coastwise shipments from Burma	
	Tons	₹		Tons	₹
Average of previous three years	2,328	23,50,81	75.1	611	5,91,39
1911-12 . . . . .	2,624	29,05,00	73.6	245	2,25,38
1912-13 . . . . .	2,763	32,55,53	74.6	266	2,78,26

Burma took 88,903 tons of unhusked rice from India proper as compared with an average of 3,117 tons taken in the previous three years. The exports to foreign countries increased in 1912-13 by 139,275 tons and R350.57 lakhs, or by 5.3 per cent in quantity and 12.1 per cent in declared value. This marks a rise of 6.7 per cent in specific value. Most of the rice exported is from Burma, whose produce is the standard rice in Western markets, and the average price of Ngatsain rice in Rangoon rose from R5-12-3 to R5-15-6 per cwt or by 3.5 per cent. Burma shipped 74.6 per cent of the total exports of rice from British India, as compared with 73.6 per cent in the previous year.

The following statement shows the distribution of Burma's coastwise exports among the various provinces of India :—

	1910-11 Tons	1911-12 Tons	1912-13 Tons
Bengal . . . . .	50,342	2,910	17,099
Eastern Bengal and Assam . . . . .	18,526	2,920	...
Bombay . . . . .	190,297	103,064	119,800
Madras . . . . .	270,939	117,082	115,395
Travancore . . . . .	15,204	17,283	13,655
Other non-British ports . . . . .	5,032	1,393	326
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>550,340</b>	<b>244,652</b>	<b>266,275</b>

The following statement shows for two years the exports of rice to the principal countries of destination in order of importance :—

Unit 1,000	Tons		Difference Increase + or decrease -	₹	
	1911-12	1912-13		1911-12	1912-13
Straits Settlements . . . . .	386	409	+23	4,30,17	4,96,93
Ceylon . . . . .	380.97	381.4	+0.43	4,62,82	5,01,46
Germany . . . . .	331	365	+34	3,49,61	4,18,98
Japan . . . . .	141	241	+100	1,70,14	2,71,30
United Kingdom . . . . .	137	170	+33	1,39,93	1,90,05
Java . . . . .	278	160	-118	3,20,97	1,87,00
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	162	159	-3	1,57,35	1,67,67
Holland . . . . .	228	154	-74	2,06,61	1,64,26
China . . . . .	30	32	+2	23,85	33,99

The practice of shipping rice to Egypt "for orders," and then forwarding it to destinations not at first known, vitiates to some extent the figures relating to exports to Western countries. For example, Egypt at first figured for 275,668 tons in the accounts of the previous year, but on re-adjustment this has been reduced to 29,769 tons, the balance of 245,899 tons having been distributed among other countries. So the following figures must be recognised as incomplete. Among Western buyers of Indian rice, Germany retains the first



place, and the trade advanced from 330,954 tons and R3·5 crores to 365,439 tons and R4·19 crores. The United Kingdom increased her demand from 137,021 tons and R1·4 crores to 169,802 tons with a value of 1·9 crores. Austria-Hungary retains the third place with a diminished quantity of 158,867 tons valued at R1·68 crores, in place of the 161,555 tons and R1·57 crores recorded in 1911-12. Holland took 153,936 tons and R1·64 crores as against 228,467 tons and R2·07 crores in 1911-12.

The exports of rice in the husk declined from 55,263 tons valued at R36·39 lakhs to 46,944 tons valued at R33·77 lakhs. Of this, Ceylon took 32,458 tons and the Straits 13,107 tons included in the total rice figures quoted above.

**Wheat**—On the average of the five years ending 1911-12, wheat represented 28·2 per cent of the value of all exports of food grains from India and 5·2 per cent of the total value of Indian merchandise exported. In 1912-13 it represented 29·3 per cent and 7·3 per cent respectively.

The world's wheat crop in 1912 was estimated by the International Institute of Agriculture at 458,539,500 quarters, compared with 438,446,000 quarters in 1911 and with 447,406,500 quarters on the average of five years. The crop in the United States, at 90,188,000 quarters, was a heavy one, but Canada's outturn at 25,750,000 quarters was slightly short. In Argentina a rise of 2,530,000 quarters brought the yield to 20,806,000 quarters; but more had been expected and the character of the year's trading was largely affected by the shortage in this quarter followed by a railway strike, which delayed shipments, and by the temporary exclusion of certain Black Sea supplies under war conditions. High freights were also a hostile feature. It should be noted that in 1912, as in 1904, the United Kingdom imported more wheat from India than from any other single source, but in absolute quantity the record of 1904 still rules. European supplies, as a whole, rose by some 3,926,600 quarters, but there was much damage by autumn rain. Russia in Europe reaped 78,091,000 quarters, against 55,965,000 quarters in the previous year. Australasia produced some 10,948,000 quarters against 9,983,000 quarters in 1911. The crop in the United Kingdom amounted in the year under review to 7,216,000 quarters as against 8,095,000 quarters. Prices were strong till the autumn but thereafter a marked decline set in. The Gazette average price of British wheat was 34s. 9d. per quarter against 31s. 9d. in 1911. At the beginning of the year white wheat was quoted in Mark Lane at 37s. 3d., rose to 44s. 6d. in August and closed at 24s. to 34s. in March.

The March Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics published by the International Institute of Agriculture shows the area now under wheat in the Southern Hemisphere to exceed last year's figures by ·4 per cent; while the areas sown in the Northern Hemisphere in the autumn of 1912 show decreases in Canada and the United States of 6 and 2·5 per cent respectively. Decreases are also noticeable in the acreage sown in Europe but these are of no great extent, with the exception of Roumania, where the acreage sown is very much less than two-thirds that of the last year.

Wheat in India is harvested in April to June. The statistical year begins with April. Therefore the trade statistics of 1912-13 relate to the crop statistics of 1911-12. That year was, on the whole, favourable to the crop, but there was some decline both in area and in outturn. The following statement shows the Indian exports for 1912-13 in comparison with the crop data for 1911-12,

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and the average exports in the three years ended 1911-12 in comparison with the average crop data for the three years ended 1910-11. Comparison is also made between the figures for the year under review and those for the last preceding year; and in every case the percentage ratio of increase or decrease is brought out, the average of the earlier period or year being taken as 100:—

	1	2	3	4	
	Year under review (b)	Previous year	Average of previous three years	Ratio of Col. 1 to	
				Col. 2 (per cent)	Col. 3 (per cent)
Area, thousands of acres . . . . .	31,141	30,565	25,751	101.9	120.9
Outturn, thousands of tons . . . . .	9,924	10,081	7,799	98.6	127.3
Irrigated area, thousands of acres (a) . . . . .	8,140	8,792	8,602	92.6	94.6
Exports, thousands of tons . . . . .	1,660	1,361	1,226	122	135.4
Exports, thousands of rupees . . . . .	17,69.34	13,34.85	13,00.53	132.5	136

(a) For British India only. (b) In respect of area and outturn, the "year under review" is 1911-12, in respect of exports the "year under review" is 1912-13.

It will be seen that the exports of wheat rose to 1,660,000 tons, as compared with 1,361,000 tons in the previous year and with 1,226,000 tons on the average of the three years ending 1911-12. The value of these exports is estimated at ₹17.69 crores as compared with ₹13.35 crores in 1911-12. The United Kingdom took 71.4 per cent of the total exports, her purchases amounting to 1,185,246 tons in place of 1,032,757 tons. France required 135,361 tons in place of 72,769 tons. Belgium, on the other hand, reduced her demand from 185,717 to 184,015 tons.

The exportation of wheat flour from India has shown unmistakeable progress in recent years. In 1912-13 it developed to 68,520 tons with a value of ₹107.67 lakhs as compared with 51,546 tons and ₹79.63 lakhs in 1911-12. The exports go mainly to Aden, Arabia, Egypt, the United Kingdom, Mauritius, East Africa, the Straits, and Ceylon.

The wheat crop of 1912-13 now being handled has an estimated area of 29,542,000 acres, and the outturn is computed at 9,597,700 tons. This shows an advance of 486,634 tons or 5.07 per cent on the average crop of the three years ending 1910-11. Most of it has been harvested before the time of issuing this Review; and a considerable part of it has been shipped.

**Food grains other than rice and wheat**—There has been in recent years a remarkable development in India's exports of secondary food grains. The following statement gives some account of it:—

	Average of previous 3 years		1911-12		1912-13	
	Tons	₹	Tons	₹	Tons	₹
Barley . . . . .	109,406	84,47,295	292,428	2,24,68,272	616,177	5,55,81,755
Gram . . . . .	148,563	1,18,49,867	346,742	2,74,76,987	144,919	1,19,11,794
Pulse . . . . .	158,880	1,24,84,654	275,909	2,01,94,217	208,060	1,67,83,654
Other sorts . . . . .	101,884	73,87,627	168,203	1,24,90,769	59,658	54,54,520
Total . . . . .	518,733	4,01,69,443	1,083,282	8,26,29,645	1,027,814	8,97,31,732

**Provisions and Oilman's Stores**—The value of the exports of provisions is small, being only about R48·01 lakhs as compared with R45·19 lakhs in 1911-12; but it shows an advance of 6·2 per cent. The principal article is ghi or clarified butter which advanced by 6·9 per cent to R30·84 lakhs.

**Fish** (excluding canned fish) stands at 243,499 cwts and R37·6 lakhs and shows in the year under review a decline of 9·5 per cent in quantity and 5·3 per cent in value.

**Spices**—Exports of spices improved from R92·91 lakhs to R93·28 lakhs, the rise amounting to 4 per cent. The value of foreign spices retained by India increased by R11·65 lakhs, while her exports of Indian spices grew by only R38,000. **Pepper**, with a sum of R40·79 lakhs, continues to be the most important item; but its total value fell by R3·76 lakhs or 8·4 per cent. **Chillies**, with a total value of R20·96 lakhs, recorded a fall of 5·3 per cent in value, and nearly 1 per cent in quantity. **Ginger**, at R23·76 lakhs, showed a rise of 16·3 per cent. The trade in cardamoms, at R5·66 lakhs, marked an advance of 39·4 per cent.

**Tea** represents 5·5 per cent of the total value of Indian merchandise exported and 17 per cent of the exports of articles of food, drink and tobacco.

The season under review surpassed all others in several respects. On the official figures the total crop is believed to have shown an increase of some 27,700,000 lbs. In quantity, both outturn and exports were unprecedented; and although the large supplies affected prices, they more than compensated for such decline as they induced. Quality was slightly inferior to that of recent years. One of the notable features was the more than full recovery of the trade with Russia, which had shown some decline in 1911-12. Other European countries showed healthy demand, but there was notable weakness both in Australia and in the United States. Consumption of all teas in the United Kingdom in 1912 has been estimated by the Board of Trade at 295,275,589 lbs as compared with 293,502,382 lbs in 1911, the new figure representing 6·5 lbs per head in place of 6·45 lbs. The stock of all teas in bond in the United Kingdom on the 31st December 1912 increased from 128,229,000 to 138,567,000 lbs. The imports of all teas into the United Kingdom in 1912 were 361,072,040 lbs as compared with 346,146,414 lbs in the previous year; and the imports of Indian teas rose from 186,013,336 to 191,230,149 lbs. Imports from Ceylon also improved from 109,500,881 to 114,135,784 lbs, but the average sale price was 8·69d. per lb in place of 8·88d. in the previous year. The popularity of Java teas increases; and her exports from January to October 1912 were about 45,125,000 lbs as against 39,125,000 lbs in the corresponding period of 1911. The imports of Javas into the United Kingdom increased from 14,643,842 to 21,275,862 lbs; and 207,430 packages were disposed of by public sale at an average of 7·69d. per lb as against 130,086 packages and 8·37d. in 1911. The average price of all Indian teas sold in London on garden account in 1912 declined to 8·60d. against 8·91d. recorded in 1911, and in common teas there was a fall of about  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb.

The following are the exports from several competing countries in 1912 as compared with those in 1911 :—

	1911	1912
	lbs	lbs
From China . . . . .	195,010,400	197,893,562
„ Ceylon . . . . .	187,674,990	192,019,641
„ Java . . . . .	50,362,606	61,691,451

The Calcutta market opened strong in the beginning of June, but defects of quality depressed prices continuously till rumours of a short season caused a smart rise in September. The war in the Balkans brought about another decline in November, but thereafter an improvement in quality and a realisation of Russia's active buying put rates on a better level, though substantially lower than that of a year before. Common Pekoe Souchong began at 6 annas 9 pies per lb, and, after receding to 5 annas 1 pie on 14th November, advanced to 5 annas 8 pies at the close. A leading firm reports the average prices obtained in Calcutta in the last three years to have been:—1910-11, 7 annas 8 pies; 1911-12, 7 annas 7 pies; 1912-13, 7 annas 1 pie. There are no indications of any early weakening in the position.

The following statement shows the official estimates of the increase in area and outturn:—

	Area acres	Increase acres	Production lbs	Increase lbs
1908 . . .	548,127	10,278	247,024,517	2,731,945
1909 . . .	555,305	7,178	258,136,408	11,111,891
1910 . . .	563,554	8,249	263,269,353	5,132,945
1911 . . .	574,575	11,021	268,602,692	5,333,339
1912 . . .	591,833	17,258	296,302,258	27,699,566

Of the 591,833 acres in 1912, 361,671 acres or 61.1 per cent were situated in Assam, which, with Bengal proper and Bihar and Orissa, represented nearly 86.9 per cent of the whole, the balance being divided between Northern India with 17,112 acres, Southern India with 58,556 acres, and Burma with 1,715 acres. The increase in acreage since 1906 is one of 10 per cent, while that in outturn is estimated at 18.6 per cent. It is, however, impossible to check the estimates of production satisfactorily, because of the unascertainable nature of the internal consumption. The deliveries from Calcutta auctions for Indian consumption have been 11,250,000 lbs; and to this a leading firm in Calcutta adds net imports of foreign teas, arriving at the conclusion that internal consumption may be anything from thirteen to twenty million pounds.

The joint stock capital engaged in the industry amounts to R26,47,46,716

	£	R
Companies registered in India . . . . .	...	3,79,13,836
"    "    the United Kingdom	15,122,192	=22,68,32,880

This gives an average capital of R459.1 per acre as the mean of the last three years; but it takes no account of the large but unknown quantity of private capital.

The value per R100 of joint-stock capital, as calculated on the prices of the shares of 84 companies in the Calcutta market, was R159 in March 1912 and of 87 companies, R144 in March 1913.

The labour employed is returned as 547,545 permanent and 95,590 temporary, making a total of 643,135 hands or 1.1 hands per acre.

The following figures show the quantity and value of tea exported from British India:—

	Quantity lbs	Value R
Average of previous three years . . . . .	254,830,747	12,35,67,335
1911-12 . . . . .	260,778,218	12,94,64,284
1912-13 . . . . .	278,518,411	13,29,89,771

The figures for 1912-13 establish a record in both quantity and total value. The increase is 6·8 per cent in quantity and about 2·7 per cent in total value.

The direct shipments to foreign markets increased from 61,419,550 to 75,000,000 lbs; but in 1910-11 the figure exceeded 66,000,000 lbs. The quantities of tea exported to the principal countries have been as follows in thousands of pounds. The figures relate to countries of final destination. The proportion in which each participated is indicated by percentages.

	1911-12		1912-13	
	Quantity	Percentage	Quantity	Percentage
United Kingdom . . . . .	192,831	73·9	198,380	71·3
Russia . . . . .	26,414	10·1	33,126	11·9
Canada . . . . .	10,572	4·1	11,420	4·1
Australia . . . . .	9,582	3·7	8,969	3·2
China . . . . .	5,081	1·9	9,171	3·3
Ceylon . . . . .	4,315	1·7	4,215	1·5
United States . . . . .	3,146	1·2	2,307	·8
Turkey in Asia . . . . .	3,133	1·2	4,399	1·6
Egypt . . . . .	1,811	·5	1,643	·6
Germany . . . . .	629	·2	646	·2
Persia . . . . .	416	·2	373	·1
Other countries . . . . .	3,348	1·3	3,869	1·4

Russia is still the largest foreign buyer, and the figure assigned to her does not include those shipments for Colombo and for Shanghai and the Hankowbrick-tea market, which are mainly destined for Russia. These would, if included, bring her statistical total in 1912 to some 40,626,658 lbs against 31,298,387 lbs in the previous year, while the general trade estimate of her purchases is more like 42,000,000 lbs. On the figures tabulated, she shows an increase of some 6,700,000 lbs, but it must be remembered that in the previous year she showed a decline of something like 5,000,000 lbs and that her figure in 1910-11 had been 31,121,000 lbs. Australia's purchases in the year under review decreased by about 6·4 per cent, and the United States took some 26·7 per cent less than in the previous year, while those of Canada expanded by about 8 per cent.

The following statement shows in annas and decimals thereof the average prices per lb of the three descriptions of tea most largely sold at public auction in Calcutta :—

	Broken Pekoe	Pekoe	Pekoe Souchong, Souchong, Pekoe Fannings, and Congou
1910-11 . . . . .	7·25	7	6·33
1911-12 . . . . .	7·75	7·58	6·75
1912-13 . . . . .	7·42	6·92	5·75

**Tobacco**—The area under tobacco in British India and Native States is now believed to be about 1,044,000 acres.

The following are the figures of the export trade :—

	Unmanufactured		Manufactured	
	Cwts	₹	Cwts	₹
Average of previous three years	162,902	20,35,868	15,715	12,38,530
1911-12 . . . . .	236,465	27,58,858	17,867	13,16,116
1912-13 . . . . .	174,839	23,48,929	18,854	14,87,497

In unmanufactured descriptions, therefore, there was a contraction of 26·1 per cent in quantity and 14·9 per cent in value. In the manufactured

classes, there was an advance of about 5·5 per cent in quantity and of 13·02 per cent in value. Of the total value under this head, 95·4 per cent is represented by cigars ; and of these the largest purchaser is the Straits Settlements. Unmanufactured leaf goes to the Straits, Aden, China and France. The total exports of tobacco of all descriptions amounted to 193,693 cwts in place of 254,332 cwts, and to R38·36 lakhs in place of R40·75 lakhs, in 1911-12.

**Metals and ores**—On the average of the last three years, the exports of Indian metals and ores have represented only ·7 per cent of the total exports of Indian merchandise. In 1912-13 they increased in quantity from 576,856 to 826,647 tons, and the value rose from R157·44 to R221·67 lakhs. The advance of 43·3 per cent in quantity was therefore accompanied by a rise of 40·8 per cent in total value. Of the total value, "metals" represent about 35 per cent, the actual figures for the two classes being—metals 112,286 tons and R77·81 lakhs, and "ores" 714,361 tons and R143·86 lakhs.

In value **Manganese ore** represents 79·5 per cent of the latter class and 51·6 per cent of all Indian metals exported. The trade in this ore was excellent and the exports rose from 536,077 to 708,081 tons, the value increasing from R86·5 to R114·4 lakhs. The advance was therefore 32·1 per cent in quantity and 32·3 per cent in value with a minute rise in specific value. The United Kingdom increased its demand to 211,921 tons or 29·9 per cent of the total. Belgium took the second place with a growing total of 171,066 tons or 24·2 per cent. The United States increased their demand very greatly and came third with 168,600 tons or 23·8 per cent of the whole, while France followed with an enhanced figure of 112,223 tons equal to 15·8 per cent. The values of the principal items other than Manganese were—

	R
Iron or steel, pig . . . . .	47·07 lakhs
"    manufactures . . . . .	4·85 "
Lead—pig . . . . .	18·64 "
Tin—ore . . . . .	3·14 "
Brass, bronze, and similar amalgams . . . . .	3·08 "
Copper . . . . .	3·15 "
Chromite . . . . .	1·54 "

**Chemicals, drugs, and medicines**—These, with a decline of R1·82 crores, now stand at R11·79 crores as against R13·61 crores in 1911-12.

**Saltpetre**, together with borax, represents 95·6 per cent of the exports of chemicals from India. The exports of saltpetre amounted to 296,770 cwts against 274,562 cwts, marking thereby an increase of 8·1 per cent. The average price of Nitrate of Soda in London in 1912 was 12·9 per cent higher than in 1911.

**Borax** was in steady demand, and London recorded an aggregate rise in price of about £1 per ton. India's exports, small as they are, grew by 1,444 cwts or 43·4 per cent to 4,770 cwts, while the value increased by no less than 111·5 per cent to R1·12 lakhs.

**Opium**—The policy of restricting supplies of Indian opium for China was steadily pursued in the face of inadequate or ineffectual reciprocity by China as regards native extirpation of the drug. Large stocks accumulated at Shanghai and the Government of India eventually suspended further sales. The total number of chests of Bengal opium sold in 1912-13 was 17,890, of which 4,690 was certificated. Of Malwa opium 10,345½ chests were passed for export, and of this 1,000 chests were for markets other than China.

The following statement shows the actual quantities of opium exported from Bengal and Bombay respectively together with the total value in thousands and the average prices :—

	Exports			Average price per chest		
	Quantity (chests)			Value	Bengal	Bombay
	Bengal	Bombay	Total	₹	₹	₹
Average of previous 3 years	34,916	11,184	46,100	11,72,22	2,309	3,278
1911-12	24,162	14,027	38,189	13,08,91	2,779	4,544
1912-13	19,824	11,550	31,374	11,22,16	2,873	4,784

On the average of the five years ended 1911-12, Bengal shipped 73·3 per cent of the total quantity exported. In the year under review her share fell to 63·2 per cent. Her trade shows a decline of 18 per cent in quantity, with a rise of 3·4 per cent in the value per unit, while Bombay records a quantitative contraction of 17·7 per cent and a rise of 5·3 per cent in the average value per chest. The total exports showed a contraction of 17·8 per cent in quantity and of 14·3 per cent in value; and this marks a rise of 4·4 per cent in specific value. The average declared value per chest was ₹3,577 against ₹3,427 in 1911-12. The price of Bengal opium ranged from ₹3,950 to ₹5,725 per chest in place of ₹2,700 to ₹6,200 in 1911-12; while that of Malwa opium ranged from ₹2,100 to ₹5,200 in place of ₹1,275 to ₹6,220 in 1911-12. Exports to Hongkong fell by 4,622 chests or 37·3 per cent to 7,783 chests; and those to the Straits Settlements declined by 1,586 chests or 23·7 per cent to 5,098 chests. Shipments to China exclusive of Hongkong and Macao decreased by 2,877 chests or 22·1 per cent to 10,116 chests.

The course of the export trade in Malwa opium for China is shown by the following figures :—

Average, 1885 to 1889	85,035	chests
„ 1890 to 1894	28,907	„
„ 1895 to 1899	22,590	„
„ 1900 to 1904	21,108	„
„ 1905 to 1909	14,159	„
In the year 1910	12,100	„
„ 1911	15,160	„
„ 1912	14,560	„

The total area under poppy cultivation in the Benares Agency was 200,672 acres and 178,262 acres in 1911-12 and 1912-13 respectively.

Indigo usually comes on the market late in November; and most of the exports are effected before the end of the statistical year. The area under indigo continues to contract, and in 1912 amounted to 214,500 acres in place of 266,900 acres. The outturn was estimated at 37,600 cwts, which is less by 21 per cent than the production in 1911-12.

The following statement shows the exports together with approximate quotations of average price in London. The exports in the record year 1895-96 were 187,337 cwts and ₹5·35 crores.

	From Calcutta	From Madras ports	From other ports	Total	Value	Average price per cwt
	Cwts	Cwts	Cwts			
Average of previous 3 years	12,295	2,843	2,974	18,052	35,43,000	20 6 8
1911-12	14,498	2,510	2,147	19,155	37,58,000	20 2 1
1912-13	9,229	2,065	563	11,857	22,01,000	17 10 0

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In the year under review there has been a decrease of 38·1 per cent in quantity and of 41·4 per cent in value, showing a decline of 5·4 per cent in specific value.

The average price in Calcutta for the season works out at R130 per factory maund, as against R147 in the previous season.

Exports to the **United Kingdom** declined by 75·7 per cent to 1,510 cwts, which is just about half what they stood at two years ago. The Continent of Europe similarly reduced its demand from 5,686 to 3,978 cwts. Shipments to the **United States** receded from 1,687 to 1,138 cwts. Those to **Egypt**, on the contrary, improved by 18 per cent to 1,687 cwts, while **Asiatic Turkey** took 2,731 cwts in place of 2,666 cwts in the previous year. The demand in **Persia** which used to be important is seemingly approaching extinction and dropped from 922 to 241 cwts.

**Other dyeing and tanning materials**—The following statement shows the exports of the principal articles in this class:—

	Average of previous 3 years		1911-12		1912-13	
	Cwts	R	Cwts	R	Cwts	R
Myrobalans . . .	1,453,220	59,93,222	1,233,661	50,02,796	1,397,755	62,14,190
Cutch and gambier . . .	70,951	12,15,440	81,007	12,98,002	68,751	10,66,483
Turmeric . . .	81,363	9,78,396	92,307	12,74,387	98,843	12,95,540

Of these items, that of **myrobalans** is by far the most important. The exports of this article advanced by 13·3 per cent in quantity and by 24·2 per cent in value. **Cutch and gambier** declined by 15·1 per cent in quantity and 17·8 per cent in value; but the exports of **turmeric** rose by 7·1 per cent in quantity and by 1·7 per cent in value.

**Oils** form only 4 per cent of the total value of exports of merchandise from India. After four years of continuous progress, the shipments under this head receded in 1912-13 by R22·65 lakhs or nearly 21 per cent. Most of the contraction took place in **vegetable oils**, which constitute the most important class and, in the year under review, represented 59·3 per cent of the total value. Prices were lower than in recent years and some of the oilseed crops in India were short. The total exports of vegetable oils in 1912-13 receded from R81·3 to R50·9 lakhs or by 37·4 per cent. The shipments of **coconut oil** went back from R40·62 to R19·35 lakhs, the fall being one of more than half. **Castor oil** fell by 31·2 per cent to R13·54 lakhs; while the total of **linseed, mustard, and sesamum oils** fell to R13·91 lakhs or by 19 per cent. **Essential oils**, which figure at about 16 per cent of the whole, have risen to R13·76 lakhs. The **mineral oil** figures in 1912-13 show that the increased exportation of 21,497,884 gallons, in place of 14,819,669 gallons in the previous year, was associated with a rise of value from R13·94 lakhs in 1911-12 to R20·63 lakhs. This marks an increase of 6,678,215 gallons or 45·1 per cent in quantity and one of R6·69 lakhs or 48 per cent in value. This increase is wholly derived from mineral descriptions other than kerosene. Since the cessation of the rate war, the exports of kerosene have contracted abruptly and in 1912-13 they remained negligible at 420 gallons. In "other sorts" the total was 21,497,464 gallons and R20·63 lakhs.



**Coal**—On an average of the three years ending 1911-12, coal has represented 77 per cent of the exports of raw materials and 36 per cent of the exports of Indian merchandise. In 1912-13 these percentages stood at 9 and 4 respectively.

The annual production of British Indian coal in the five years ending 1885 averaged 1,225,238 tons. In the quinquennium ending 1895, the production averaged 2,460,608 tons, and in that ending 1905 it averaged 7,001,272 tons. In 1910 it was 11,398,096 tons, in 1911 it stood at 12,051,835 tons, and in 1912 it rose to 14,044,368 tons. In 1911, a further 663,699 tons was produced in Native States, for which the 1912 figures are not yet available.

The average annual exports of Indian coal grew from 157 tons in the quinquennium ending 1884-85 to 840,805 tons in the three years 1911-12 (see tabular analysis). In 1912-13 exports rose to 881,239 tons valued at R88.39 lakhs, marking an increase of 8 per cent in quantity and of 14.6 per cent in value. The exportation represents about 6.27 per cent of the production.

Among the external buyers of Indian coal, Ceylon retains the first place with a quantity of 543,115 tons in place of 532,980 tons in the previous year. Shipments to the Straits Settlements receded from 197,553 to 154,491 tons. Sumatra increased her demand from 110,049 to 130,139 tons; while Aden took 11,909 tons in place of 12,335 tons. East Africa disappears again from the list, and Mauritius took 5,320 tons in place of 800 tons in 1911-12. The total exports of coke amounted to only 1,500 tons in place of 1,384 tons in 1911-12, and most of this went to the Straits Settlements and Ceylon.

Calcutta was the port of shipment for all the exports except 361 tons from Bombay and 20 tons from Sind. With the rise of 7,252 tons in exports abroad, is to be recorded an increase of 219,937 tons in the shipments from Calcutta to other Indian ports. The total in the latter case was 2,237,118 tons in place of 2,017,181 tons in 1911-12, which marks a rise of 10.9 per cent. Coasting freights for coal were on the whole higher than in 1911-12. They were out of proportion even to the elevated trans-oceanic rates, and with enhanced prices for Bengal coal they frequently turned the scale in the west of India in favour of certain foreign supplies or in favour of railway transportation. The arrivals of coal in Bombay by rail increased from 38,235 to 100,716 tons. By sea Bombay took 886,772 tons or 39.6 per cent of the total in place of 943,979 tons or 46.8 per cent in the previous year. Shipments of bunker coal from Calcutta for use of steamers were 955,871 tons against 935,338 tons in 1911-12.

The prices of first class Jherria Bengal coal per ton in wagon have been as follows in the last three years :—

	Highest		Lowest		Average
	R	A.	R	A.	R A.
1910-11 . . . . .	3	4	2	6	2 15
1911-12 . . . . .	6	0	2	12	4 6
1912-13 . . . . .	7	0	4	8	5 12

**Cotton**—On the average of the three years ending 1911-12, raw cotton represented 33.8 per cent of the total value of Indian raw materials exported. In 1912-13 the percentage stood at 27.2 per cent, while the figure represented 11.6 per cent of the total exports of merchandise.

In spite of labour troubles in several countries and notably in England, the year under review was one of the most generally profitable that have been known by the spinning and weaving industries. Italy, however, had troubles

of her own, and Austria passed through periods of depression. A characteristic of the year's business was the improvement in the position of the spinners as a result of the continuous addition to looms. But the public estimation of the prospects of the industry may be gauged by the fact that the values of the shares of 117 textile concerns in England, as quoted by the *Manchester Guardian*, showed at 14th March 1913 an average decline of 6·02 per cent in the twelve months. A similar calculation relating to 50 mills in India shows the market value per ₹100 of share capital at end of March 1913 to have been ₹131 as against ₹115 a year before.

The world's cotton crop in 1911-12 has been estimated at 91,434,000 cwts, as against 75,733,000 cwts in 1910-11. The American crop in 1912-13 was 63,616,000 cwts, as compared with 70,185,000 cwts in the previous year, and 52,909,000 cwts in 1910-11. The Egyptian crop in the season ending with August 1912 turned out to be one of 6,294,000 cwts, in place of 6,538,000 cwts in the previous year. Prices, while lower than in 1911-12, remained on a high level. The following statement shows the prices of American middling upland cotton at Liverpool and of good Broach cotton in Bombay:—

	American in Liverpool			Broach in Bombay		
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
	d.	d.	d.	as	as	as
Opening . . . . .	7·96	8·08	6·23	7·27	6·94	5·85
Highest . . . . .	8·4	8·42	7·44	7·63	7·35	7·02
Lowest . . . . .	7·47	5·01	6·09	5·86	5·04	5·51
Closing . . . . .	7·7	5·01	6·99	7·24	5·8	6·78
Average . . . . .	7·96	7·84	6·75	6·7	6·01	6·27

The approximation of the Broach price to that for American is closer than ever. There is usually a close relation between the home prices for American cotton and those in Bombay for Indian cotton. In both cases the prices ruled strong till August, then drooped for a time, and began a fresh advance in November, which has been more or less maintained. But whereas in American cotton the highest level was reached in December, the renewed advance in Indian cotton continued almost up to the end of the financial year.

The Indian crops of 1911-12 and of 1912-13 both contributed to the shipments in the latter year. The following statement collates the relevant statistics:—

	1	2	3	4	
	Year under review	Last year	Average of previous 3 years	Ratio of Col. 1 to	
				Col. 2 (per cent)	Col. 3 (per cent)
Area, thousands of acres . . . . .	21,911	21,615	21,047	101·4	104·1
Outturn, thousands of cwts . . . . .	15,696	11,743	14,600	133·7	107·5
Exports, thousands of cwts . . . . .	7,319	7,328	8,321	99·9	87·9
Exports, thousands of rupees . . . . .	28,11,12	29,52,54	32,33,78	95·2	87
Consumption in mills, thousands of cwts . . . . .	6,361	5,539	6,332	114·8	100·5
Consumption outside mills (estimated), thousands of cwts . . . . .	1,607	1,607	1,607	100·0	100·0

Domestic extra-factory consumption is now roughly estimated at 450,000 bales of 400 lbs each. It appears from the above statement that the exports from India showed a decline of 1 per cent in quantity and of 4.8 per cent in value.

The statement below shows the destinations of the cotton exported :—

Unit 1,000	1910-11 Cwts	1911-12 Cwts	1912-13 Cwts
Japan . . . . .	2,852	3,515	3,549
Germany . . . . .	1,391	891	950
Belgium . . . . .	1,005	774	864
Italy . . . . .	1,100	630	576
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	682	472	396
France . . . . .	388	292	325
United Kingdom . . . . .	568	418	305
China . . . . .	159	90	193
Spain . . . . .	317	128	86

It will be seen that Japan reappeared as a heavy buyer and exceeded her record purchases of 1911-12. Germany, Belgium, France and China took more, but the United Kingdom, Italy, Austria-Hungary and Spain took less than in the previous year.

Raw hides and skins represent 4.9 per cent of the entire exports of Indian produce. The trade was very active in 1912-13; and, with the United States and England both increasing their demand very largely, rates continued very firm with a perceptible upward tendency. The imports of dry hides into the United Kingdom from all sources in 1912 amounted to 679,720 cwts with a value of £2,534,303 against 462,354 cwts with a value of £1,654,556 in 1911. The receipts of wet hides were £3,142,009, and the aggregate value of the two classes was £5,676,402 against £3,746,443 in 1911. The value of hides and skins imported into the United States was £25,243,550 as against £16,970,000 in 1911. The exports of raw hides from India rose by 28 per cent in weight and 34.8 per cent in value, there being a rise in the average value which is recorded at R66-10-5 per cwt in 1912-13. These facts should be read in conjunction with the notes about tanned hides and skins. The average weight of a raw hide was 10.07 lbs in place of 9.7 lbs in 1911-12. Exports of raw skins increased by 4.1 per cent in weight and 5.9 per cent in value. The figures mark a rise of 1.7 per cent in average value per cwt, and this may possibly have some relation to the increase in the average weight per piece. The number of raw hides and skins together amounted to 37.6 millions in place of 34.43 millions in 1911-12, and the total value to R1,173 lakhs as against R944.36 lakhs in 1911-12. Of the total weight, Calcutta shipped 68.05 per cent. Cuttings of hides and skins (raw) were shipped to the value of R3,82,515 in 1912-13. The United States took 36.2 per cent in weight of the total of hides and skins with a value of R412.17 lakhs, which marks a rise of 38.1 per cent in value and of 35 per cent in weight. Germany came second with R279.58 lakhs; Austria-Hungary took R119.58 lakhs; Italy R101.41 lakhs; the United Kingdom R76.86 lakhs, which marks a rise of 45.4 per cent; Spain R52.12 lakhs; and France R41.91 lakhs. In skins the United States hold the first place, since they take nearly three-fourths of the total quantity, while the United Kingdom now takes 10.4 per cent.

The following statement shows the exports in recent years :—

Unit 1,000	Hides			Skins		
	Cwts	No.	R	Cwts	No.	R
Average of previous						
three years	878	10,341	5,50,04	506	25,045	3,86,26
1911-12	945	10,906	5,97,80	533	23,525	3,46,56
1912-13	1,209	13,451	8,05,86	555	24,146	3,67,14

In India the course of hide prices was fairly normal and reflected approximately the movement in foreign markets. The average price of buffalo hides in Calcutta was R8-14-3 per 20 lbs in 1912-13 against R3-2-6 in 1911-12, and that of cow hides R23-5-4 against R23-0-11.

Jute represents 26·2 per cent of the value of raw materials exported.

The season was the most prosperous on record. Many foreign buyers had declined to commit themselves to the assumption that the high prices established for raw jute in 1911 would last. They long abstained from any but "emergency" business in fabrics. Stocks became depleted, and short time in the Calcutta mills kept the market for fabrics bare. So when 1912 disclosed exceptional quantities of produce to be moved throughout the world and developed perhaps the most general and most real trade boom on record, the demand for jute and its products became virtually insatiable, and India reaped a great deal of the benefit. The low official estimate of the crop of 1911 had strengthened prices, and between January and March of 1912 the Dundee price of best marks moved from £20 to £25-10s per ton. But in that month it began to be realised that the crop had exceeded expectations, and the price gradually receded till it reached £20-10s in June. Thereafter the intensity of demand made itself felt; and in spite of the large crop estimate (9,521,829 bales) published in September 1912, the great activity in the mills pulled the price up to £27 in November. In the winter months the Balkan trouble unsettled business, but when peace was restored after the closing of the official year, the response shown by the market left no doubt that confidence was impaired little. The jute season is from July to June and up to the end of April 1913 (10 months) the actual trade movement showed 9,313,000 bales in place of 8,685,000 bales in the corresponding period of 1911-12.

The average price of jute (M. group) was R56-4-0 per bale of 400 lbs as compared with R52-5-4 in 1911-12. The rate, after opening at R56-8-0, sagged down to R47-8-0 in June, recovered to R62 in February, and closed at that rate in March when there was little jute of good quality available. The following statements show the average price in each of the two previous years and in the first week of each month of the year under review :—

				R	A.	P.
Average of 1910-11	.	.	.	39	11	8
" 1911-12	.	.	.	52	5	4
				<hr/>		
Average	.	.	.	46	0	8
				<hr/>		

	R	A.	P.		R	A.	P.
1912—April	56	8	0	1912—October	57	0	0
May	50	0	0	November	63	0	0
June	47	8	0	December	60	0	0
July	49	8	0	1913—January	60	8	0
August	51	0	0	February	62	0	0
September	55	8	0	March	62	8	0
				Average of 1912-13	56	4	0

The increase in the average price is therefore 7·5 per cent.

The world's annual demand for jute is now estimated variously from 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 bales of 400 lbs. India is virtually the sole producer, and the following statement compares crop statistics with trade movement:—

Unit 1,000	Areas	Outturn	Estimated mill consumption in India	Estimated exportable surplus
	Acres	Tons	Tons	Tons
Average of previous three years	2,890	1,277	747	530
1911-12	3,106	1,471	690	781
1912-13	3,354	1,700	791	909

The trade statistics leave little doubt that production exceeded the estimate considerably. In addition to the mill consumption in India, there is the extra-factory consumption in India. This was formerly estimated at 500,000 bales or 89,300 tons, but has probably been restricted by the wider use of mill-made goods and the substitution of corrugated iron for construction in which jute twine played a part. Certain further particulars about consumption are given in the chapter on the exports of jute manufactures.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of exports in thousands:—

	Quantity	Increase + or decrease—	Value	Average value per ton
	Tons	per cent	R	R
Average of previous three years	726	...	17,71,16	244·05
1911-12	810	+27·3	22,55,66	278·4
1912-13	876	+8·1	27,05,07	308·7

It will be seen that the quantity exported was more by 66,139 tons or 8·1 per cent, and that the value increased by R449·41 lakhs or nearly 20 per cent. As compared with the record year of 1908-09 there is a decline of 17,701 tons or 2 per cent in quantity.

During the year under review, the United Kingdom took 340,586 tons or 5,176 tons less than in 1911-12, her share now being 38·9 per cent of the whole. Germany took 180,149 tons or 9,461 tons more than in the previous year, and her share is 20·6 per cent; while the United States increased their demand by 24,434 tons and took 124,325 tons or 14·2 per cent. France, with 86,291 tons or 9·8 per cent of the total, took 17,878 tons more, but Austria-Hungary and Italy increased their receipts to 52,089 tons and 42,254 tons respectively, their several shares being 6 and 4·8 per cent of the total.

The combined shares of Calcutta and Chittagong in the export trade remained virtually unchanged at 99·6 per cent, the balance of ·4 per cent being shipped from Madras.

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Lac, in the later half of the year under review, showed more activity and better rates than had been experienced for some time. But the crude material was very firmly held; and while the total value of the exports increased, there was little growth in quantity. The following statement shows the prices per cwt in the last two years:—

	1911-12	R	a.	p.	1912-13	R	a.	p.
Opening (April)		47	10	3	(April)	42	3	1
Highest (April)		47	10	3	(March)	58	8	5
Lowest (September)		41	8	3	(July)	40	13	4
Closing (March)		42	3	1	(March)	58	8	5
Average		44	0	2		46	3	5

The average price, therefore, was 5 per cent higher than in 1911-12 but it touched only 55 per cent of the average (R107-4-10) recorded in 1907-08.

The main crop of 1912 was a good one but the late crop was less favourable. The following statement shows the shipments:—

	Average of previous three years		1911-12		1912-13	
	Cwts	R	Cwts	R	Cwts	R
Stick and seed lac	8,454	3,70,631	11,269	5,23,456	31,960	10,79,017
Shell and button	426,863	2,24,76,964	380,859	1,93,68,521	377,674	1,98,67,356

The total value with "other sorts" was R211-33 lakhs.

The exports of shellac further declined by 4-3 per cent in quantity, but button lac advanced by 39-8 per cent in quantity. On the average of the last three years, shellac and button lac represent respectively about 89-1 per cent and 8-2 per cent of the total value. In the year under review, they fell together by -8 per cent in quantity but rose by 2-6 per cent in value. On the other hand, the exports of the crude material, stick lac and seed lac, increased in quantity by 183-6 per cent. This increase might seem to imply some foreign mistrust of Calcutta's finished product; and in fact there is always a certain demand on the part of varnish makers for superior seed lac that is above suspicion. Of this America took freely in 1912-13, while England took a fair quantity of stick for treatment in a factory started near London early in 1912.

The United States maintain their position as the principal buyers of shellac and button lac, and with a total value of R90-24 lakhs as compared with R71-26 lakhs in 1911-12. The United Kingdom increased her demand from R43-43 to R43-46 lakhs. Germany, on the other hand, took only R31-69 lakhs in place of R41-88 lakhs in 1911-12. The shares of these three countries in the trade were therefore 45-4 per cent, 21-9 per cent, and 16 per cent respectively.

The share of oil seeds in the total value of raw produce exported (other than food and drink) was 22 per cent in place of 27-7 per cent a year before. The total value had grown very greatly in five years and in 1911-12 exceeded R28 crores. But the year under review saw a marked reaction in which all descriptions but groundnuts partook. The prime cause was the general decline in world's prices which resulted from the large Argentine crop of linseed temporarily held back by a strike, from the appearance of Canada as a heavy seller of flax seed, and from the overwhelming offers of cheap cotton oil made by American crushers in the early part of the year. Of linseed alone

Argentina shipped more by some 90,500 tons or 20 per cent. A factor in the year's business was the increased Eastern demand for soy beans and the resultant higher cost to crushers in Europe. The imports of soy beans into the United Kingdom declined from 222,657 to 188,760 tons. High freights were severely felt. The following statement shows the exports of oilseeds from India :—

Unit 1,000	Cwts	₹
Average of previous 3 years . . . . .	29,709	24,48,78
1911-12 . . . . .	30,014	28,07,98
1912-13 . . . . .	24,537	22,75,07

While the quantity of oilseeds exported declined by 5,476,856 cwts or 18·2 per cent, there was a net decrease of 19 per cent in value. The quantities and values of the principal descriptions of seeds exported are shown below :—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years		1911-12		1912-13		Percentage (values) to exports of raw produce
	Cwt	₹	Cwt	₹	Cwt	₹	
Linseed . . . . .	7,510	8,42,68	10,440	12,96,49	7,030	8,01,85	7·8
Rape . . . . .	5,977	4,28,39	4,710	3,51,21	4,357	3,60,52	3·5
Cotton . . . . .	5,234	1,94,87	4,073	1,51,91	2,611	1,02,77	1
Sesamum . . . . .	2,709	2,62,96	1,896	2,02,63	1,557	1,82,37	1·8
Groundnuts . . . . .	3,585	2,90,18	3,823	3,18,07	4,867	4,04,18	3·9
Castor . . . . .	2,151	1,55,94	2,404	176,77	2,213	1,63,83	1·6
Copra . . . . .	540	89,12	687	1,13,95	687	1,28,83	1·2
Poppy . . . . .	805	81,02	699	7,462	468	55,62	·5
All seeds . . . . .	29,709	24,48,78	30,014	28,07,98	24,537	22,75,07	22

The article "copra" is now grouped with these, and its inclusion brings India's exports of oleaginous materials to a total of 24,511,424 cwts with a value of ₹22,73·03 lakhs.

Linseed goes chiefly to the United Kingdom (110,316 tons); but Belgium with 83,821 tons and France with 70,191 tons are close competitors, while the United States took 8,687 tons only. Germany took 33,170 tons and Italy 25,608 tons. The largest buyers of rapeseed are Belgium (82,509 tons), France (53,144 tons), and Germany (54,712 tons). Sesamum goes mainly to France, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary; poppyseed to France and Belgium; castor and cotton seeds to the United Kingdom; groundnuts to France; and copra to Germany.

Of the total exports of oilseeds, Bombay shipped 46·03 per cent, Bengal 15·03 per cent, Madras 20·6 per cent, and Sind 17·07 per cent.

The world's production of linseed in 1912 was a record and is believed to have exceeded that of the previous year by 1,178,000 tons or nearly 48 per cent. It amounted to about 3,665,000 tons. Of this the Argentine gave 30·8 per cent, with the United States contributing about 19 per cent, while Russia and India vied for the third place with 17·7 and 17·5 per cent, respectively. Canada upset the market by suddenly coming in with 14·8 per cent of the aggregate and something like three times what she usually produces. The Indian crop in 1911-12 was estimated at 642,000 tons against 563,600 tons in the previous year; and yet the exports show a decrease of 167,533 tons, the decrease being 32·1 per cent. The discrepancy has been the subject of special comment in the trade and suggests either that there has been an unprecedented

error in the estimation of the crop or that the low prices offered did not satisfy holders of stocks. The average price in London declined from 69s. 10d. to 61s. 10d. per 410 lbs. The new Indian crop is estimated at 535,700 tons.

The trade in rapeseed, while necessarily feeling the conditions in the linsced and cotton seed markets, showed in London a rise of price from 43s. 5d. to 48s. per quarter. The spring crop in India for 1912-13 is reported as yielding 1,222,200 tons or 86,300 tons less than in 1911-12. The exports declined by 17,650 tons or 7.5 per cent.

Sesamum is largely consumed in India; and a shortage in it or in rapeseed curtails its exportation. The Indian sesamum crop of 1912-13 was returned at 471,700 tons in place of 397,600 tons in 1911-12; and it should be mentioned that while Burma is not included in these figures—since she does not export, and indeed usually buys from India proper—she produces about 110,000 tons herself. The exports of sesamum from all India declined by 17.9 per cent in quantity and by 10 per cent in value.

Cotton seed was a difficult article for the Indian shipper to handle; for the supply in this country contracted from about 1,605,000 to 1,306,000 tons, while crushers in the United States were flooding the European markets with cheap oil from the large American crop. In effect, the exports of cotton seed contracted in value by nearly one-third and the article now represents only 4.5 per cent of the total value of oil-seeds shipped and 1 per cent of the value of Indian raw produce exported. Prices in Europe were lower, though they opened in January 1912 at £8 2s. 6d. per ton and closed at £8 10s., the highest and lowest quotations having been £9 2s. and £7. The exports in the official year fell by 35.9 per cent to 130,564 tons. The United Kingdom takes about 98 per cent of the whole quantity of cotton seed exported. The crop of 1912-13 is expected to give about 1,800,000 tons of seed.

Poppyseed feels the competition of cotton seed, and business was again handicapped both by the heavy supplies of American cotton oil and by the progressive contraction of the Indian area under poppy for the production of opium. Exports declined by 33.03 per cent in quantity and by 25.5 per cent in value.

Castorseed exports declined by 7.9 per cent in quantity.

The trade in groundnuts is the only one that shows good progress on the figures now recorded. The growth in exports in 1912-13 has amounted to 27.3 per cent in quantity. A considerable proportion of the exports of groundnuts from India is shipped from the French port of Pondicherry and so escapes registration in the trade of India. The exports by that route have been as follows:—

	Tons	£
1908-09	50,066	87,17,000
1909-10	90,042	1,25,43,000
1910-11	85,137	1,40,46,000
1911-12	67,083	1,02,73,000

Silk—Prices were low in the first half of the year. In July the position of the market improved and prices rose slightly. The production of silk was almost stationary; but fashion, while still restricting the demand for dress materials, decreed new uses for silk and brought about a notable advance in total consumption. The silk market, like others, was depressed by the successive wars in the Near East; but prospects have considerably improved



and are now good. Shipments from Shanghai and Yokohama continued to grow, but there was a set-back in Canton. The world's average price declined very slightly, if at all, on the whole twelve months. The contraction in India's shipments of **raw silk** continued and brought the figure down from 1,749,946 to 1,677,841 lbs. The decline represents 4.1 per cent in quantity and 8.9 per cent in value, which argues a fall of 5.1 per cent in specific value. **Reeled mulberry silk**, which in 1911-12 stood at 381,677 lbs, made a minute advance in quantity and touched 382,081 lbs; but its average value declined by 6.8 per cent. Bengal consignments of reeled silk (mulberry and wild) fell from 190,437 to 102,587 lbs. Bombay's trade continues negligible; but the share of Sind rose to 278,944 lbs as against 191,240 lbs in 1911-12. The contraction in Bengal's case is one of 46.1 per cent in quantity and 44.5 per cent in value. Of the exports of reeled silk the United Kingdom took 11,214 lbs, France 369,827 lbs, and other countries 1,040 lbs.

The exports of **waste silk** (*chasam*)—32.6 per cent of which was wild silk—decreased to 943,143 lbs; its average value fell, and the total value fell to ₹7.01 lakhs. The exportation of **cocoons** (of which 21.8 per cent was wild) rose to 352,617 lbs and ₹3.82 lakhs.

**Teak Timber**—Short rainfall in Burma made 1912 a bad year for bringing timber down the streams. This intensified the shortage of supplies; and the activity in ship-building forced prices to a very high level. Since the beginning of 1913, rates have made an unprecedented advance, and no relief can well be felt till a copious monsoon rainfall brings away the stranded supplies. Prices of teak in Calcutta vary as widely as the descriptions; but in 1911-12 they seem to have averaged about ₹118-12-0 to ₹134-9-4 per ton of 50 cub. feet. In the year under review they opened at ₹125 to ₹130, rose gradually and closed at ₹130 to ₹150 per ton of 50 cub. feet in March. Towards the middle of May, the price of selected Indian 1st class squares was about ₹200. The exports rose by 27 per cent in quantity and 30.2 per cent in value, the total being 61,422 cub. tons and ₹95.24 lakhs as against 48,375 cub. tons and ₹73.16 lakhs in 1911-12. Together with this increase of ₹22.08 lakhs in exports abroad, we may consider the increase of ₹7.8 lakhs in the shipments from Burma to India proper, which had a value of ₹123.5 lakhs in place of ₹115.7 lakhs in 1911-12.

**Wool** represents about 2.5 per cent of the value of Indian raw materials exported. The world's trade and industry in this staple were very active. Consumption was generally heavy in spite of some weakness of demand in the United States, and although the supplies from Australia and the Cape were larger, prices hardened. Karachi quotations opened at ₹25 per maund of 82 lbs in April 1912 and, after reaching ₹26 in January, closed at the same rate in March 1913. The price of wool (Southdown hogs) in London was 14½d. per lb in January 1912, 13½d. in June and July, 14½d. from August to October, 15d. in November, 14½d. in January 1913 and 15½d. in March. The exports of wool from India advanced from 52.38 to 53.43 million lbs. The increase of 2 per cent in quantity was accompanied by one of 1.9 per cent in value. The United Kingdom took 96 per cent of the quantity exported. The share of the United States was 2.2 per cent. Japan took very little. A good deal of the wool dealt with in these figures comes from beyond the land frontiers of India; but the figures do not include re-exports of

wool received by sea. These in 1912-13 rose from 7,746,590 to 13,997,834 lbs. Imports of raw wool from land frontier countries amounted to 21,521,024 lbs.

Other principal raw materials exported have been as follows:—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years ₹	1911-12 ₹	1912-13 ₹
Bones . . . . .	56,02	61,59	78,86
Bristles and fibres . . . . .	25,15	28,21	30,63
Hemp . . . . .	64,21	71,58	96,36
Horn and hornmeal . . . . .	21,49	21,63	24,62
Mica . . . . .	27,59	31,17	51,20
Rubber . . . . .	18,55	34,59	59,14

Hemp shows a rise of ₹24.77 lakhs or 34.6 per cent. The trade in bones expanded by 28.03 per cent. Horns rose by 13.8 per cent, and bristles and fibre for brushes and brooms advanced by 8.6 per cent. Mica rose by 64.3 per cent. The development in rubber was remarkable and amounted to ₹24.55 lakhs or 71 per cent.

Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—This group comprises such manufactured or partly manufactured articles as cannot be assimilated to one or other of the main groups; but many others are assigned to their appropriate groups, such as “Food, Drink and Tobacco.” The group constitutes ₹ 57.33 crores or 23.7 per cent of the value of all exports; and its total has advanced by 15.8 per cent.

The statement below shows the comparative value of each principal class of manufactures:—

Unit 1,000	Average of previous three years ₹	1911-12 ₹	1912-13 ₹
Jute goods . . . . .	16,69,92	16,00,66	22,87,11
Cotton yarn and goods . . . . .	10,90,22	9,77,89	12,20,04
Opium . . . . .	11,72,22	13,08,91	11,22,16
Tanned hides and skins . . . . .	4,20,18	4,48,49	4,60,25
Oilcakes . . . . .	90,19	1,03,64	1,23,11
Dyes and colours . . . . .	1,23,17	1,18,84	1,13,88
Coir . . . . .	74,42	80,84	82,57
Metal manufactures . . . . .	43,82	65,73	75,34
Paraffin wax . . . . .	40,21	52,40	60,03
Saltpetre . . . . .	36,17	32,16	35,59
Woollens . . . . .	26,35	27,01	25,82
Candles . . . . .	14,81	15,88	17,39
Apparel . . . . .	18,43	19,68	17,21
Silks . . . . .	7,46	6,51	7,38

Jute goods constitute the principal item; and its total has advanced by 42.9 per cent. Exports of cotton yarn and goods were still somewhat restricted by the high price of Indian cotton, more particularly in the earlier half of the year, and by conditions in China, Persia and Turkey; but they showed an advance of 24.8 per cent. Tanned hides and skins improved by 2.6 per cent, and coir advanced by 2.1 per cent. Candles are manufactured in India on a considerable scale, and the value of the exports increased in 1912-13 by 9.6 per cent. Progress in woollens was checked in 1912-13, and the value of the exports fell by 7.5 per cent; but silks show a rise of 13.4 per cent.

Cotton manufactures represent 21·3 per cent of the total value of Indian manufactures exported and 5·06 per cent of the whole export trade. The outstanding features of the year, so far as the Indian cotton industry was concerned, were the great activity, the continued strength of the price of indigenous cotton, the increased importation of long staple cotton required for fine fabrics and that improvement in the relative position of the spinning section which was felt almost throughout the world. In sum, the year was one of exceptional prosperity in the industry. A calculation, based on the outturn of yarn in the twelve months in relation to the number of spindles in position, shows that the activity of the whole spinning industry was about 75·84 per cent of its capacity, while a similar calculation relating to looms shows an average 78·76 per cent of its maximum activity. The yarn trade with China developed an avidity only to be accounted for by the protracted abstinence of those markets. For there were numerous unfavourable conditions, although the tael exchange was on a higher level. It opened at about R196½, touched R205 on 4th May, came down to R200 on 3rd August, and closed at R204. It will be seen that the shipments greatly increased. Some gauge of the public estimation of the position is afforded by the fact that a calculation based upon the share values of fifty spinning and weaving companies shows the value per R100 of share capital at the end of March in each of the last four years to have been as follows: 1910, R112; 1911, R104; 1912, R115; 1913, R131. So here there is a rise, whereas a similar calculation about Lancashire mills shows a drop of value since last year. The joint stock capital engaged in the industry is R20·07 crores as compared with R19·85 crores in 1911-12 and the number of mills was 255, as against 258 in 1911-12. In 1912-13 the number of spindles has grown from 6,427,181 to 6,483,973, the number of looms from 87,640 to 90,973, and the number of hands employed from 236,847 to 257,550. The average production of yarn per mensem has increased from 52,085,850 to 57,368,479 lbs. The rates of increase have therefore been as follows: Capital 1·11 per cent, spindles 1 per cent, looms 3·8 per cent, production of yarn 10·14 per cent, and labour 8·74 per cent.

The following statement shows, for each of the last five years, the spinning and weaving plant in position, the production of yarn and of cloth, and the average monthly production *per thousand spindles* and *per loom* :—

	Spindles	Yarn production	Average monthly production per 1,000 spindles	Looms		Average monthly production per loom
				No.	Cloth production	
	No.	lbs	lbs	No.	lbs	lbs
1908-09	5,968,530	657,585,159	9,184	74,592	192,864,697	215
1909-10	6,142,551	627,581,562	8,514	80,171	228,824,078	238
1910-11	6,346,675	609,927,141	8,009	84,627	245,814,873	242
1911-12	6,427,181	625,030,199	8,104	87,640	266,644,256	253
1912-13	6,483,973	688,421,750	8,848	90,973	285,467,804	261

The production in Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of unbleached shirtings, dhuties, T. cloths, domestics and sheetings, and chadars. The continued increase in production amounted in the year under review to 18,823,548 lbs or 7·06 per cent. The yardage of grey and bleached piecegoods increased from 883,380,610 to 914,163,220 yards, the advance being one of 30,782,610 yards or 3·5 per cent. The weight at the same time rose from 204,901,143

to 211,108,193 lbs which latter figure is equal to 27.9 per cent of the total weight of all woven cotton goods imported.

The following statement shows the quantities and values of yarn and piecegoods exported :—

Unit 1,000	Yarn		Piecegoods:	
	lbs	₹	yards	₹
Average of previous three years . . . . .	187,426	8,64,11	91,785	2,07,07
1911-12 . . . . .	151,489	7,59,01	81,429	1,96,66
1912-13 . . . . .	203,961	9,91,68	86,513	2,09,86

The power-spun yarn retained for consumption in India seems to have increased to some 514,318,000 lbs. Of the consumption, about 92 per cent is usually Indian yarn and 8 per cent imported. Yarn was produced in India in 1912-13 to the extent of 638,421,750 lbs, as against 625,030,199 lbs in previous year. The exports of yarn improved by 34.6 per cent. In the weaving section, the year was probably the best on record. The production of cloth has never been exceeded. It increased by 84,262,939 yards or 7.4 per cent. Of the total production of 1,220,414,529 yards, India appears to have absorbed 1,098,058,000 yards which is more by 77,848,969 yards than in 1911-12, and the piecegoods exported advanced by 5,083,402 yards.

In value, yarn represents 81.3 per cent of the total exports of cotton goods, and it has shown a net advance of ₹232.67 lakhs or 30.7 per cent. The exports to China represent 89.03 per cent of the total value as against 81.4 per cent in 1911-12; and they showed a rise of ₹242.05 lakhs or 37.8 per cent to ₹682.86 lakhs. But in quantity, the increase was one of 41.8 per cent, the actual figure being 183,348,529 lbs in place of 129,296,816 lbs in 1911-12.

India's exports of yarn to countries other than China fell away by 1,579,191 lbs in quantity, and by ₹9.38 lakhs to ₹108.82 lakhs in value. The figures relating to the Straits Settlements rose by ₹16,156 to ₹26.38 lakhs.

The trade with the Levant and Black Sea showed some further decline and amounted to 4,568,589 lbs valued at ₹21.77 lakhs. The Turco-Italian war in the earlier part of the year might have seemed to offer a good opportunity to supplant the Italian yarns with the Indian; but difficulties about shipment were encountered. Turkey in Europe, however, took 517,600 lbs in place of 285,200 lbs; and the British Consul in Constantinople shows in his last report that his district now takes more yarn from India than from the United Kingdom. Shipments to Egypt improved from 1,769,450 to 2,108,000 lbs, but those to Europe declined to 1,498,885 lbs.

In value, the exports of piecegoods were more by 6.7 per cent than in the previous year. Grey goods represent 34.9 per cent of the exported piecegoods in value and 51 per cent in quantity; and in this branch the trade advanced by 10.5 per cent in quantity and 16.1 per cent in value, bringing the total to 44,090,770 yards and ₹73.29 lakhs. The shipments of grey goods to China advanced from 174,336 to 934,880 yards, the increase being 436 per cent. In 1912 the shipments of plain cotton cloth from England to the Further East amounted to 492,037,300 yards, as compared with 484,234,500 yards in 1911; but the principal foreign markets for Indian grey cloth are East Africa (18,135,667 yards), Aden (9,048,517 yards), Asiatic Turkey (5,713,584 yards), and Persia (3,782,492 yards), in 1912-13.

Coloured goods showed a rise of 2.6 per cent, which brought the total to 42,075,772 yards, in place of 40,998,107 yards in 1911-12.

Dyed and printed cloths go mainly from Madras and Bombay to the Straits and Ceylon ; and the shipments in 1912-13 from the two ports named had a value of R94.75 lakhs and R38.83 lakhs respectively.

The shipments of Indian piecegoods by sea from Bombay Presidency to other parts of India fell by 692,000 yards or .26 per cent to 264,394,000 yards; but the value advanced by R26 lakhs or 5.7 per cent to R486 lakhs. The despatches by rail from the Bombay city were 70,816 cwts, as compared with 77,944 cwts in 1911-12.

Prices were high in the year under review. T. cloths opened at 10½ annas per lb, improved to 10¾ annas in May, and continued to be the same throughout the rest of the year, while 20s yarns improved from 8 to 8⅝ annas per lb.

Jute manufactures represented some 40 per cent of the total value of exports of Indian manufactures.

The year under review was unquestionably the most profitable ever experienced in the industry. The high price of the raw material in 1911 had discouraged manufacture, had induced short time, had stiffened the market for fabrics, and had deterred many foreign buyers from securing large supplies. Consequently the trade boom of 1912, acting on a bare and sensitive market, brought about an insatiable demand and sent the rates for manufactures greatly above the parity of jute prices. Mills were unable to execute all the business offered them, and full time was worked. At the same time, there were very general expressions of satisfaction with the working of the new Factories Act. There are reports of many extensions of plant; and the increase shown elsewhere in the imports of textile machinery already gives earnest of the movement. The average price of jute bags (A. T. 2½ lbs) in Calcutta in 1911-12 was R30-9-2 per 100. In 1912-13 it was R33-9-8. Prices of Hessian cloth (10½ oz. 40") per 100 yards were as follows:—In 1911-12, R11-14-8, and in 1912-13, R17-5-4. The opening, closing, highest and lowest rates during the year under review were as follows:—

	Bags (per 100)		Cloth (per 100 yards)	
	R.	a.	R.	a.
Opening . . . . .	36	0	15	0
Highest . . . . .	36	4	21	0
Lowest . . . . .	29	0	15	0
Closing . . . . .	34	0	17	6

The following statement shows the growth in the number of jute spindles and looms in position in India:—

	SPINDLES		LOOMS	
	Number	Percentage increase	Number	Percentage increase + or decrease—
1907-08 . . . . .	562,274	8.02	27,244	+ 7.75
1908-09 . . . . .	607,358	8.02	29,525	+ 8.37
1909-10 . . . . .	645,862	6.34	31,418	+ 6.41
1910-11 . . . . .	682,527	5.68	33,169	+ 5.57
1911-12 . . . . .	696,300	2.02	32,927	— .73
1912-13 . . . . .	706,380	1.45	33,976	+ 3.18

The present position of the industry may in part be gauged by the fact that the value per R100 face value of share capital invested in jute mills has, in recent years, been as follows:—1907-08, R131; 1910-11, R114; 1911-12, R119.8; and 1912-13, R136.13.

The following statement shows the value of the exports of various classes of goods exported :—

Unit 1,000		Average of previous three years	1911-12	1912-13
Bags	{ Number . . . . .	338,344	239,784	311,708
	{ Rupees . . . . .	8,25,04	7,57,98	9,87,21
Cloth	{ Yards . . . . .	922,295	871,484	1,021,817
	{ Rupees . . . . .	8,37,84	8,34,68	13,05,78
Value of all sorts Rupees . . . . .		16,69,91	16,00,66	22,87,11

The exports of **bags** increased by 7·6 per cent in number and by 27·6 per cent in value. In **cloth** there was a rise of 17·2 per cent in quantity with one of 56·4 per cent in value.

The following statement shows the value of the shipments of bags and cloth to the principal countries of destination in order of importance :—

Unit 1,000	1911-12	1912-13	Difference per cent	REMARKS
	₹	₹		
United States . . . . .	6,16,37	8,76,05	+42·1	Chiefly cloth
Argentina . . . . .	1,40,76	3,11,15	+121	„ cloth
Australia . . . . .	1,92,13	2,15,06	+11·9	„ bags
United Kingdom . . . . .	1,22,47	1,44,14	+17·7	Bags and cloth
Chile . . . . .	70,44	84,61	+20·1	Chiefly bags
China . . . . .	46,02	79,53	+72·8	„ „
Canada . . . . .	36,93	73,54	+99·1	„ cloth
Java . . . . .	32,08	63,99	+99·5	„ „
Egypt . . . . .	38,94	56,09	+44	„ bags
West India Islands . . . . .	34,77	50,67	+45·7	„ „
Straits Settlements . . . . .	24,58	29,73	+20·9	„ „
Natal . . . . .	17,51	26,09	+49	„ „
Indo-China . . . . .	19,51	23,58	+20·9	„ „
Cape Colony . . . . .	17,33	22,90	+32·1	„ „
Germany . . . . .	21,00	21,68	+3·2	„ „
Siam . . . . .	10,12	20,11	+98·7	„ „
Turkey in Asia . . . . .	15,23	17,15	+12·2	„ „
Uruguay . . . . .	10,93	13,34	+22	„ cloth
Peru . . . . .	6,66	12,24	+83·8	„ bags
Japan . . . . .	6,98	6,82	-2·3	„ „
Turkey in Europe . . . . .	12,37	5,69	-53·9	„ „

In exports of **silk manufactures**, there has been a rise of 13·3 per cent, and the total value now is R7·38 lakhs. The goods are chiefly tissues woven in Bengal from indigenous silks. Elsewhere the industry is conducted mainly for the Indian market ; and the absence of exports does not necessarily indicate inactivity. Its scattered and unorganised condition does, however, prevent its commanding attention commercially.

Exports of **woollen manufactures** represent only about 7 per cent of the exports of Indian textile goods and are equal to only about 8½ per cent of the imports of woollen goods. The exports in 1912-13 amounted to only R25·82 lakhs, and this marks a decline of 7½ per cent on the previous year's figures. **Rugs and carpets** form 87 per cent of this total ; and their value of R22·46

lakhs shows a decline of 8·6 per cent. This net contraction is more than accounted for by the decrease in the purchases by the United Kingdom, but the American demand also declined slightly. Piecegoods and other miscellaneous manufactures rose slightly by ·7 per cent to R3·36 lakhs. The production in the Indian woollen mills rose from 4,781,800 lbs, valued at R51·04 lakhs, to 5,113,500 lbs with a value of R53·83 lakhs in 1912.

The exports of **apparel**, including boots and shoes, declined to R17·21 lakhs, the loss being one of R2·47 lakhs or 12·6 per cent.

**Coir**—The trade in coir-matting and other manufactures of coir is almost entirely in the hands of Madras and continues to develop. The value of the shipments advanced to R82·57 lakhs, and of this the United Kingdom took 27·8 per cent, Germany 27 per cent, Holland 8·9 per cent, Belgium 8·2 per cent, France 8·1 per cent, and the United States 6 per cent.

**Tanned hides and skins**, on the average of the three years ending 1912-13, represented 30·4 per cent of the total value of all hides and skins exported. The extraordinary rise in the world's price of hides and leather, which has been witnessed in recent years, continued in 1912-13, and is likely to continue under normal conditions. The total exports of **tanned hides and skins** from India in 1912-13 show a net increase from R448·49 to R460·25 lakhs. The exports of **tanned skins**, as may be seen from the statement below, decreased in weight by 15·03 per cent and in value by 14·8 per cent. The exports of **tanned hides** advanced by 32·3 per cent in weight and 37·9 per cent in total value. It is necessary, however, to remind readers that these two classes of hides and skins comprise many diverse descriptions and qualities, and that these vary in relative quantity from year to year, so that there would be no use in examining the fluctuations in average value.

The following is a statement of the total exportation in the two classes :—

Unit 1,000	Tanned hides			Tanned skins		
	Cwt	No.	R	Cwt	No.	R
Average of previous three years	169	2,186	1,40,02	142	17,902	2,78,11
1911-12	176	2,342	1,48,80	153	19,386	3,00,19
1912-13	238	3,145	2,04,49	130	17,204	2,55,76

In **tanned hides** Madras predominated and exported 82·4 per cent of the total weight, while Bombay's share was 17·1 per cent. In **tanned skins** also these provinces almost monopolised the trade with 82·8 per cent and 15·2 per cent respectively.

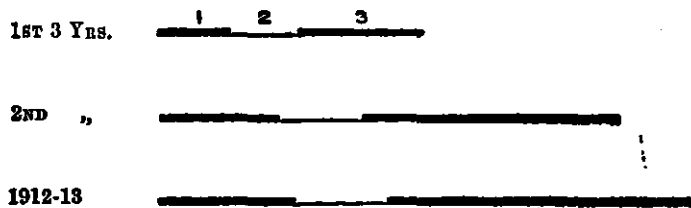
The United Kingdom continues to take the greater part of the tanned hides and skins. In hides, Britain's share of the total has advanced from 98·03 to 98·2 per cent in weight, and the total quantity of her purchases advanced from 172,881 cwts in 1911-12 to 229,075 cwts in 1912-13. In skins, her demand has amounted to 99,879 cwts in place of 124,339 cwts, and her share has receded to 76·6 per cent, as compared with 81·1 per cent in the previous year. The United States have taken 16,032 cwts of skins, which represents 12·3 per cent of the total.

Exports of **paraffin wax** increased from 236,284 cwts and R52·4 lakhs to 268,310 cwts and R60·03 lakhs, thus recording a rise of 13·5 per cent in quantity and 14·6 per cent in value. Shipments of **paraffin candles** also rose from 5,645,733 cwts and R15·83 lakhs to 6,157,202 cwts and R17·39 lakhs,

**Miscellaneous and unclassified**—The trade under this head represents 1 per cent of the total exports of merchandise, and consists mainly of fodder, bran, and pollards (₹113.5 lakhs or 46.2 per cent), articles exported by post (₹94.71 lakhs or 38.5 per cent), and animals, living (₹33.33 lakhs or 13.5 per cent).

**General distribution of the export trade**—The following diagram shows the proportions in which the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign countries participated in the growth of India's export trade since 1901-02:—

10. EXPORTS—PARTICIPATION 1, BY UNITED KINGDOM; 2, BY OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS; AND 3, BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN TRIENNA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



The shares borne by the principal countries of final destination in the exports of Indian merchandise from India have been as follows:—

Unit 1,000	1910-11		1911-12		1912-13	
	₹	Percentage to total exports	₹	Percentage to total exports	₹	Percentage to total exports
United Kingdom . . . . .	51,17,73	24.9	57,04,18	26	60,57,60	25.1
Germany . . . . .	19,70,76	9.6	22,58,72	10.2	24,34,95	10.1
China . . . . .	19,07,18	9.3	18,22,84	8.2	20,37,00	8.4
United States . . . . .	18,52,05	6.6	15,58,91	7.0	18,79,05	7.8
Japan . . . . .	18,49,48	6.5	16,72,92	7.5	18,54,15	7.7
France . . . . .	15,14,41	7.4	13,74,31	6.2	15,63,90	6.5
Belgium . . . . .	11,04,27	5.4	13,32,49	6.0	13,09,50	5.4
Straits Settlements . . . . .	7,61,22	3.7	8,60,20	3.9	9,01,05	3.7
Ceylon . . . . .	7,76,43	3.8	8,29,47	3.7	8,96,10	3.7
Austria-Hungary . . . . .	7,38,56	3.6	7,57,04	3.4	7,08,30	2.9
Italy . . . . .	7,97,84	3.9	6,28,04	2.8	6,87,30	2.8

Although the United Kingdom and Germany both showed substantial progress in absolute value, their shares in the greatly increased aggregate were less than in 1911-12. On the other hand, the increases recorded by China, by Japan, by the United States and by France were sufficient to advance their several shares considerably. Italy added to her total, but not sufficiently to improve her relative position; and the shares of the Straits Settlements and of Ceylon (like those of the United Kingdom and Germany) diminished in spite of absolute growth of trade, while Belgium and Austria-Hungary actually bought less from India than in the previous year.

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The gross revenue from imports increased from ₹772.86 to ₹861.82 lakhs, the increase being one of ₹88.96 lakhs or 11.51 per cent. Refunds and drawbacks amounted to ₹13.75 lakhs in place of ₹17.63 lakhs in 1911-12. Net revenue, therefore, rose from ₹755.23 to ₹848.07 lakhs. This represents an increase of ₹92.84 lakhs or 12.29 per cent and the total is the highest on record. Revenue from salt is not included in these figures, for it is not treated as a Customs receipt.



The following statement shows the revenue derived from the principal dutiable articles :—

	₹		₹
<i>Arms, ammunition</i>	0,80,022	<i>Oils—</i>	
		Petroleum . . . . .	70,26,523
<i>Articles of food and drink—</i>		<i>Manufactures of cotton—</i>	
Fruits and vegetables . . . . .	5,95,102	Piecegoods: grey (un-bleached) . . . . .	87,17,668
Spirits . . . . .	1,11,31,246	" white (bleached) . . . . .	45,00,137
Wines . . . . .	5,80,046	" coloured . . . . .	51,56,075
Sugar . . . . .	73,31,706	Hosiery and all other manu- factured cotton goods . . . . .	8,59,501
Provisions . . . . .	12,72,970		
Spices . . . . .	7,81,742	<i>Other articles unmanufactured and manufactured—</i>	
<i>Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, and dyes—</i>		Apparel . . . . .	15,43,750
Drugs, medicines, and narco- tics . . . . .	32,54,142	Carriages (including motor cars and cycles) . . . . .	8,27,894
Chemicals . . . . .	5,35,635	Instruments, apparatus and appliances . . . . .	7,77,168
Dyes and tans . . . . .	8,07,155	Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	7,68,827
<i>Metals and articles made of metals—</i>		Silk and articles made of silk . . . . .	24,26,592
Hardware and outlery . . . . .	22,41,671	Wood and timber, and articles made of wood . . . . .	3,29,415
Copper and brass . . . . .	11,76,811	Woollen goods . . . . .	15,18,908
Iron and steel . . . . .	12,08,305		
Silver . . . . .	1,08,46,200		

The import duty on cotton fabrics is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent *ad valorem*, and represents 22·3 per cent of the whole Customs revenue, as compared with 20·2 per cent in the previous year.

The export tariff schedule is limited to rice and rice-flour, the duty on which is levied at the rate of three annas per maund of 82½ lbs. The net revenue from this source in 1912-13 was ₹144·41 lakhs.

The export duty on raw jute and jute manufactures for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust yielded ₹9·45 lakhs (net).

A duty known as the Tea Cess is levied on all Indian tea exported and devoted to promoting the sale and consumption of Indian tea. It yielded ₹3,67,359.

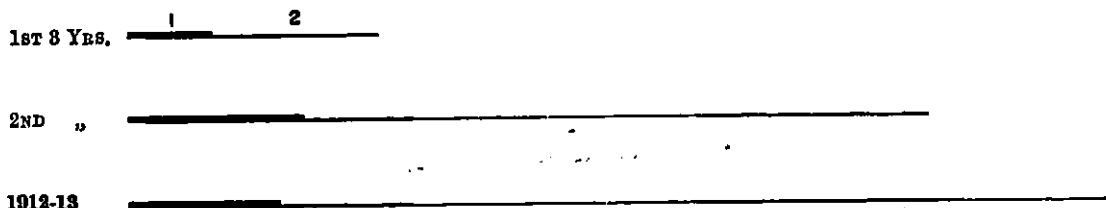
### GOLD AND SILVER

The total imports of treasure on private account fell from ₹58·42 to ₹51·2 crores; and the decline of ₹2·22 crores represents 4 per cent on the earlier year's figure. The imports of gold decreased from ₹41·49 to ₹41·29 crores, while those of silver decreased from ₹11·93 to ₹9·91 crores. The decline in gold was ₹20 lakhs or 0·48 per cent, and that in silver was ₹2·02 crores or 17 per cent.

The value of the combined imports, including Government transactions, has been ₹61·83 crores, which is greater than in the previous year by ₹8·36 crores or 15·6 per cent. In the periods specified below, gold and silver represented respectively the following percentages of the combined imports: in the five years ending 1909-10, 48·9 per cent and 51·1 per cent; in 1910-11, 70·2 per cent and 29·8 per cent; in 1911-12, 77·6 per cent and 22·4 per cent; in 1912-13, 66·78 per cent and 33·22 per cent; and these rates practically correspond to those in the single year 1909-10.

The gold produced in India is all shipped to England for assay; and although it is not necessarily all exported in the year in which it is produced, it is permissible to deduct its value from the total exports to find the true re-exports. The balance of the imports after deduction of these re-exports may be taken to represent the value of gold absorbed by the country. The following diagram shows growth since 1901-02 in the net imports distinguishing gold and silver :—

11. TREASURE--NET IMPORTS DISTINGUISHING GOLD AND SILVER AND SHOWING GROWTH IN TRIENNA ENDING 1901-02 AND 1911-12, AND IN SINGLE YEAR 1912-13.



The following statement is framed to show these factors in thousands of rupees :—

Unit 1,000	Imports	EXPORTS		Absorption
		Production	Re-exports	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
1905-09 . . .	8,40,42	3,17,66	87,22	7,53,20
1909-10 . . .	25,03,10	3,25,95	9,20	24,03,90
1910-11 . . .	27,89,25	3,24,21	67,18	27,22,07
1911-12 . . .	41,49,36	3,28,21	45,17	41,04,19
1912-13 . . .	41,29,08	3,29,43	3,99,53	37,29,55

It will be seen that the imports of gold, which had averaged about ₹24.71 crores in the previous five years, rose to ₹41.29 crores in 1912-13. The imports have thus had an average monthly value of ₹344.09 lakhs. In the previous five years the corresponding average was ₹205.91 lakhs. Taking this as 100 we find that the figures for 1912-13 represent 167.1 per cent of the earlier average. Production remained practically constant. Deducting that production from the gross exports of ₹728.96 lakhs, we find that the re-exports, which had averaged ₹46.51 lakhs in the previous five years and ₹56.17 lakhs in the last two years, rose to ₹399.53 lakhs. The apparent absorption is thus ₹37.30 crores, as compared with a quinquennial average of ₹24.25 crores, and with an average of about ₹34.13 crores in the last two years.

The descriptions of gold imported and exported during the year 1912-13 were as follows :—

Unit 1,000	Imports		Exports	
	Oz	₹	Oz	₹
Bullion (bar, ingots, and other uncoined gold) . . .	2,240	14,32,28	591	3,40,16
Sovereigns and other British gold coin . . . . .	4,526	26,69,28	652	3,83,90
Other coined gold . . . . .	47	27,52	8	4,90
TOTAL . . . . .	6,813	41,29,08	1,251	7,28,96

On Government account, there was no import of gold in the year under review, but the exports of gold on Government account amounted to ₹3,57,72,951, while in the previous year there had been no import, but the exports amounted to ₹75,000.

Stated in ounces, the net imports and production of gold have been :—

	Production	Net imports	Total
1908-09 . . .	551,898	625,338	1,177,236
1909-10 . . .	565,958	3,505,138	4,071,094
1910-11 . . .	562,968	3,843,422	4,406,390
1911-12 . . .	571,395	6,224,026	6,795,421
1912-13 . . .	577,349	5,562,071	6,139,420

The value of the imports, exports and net imports of silver on Government and private accounts combined during the last five years was as follows:—

Unit 1,000	Imports	Exports	Net imports
	R	R	R
1908-09 . . .	14,33,99	2,27,15	12,06,84
1909-10 . . .	12,49,24	3,04,75	9,44,49
1910-11 . . .	11,84,34	3,21,31	8,63,03
1911-12 . . .	11,97,72	6,64,01	5,33,71
1912-13 . . .	20,54,10	3,34,22	17,19,88

India is practically not a silver-producing country, and therefore the absorption of the metal is represented in the ordinary way, that is to say, by the difference between the imports and exports, which is designated net imports. The imports of silver on private account during the year amounted to R990·72 lakhs as compared with R1,192·85 lakhs in the previous year. The monthly average was R82·56 lakhs in place of R104·04 lakhs in the previous five years. The older average was exceeded only in the months of May, July and August. The exports on private account were less by about R330·18 lakhs. They were heaviest in the four months April, July, September and October.

The sums represented by imports and by exports of silver on Government account were in the year under review R10,63,37,494 and R86,808 against R4,87,547 and R47,870 respectively in 1911-12.

Including Government transactions, the descriptions of silver imported and exported during the year 1912-13 are given below :—

Unit 1,000	Imports		Exports	
	Oz	R	Oz	R
	Bullion (bar) . . . . .	95,561	18,26,24	60
Government of India rupees . . . . .	2,491	66,43	6,996	1,86,57
Other coins (mostly British dollars) . . . . .	9,138	1,61,43	9,057	1,46,26
<b>TOTAL.</b> . . . . .	<b>107,190</b>	<b>20,54,10</b>	<b>16,113</b>	<b>3,34,22</b>

The exports consist chiefly of British dollars, circulating in Hongkong, and of Government of India rupees, which circulate extensively in Bahrein Islands, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Arabia, Zanzibar, East Africa, and the ports of the Persian Gulf. In the year under review there were no exports of the rupees to Mauritius.

The net imports of silver amounted to R1,719·88 lakhs, which is about 322·2 per cent of the value recorded in 1911-12 and 83·73 per cent of the gross imports.

## BALANCE OF TRADE

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The silver coinage struck in the Indian mints during the last five years was :—

Unit 1,000	₹	Oz (Approximate)
1908-09 . . . . .	2,85,36	10,701
1909-10 . . . . .	2,17,56	8,158
1910-11 . . . . .	2,19,25	8,223
1911-12 . . . . .	2,80,74	10,528
1912-13 . . . . .	19,53,70	73,264

The last column shows the approximate quantity of the coinage calculated at the rate of 8 tolas per 3 ounces. The net imports of silver, stated in thousands of ounces, were in the same period :—

	Oz.
1908-09 . . . . .	73,740
1909-10 . . . . .	61,015
1910-11 . . . . .	54,876
1911-12 . . . . .	32,229
1912-13 . . . . .	91,077

## BALANCE OF TRADE

The figures appended show for three years the excess of exports over imports, including both merchandise and treasure by sea :—

Unit 1,000	Including Government transactions	Excluding Government transactions
	₹	₹
1910-11 . . . . .	43,64,69	47,97,89
1911-12 . . . . .	40,83,58	46,20,88
1912-13 . . . . .	28,20,04	40,73,50
Average of three years . . . . .	37,56,10	44,97,42

The drawings of the Council Bills by the Secretary of State including those on account of the Paper Currency Reserve and Gold Standard Reserve, have been as follows :—

Unit 1,000	Exchange		
	£	d.	₹
1910-11 . . . . .	26,783	16-06	40,02,50
1911-12 . . . . .	27,058-5	16-088	40,37,71
1912-13 . . . . .	25,759-7	16-058	38,49,88
Average of three years . . . . .	26,533-7	16-067	39,63,36

The average excess of exports over imports including Government transactions, ₹3,756 lakhs, represents 15-8 per cent and the average drawings of the Secretary of State were 16-7 per cent of the average value of exports. The drawings exceed the average excess of exports over imports by ₹207-26 lakhs.

Excluding Government transactions the average excess of exports over imports was ₹4,497-42 lakhs, which is equal to 19-1 per cent of the average value of exports.

The trade figures given above are incomplete inasmuch as they relate only to the registered trade of British Indian ports. They exclude the value of Government of India securities transferred between India and England, the absolutely indeterminable volume of private remittances to and from India, and the very considerable value of precious stones and pearls re-exported through the medium of the post office. The unregistered trade also consists largely of shipments made chiefly by native craft between ports in the Native States on

## BANK RATES AND EXCHANGE, SHIPPING

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the west coast with the Persian Gulf, Arabia, and Ceylon. The trade of the French and Portuguese Settlements may also be considered in this connection as unrecorded Indian trade. The following statement gives some idea of certain of the factors :—

Unit 1,000	1910-11		1911-12	
	Import	Export	Import	Export
	₹	₹	₹	₹
French Settlements . . . . .	21,69	1,95,63	23,88	148,62
Portuguese „ . . . . .	3,15	9,90	3,20	5,18
Travancore . . . . .	5,36	18,10	8,44	23,81
Kathiawar . . . . .	16,71	2,19	14,46	2,71

### BANK RATES AND EXCHANGE

The fluctuations of the money market will be understood from the discount rates charged by the Presidency Banks, and from the rates of exchange on demand bills, which are quoted below :—

	1913									1912		
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Bank of Bengal . . . . .	6	6-5	5-4	4-3	3	3-4	4-5	5-6-7	7	7-8	6-7	7
Bank of Bombay . . . . .	6	6-5	5-4	4-3	3	3	3-4	4-5-6	6-7	8	6	8
Bank of Madras . . . . .	8	8-7	7-6-5	5-4	4	4	4	4-5	6-7-8	8	8	8
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Exchange, highest . . . . .	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½
Exchange, lowest . . . . .	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4

### SHIPPING

While the net increase in the value of imports and exports of merchandise by sea amounted to 11.1 per cent of the total for 1911-12, the increase in the tonnage of shipping that entered and cleared at Indian ports was 5.5 per cent. This continued development was accompanied, as is shown elsewhere, by strong freight rates. The following statement gives the numbers and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels, with cargoes and in ballast, which entered from and cleared to all countries :—

	No.	Tons	Average tonnage
1908-09 . . . . .	8,001	12,910,823	1,614
1909-10 . . . . .	8,042	14,597,091	1,815
1910-11 . . . . .	8,561	14,993,701	1,751
1911-12 . . . . .	8,868	16,616,435	1,874
1912-13 . . . . .	8,737	17,451,985	1,997

The total tonnage and the average tonnage per vessel are by far the largest on record, but the number of vessels was exceeded both in 1907-08 and in 1911-12. The decline in number took place in sailing vessels; and of the total tonnage 98.8 per cent represented steam tonnage. The total number of steamers that entered and cleared was 6,544 with an aggregate burden of 17,247,249 tons, as against 6,424 and 16,404,817 tons in the previous year. The average tonnage per steamer increased from 2,554 to 2,636 tons. The rate of increase was about 3.2 per cent. The average tonnage per sailing ship increased from 87 to 92 tons,

The entries from and clearances to the **United Kingdom** were 3,199,290 tons, as against 3,223,672 tons in 1911-12; and this decreased quantity represented only 18·3 per cent, in place of 19·4 per cent of the total tonnage.

Entries from and clearances to **British possessions** other than the United Kingdom decreased from 5,850,803 to 5,732,748 tons, which figure represented 32·8 per cent of the total, as against 35·2 per cent in the previous year. The tonnage from and to the **British Empire** therefore amounted to 51·1 per cent of the whole, in place of 54·6 per cent in 1911-12.

The tonnage under the **British flag**, including the Indian register, represents about 77·4 per cent of the whole, while that registered under the English Merchant Shipping Act was about 75·2 per cent.

The number of vessels under **foreign flags** which entered and left Indian ports was 1,411 with an aggregate burden of 3,829,405 tons, as against 1,236 with an aggregate of 3,341,490 tons in 1911-12.

The numbers of vessels under the principal flags are given below :—

	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
British . . . . .	4,238	4,722	4,751	5,117	5,129
German . . . . .	437	455	419	472	503
Austro-Hungarian . . . . .	156	220	208	213	245
Japanese . . . . .	79	63	77	121	197
Norwegian . . . . .	106	95	104	134	131
Italian . . . . .	76	81	84	83	90
French . . . . .	55	56	56	58	47

**FREIGHTS**

The year 1912 was one of great shipping activity qualified only by certain strikes and by war conditions in the near East. Freights reached an extraordinary level, time charters touching 7s. 6d. or 8s. in place of the 3s. freely accepted two or three years ago. The Indian coastal freights for rice and gunnies were still high; and while the rate for coal from Calcutta to Bombay closed at R9—at which it opened—the rates current in the interval were palpably higher on the whole than those current in 1911-12. The following statement shows for three years the rates per ton for London current at the several ports named during that month of the year in which shipments of the stated article of produce are usually the heaviest :—

	1911			1912			1913		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Calcutta</i> , Rice—January	0	18	9	1	6	3	1	12	6
Wheat—May	1	0	0	1	10	0	1	6	3
Linseed—June	1	2	6	1	12	6	1	6	3
Tea—August	1	12	6	1	15	0	...	...	...
Jute—October	1	12	6	1	17	6	...	...	...
<i>Bombay</i> , Cotton—January	0	15	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wheat—May	0	15	6	0	19	0	1	0	6
Seeds—December	0	16	0	1	2	0	...	...	...
<i>Karachi</i> , Wheat—May	0	17	0	1	1	0	0	18	6
<i>Rangoon</i> , Rice—March	1	3	6	1	12	6	1	5	0

**FRONTIER TRADE**

The bulk of India's Foreign trade is seaborne; and the value of the trade across the land frontiers is commonly equal to about 4·6 per cent of the trade

carried by sea. In this Review, it is treated as supplemental to the latter and is not included in the main totals discussed in the earlier chapters. Although the frontier trade is relatively small, it shows on the whole a progressive tendency, part of which may be due to improved registration.

The grand total of merchandise and treasure imported and exported by land in the year under review was ₹2,197·05 lakhs as compared with ₹1,920·77 lakhs in 1911-12 and ₹1,661·59 lakhs in 1910-11. The total was therefore 14 per cent greater than that in 1911-12.

The relative importance of the various articles of trade in the commerce of India with all trans-frontier countries is shown below :—

Unit 1,000	1911-12	1912-13		1911-12	1912-13
<i>Imports</i>	₹	₹	<i>Exports</i>	₹	₹
Cattle . . . . .	57,98	69,01	Cotton . . . . .	5,06	6,09
Other animals . . . . .	70,87	51,93	Cotton yarn—		
Drugs and medicines (including <i>charas</i> —a preparation of hemp)	7,72	12,23	Foreign . . . . .	41,47	51,13
Fibrous products (chiefly jute)	28,98	54,17	Indian . . . . .	42,56	57,43
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	57,05	68,76	Cotton goods—		
Grain and pulse (chiefly rice) . . . . .	1,91,12	1,89,73	Foreign . . . . .	2,45,45	3,18,96
Hides and skins . . . . .	66,35	94,69	Indian . . . . .	53,71	61,33
Metals . . . . .	28,63	23,23	Grain and pulse . . . . .	24,69	28,51
Ghi (clarified butter)	65,66	77,14	Leather . . . . .	13,81	28,37
Pickled tea . . . . .	22,89	23,96	Metals (mainly brass, copper, and iron)	54,42	75,39
Seeds (chiefly linseed and rapeseed) . . . . .	58,97	59,24	Oils . . . . .	29,75	28,82
Silk . . . . .	12,62	17,00	Provisions . . . . .	37,47	35,74
Spices . . . . .	22,93	23,40	Salt . . . . .	26,99	26,64
Tea . . . . .	18,21	29,64	Silk goods . . . . .	10,46	9,06
Wood and timber (chiefly teak) . . . . .	57,15	57,97	Spices . . . . .	35,69	33,25
Wool . . . . .	57,25	68,82	Sugar . . . . .	31,28	33,52
Woollen goods . . . . .	4,51	9,51	Tea . . . . .	12,90	37,08
			Tobacco . . . . .	16,41	15,22

The appended statement shows the measure in which the various provinces participated in the total of the trans-frontier commerce :—

Unit 1,000	1911-12	1912-13
	₹	₹
Sind and British Baluchistan . . . . .	1,64,91	1,90,96
North-West Frontier Province . . . . .	3,04,25	4,67,45
Panjab . . . . .	6,92	14,35
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh . . . . .	2,12,73	1,96,88
Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	*	4,59,25
Bengal . . . . .	5,33,17	98,63
Assam . . . . .	50,99†	26,77
Burma . . . . .	6,47,81	7,42,75

\* Figures from 1911-12 included under Bengal

† Represent the trade of Eastern Bengal and Assam as it stood prior to 1st April 1912

Excluding treasure, we give below the figures relating to merchandise only and their distribution according to frontiers and principal countries:—

Unit 1,000	IMPORTS		EXPORTS		TOTAL	
	R	Increase + or decrease— per cent	R	Increase + or decrease— per cent	R	Increase + or decrease— per cent
<b>North-West Frontier—</b>						
Persia . . . . .	4,25	+ 38	19,44	+ 19	23,69	+ 22
<b>Afghanistan—</b>						
Southern and Western . . . . .	78,40	+ 22	79,85	+ 32	1,58,25	+ 27
Northern and Eastern . . . . .	48,75	+ 57	1,70,17	+ 157	2,18,92	+ 125
Dir, Swat and Bajaur .	86,10	+ 21	91,69	+ 25	1,77,79	+ 23
Ladakh . . . . .	3,58	+ 100	2,56	+ 112	6,14	+ 105
<b>North and North-East Frontier—</b>						
Nepal . . . . .	4,58,56	+ 4	2,16,58	— 2	6,70,14	+ 2
Sikkim and Bhutan . .	29,67	+ 57	24,58	— 54	54,25	— 25
Tibet . . . . .	24,93	— 5	18,06	— 10	37,99	— 7
<b>Eastern Frontier—</b>						
Western China . . . . .	22,36	+ 23	63,23	+ 76	85,59	+ 58
North Shan States . .	1,18,76	+ 12	1,25,66	+ 24	2,44,42	+ 18
South Shan States . .	72,00	+ 3	77,39	+ 1	1,49,39	+ 2
North Siam . . . . .	25,65	+ 16	16,31	— 13	41,96	+ 2
South Siam . . . . .	9,32	— 4	3,24	— 31	12,56	— 12
Karennee . . . . .	25,68	+ 20	4,70	+ 8	30,38	+ 18

### NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER

**Persia**—The disturbed state of that country and the prevalence of robbery on the trade routes were repressive of business. In spite of these factors, the trade increased. The principal articles are: in imports, fruits, asafœtida, silk and woollen goods; and, in exports, cotton goods and leather.

**Afghanistan**—The trade showed an increase mainly accounted for by that with Kabul which represents 58 per cent of the total and shows progress in both imports and exports. In imports, the principal articles are fruits, ghi, asafœtida, hides and skins, and wool; while among exports, cotton manufactures, tea, leather and sugar are the most important. The trade with Kandahar also showed an increase in both imports and exports. The principal imports were wool, fruits, and ghi; and the principal exports were cotton piecegoods, leather, sugar, grain, and metals.

**Dir, Swat, and Bajaur**—The increase here is accounted for by exports which form 52 per cent of the total. The chief imports are ghi, grain and pulse, hides and skins, and timber; while among exports cotton goods, grain, spices, salt, sugar, and tea are prominent.

**Ladakh**—Ladakh is a junction for Indian trade with Western Tibet on the one hand and with Yarkand and Kashgar on the other. Its trade is of small volume, but showed a considerable advance to which both imports and exports contributed.



## NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER

**Nepal**—The trade with Nepal is larger than that with any other trans-frontier state. In 1912-13 it represented 34 per cent of the whole frontier trade of India. Imports expanded but exports showed some decline. Imports form about 68 per cent of the whole. The principal articles of trade and their values are shown in the subjoined table :—

	1912-13 R		1912-13 R
<i>Imports—</i>		<i>Exports—</i>	
Rice . . . . .	80,58,533	Cotton piecegoods . . . . .	77,08,054
Paddy . . . . .	57,92,632	„ twist and yarn . . . . .	25,11,111
Wheat . . . . .	3,02,125	Metals . . . . .	20,82,696
Cattle . . . . .	33,49,756	Provisions . . . . .	7,70,449
Linseed . . . . .	14,70,885	Salt . . . . .	13,79,896
Rape and mustard . . . . .	31,78,594	Spices . . . . .	13,89,482
Ghi (clarified butter) . . . . .	33,75,767	Sugar . . . . .	10,73,125
Jute, raw . . . . .	47,28,129	Oils . . . . .	14,35,511
Hides and skins . . . . .	54,95,975		
Spices . . . . .	12,03,821		

Nepal is the only country from which India imports jute. The importation in the year under review increased by 59 per cent in quantity.

**Sikkim and Bhutan**—The aggregate trade with these two states showed a net decrease of R17·79 lakhs or 25 per cent. The trade of Sikkim improved by 22 per cent and that with Bhutan declined by 47 per cent. Bhutan has suddenly gone back from R49·18 to R26·28 lakhs, the decline being mainly due to the relapse of exports from the extraordinary level of the previous year. These now form only 43 per cent of the total, the principal articles being cotton goods and silk. There was marked improvement in imports, among which woollens, spices, and live animals are the only large items. The trade with Sikkim amounts to R27·96 lakhs in place of R22·86 lakhs. Exports formed 48 per cent of the trade but accounted for 11 per cent of the net increase of 22 per cent in the total trade. The principal articles are cotton goods and grain among exports, and live animals, grain and spices among imports.

**Tibet** shows a contraction of about 7 per cent. Imports form 66 per cent of the whole. They consist chiefly of raw wool, borax, salt, and live animals. Among exports, cotton goods predominate with woollen goods and grain.

## EASTERN FRONTIER

**Western China**—The trade with Western China really means the trade of Bhamo with Tengyueh in Yunnan. Exports form 74 per cent of the whole, but both branches of trade increased. The principal exports are Indian cotton yarns and foreign cotton cloths with woollens, jadestone and provisions in subsidiary positions; while among imports the large items are raw silk, hides, and live animals.

**Shan States (North and South)**—These States are British territory under local Chiefs; but for convenience of registration they are treated as foreign, and more than two-thirds of the trade across the Eastern statistical frontier relates to them. The trade both with the Northern and Southern States increased. Of the total 52 per cent consisted of exports. In the Northern

States exports slightly predominate, the principal articles being piecegoods, yarns, provisions, salt, metals, oils, rice, and coal. Among imports the most important are metals, leaf-tea, pickled tea, rice, teak, and live animals. In trade with the Southern States fruits, animals, potatoes, teak, hides, paints and colours, and lac are the chief imports; and among exports stand piecegoods, yarns, provisions, betelnuts, silk goods, metals, apparel, and oils.

**North and South Siam**—The trade with both of these territories decreased slightly. The trade with North Siam is about three times as great as that with South Siam. It consists of 61 per cent imports and 39 per cent exports. The imports expanded, the principal items being live animals and teak, while cotton goods, apparel, and manufactured silk are prominent among exports. Trade with South Siam comprises 74 per cent imports. These consist virtually of manufactured silk and live animals, and the value of live animals contracted somewhat. Exports showed some decrease, the only considerable items being manufactured silk, metals, apparel, and cotton piecegoods.

**Karennee**—The trade with Karennee shows further progress of about 18 per cent. The trade consists of 85 per cent imports and 15 per cent exports. The imports consisted mainly of teak with a value of R15·19 lakhs and live animals with a value of R8·46 lakhs. Among exports the considerable items were betelnuts, provisions, apparel, and cotton piecegoods.

## COASTING TRADE

Merchandise carried by sea from one part of India to another appears first under exports and again under imports; so it might be expected that the total of the two would be approximately double the magnitude of the single transaction. But the figures comprise such exchanges with ports in Indian Native States and Foreign Settlements as, in the statistics of British India, appear only as imports or as exports. The net value of the coasting trade is therefore arrived at by adding, to the value of the imports into British ports from other British ports, the sum of the imports and exports in the trade between British ports on the one hand and non-British ports on the other. The value so calculated in respect of 1912-13 is, for merchandise, R63·5 crores as against R59·35 crores in the previous year, the increase being R4·15 crores or 7 per cent. The trade continued to be handicapped by very high coasting freights.

The following statement shows the principal items:—

Unit 1,000	Percentage of total	R	Increase+ or decrease— per cent	Principal sources
Food grains . . .	17·6	11,20,42	+ 18·4	Burma, Bombay, and, Sind.
Rice . . .	12·6	7,98,56	+ 26·4	Burma
Mineral oil . . .	7·1	4,51,07	+ 17·6	„
Jute bags . . .	4·6	2,89,16	+ 24·3	Bengal
Coal . . .	3·7	2,35,47	+ 15	„
Cotton piecegoods .	12·2	7,73,55	— 2·2	Bombay
„ raw . . .	12·1	7,60,93	+ 6·4	„
Teak wood . . .	2·6	1,63,75	+ 6·1	Burma

## RAILWAY GOODS TRAFFIC

This is a valuable indicator of the volume of total trade. In India, as in other countries and notably in Germany, the heavy trade of the year created severe railway congestion. Grave inconvenience was experienced and an expenditure of twelve millions sterling was sanctioned for the year 1913-14. The following statement reflects the general activity. It shows the ton-mileage of goods traffic on the principal railways of India :

Unit 1,000	1,000 Units	Increase + or Decrease—	
		Units	Per cent
1908 . . . . .	10,199,399	— 904,115	or — 8·1 per cent
1909 . . . . .	10,951,715	+ 752,316	„ + 7·4 „
1910 . . . . .	12,079,013	+1,127,298	„ +10·3 „
1911 . . . . .	13,384,223	+1,255,210	„ +10·4 „
1912 . . . . .	15,608,854	+2,274,631	„ +17·1 „

The figures below show the number of goods wagons at work in India at the close of each of the last five years and the additions made in each year :

	No.	Addition	Percentage increase
1908 . . . . .	136,318	12,224	or 9·8
1909 . . . . .	145,535	19,217	„ 6·8
1910 . . . . .	149,628	4,093	„ 2·8
1911 . . . . .	152,854	3,226	„ 2·2
1912 . . . . .	158,200	5,346	„ 3·5

The total increase in the period of four years is therefore 16·1 per cent. Comparison of this percentage with the increase of 53 per cent in the ton mileage shows a simultaneous increase in the ton miles per wagon from 74,821 to 98,665, the increase being one of 31·9 per cent.

## PRICES

The following statement shows the course of Indian Rupee Prices of thirty-nine commodities imported into, exported from, or consumed in India, during the last five years as compared with the standard year 1873. The figures represent simple percentages of the average prices, so far as available, obtained by expressing the price of each article in each year as a percentage of the price for the year 1873, which latter price is represented by 100.

Certain articles that appear to have something in common have been grouped together with the following result :—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
1. Food grains :—wheat, rice, jawar, bajra, barley, gram, and ragi . . . . .	226	193	155	152	176
2. Other food :—ghi and salt . . . . .	94	81	90	89	111
3. Sugar and tea . . . . .	60	78	85	79	85
(1—3) Food . . . . .	167	146	127	124	142
4. Minerals :—iron, copper, spelter, and coal . . . . .	135	124	123	125	133
5. Textiles :—cotton, silk, jute, and wool . . . . .	108	96	108	127	125
6. Sundry material :—hides and skins, indigo, kerosene, lac, saltpetre, and seeds . . . . .	138	127	131	140	146
(4—6) Materials . . . . .	126	114	120	132	135
(1—6) General average . . . . .	139	124	122	129	139

The general average is drawn from all thirty-nine descriptions which are treated as of equal value, and is the simple arithmetical mean as shown above.

FREDERICK NOËL-PATON,

*Director, General of Commercial Intelligence, India.*

CALCUTTA ;

June 10, 1913

# APPENDIX

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO.			Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Exports of same article			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—</b>									
<b>Fish (excluding canned fish)—</b>									
Fish, salted . . . cwt	149,484	133,167	155,973	112.2	95.8	77.8	20,53,907	19,10,838	21,25,641
Total Fish . . . "	202,964	190,856	210,205	106.3	96.5	83.3	30,20,846	29,74,232	31,05,78
<b>Fruits and Vegetables—</b>									
<b>Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, or preserved, etc.—</b>									
Almonds . . . cwt	83,547	74,318	68,229	112.4	122.4	...	28,07,403	23,91,756	22,13,50
Dates . . . "	876,066	968,175	928,065	91.0	94.4	...	53,81,283	60,25,850	58,71,30
Other sorts . . . "	84,076	77,960	69,585	107.8	120.8	...	9,74,015	11,39,703	10,93,41
Total Fruits and Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,37,062	1,09,45,583	1,05,80,64
<b>Liquors—</b>									
Malt Liquors . . . gal.	4,745,769	4,250,868	4,232,974	111.6	112.1	...	68,12,474	54,55,737	54,92,08
Spirit . . . "	1,262,599	1,227,629	1,257,492	103.8	100.4	...	85,66,125	81,76,999	81,09,85
Wines . . . "	341,627	335,716	335,244	101.7	101.9	...	28,37,280	28,75,908	27,41,39
Total Liquors . . . "	6,349,995	5,814,213	5,825,709	109.2	109.0	...	1,82,15,879	1,65,08,644	1,63,48,28
<b>Provisions and Oilman's stores—</b>									
Biscuits and cakes . lbs	9,725,844	7,732,101	7,256,692	125.8	134.0	...	45,25,278	34,71,095	31,77,79
Ghi . . . "	986,859	541,009	517,329	182.4	190.7	19.0	5,13,390	2,46,238	2,47,59
Total Provisions, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,34,92,205	1,93,74,420	1,81,00,74
<b>Spices—</b>									
Betelnuts . . . lbs	128,986,350	128,868,640	138,429,627	100.1	93.2	...	1,17,99,816	1,04,51,688	1,00,11,94
Cloves . . . "	7,854,416	10,001,109	8,616,230	78.5	91.0	...	20,05,229	32,39,742	20,37,78
Pepper . . . "	2,642,035	3,210,479	4,070,818	82.3	64.9	...	6,87,878	7,14,156	8,36,44
Total Spices . . . "	143,169,687	144,919,670	146,293,698	98.8	97.9	370.3	1,63,11,138	1,64,32,696	1,45,74,95
Sugar . . . . . cwt	15,471,627	12,241,836	13,211,298	126.4	117.1	...	14,30,47,591	11,93,93,441	12,21,44,60
Tea . . . . . lbs	4,531,310	6,611,816	4,972,243	68.4	90.9	1.6	20,95,350	29,30,861	22,54,64
<b>Other Food and Drink—</b>									
Salt . . . . . tons	574,238	563,984	514,403	101.8	111.6	...	84,98,244	84,14,510	74,37,88
<b>Tobacco—</b>									
<b>Tobacco manufactures—</b>									
Cigarettes . . . lbs	1,450,773	1,414,830	1,870,527	102.5	77.6	...	52,82,834	50,97,648	60,70,23
Total Tobacco . . . "	2,352,118	2,204,863	3,778,863	106.7	62.2	10.8	69,38,937	66,72,979	70,23,14
Total Food, Drink, and Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,43,12,554	20,44,93,757	20,38,53,515

## INDIA, 1912-1913

## Imports, merchandise (private)

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS.
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO					Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total imports	Exports of same article				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of exports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	₹	₹	₹	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
											<b>I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—</b>
											Fish (excluding canned fish)—
											Fish, salted
107.4	96.6	.9	.1	92.5	13.74	14.35	13.63	95.7	100.8	119.0	
101.5	97.3	1.3	.2	80.3	14.88	15.58	14.77	95.5	100.7	96.4	Total Fish
											Fruits and Vegetables—
											Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, or preserved, etc.—
117.4	126.8	1.2	.2	...	33.60	32.18	32.44	104.4	103.5	...	Almonds
80.8	91.6	2.3	.3	...	6.14	6.26	6.33	98.1	97.0	...	Dates
85.5	88.7	.4	.1	...	11.53	14.62	15.78	79.2	73.3	...	Other sorts
90.0	103.8	4.6	.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Fruits and Vegetables
											Liquors—
124.0	124.0	2.9	.4	...	1.43	1.28	1.29	111.7	110.8	...	Malt Liquors
104.9	105.6	3.6	.5	...	6.78	6.66	6.45	101.8	105.1	...	Spirit
93.7	103.5	1.2	.2	...	8.30	8.56	8.17	96.9	101.6	...	Wines
110.3	111.5	7.7	1.1	...	2.87	2.84	2.80	100.7	102.1	...	Total Liquors
											Provisions and Oilman's stores—
130.4	142.4	1.9	.3	...	.46	.45	.44	102.2	104.5	...	Biscuits and cakes
208.5	207.3	.2	.03	16.6	.52	.45	.48	115.5	108.3	88.1	Ghi
121.2	123.8	10.0	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Provisions, etc.
											Spices—
113.9	117.8	5.0	.7	...	.09	.08	.08	112.5	112.5	...	Betelnuts
80.4	98.7	1.1	.2	...	.33	.32	.31	103.1	106.4	...	Cloves
96.3	82.2	.3	.04	...	.26	.22	.20	118.2	130.0	...	Pepper
105.7	111.9	6.9	1.0	174.9	.11	.11	.09	100.0	122.0	45.8	Total Spices
119.8	117.1	61.0	8.9	...	9.24	9.75	9.24	94.7	190.0	...	Sugar
71.5	92.9	.9	.1	1.6	.46	.44	.45	104.5	102.2	95.8	Tea
101.0	114.2	3.6	.5	...	14.80	14.92	14.46	99.2	102.3	...	Other Food and Drink—
											Salt
											Tobacco—
											Tobacco manufactures—
103.6	104.0	2.2	.3	...	3.64	3.80	2.71	101.1	134.3	...	Cigarettes
103.9	98.8	2.9	.4	180.9	2.95	3.02	1.86	97.7	153.6	1,735.3	Total Tobacco
114.6	114.9	100.0	14.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Food, Drink, and Tobacco

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Exports of same article			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	R	R	R
<b>II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—</b>									
Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel . . . tons	653,694	297,912	353,543	219.4	184.9	74.2	1,16,70,679	51,29,431	60,37,201
<b>Oils—</b>									
<b>Mineral—</b>									
Kerosene . . gal.	65,636,517	79,412,704	66,636,981	82.6	98.4	...	2,55,54,266	3,25,00,638	2,71,53,437
<b>Vegetable—Non-essential—</b>									
Linseed oil . . gal.	384,961	399,123	355,163	91.4	102.7	...	8,46,014	9,72,681	7,76,594
Total Oils . . "	96,248,889	108,205,253	89,261,054	88.7	107.8	393.2	3,09,00,410	4,42,54,002	3,78,39,169
<b>Textile materials—</b>									
Cotton, raw . . cwt	548,071	482,795	207,360	113.6	264.3	7.5	2,23,38,573	2,08,64,446	87,16,761
Silk, " . . lbs	3,578,837	2,239,105	2,230,363	159.8	160.4	213.3	1,71,44,611	1,05,97,405	96,29,963
Total Textile materials .	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,22,41,163	3,33,35,869	2,02,09,980
<b>Wood and Timber—</b>									
<b>Timber, other than railway sleepers—</b>									
Teak wood . . c. tons	28,538	41,308	46,697	69.1	61.1	46.5	28,75,723	38,37,067	42,52,303
Other timber . . "	48,064	51,065	49,428	94.1	97.2	...	28,94,014	30,84,297	28,90,195
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>									
Precious stones and pearls, unset	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,23,685	89,51,120	62,86,552
Total Raw Materials and Produce, etc. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,40,60,577	11,09,03,515	9,04,65,900
<b>III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—</b>									
Apparel . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,27,47,662	2,09,04,880	1,79,70,501
Arms, ammunition, and Military stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,69,171	35,19,074	32,29,201
<b>Carriages and carts, including Cycles and Motor cars—</b>									
Motor cars and motor cycles . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,72,687	1,00,35,293	73,72,267
Other sorts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,20,245	58,04,819	52,29,975
Total Carriages and carts, etc. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,89,92,932	1,58,40,112	1,26,02,242
<b>Chemicals, Drugs, and medicines—</b>									
Chemicals . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,25,920	96,48,974	88,18,774
Drugs and medicines . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,05,58,330	1,03,37,781	96,83,562
Total Chemicals, Drugs, and medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,19,36,827	2,18,20,725	2,03,42,365

INDIA, 1912-1913

Imports, merchandise (private)—continued

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO					Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total imports	Exports of same articles				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of exports	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	₹	₹	₹	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
227.6	193.3	9.4	.7	132.0	17.85	17.22	17.07	103.6	104.6	178.0	II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—
											Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel
											Oils—
											Mineral—
											Kerosene
											Vegetable—Non-essential—
											Linseed oil
											Total Oils
											Textile materials—
											Cotton, raw
											Silk, "
											Total Textile materials
											Wood and Timber—
											Timber, other than railway sleepers—
											Teakwood
											Other timber
											Miscellaneous—
											Precious stones and pearls, unset
											Total Raw Materials and Produce, etc.
											III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—
											Apparel
											Arms, ammunition, and Military stores
											Carriages and carts, including Cycles and Motor cars—
											Motor cars and motor cycles
											Other sorts
											Total Carriages and carts, etc.
											Chemicals, Drugs, and medicines
											Chemicals
											Drugs and medicines
											Total Chemicals, Drugs, and medicines



ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Export of same article			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED— <i>contd.</i>				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	R	R	R
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements ( <i>except</i> machine-tools), and Instruments—									
Clocks and watches no.	784,114	799,389	664,751	98.1	118.0	...	24,10,345	23,36,966	20,68,918
Cutlery . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,44,882	21,84,911	19,28,482
Hardware—									
Agricultural implements	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,00,621	11,08,200	10,17,132
Enamelled ironware . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,22,557	25,26,705	19,05,134
Implements and tools, other than Agricultural implements and machine-tools	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,60,335	23,27,438	22,30,370
Lamps, metal and glass	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,68,709	40,24,196	34,01,885
"    other sorts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,31,63,808	2,12,70,129	1,97,31,703
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,47,87,986	1,30,01,921	1,16,24,325
Total Cutlery, Hardware, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,47,51,716	4,87,82,700	4,39,59,000
Dyes and Colours—									
Dyeing and Tanning substances—									
Alizarine . . . lbs	8,168,044	6,057,875	6,234,055	134.7	130.9	...	35,65,051	30,98,929	32,62,741
Aniline . . . . .	10,082,095	7,976,024	8,060,011	128.4	125.1	...	78,32,641	61,08,966	61,86,631
Total Dyeing and Tanning substances . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,12,822	1,26,17,585	1,23,83,836
Paints and Painter's materials—									
Paints and colours cwt	350,012	382,317	315,460	105.3	111.0	...	59,81,697	51,84,998	49,01,548
Painter's materials . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,80,902	20,50,244	16,39,575
Total Dyes and Colours	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,30,92,557	2,00,83,804	1,91,07,667
Glassware and Earthenware—									
Earthenware and Porcelain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,31,095	53,19,896	47,71,004
Glass and Glassware . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,33,964	1,54,37,019	1,46,57,415
Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather—									
Leather unwrought cwt	3,181	2,345	2,909	111.8	109.3	...	7,93,792	5,47,526	5,68,606
Leather manufactures . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,95,297	33,22,674	30,80,819
Total Hides and Skins, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,82,177	52,06,279	47,72,021
Machinery of all kinds, including Belting—									
Machinery and Millwork—									
Prime movers . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,83,179	70,88,482	78,27,632
Electrical machinery . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,12,567	40,00,093	37,17,041

INDIA, 1912-1913

Imports, merchandise (private)—continued

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO					Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total imports	Exports of same article				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of exports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	R	R	R	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
											<b>III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED —contd.</b>
											Cutlery, Hardware, Implements (except machine-tools), and Instruments—
109.1	116.5	.2	.1	...	3.07	2.92	3.11	105.1	98.7	...	Clocks and watches
102.7	120.8	.2	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cutlery
											Hardware—
126.4	137.7	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Agricultural implements
115.7	153.4	.2	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Enamelled ironware
											Implements and tools, other than Agricultural imple- ments and machine- tools
149.0	155.5	.3	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lamps, metal and glass
81.1	95.9	.3	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„ other sorts
108.0	117.4	1.9	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Instruments, apparatus, and appliances, and parts thereof
113.7	127.2	1.2	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Cutlery, Hardware, etc.
112.2	124.5	4.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dyes and Colours—
											Dyeing and Tanning sub- stances—
115.0	109.5	.3	.2	...	.44	.51	.52	86.3	84.6	...	Alizarine
128.2	127.6	.6	.5	...	.78	.76	.76	101.3	101.3	...	Aniline
120.6	122.8	1.2	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Dyeing and Tanning substances
											Paints and Painter's materials—
115.4	122.0	.5	.4	...	17.09	15.60	15.53	109.5	110.0	...	Paints and Colours
81.0	101.3	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Painter's materials
115.0	120.5	1.8	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Dyes and Colours
											Glassware and Earthenware—
102.2	113.8	4.4	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Earthenware and Porcelain
113.6	118.6	1.4	1.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Glass and Glassware
											Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather—
145.0	140.8	.1	.1	...	249.54	192.45	193.77	129.6	128.9	...	Leather unwrought
63.1	68.0	.2	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Leather manufactures
82.2	89.7	.4	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Hides and Skins, etc.
											Machinery of all kinds, includ- ing Belting—
											Machinery and millwork—
84.4	76.4	.5	.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prime movers
90.3	97.2	.3	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Electrical machinery

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Exports of same article			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	R	R	R
<b>III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—contd.</b>									
<b>Machinery and millwork—contd.</b>									
<b>Machinery, not being Prime movers, etc.—</b>									
Mining machinery . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,43,126	12,56,863	11,25,44
Sewing and knitting machines no.	57,531	39,797	36,718	144.6	156.7	...	34,14,100	22,44,753	20,59,11
Textile machinery . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,04,35,193	1,35,81,301	1,71,84,19
Other sorts . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,95,11,764	1,74,37,282	1,77,13,55
Total machinery of all kinds, including Belting	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,85,75,306	4,56,08,773	4,96,06,97
<b>Metals—</b>									
<b>Iron and Steel, and manufactures thereof—</b>									
Iron . . . tons	42,395	45,051	48,719	94.1	87.0	...	50,28,853	49,56,755	51,37,43
Iron or Steel " "	510,656	476,358	445,269	107.2	114.7	...	9,29,88,655	8,00,54,351	7,47,82,48
Steel . . . "	152,755	156,783	145,296	97.4	105.1	...	1,67,31,168	1,55,02,724	1,44,53,89
Total Iron and Steel, and manufactures, etc. tons	705,806	678,192	639,284	101.2	110.5	...	11,47,46,475	10,05,13,730	9,43,73,81
<b>Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof—</b>									
Copper . . . cwt	444,992	549,435	593,652	81.0	75.0	...	2,37,08,809	2,68,93,213	2,98,61,356
Lead . . . "	114,343	113,930	125,183	100.3	90.9	...	18,93,295	16,39,918	16,94,760
Tin . . . "	35,584	36,807	37,455	96.7	95.0	...	51,72,286	53,10,852	47,44,417
Total Metals tons	745,681	722,197	685,714	103.2	108.7	730.8	15,46,08,558	14,18,60,200	13,75,16,172
<b>Paper, pasteboard, and stationery—</b>									
Paper and pasteboard	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,44,50,501	1,17,75,651	1,10,66,012
Stationery . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,03,211	55,14,274	52,01,608
Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,40,28,969	4,43,69,549	4,70,70,274
<b>Yarns and Textile Fabrics—</b>									
<b>Cotton—</b>									
<b>Twist and Yarn—</b>									
Cotton twist . lbs	50,035,210	41,958,910	38,254,312	119.2	130.8	24.5	4,44,74,657	3,79,07,052	3,41,58,427
<b>Cotton piece-goods—</b>									
Grey (unbleached) yds	1,535,129,545	1,213,851,539	1,195,254,563	125.9	128.4	...	25,11,31,299	19,65,50,920	18,28,88,391
White (bleached) "	788,758,144	629,609,403	569,723,161	122.1	134.9	...	13,52,62,337	10,97,69,969	9,40,18,017
Coloured, printed, or dyed . . . "	662,211,728	589,432,953	547,925,713	115.7	124.5	...	14,17,29,782	12,25,70,002	10,80,17,755
Other cotton goods "	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,56,17,609	2,89,05,069	2,58,58,544
Silk piece-goods . "	20,826,229	26,495,995	24,328,738	112.5	122.8	...	2,03,61,731	1,83,05,452	1,71,88,486
Woollen " . . . "	20,558,209	24,046,095	21,405,123	85.5	96.0	...	1,04,20,793	2,20,91,052	1,95,00,540
Total Yarns and Textile Fabrics	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,87,27,916	57,66,62,675	51,69,80,143

INDIA, 1912-1913

Exports, merchandise (private)—continued

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO					Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year.	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total imports	Exports of same article				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of exports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	R	R	R	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
											III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED— <i>contd.</i>
											Machine and Millwork— <i>contd.</i>
											Machinery, not being Prime movers, etc.—
											Mining machinery
											Sewing and knitting machines
											Textile machinery
											Other sorts
											Total machinery of all kinds, including Belting
											Metals—
											Iron and Steel, and manufac- tures thereof—
											Iron
											Iron or Steel
											Steel
											Total Iron and Steel, and manu- factures, etc.
											Metal, other than Iron and Steel and manufac- tures thereof—
											Copper
											Lead
											Tin
											Total Metals
											Paper, pasteboard, and sta- tionery—
											Paper and pasteboard
											Stationery
											Railway Plant and Rolling Stock
											Yarns and Textile Fabrics—
											Cotton—
											Twist and Yarn—
											Cotton twist
											Cotton piece-goods—
											Grey (unbleached)
											White (bleached)
											Coloured, printed or dyed
											Other cotton goods
											Silk piece-goods
											Woolen " "
											Total Yarns and Textile Fabrics

FOREIGN TRADE OF  
Analytical Statement—

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Exports of same article			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	R	R	R
<b>II—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—concl'd.</b>									
Miscellaneous—									
Books, printed, and printed matter . . . cwt	32,414	29,919	30,852	108·3	105·1	...	42,36,375	45,59,371	41,19,763
Building and Engineering materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,08,750	64,61,321	63,98,303
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,01,658	37,15,909	26,81,827
Matches . . . gross boxes	15,124,951	13,119,438	12,136,869	115·3	124·6	...	98,35,800	87,58,253	84,34,806
Ships, parts of . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,59,710	6,05,580	18,07,468
Soap . . . cwt	850,817	...	...	...	...	...	71,42,069	62,76,192	54,28,098
Tea chests . . .	...	324,651	285,002	108·0	123·0	...	43,82,271	46,33,986	40,87,406
Toys and requisites for games and sports	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,91,248	40,77,952	38,04,955
Umbrellas . . . no	1,556,490	...	...	...	...	...	17,60,573	15,19,990	12,96,415
Umbrella fittings . . .	...	1,382,459	1,260,723	112·6	123·4	...	26,26,649	25,75,690	24,59,590
<i>Total Articles wholly or mainly manufactured</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,22,92,18,790	1,04,80,41,852	96,99,67,363
<b>IV—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED—</b>									
Animals, living—									
Horses . . . no.	6,874	9,886	9,627	69·5	71·4	...	29,91,770	45,51,516	44,35,106
Total Animals, living ..	12,077	15,741	14,339	76·7	84·2	...	34,49,210	49,32,462	47,70,667
<i>Total Miscellaneous and unclassified</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,25,66,613	2,23,09,709	1,89,50,855
<b>Grand Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,01,58,534	1,38,57,48,833	1,28,32,97,765

INDIA, 1912-1913

Imports, merchandise (private)—concluded

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO					Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade of same class	Total Imports	Exports of same article				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of exports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	₹	₹	₹	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
92.9	102.8	.3	.3	...	130.70	152.39	133.53	85.8	97.9	...	
142.5	143.9	.7	.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51.2	70.9	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
112.3	116.6	.8	.6	...	65	67	69	97.0	94.2	...	
210.3	78.2	.1	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
113.8	131.6	.6	.4	...	20.37	19.33	19.04	105.4	107.0	...	
94.1	107.2	.3	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
102.8	110.1	.3	.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
115.8	135.8	.1	.1	...	1.13	1.09	1.03	104.0	103.7	...	
102.4	107.2	.2	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117.3	126.7	100.0	76.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
65.7	67.5	13.3	.2	...	435.23	460.40	460.70	94.5	94.5	...	
60.9	72.2	15.3	.2	...	285.60	313.35	333.33	91.1	85.7	...	
101.1	118.9	100.0	1.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
116.2	125.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED— <i>concl'd.</i> Miscellaneous— Books, printed, and printed matter Building and Engineering materials Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver Matches Ships, parts of Soap Tea chests Toys and requisites for games and sports Umbrellas Umbrella fittings <i>Total Articles wholly or mainly manufactured</i>											
IV—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED— Animals, living— Horses Total Animals, living <i>Total Miscellaneous and unclassified</i> Grand Total											

## FOREIGN TRADE OF

*Analytical Statement—*

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Imports of same article			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	R	R	R
<b>I—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—</b>									
Sugar, refined cwt	195,943	1,776,471	754,208	11.0	26.0	1.5	21,24,483	1,73,19,041	74,05,292
Tea lbs	580,772	441,302	531,995	127.1	105.4	12.3	3,86,990	2,70,669	3,60,766
<i>Total Food, Drink, and Tobacco</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,89,256	2,10,21,946	1,06,13,223
<b>II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—</b>									
<b>Textile materials—</b>									
Wool, raw lbs	13,997,834	7,746,590	6,218,421	180.7	225.1	374.7	67,19,376	37,45,100	31,91,153
<i>Total Raw Materials, etc.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	96,99,562	64,97,746	60,69,610
<b>III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—</b>									
Apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,51,792	22,26,937	18,95,305
Metals tons	3,719	4,158	3,206	89.4	116.0	.5	15,18,990	17,51,366	13,05,530
<b>Yarns and Textile Fabrics—</b>									
Cotton yarn lbs	7,81,745	830,839	961,449	94.1	81.3	1.6	7,01,243	7,24,235	8,20,906
Cotton piece-goods yds	67,309,270	75,516,324	65,139,148	89.1	103.3	2.2	1,50,67,884	1,69,33,107	1,40,70,662
<i>Total Articles wholly or mainly manufactured</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,07,77,698	3,15,57,225	2,69,85,762
<b>IV—Miscellaneous and unclassified</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,33,853	11,64,596	19,20,859
<b>Grand Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,74,00,669	6,02,71,513	4,55,89,454





ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Imports of same article			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	R	R	R
<b>I—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—</b>									
Fish (excluding canned fish)—									
Fish, dry . . . cwt	234,147	258,501	238,011	90.6	98.4	151.8	26,50,298	28,19,948	25,59,900
Total Fish . . .	243,499	268,996	249,414	90.4	97.6	120.0	37,60,395	39,72,262	38,75,313
Fruits and Vegetables . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,70,388	47,58,580	41,15,710
Grain, Pulse, and Flour—									
Barley . . . cwt	12,303,532	5,848,560	2,188,120	210.3	562.3	...	5,55,81,755	2,24,68,272	84,47,295
Gram . . .	2,898,384	6,934,840	2,971,263	41.8	97.5	...	1,19,11,794	2,74,76,387	1,18,49,867
Pulse . . .	4,161,200	5,518,185	3,177,612	75.5	181.0	...	1,67,83,654	2,01,94,217	1,24,84,654
Rice (husked and un-husked) . . .	55,262,920	52,477,427	46,559,724	105.3	118.7	...	32,55,67,702	29,05,00,205	23,50,80,593
Wheat . . .	33,203,260	27,223,324	24,519,275	122.0	135.4	...	17,69,34,226	13,34,84,580	13,00,52,595
" flour . . .	1,870,401	1,030,915	845,678	132.9	162.0	...	1,07,66,928	79,62,755	67,38,529
Other sorts . . .	1,196,293	3,366,714	2,037,676	35.5	58.7	...	54,76,302	1,25,08,995	73,87,627
Total Grain, Pulse, and Flour . . .	110,395,990	102,399,965	82,299,348	107.8	134.1	...	60,30,12,361	51,45,95,412	41,20,41,150
Provisions and Oilman's stores—									
Ghi . . . lbs	5,169,314	5,173,676	5,132,906	100.3	101.1	525.7	30,84,401	28,84,788	27,20,713
Total Provisions, etc. . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,01,055	45,19,133	41,90,407
Spices—									
Chillies . . . lbs	15,087,670	15,233,683	12,660,863	99.0	119.2	...	20,96,084	22,13,167	20,35,050
Ginger . . .	9,950,660	7,726,447	7,639,260	128.8	130.3	...	23,76,374	20,42,213	19,19,279
Pepper . . .	12,569,344	14,455,458	13,079,332	86.9	96.1	...	40,79,223	44,55,514	36,12,067
Total Spices . . .	33,65,729	38,362,078	31,312,818	100.7	112.7	27.0	93,28,131	92,90,593	81,56,537
Tea . . .	2,78,518,411	260,778,218	254,830,747	106.8	109.3	6,160.1	13,29,39,771	12,94,64,284	12,35,87,335
Other Food and Drink—									
Coffee . . . cwt	266,978	241,095	248,660	110.7	107.4	...	1,56,52,542	1,34,61,753	1,25,30,644

INDIA, 1912-1913

Exports, merchandise (private)

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO					Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total exports	Imports of same article				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of imports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	₹	₹	₹	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
											I—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—
											Fish (excluding canned fish)—
94.0	103.5	.8	.1	112.9	11.32	10.91	10.76	103.7	105.2	74.4	Fish, dry
94.7	96.9	.5	.2	124.5	15.44	14.77	15.54	104.5	99.3	103.7	Total Fish
100.4	116.1	.6	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fruits and Vegetables
											Grain, Pulse, and Flour—
247.4	658.0	7.1	2.3	...	4.52	3.84	3.86	117.7	117.1	...	Barley
43.4	100.5	1.5	.5	...	4.11	3.96	3.99	103.8	103.0	...	Gram
83.1	134.4	2.1	.7	...	4.03	3.66	3.89	117.5	110.8	...	Pulse
112.1	138.5	41.7	13.5	...	5.90	5.53	5.05	106.5	116.6	...	Rice (husked and unhusked)
132.6	136.0	22.7	7.3	...	5.33	4.90	5.30	108.8	100.0	...	Wheat
135.2	159.8	1.4	.4	...	7.86	7.72	7.97	101.8	98.6	...	„ flour
43.8	74.1	.7	.2	...	4.58	3.71	3.62	124.0	127.1	...	Other sorts
117.2	146.3	77.2	26.0	...	5.46	5.02	5.01	107.4	107.5	...	Total Grain, Pulse, and Flour
											Provisions and Oilman's stores—
106.9	113.4	.4	.1	600.8	.59	.55	.53	107.3	111.3	113.4	Ghi
106.2	114.6	.6	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Provisions, etc.
											Spices—
94.7	103.0	.3	.1	...	.13	.14	.16	100.0	87.5	...	Chillies
116.4	123.8	.3	.1	...	.24	.26	.25	92.3	96.0	...	Ginger
91.5	112.9	.5	.2	...	.32	.31	.27	103.1	118.5	...	Pepper
100.4	114.3	1.2	.4	57.2	.24	.21	.23	100.0	104.3	218.2	Total Spices
102.7	107.6	17.0	5.5	6,344.5	.48	.49	.48	97.9	100.0	104.3	Tea
											Other Food and Drink—
116.3	124.4	2.0	.6	...	58.63	55.83	50.59	104.1	115.9	...	Coffee

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Imports of same article			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	₹	₹	₹
<b>—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—contd.</b>									
<b>Tobacco—</b>									
Unmanufactured lbs	19,581,947	26,484,127	18,245,070	73.9	107.3	...	23,48,929	27,58,658	20,35,968
Manufactured ..	2,111,660	2,001,121	1,760,032	105.5	120.0	...	14,87,497	13,16,116	12,38,530
Total Food, Drink, and Tobacco	...	...	..	...	...	...	78,07,68,175	68,57,02,348	57,32,59,750
<b>II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—</b>									
Coal and Coke tons	881,239	878,987	840,805	100.8	104.8	134.8	88,38,095	77,09,329	73,74,668
<b>Gums, Resins, and Lac—</b>									
<b>Lac—</b>									
Stick and seed Lac cwt	91,960	11,269	8,454	288.6	378.0	...	10,79,017	5,23,456	3,70,631
Shell and Button ..	377,674	380,859	426,863	99.1	88.5	...	1,98,67,356	1,93,68,521	2,24,76,964
Total Lac	428,163	428,006	468,144	100.0	91.5	...	2,11,83,184	2,01,40,405	2,30,95,293
<b>Hides and Skins, raw—</b>									
Hides, raw	cwt 1,209,049	944,917	878,064	128.0	137.7	...	8,05,86,111	5,97,79,536	5,50,04,384
	no. 13,450,913	10,906,002	10,340,621	123.3	130.0	...			
Skins, raw	cwt 555,271	533,246	566,487	104.1	96.0	...	3,67,13,640	3,46,56,239	3,86,25,593
	no. 24,145,977	28,524,534	25,045,205	102.6	96.4	...			
Total Hides and Skins, raw*	cwt 1,797,179	1,478,163	1,444,551	121.6	124.4	...	11,76,82,266	9,44,35,775	9,36,29,077
<b>Metallic Ores and scrap—</b>									
Manganese Ore tons	703,081	536,077	536,467	132.1	132.0	...	1,14,40,476	86,50,384	85,83,516
<b>Oils—</b>									
Essential gal.	55,483	41,964	34,848	132.2	159.2	...	19,76,311	12,38,983	9,50,839
Mineral ..	21,497,884	14,819,669	7,351,826	145.0	292.4	...	20,63,196	13,94,256	9,20,230
Vegetable, non-essential ..	2,658,540	4,604,743	4,446,284	62.0	64.3	...	50,91,521	81,30,078	72,45,540
Total Oils	24,480,892	19,589,903	11,912,430	125.0	205.5	25.4	85,79,163	1,08,44,766	91,72,323
<b>Seeds—</b>									
<b>Oil-seeds—</b>									
<b>Non-Essential—</b>									
Castor cwt	2,212,611	2,403,872	2,150,891	92.0	102.9	...	1,68,82,659	1,76,76,924	1,55,94,360
Copra ..	696,993	637,523	540,388	107.7	127.1	...	1,28,82,973	1,13,94,873	80,11,835
Cotton seed ..	2,611,275	4,073,095	5,234,379	61.1	49.9	...	1,02,76,907	1,51,91,272	1,94,87,244
Groundnuts ..	4,867,011	3,822,583	3,585,298	127.3	135.7	...	4,04,17,802	3,18,07,255	2,90,17,793
Linseed ..	7,088,788	10,440,452	7,509,565	67.9	94.4	...	8,01,84,702	12,96,49,158	8,42,68,184
Poppy ..	468,058	698,887	804,602	67.0	58.2	...	55,81,991	74,61,819	81,62,074
Rapeseed ..	4,846,589	4,709,539	5,977,300	92.5	72.9	...	3,60,51,793	3,51,20,767	4,28,39,207
Sesamum ..	1,557,171	1,896,391	2,708,850	82.1	57.5	...	1,82,39,701	2,02,62,914	2,02,95,837
Total Seeds	24,536,674	30,013,530	29,709,036	81.7	82.6	...	22,75,09,565	28,07,98,220	24,48,78,213

\* Including cuttings

INDIA, 1912-1913

Exports, merchandise (private)—continued

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO					Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total exports	Imports of same article				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of imports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	₹	₹	₹	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
I—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO— <i>contd.</i>											
Tobacco—											
85.2	115.4	.3	.1	...	.12	.10	.11	120.0	109.1	...	Unmanufactured
113.0	120.1	.2	.1	...	.70	.65	.70	107.7	100.0	...	Manufactured
113.8	136.2	100.0	32.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Food, Drink, and Tobacco
II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED—											
114.6	119.8	.9	.4	75.7	10.03	8.82	8.77	113.7	114.4	56.2	Coal and Coke
Gums, Resins, and Lac—											
Lac—											
206.1	291.1	.1	.04	...	83.76	46.45	43.84	72.7	77.0	...	Stick and seed Lac
102.6	88.4	1.9	.8	...	52.61	50.85	52.65	108.4	100.0	...	Shell and Button Lac
104.9	91.5	2.1	.9	...	49.36	47.05	49.33	104.9	100.1	...	Total Lac
Hides and Skins, raw—											
134.8	146.5	7.3	3.3	...	66.65	63.26	62.64	105.4	106.4	...	Hides, raw
105.9	95.0	3.6	1.5	...	5.99	5.48	5.32	109.3	112.6	...	Skins, raw
					66.12	64.99	68.18	101.7	97.0	...	
					1.52	1.47	1.54	108.4	98.7	...	Total Hides and Skins, raw*
124.6	125.7	11.4	4.9	...	65.48	63.88	64.81	102.5	101.0	...	
Metallic Ores and scrap—											
132.2	133.3	1.1	.5	...	16.16	16.14	16.00	100.1	101.0	...	Manganese Ore
Oils—											
111.1	144.7	.1	.1	...	24.81	29.52	27.38	84.0	90.9	...	Essential
148.0	224.2	.2	.1	...	.09	.09	.12	111.1	83.3	...	Mineral
62.6	70.3	.5	.2	...	1.78	1.76	1.63	101.1	109.2	...	Vegetable, non-essential
70.1	93.5	.8	.4	...	.35	.55	.77	63.6	45.4	85.4	Total Oils
Seeds—											
Oil-seeds—											
Non-Essential—											
92.6	105.0	1.6	.7	...	7.40	7.35	7.25	100.7	102.1	...	Castor
113.1	144.6	1.2	.5	...	18.75	17.87	16.49	104.9	113.7	...	Copra
67.7	62.7	1.0	.4	...	3.94	3.73	3.72	105.6	105.9	...	Cotton seed
127.1	139.3	3.9	1.7	...	8.80	8.35	8.09	99.4	102.6	...	Groundnuts
61.9	95.2	7.8	3.3	...	11.31	12.43	11.22	91.0	100.3	...	Linseed
74.5	68.1	.5	.2	...	11.58	10.67	10.14	111.4	117.2	...	Poppy
102.6	84.2	3.5	1.5	...	8.27	7.45	7.17	111.1	115.5	...	Rapeseed
90.0	69.4	1.8	.7	...	11.71	10.68	9.71	109.6	120.6	...	Sesamum
81.0	92.9	22.1	9.4	...	9.27	9.35	8.24	99.1	112.5	...	Total Seeds

\* Including cuttings

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Imports of same article			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	R	R	R
<b>II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE, ETC.—<i>contd.</i></b>									
<b>Textile materials—</b>									
Cotton, raw . cwt	7,319,454	7,328,523	8,320,988	99.9	88.0	1,335.5	28,11,12,237	29,52,54,414	32,33,78,374
Hemp " . "	623,289	530,949	503,944	117.4	123.7	...	96,35,599	71,58,236	64,20,817
Jute " . tons	876,294	810,155	725,732	108.2	120.7	...	27,05,06,724	22,55,86,010	17,71,16,281
Silk " . lbs	1,677,841	1,749,946	1,892,036	95.9	88.7	46.9	41,73,728	45,83,853	49,04,960
Wool " . "	53,436,568	52,384,758	56,838,978	102.0	94.0	...	2,63,46,717	2,58,63,133	2,76,01,124
Total Textile materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,92,88,095	55,84,25,646	53,94,27,889
<b>Wood and Timber—</b>									
Teak wood . c.tons	61,422	48,875	45,697	127.0	134.4	215.2	95,24,339	73,15,790	71,44,249
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>									
Bristle and Fibre for brushes and brooms . cwt.	91,261	93,894	97,252	97.2	93.8	...	30,63,585	28,20,868	25,15,317
<b>Manures—</b>									
Bones . tons	110,221	88,963	86,010	123.9	128.1	...	78,86,076	61,59,335	56,63,128
Total Manures	193,951	111,892	105,292	125.1	132.9	...	96,89,376	75,51,021	68,14,653
Mica . cwt	66,574	48,871	41,809	136.2	159.2	...	51,20,230	31,16,678	27,58,702
Rubber, raw . "	14,627	8,951	4,816	163.4	303.7	...	59,13,893	34,59,037	18,55,230
Total Raw Materials and Produce, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,29,69,504	1,01,47,48,910	95,56,99,065
<b>II—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—</b>									
Apparel	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,20,994	19,68,208	18,42,660
<b>Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines—</b>									
<b>Chemicals—</b>									
Saltpetre . cwt	296,770	274,562	320,150	108.1	92.7	...	35,58,756	32,15,986	36,17,441
Borax " . "	4,770	3,328	4,845	143.4	98.5	...	1,11,869	52,901	85,454
Opium { chests	31,374	36,189	46,101	82.2	68.0	...	11,22,16,320	13,08,90,897	11,72,22,405
Opium { cwt	43,505	52,945	65,211	82.2	66.7	...			
<b>Dyes and Colours—</b>									
<b>Dyeing and tanning substances—</b>									
<b>Cutch and Gambier cwt</b>									
Indigo " . "	68,751	81,007	70,951	84.9	96.9	...	10,66,483	12,98,002	12,15,440
Myrobalans " . "	11,857	10,155	18,052	61.9	65.7	...	22,01,327	37,58,021	35,44,039
Turmeric " . "	1,397,755	1,233,661	1,453,220	113.3	96.2	...	62,14,190	50,02,796	59,93,222
	98,843	92,307	81,363	107.1	121.5	...	12,95,549	12,74,387	9,78,393
<b>Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather—</b>									
Hides, tanned or dressed { cwt	233,283	176,359	169,001	132.2	138.0	...	2,04,49,168	1,48,29,974	1,40,02,438
Hides, tanned or dressed { no.	3,145,365	2,342,487	2,186,004	134.2	143.9	...			

INDIA, 1912-1913

Exports, merchandise (private)—continued

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS	
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO					Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO				
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total exports	Imports of same article				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of imports		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	R	R	R	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent		
95.2	88.9	27.2	11.6	1,264.1	38.41	40.28	38.86	95.3	99.0	94.7	II—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE, ETC.— <i>contd.</i>	
134.6	150.0	.9	.4	...	15.46	18.48	12.74	114.7	121.3	...		Textile materials—
119.9	162.7	26.2	11.1	...	808.70	278.42	244.05	110.9	126.5	...		Cotton, raw
91.1	85.0	.4	.2	24.3	2.49	2.62	2.59	95.0	98.1	52.0		Hemp "
101.9	95.5	2.5	1.1	...	.49	.49	.48	100.0	102.1	...		Jute "
105.5	109.2	57.2	24.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Silk "
130.1	133.3	.9	.4	331.2	155.07	151.25	156.34	102.5	99.1	153.9		Wool "
108.6	121.8	.3	.1	...	38.56	30.04	25.86	111.7	129.8	...		Total Textile materials
128.0	139.2	.7	.3	...	71.55	69.23	65.83	103.3	108.6	...		Wood and Timber—
128.3	142.2	.9	.4	...	69.23	67.48	64.71	102.6	109.0	...		Teak wood
164.3	185.6	.5	.2	...	76.91	68.77	65.98	120.6	116.5	...	Miscellaneous—	
170.9	318.8	.6	.2	...	404.30	386.44	385.22	104.6	104.9	...	Bristle and Fibre for brushes and brooms	
191.8	107.8	100.0	42.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manures—	
87.4	93.4	.3	.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bones	
110.6	98.4	.6	.1	...	13.00	11.71	11.29	102.5	106.3	...	Total Manures	
211.4	130.8	.02	.04	...	23.45	15.90	17.64	146.5	132.1	...	Mica	
85.7	95.7	19.5	4.6	...	3,576.77	3,427.46	2,543.73	104.3	140.6	...	Rubber, raw	
82.2	87.7	.3	.04	...	2,579.39	2,472.20	1,797.58	104.3	143.5	...	Total Raw Materials and Produce, etc.	
58.6	62.1	.4	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	III—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED	
124.2	103.7	1.1	.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Apparel	
101.6	132.4	.2	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines—	
137.9	146.0	3.5	.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chemicals—	
82.2	87.7	.3	.04	...	15.50	16.02	17.13	96.7	94.6	...	Saltpetre	
58.6	62.1	.4	.1	...	185.65	198.19	196.28	94.3	94.6	...	Borax	
124.2	103.7	1.1	.2	...	4.45	4.05	4.12	109.9	108.0	...	Opium	
101.6	132.4	.2	.1	...	13.10	13.81	12.02	94.9	109.0	...	Dyes and Colours—	
137.9	146.0	3.5	.9	...	87.66	84.09	82.85	104.3	105.8	...	Dyeing and tanning substances—	
					6.50	6.33	6.41	102.7	101.4	...	Cutch and Gambier	
											Indigo	
											Myrobalans	
											Turmeric	
											Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, and Leather—	
											Hides, tanned or dressed	

ITEMS	QUANTITY						VALUE		
	Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO			Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years
				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Imports of same article			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	R	R	R
<b>III—ARTICLES, WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—contd.</b>									
<b>Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, etc.—contd.</b>									
Skins, tanned or dressed	190,407 17,208,797	153,326 19,386,118	142,357 17,902,399	85.1 88.8	91.6 96.1	...	} 2,55,75,830	3,00,19,059	2,78,11,265
Totals Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Metals . . . tons	102,031	81,679	21,405	322.1	476.3	13.6	75,34,115	65,72,872	43,81,660
<b>Yarns and Textile fabrics—</b>									
Cotton yarn . lbs	203,961,857	151,488,835	187,426,123	134.6	108.8	407.6	9,91,68,453	7,59,01,463	8,64,10,003
„ piece-goods yds	86,512,812	81,429,410	91,785,094	106.2	94.8	2.8	2,09,86,048	1,96,66,269	2,07,06,881
<b>Jute manufactures—</b>									
Gunny bags . no.	311,707,644	289,784,141	338,344,404	107.5	92.1	...	9,67,20,998	7,57,98,493	8,25,04,488
„ cloth yds	1,021,816,869	871,484,312	922,295,463	117.4	110.8	...	13,05,78,461	8,34,67,663	8,37,84,001
Silk manufactures .	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,37,842	6,51,461	7,45,924
<b>Woollen manufactures—</b>									
Carpets and rugs lbs	1,700,961	1,901,825	1,844,427	89.4	92.2	...	22,46,338	24,57,241	23,43,523
Total Woollen manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,82,390	27,90,968	26,35,074
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>									
Coir, manufactured cwt	724,317	1,748,859	689,165	96.8	105.1	...	82,57,281	80,84,511	74,41,628
Oilcakes . . . "	3,232,255	2,764,488	2,424,805	116.9	138.3	...	1,23,11,343	1,03,63,797	90,19,394
Paraffin wax . . . "	298,310	236,284	217,000	113.6	123.6	...	60,02,975	52,40,016	49,20,812
Total Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,33,05,964	49,50,25,495	49,16,35,697
<b>IV—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED—</b>									
Fodder, bran, and pollards (excluding oilcakes) tons	240,147	254,195	214,317	94.5	112.0	...	1,13,49,943	1,08,03,305	85,92,030
Total Miscellaneous and unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,45,86,252	2,26,93,437	1,91,86,815
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,41,16,29,895	2,21,81,70,190	2,03,97,81,327

INDIA, 1912-1913

Exports, merchandise (private)—concluded

VALUE					VALUE PER UNIT NOTED AGAINST EACH ARTICLE IN COLUMN 1						ITEMS
RATIOS OF THE SPECIFIED ITEMS TO					Year under report	Previous year	Average of previous three years	RATIOS OF AVERAGE VALUES TO			
Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Total trade for same class	Total exports	Imports of same articles				Same in previous year	Average of same in previous three years	Average value of imports	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	₹	₹	₹	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	
											<b>III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—contd.</b>
											Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, etc.—contd.
85.2	92.0	4.5	1.1	...	196.12 1.48	195.78 1.55	195.36 1.55	100.2 95.5	100.3 95.5	...	} Skins, tanned or dressed
102.5	110.0	8.1	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed, etc.
114.0	171.9	1.8	.8	4.9	73.84	207.43	204.70	35.6	36.1	36.0	Metals
											Yarns and Textile fabrics—
130.7 103.7	114.8 101.3	17.3 3.6	4.1 .9	223.0 3.9	.48 .24	.51 .24	.46 .22	94.1 100.0	104.3 109.1	53.9 141.2	Cotton yarn " piece-goods
127.6 156.4 113.2	117.2 155.8 98.9	16.9 22.8 .1	4.0 5.4 .03	...	.31 .13 ...	.26 .09 ...	.24 .09 ...	119.2 133.3 ...	129.2 133.3 ...	...	Jute manufactures— Gunny bags " cloth Silk manufactures
91.4	95.9	.4	.1	...	1.32	1.29	1.27	102.3	103.9	...	Woollen manufactures-- Carpets and rugs
92.5	98.0	.4	.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Woollen manufactures
											Miscellaneous—
102.1 113.8 114.6	111.0 136.5 122.0	1.4 2.1 1.1	.3 .5 .2	...	11.40 3.81 22.37	10.60 3.75 22.17	10.60 3.72 22.68	105.5 101.3 100.9	105.5 102.1 98.6	...	Coir, manufactured Oilcakes Paraffin wax
115.8	116.6	100.0	23.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Articles wholly or mainly manufactured
											<b>IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED—</b>
105.0	132.1	46.2	.5	...	47.26	42.50	40.09	111.2	117.9	...	Fodder, bran, and pollards (excluding oilcakes)
108.3	128.1	100.0	1.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total Miscellaneous and unclassified
108.6	118.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>



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