

[Fiftieth Issue]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1923-24

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.



CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION BRANCH
1925

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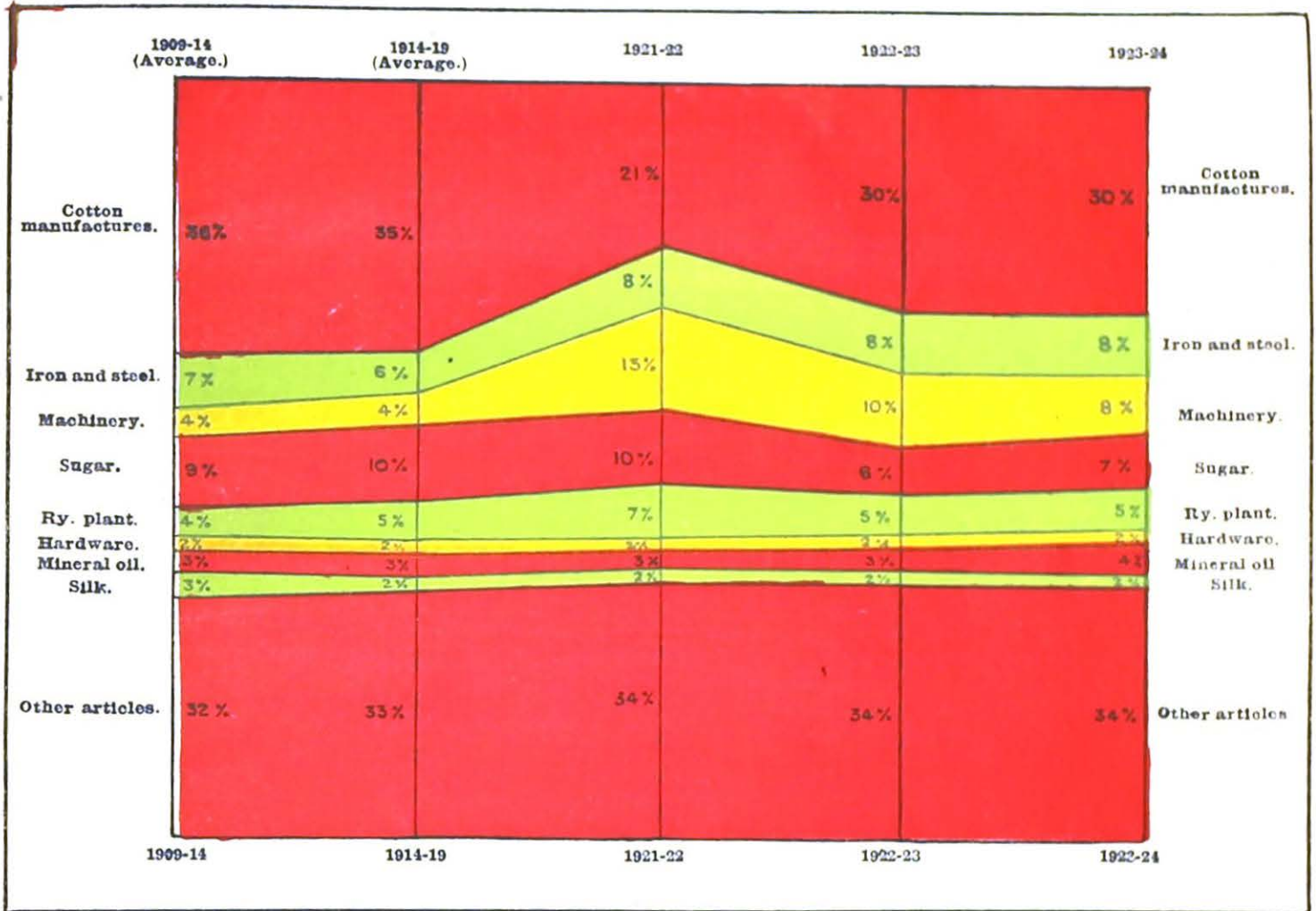
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23. Tariff Schedules—Reprint of Schedules II and III of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894 (as subsequently amended), showing the rates of Customs duties levied on goods imported into, and exported from, British India. As. 3. (1a.)

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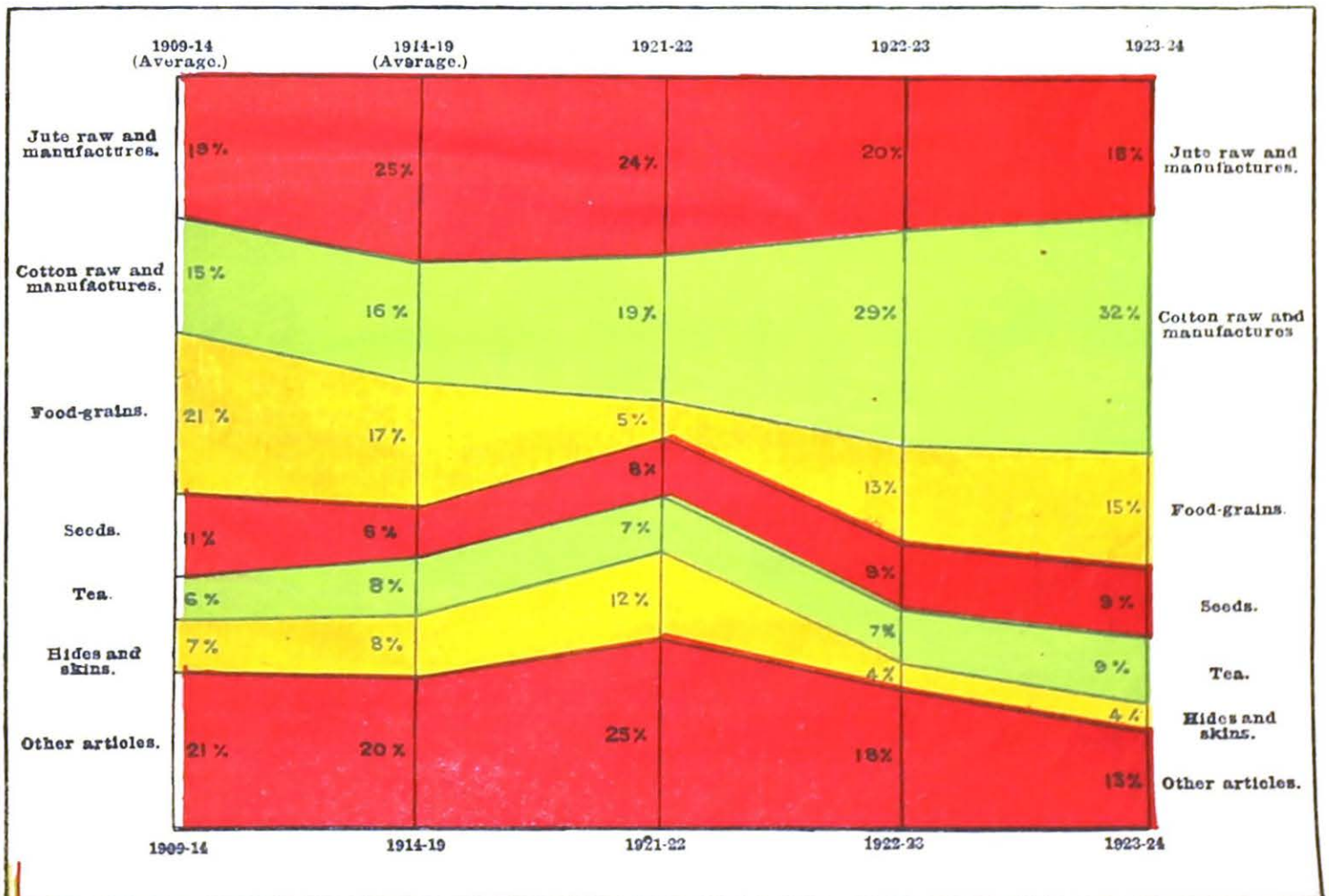
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25. Crop Forecasts. (Published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.) Per copy As. 4. (1a.)
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Linseed, Rape and Mustard (*winter oilseeds*)—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
Sesamum (*til or jinjili*)—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
Groundnut—1st (October), Final (February).
Indigo—1st (October), Final (December).
Sugarcane—1st (August), 2nd (October), Final (February).
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30. Crop Atlas of India. R6-8. (10a.)
31. Quinquennial Report on the Average Yield per Acre of principal Crops in India for the period ending 1921-22. As. 8. (3a.)
23. Report on the First Census of Live-Stock, Ploughs and Carts in India, held between December 1919 and April 1920. As. 4. (2a.)
33. A Classified List of the commodities that enter into the Land Frontier Trade of British India. R1-2. (6a.)

7. Variations in the shares of the principal articles in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS.

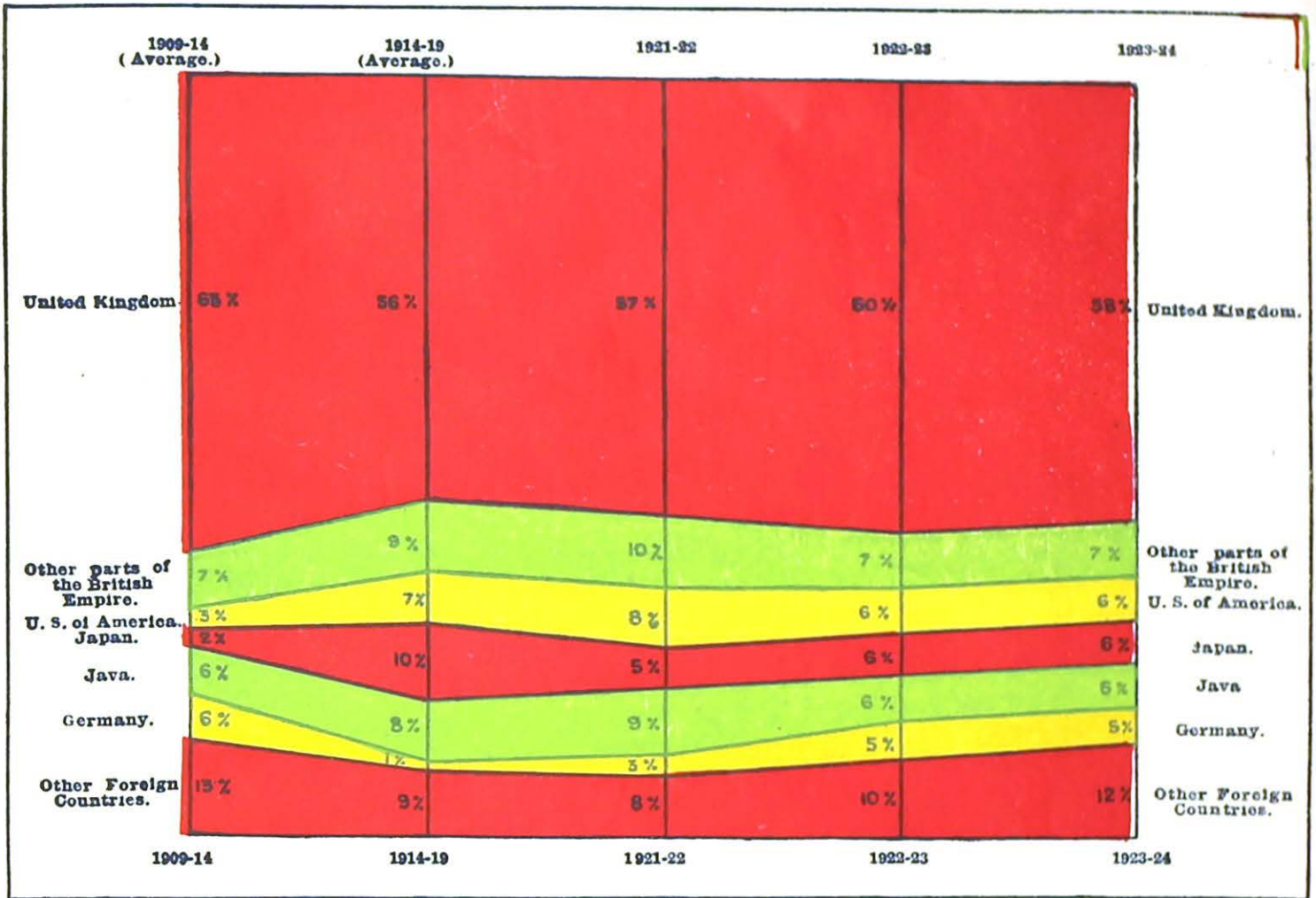


EXPORTS.



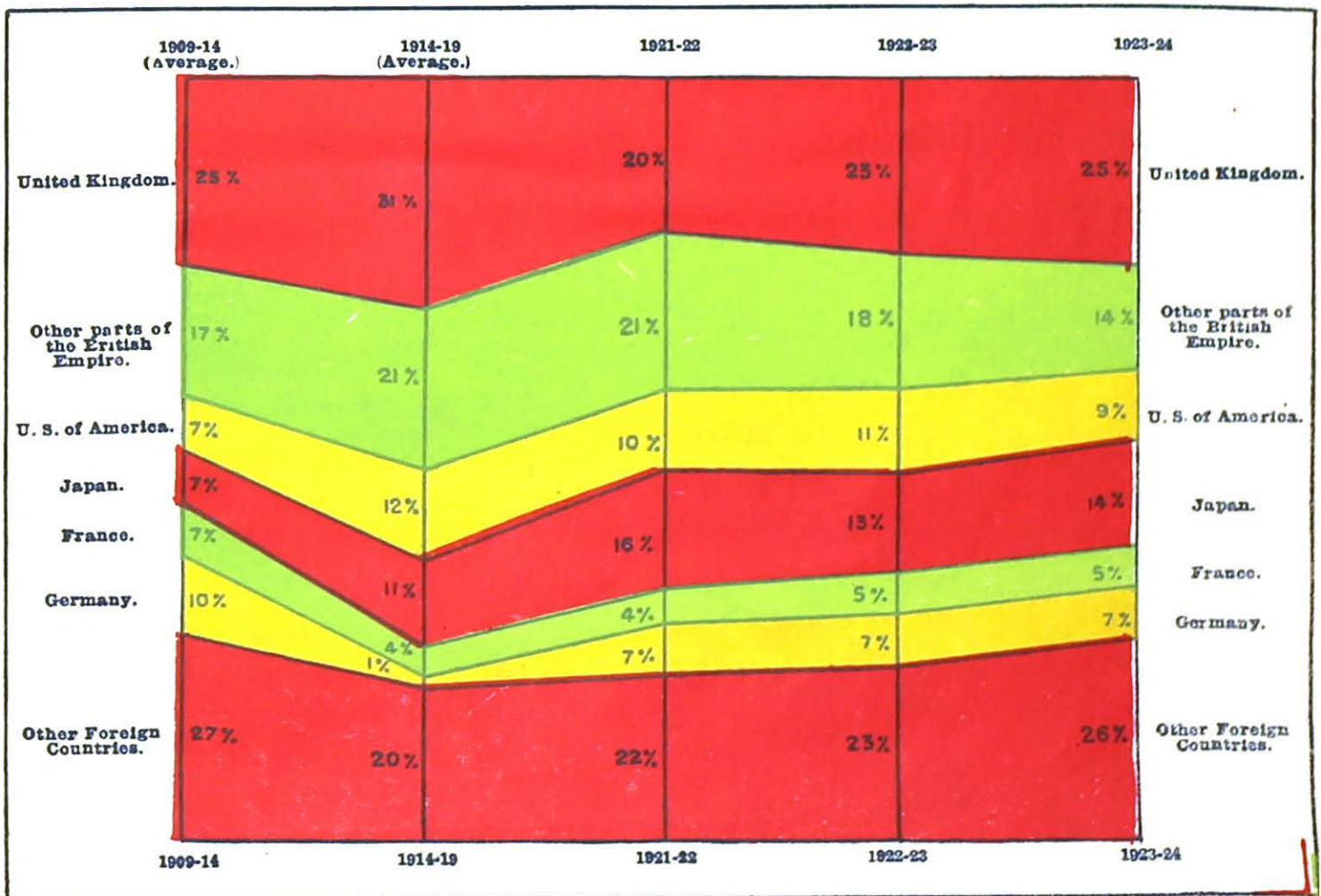
8. Variations in the shares of the principal countries in the Import and Export trade of British India during the last three years, as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

IMPORTS.



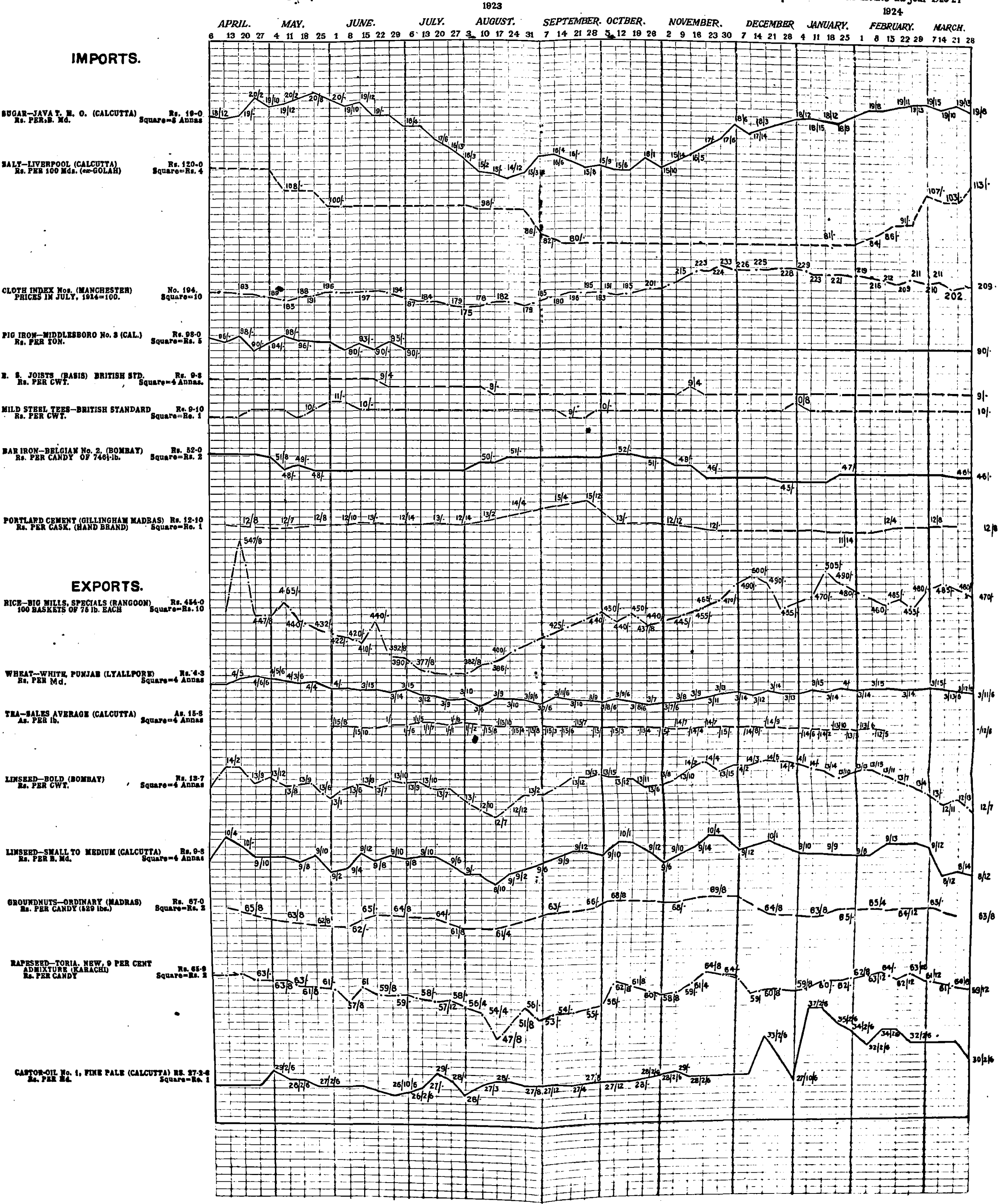
Note.—Imports from Germany during the quinquennium, 1914-19, consisted mostly of receipts in the early part of the official year 1914-15, and the residue of cargoes of prize vessels imported during the war period.

EXPORTS.



Note.—Exports to Germany during the quinquennium, 1914-19, were confined to the early part of the official year 1914-15.

9. Chart showing the prices of certain staple articles in India, the index numbers of prices of cloth in Manchester, and Bank and T. T. rates during the year 1923-24

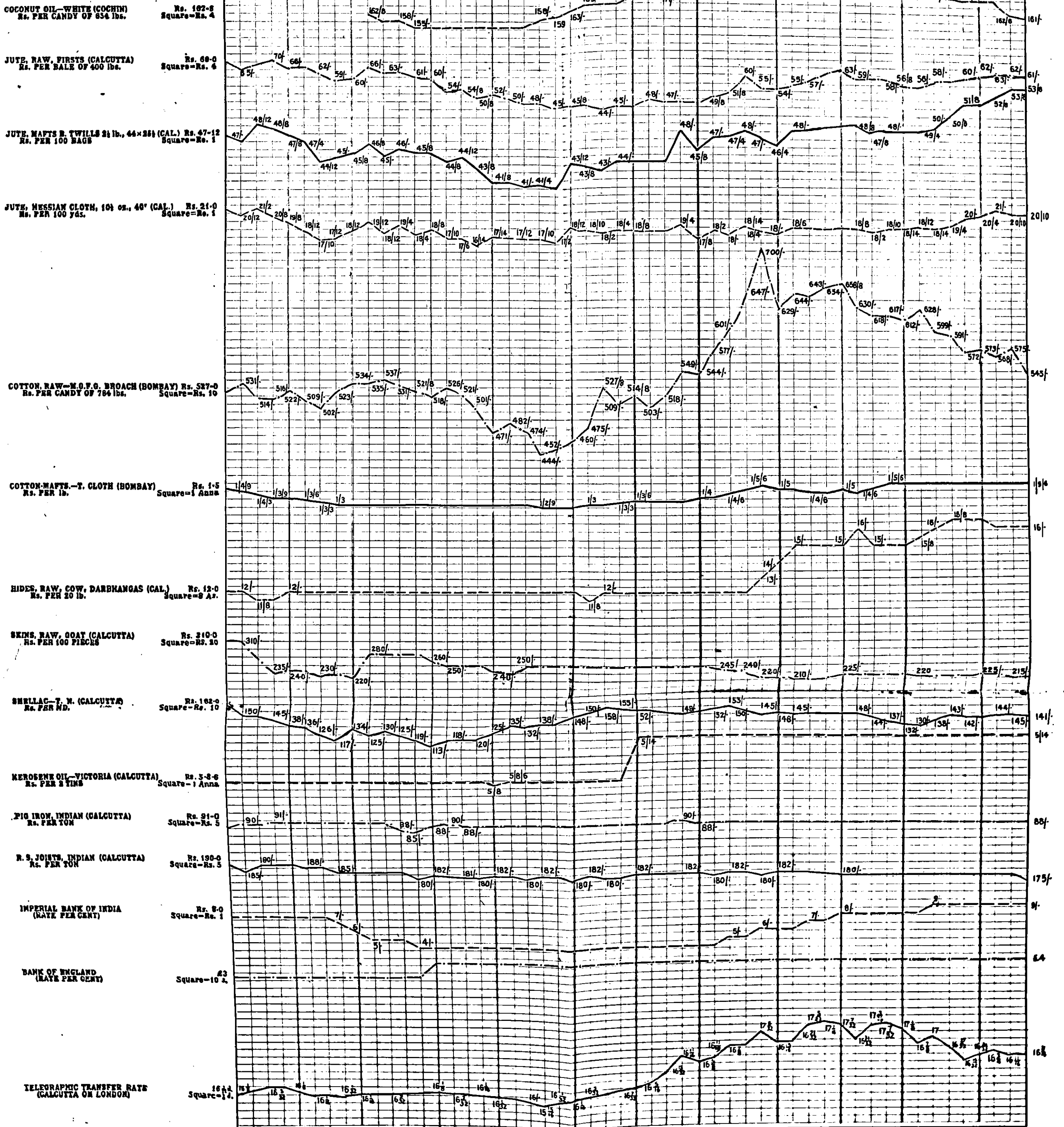


9. Chart showing the prices of certain staple articles in India the index numbers of prices of cloth in Manchester and Bank and T. T. rates during the year 1923-1924—continued
1923. 1924

APRIL. MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUGUST. SEPTEMBER. OCTOBER. NOVEMBER. DECEMBER. JANUARY. FEBRUARY. MARCH.

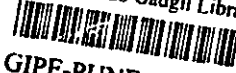
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EXPORTS—contd.



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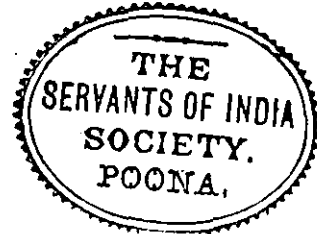
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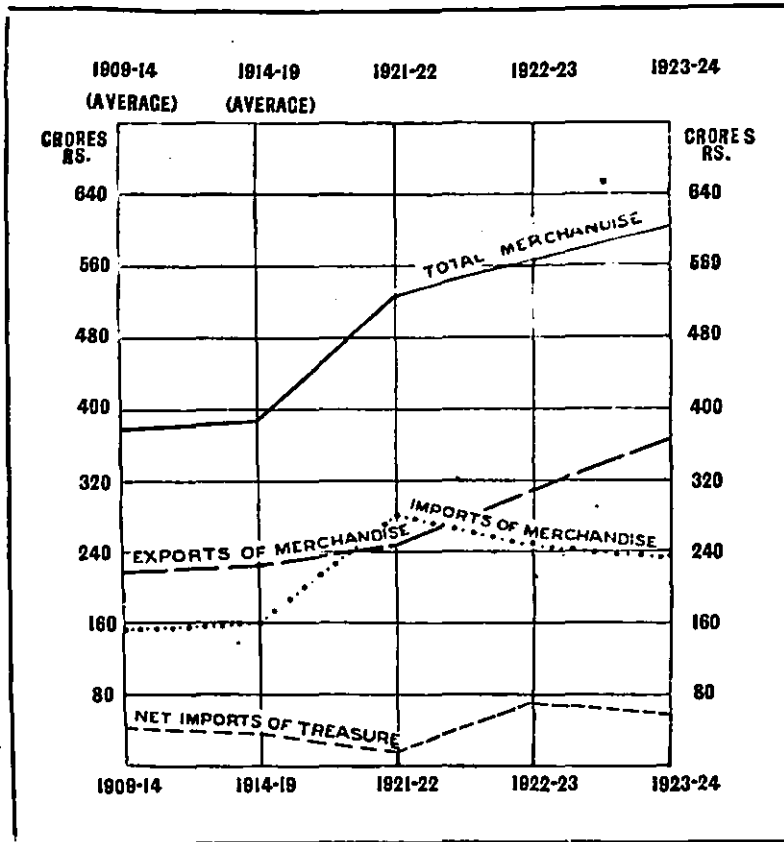
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I. THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA.

(a) DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGES OF THE PRE-WAR AND WAR PERIODS.

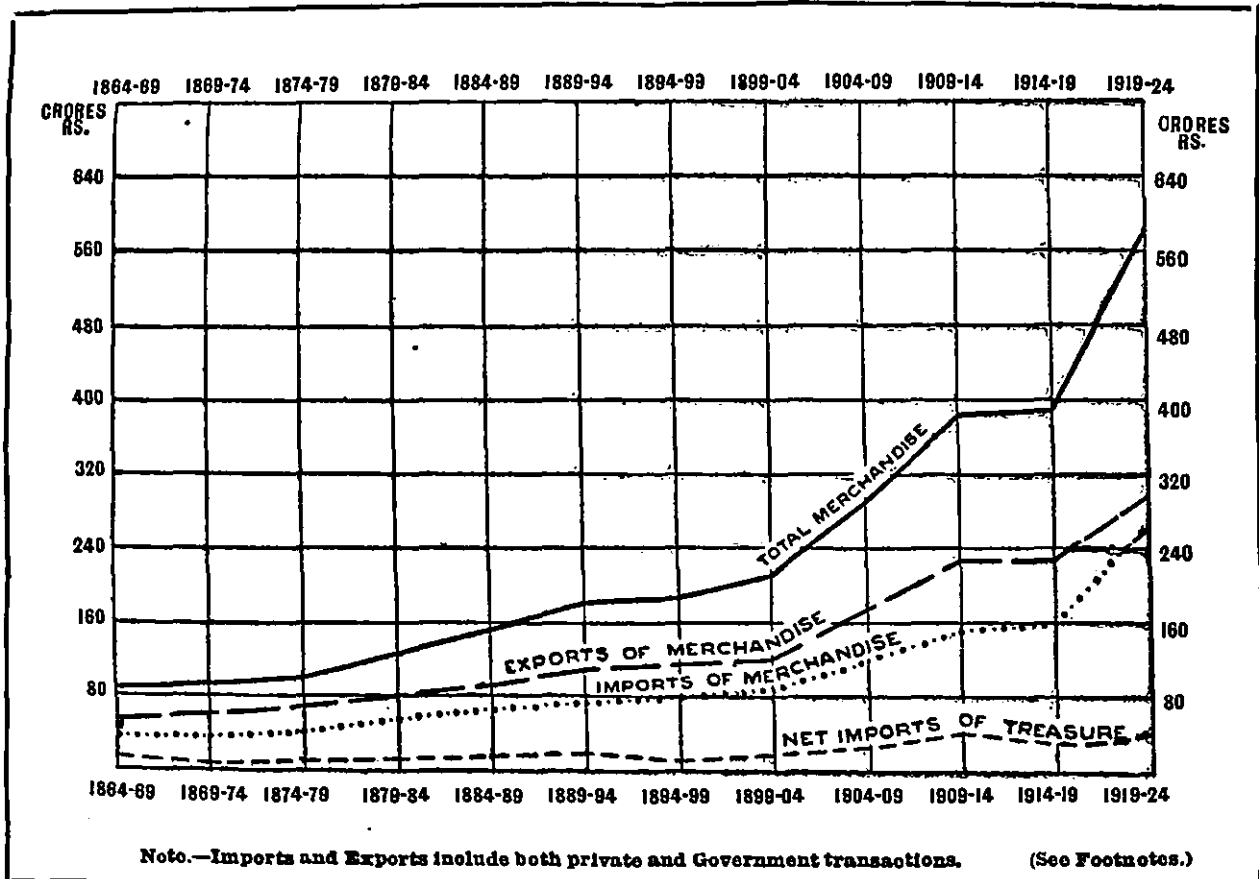
(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.)



(b) DURING THE LAST 60 YEARS (1864-69 TO 1919-24).

QUINQUENNIAL AVERAGES.

(PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT.)



Note.—Imports and Exports include both private and Government transactions.

(See Footnotes.)

Note—1. In chart 1 (b) the curves are based on averages of 5 years.

2. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.

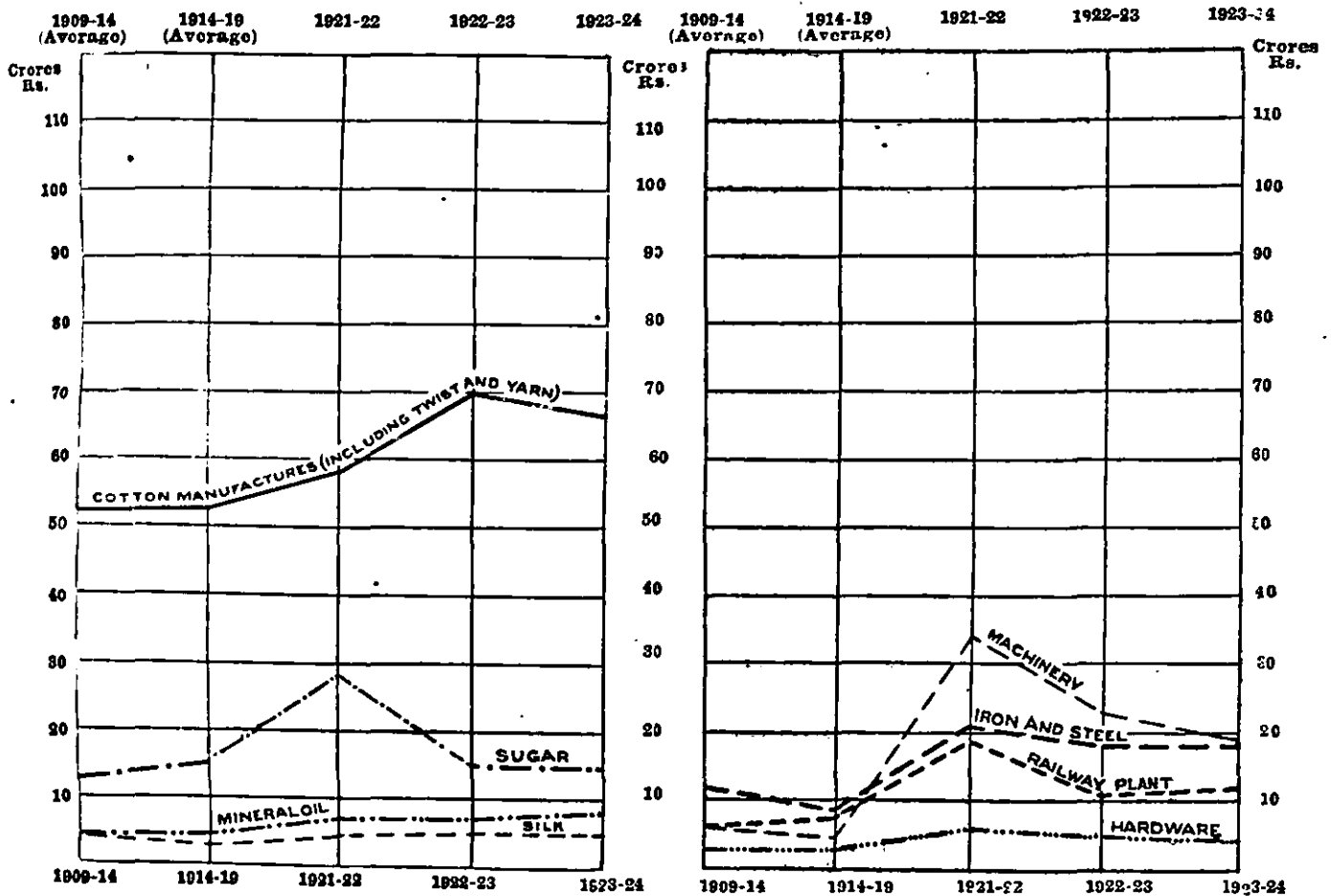
3. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government Stores.

4. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government stores.

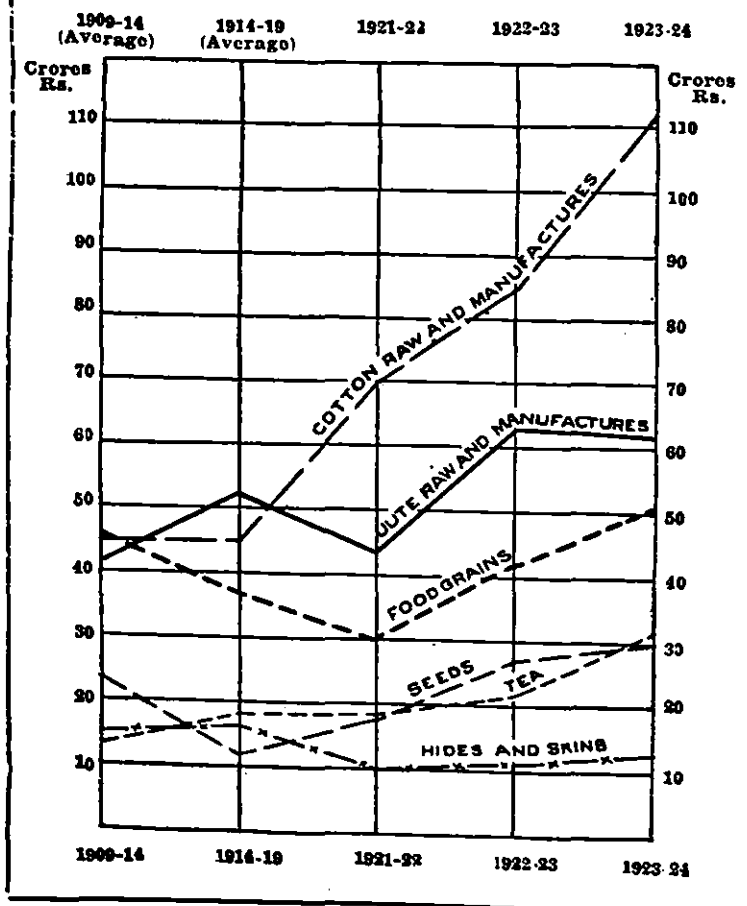
5. Net imports of treasure are the imports minus the exports of gold and silver, both private and Government, and also of currency notes from 1922-23. The exports of treasure are ordinarily very much less than the imports.

2. Variations in the values of principal articles in the Import and Export Trade of British India during the last three years as compared with averages of the pre-war and war periods.

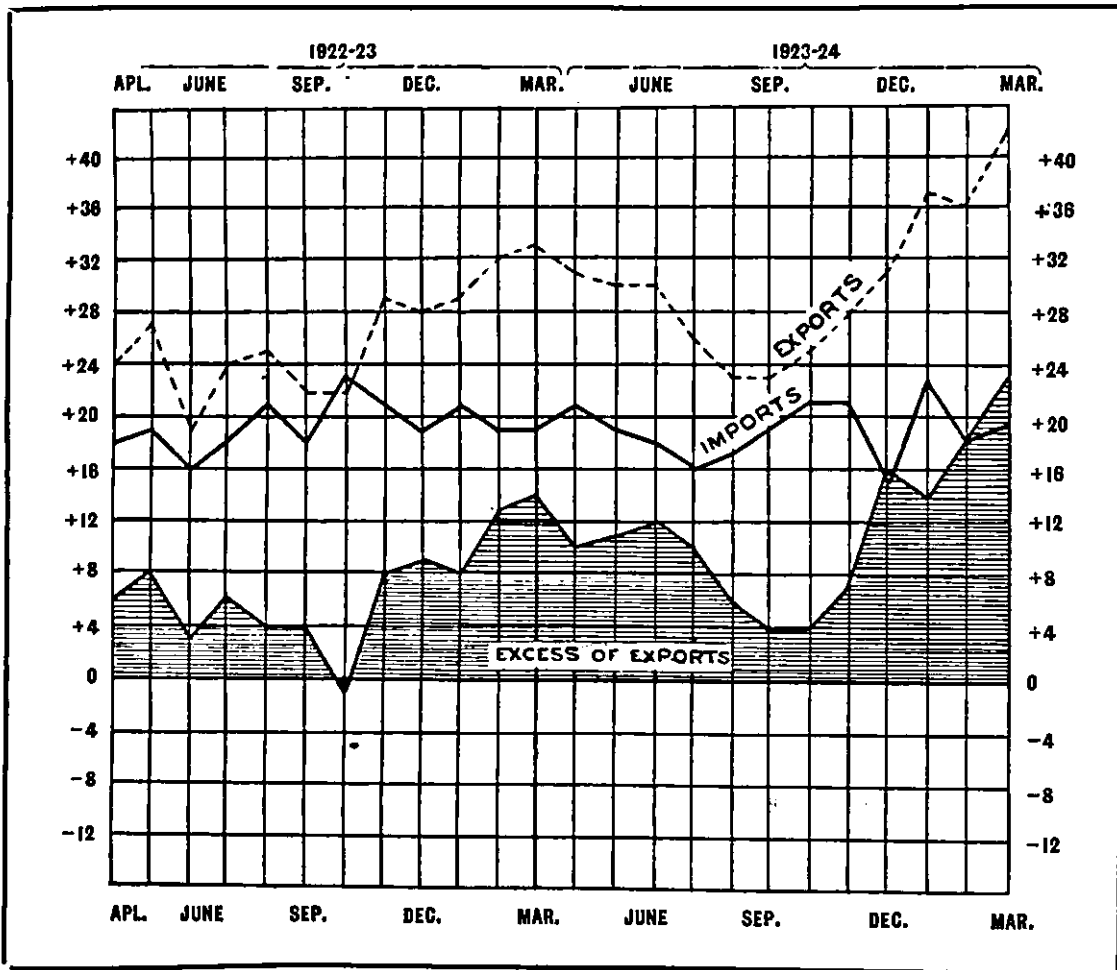
IMPORTS.



EXPORTS.



3. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TRADE OF INDIA (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY) AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

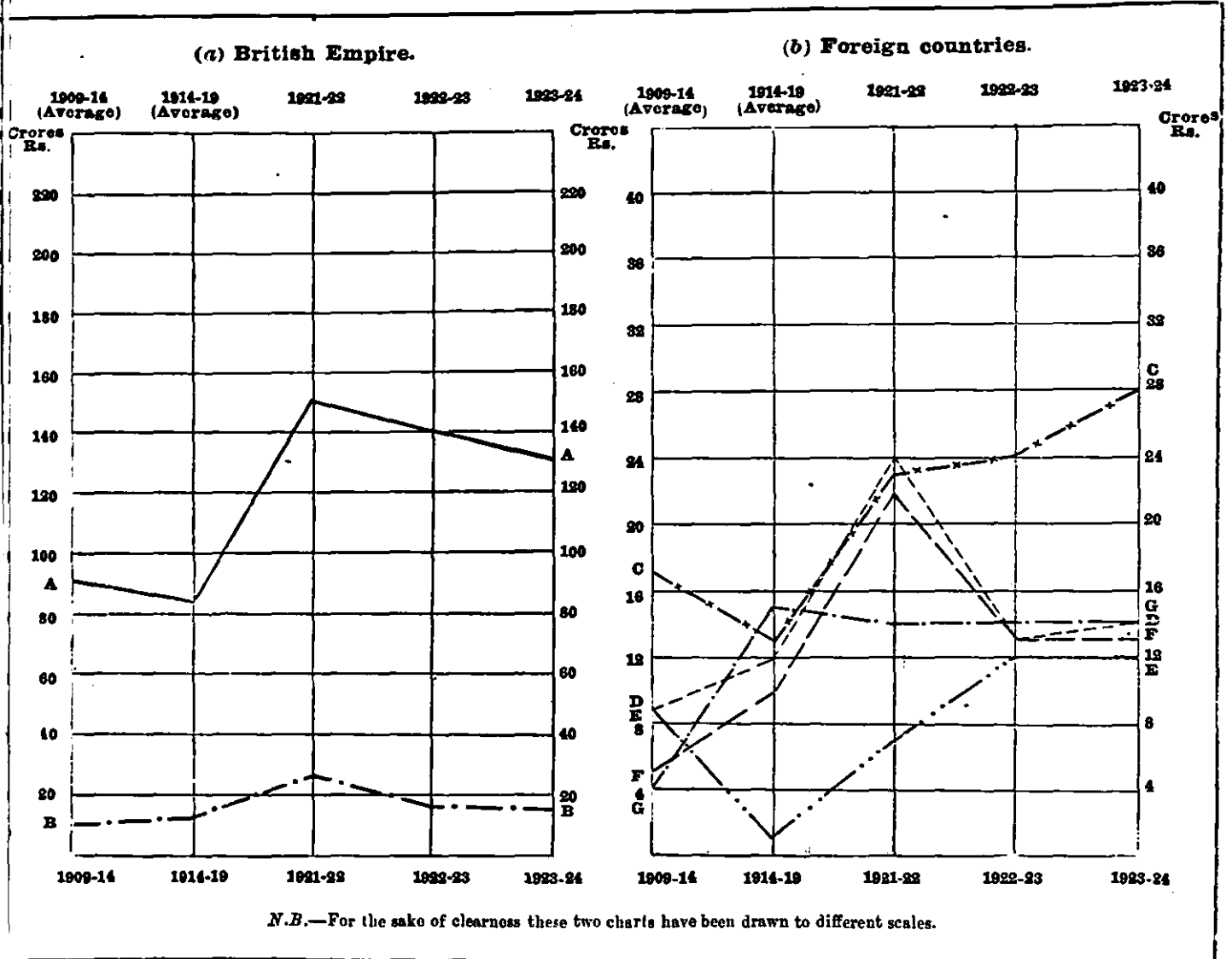


 - EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

 - NET IMPORTS.

Variations in the Trade of British India with principal Countries during the last three years, as compared with average of the pre-war and war periods.

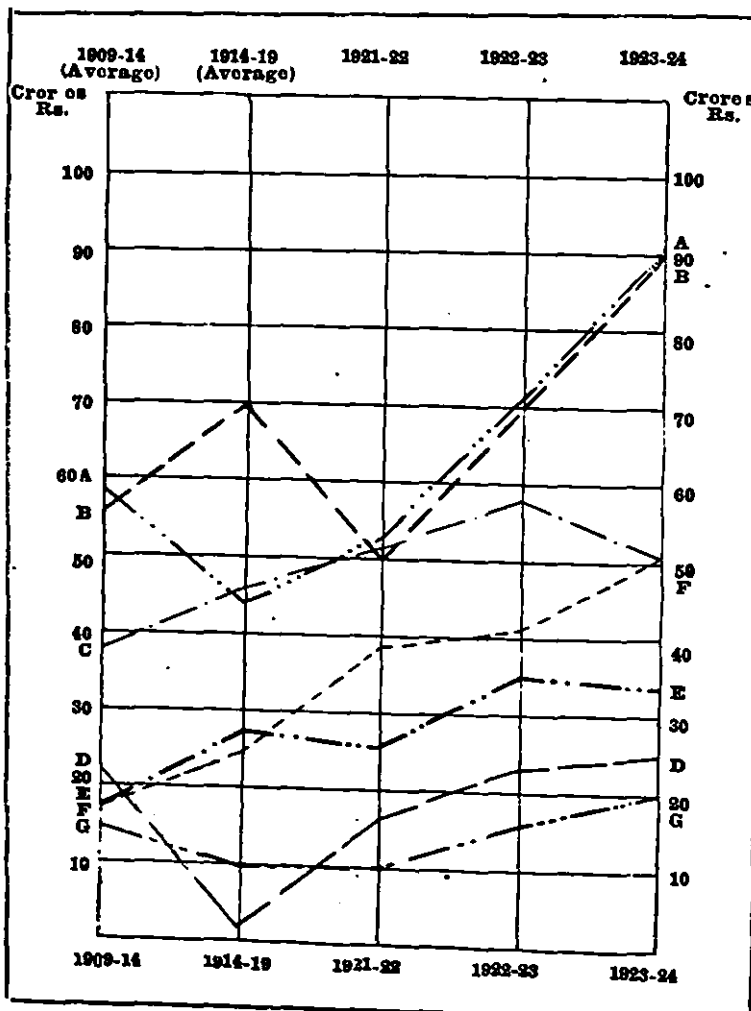
IMPORTS.



EXPORTS.

REFERENCES OF IMPORTS.

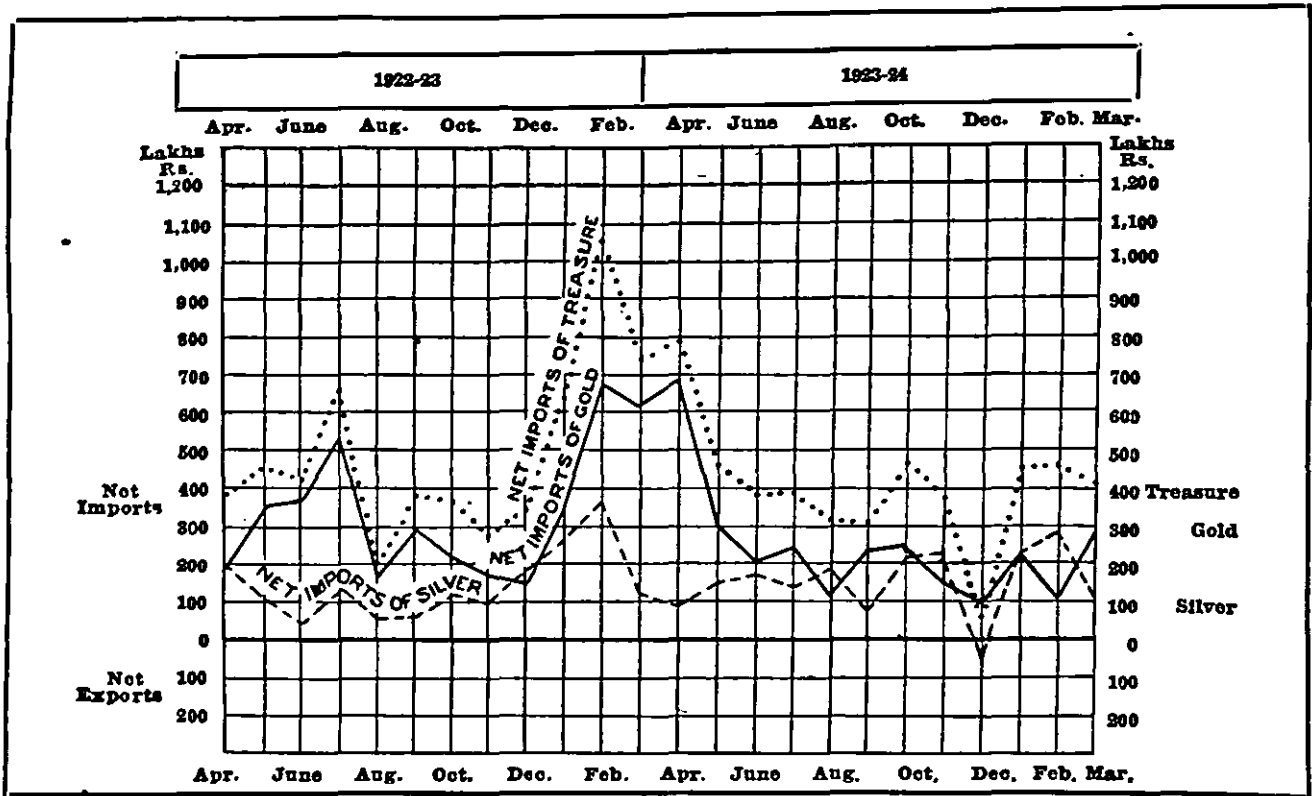
- United Kingdom.
- Other Parts of the British Empire.
- Other Foreign Countries.
- Java.
- Germany.
- United States of America.
- Japan.



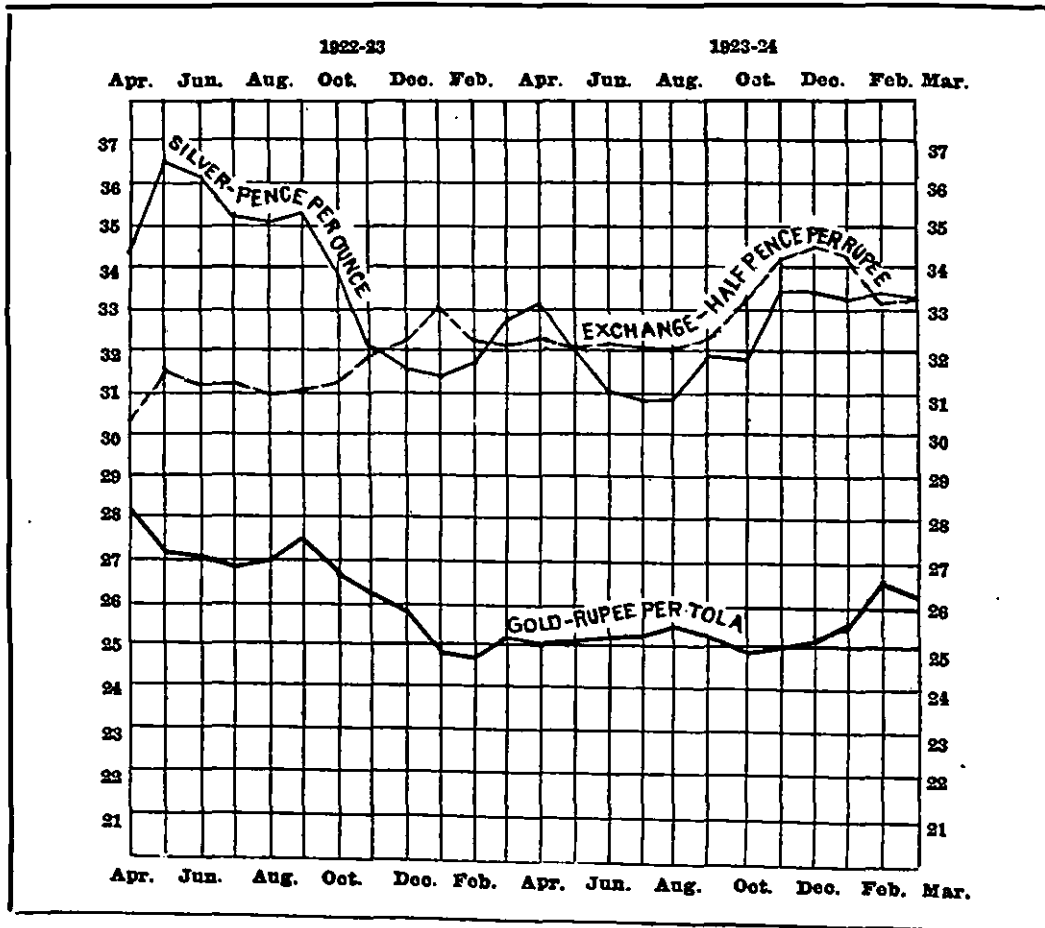
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- C. Other Parts of the British Empire.
- D. Germany.
- E. United States of America.
- F. Japan.
- G. France.

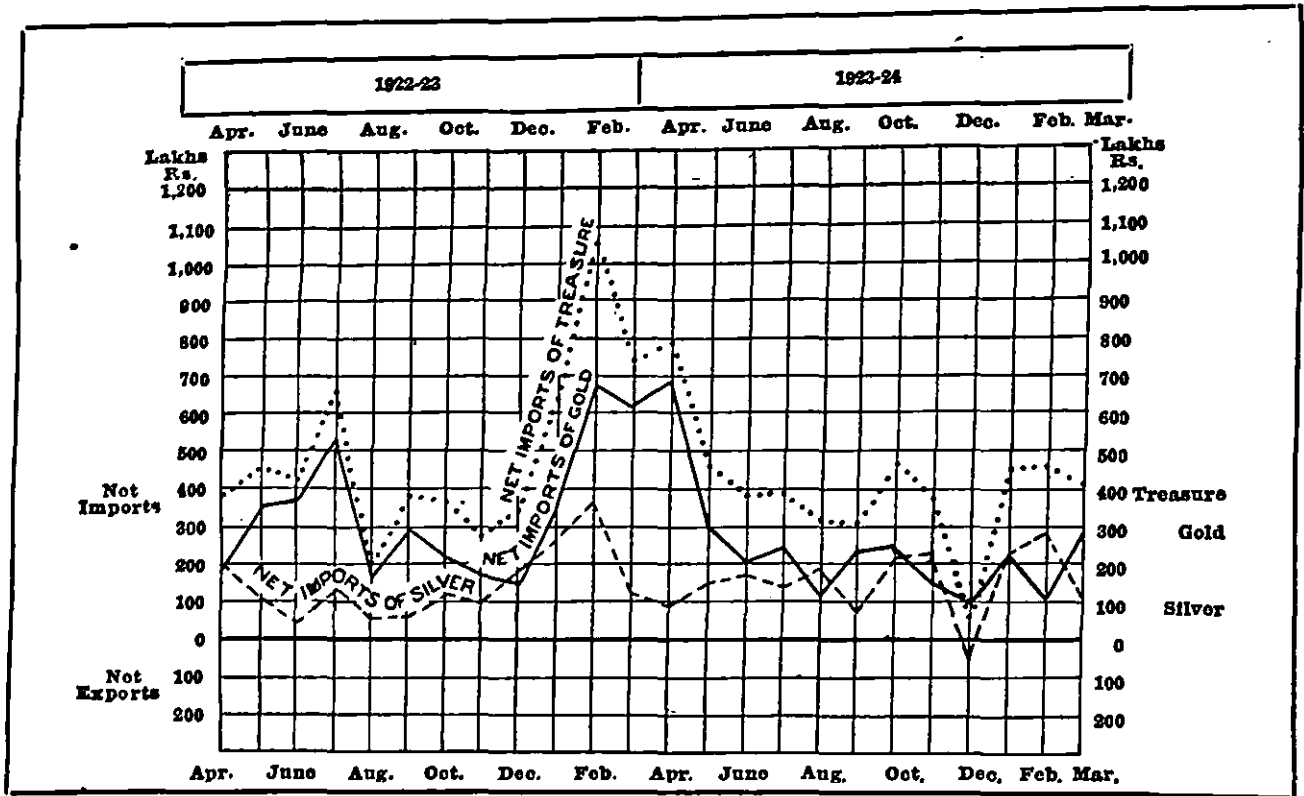
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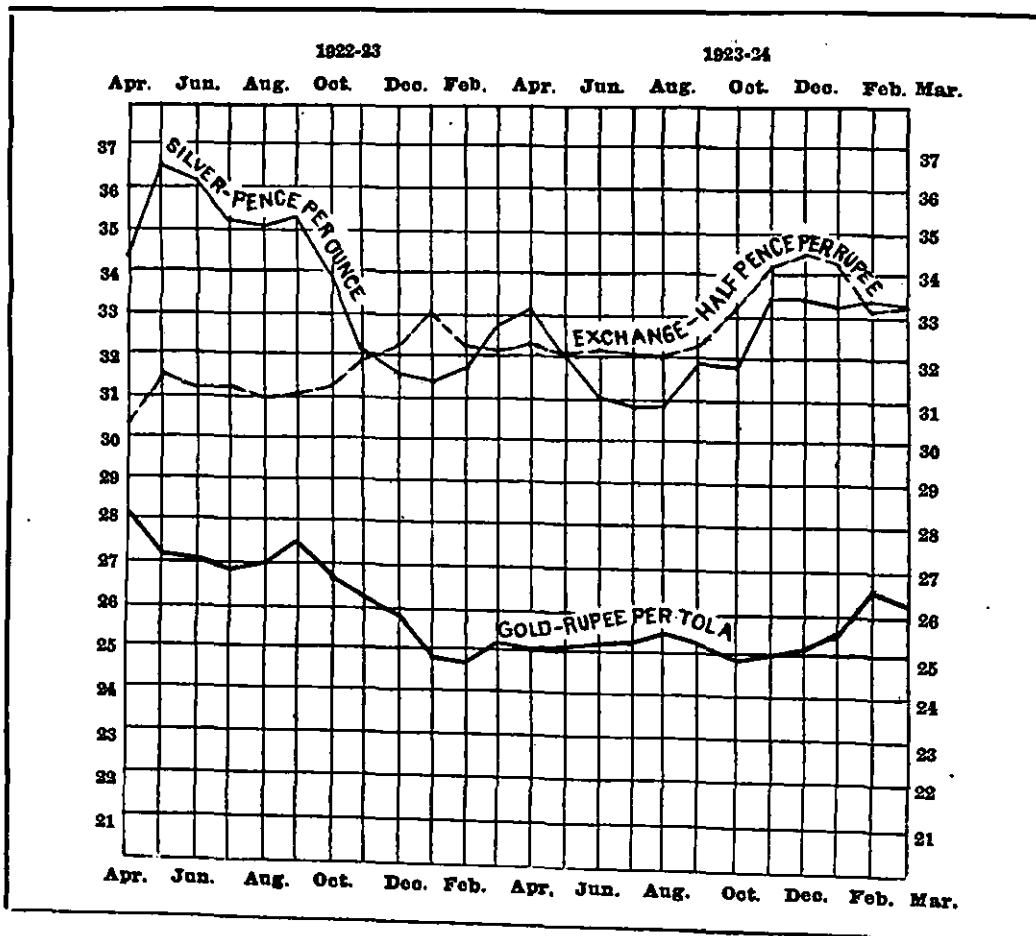
Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24.



5. Monthly fluctuations in the net Imports or net Exports of Gold, Silver and Treasure (on private account) during 1922-23 and 1923-24.



6. Price per tola of English bar Gold in Bombay, price of Silver in London per Standard ounce and the Telegraphic transfer rate in Calcutta on London at or about the end of each month during the years 1922-23 and 1923-24.



REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1923-24.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

The year 1923-24 marked a slow but distinct advance towards India's commercial recovery. The improvement in trade which characterised the previous year was maintained and there was steady development on sound and healthy lines towards more stable economic conditions. A study of trade movements in 1923-24 seems to suggest that we have moved away from violent fluctuations and that sober and steady alterations may be looked for in succeeding years. Even with world-trade at its present low ebb India's exports have expanded from a pre-war average of R219½ crores to R349 crores in the year under review. The world's stocks of most of India's staple exports are low and this latter figure represents a low estimate of the quantity of her goods which humanity must buy if current standards of living are to be maintained. The final liquidation of accumulated stocks of imports was practically completed and another good monsoon gave India her third year of good crops in succession. Two factors which hamper her further progress are the unsettled political conditions in Europe and the high prices of imports relatively to the prices which India obtains for most of her exports. All over the world countries which are primarily agricultural are suffering from this difference between the average increase in the prices of manufactured goods and the corresponding average increase in the prices of raw materials. And in the year under review India paid 90 per cent more than in 1913-14 for her imports while she received only 45 per cent more than in 1913-14 for her exports. The reparations problem remained unsolved throughout the year, and in the spring of 1923 the occupation of the Ruhr disorganised economic and political conditions throughout Europe. For the first half of the year the low wages paid to German workers, combined with the steady depreciation of her currency, enabled Germany to undersell her competitors in nearly all markets of the world, but towards the close of the year the steady strengthening of the demand of her workers to be paid on a gold basis weakened her competition to some extent. At the same time the German mark gradually passed out of practical economics. And the French franc had a perilously rapid downfall during the later months of the year, but it was fortunately steadied and brought up again just at its close. India's three best individual customers are the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States of America, and the wholesale price-levels in those countries were relatively stable during the year. That of the United Kingdom rose only three points from 134 to 137, taking the "Statist" index-number, that of the Bank of Japan rose from 260 to 272, while in the United States of America Bradstreet's index-number fell from 13·7 to 12·7 and that of the Federal Reserve Board from 170 to 160.

The most striking feature of Indian trade as a whole was that exports showed an increase of R50 crores over those of the previous year, while imports decreased by R5 crores. The large increase in the former has to be discounted to some extent as R27 crores of it is attributable to raw cotton of which there were large exports at high prices on account of the shortage of the American crop.

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

(In crores of Rupees)						
	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Imports	183	101	142	124	138	120
Exports	244	198	172	182	214	240
Total trade in merchandise excluding re-exports	427	299	314	306	352	360

They illustrate the extent to which Indian trade is returning to its pre-war dimensions, especially on the export side. And it has always to be borne in mind that in 1913-14 trade was distinctly better than the pre-war normal.

A comparison of these figures with those actually recorded gives the index-numbers of exports and imports which have been quoted in the first paragraph. And it is illuminating to review in somewhat greater detail the movements

of wholesale prices in India. The following table shows index-numbers of the wholesale prices of staple commodities at Calcutta :—

Period	FOODGRAINS		Sugar	Tea	Other Food Articles	Oilseeds	Oil, Mustard	TEXTILES					Hides and Skins	Metals	Other raw and manufactured articles	Bullion (Freshwood)	All Commodities
	Cereals	Pulses						Jute, raw	Jute Manufacture	Cotton, raw	Cotton Manufacture	Other Textiles (Wool and Silks)					
1914, End of July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916, Annual Average	116	122	164	115	121	81	78	68	109	89	97	94	102	120	128	96	112
1916	106	107	184	114	140	85	71	80	120	121	150	114	118	186	155	86	123
1917	92	96	180	95	185	83	71	65	138	174	221	129	112	206	183	103	147
1918	110	119	180	95	220	104	104	75	219	309	320	145	96	301	184	143	180
1919	103	180	208	105	206	198	161	115	176	230	310	149	184	236	192	137	198
1920	154	166	407	78	184	173	128	104	149	153	854	162	147	238	231	138	204
1921	146	160	270	100	157	135	108	83	165	143	808	142	108	237	242	146	181
1922	137	162	221	150	185	147	116	110	144	191	278	162	120	175	234	131	180
1923	114	112	246	206	222	138	109	99	138	244	268	163	135	165	207	120	176
1923, April	118	114	272	204	207	140	99	104	144	231	264	162	147	160	211	127	178
May	115	110	277	213	222	186	117	86	133	231	263	162	143	160	194	124	177
June	116	108	265	202	219	138	87	92	137	246	262	179	138	159	191	122	175
July	111	114	240	209	207	135	93	76	126	238	262	174	129	160	187	116	170
August	114	112	231	211	222	134	92	73	123	239	261	160	125	163	196	119	171
September	114	117	236	210	219	139	92	67	131	240	260	166	127	170	210	108	174
October	113	114	234	209	216	136	96	69	133	247	271	157	120	172	206	114	174
November	108	111	247	196	220	142	92	89	133	304	270	160	120	168	205	111	177
December	105	109	253	197	239	140	96	84	137	293	278	160	133	173	205	111	179
1924, January	108	108	259	195	212	138	92	82	133	289	264	157	148	170	196	111	172
February	104	102	274	193	215	139	92	88	144	299	282	157	150	170	202	108	178
March	108	107	272	194	220	147	95	91	148	283	281	145	140	175	201	105	179

Taking the averages for the calendar year 1923, it will be observed that, among imports, sugar stands at 246, cotton manufactures at 268 and metals at 165. These figures are to some extent offset on the export side by tea at 206 and raw cotton at 244. But the general level of agricultural produce stands very much lower, namely cereals 114, pulses 112, oilseeds 138, raw jute 90, with manufactured jute 138, and hides and skins 135. And in addition to the exports, a large percentage of the agricultural produce sold within the country for internal consumption consists of foodgrains and oilseeds. So that in trying to interpret a lack of expansion of imports, e.g. of Manchester piecegoods, in response to the increased purchasing power resulting from expanded exports, it has to be borne in mind that the Indian cultivator is paying about 170 per cent more than before the war for his piecegoods, while he is receiving only about 30 to 40 per cent more than before the war for his agricultural produce. He is consequently inclined to hold off purchasing imports, in the hope that their prices will fall, and to realise his favourable balance of trade meanwhile in the form of bullion.

On the import side, cotton piecegoods fell in quantity by 107 million yards to 1,486 million yards and in value by $R1\frac{1}{2}$ crores to $R57$ crores. This was due to a decrease of $R7$ crores in grey goods which was only partly set off by an increase of $R5$ crores in coloured goods. The total value of the import trade, excluding cotton piecegoods decreased by 2 per cent from $R174$ crores to $R171$ crores. The quantity of sugar, all sorts, including molasses and confectionery imported fell by 5 per cent from 504,000 tons to 476,000 tons, while the value remained almost stationary at $R15\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Machinery and millwork decreased in value from $R23$ crores to $R19$ crores, while railway plant and rolling-stock showed a small improvement from $R11$ to $R11\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Iron and steel showed a small increase in quantity with a fall of 2 per cent in value, which amounted to nearly $R18$ crores. The value of the imports of hardware decreased from $R5$ crores to $R4\frac{1}{2}$ crores, while motor cars improved from $R8$ crores to $R2$ crores. Importations of coal were further reduced from $R3$ crores to $R1\frac{1}{2}$ crores, but mineral oil increased from nearly $R7$ crores to $R8\frac{1}{2}$ crores. The quantity of alizarine and aniline dyes imported increased by $2\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. to $16\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs., but their value stood at $R2\frac{1}{2}$ crores which approximated closely to the previous year's figures. In liquors the quantity increased with a small decrease in value. Imports of raw cotton increased from $R1\frac{1}{2}$ crores to $R2\frac{1}{2}$ crores, but there was a fall in cotton twist and yarn from $R9\frac{1}{2}$ crores to nearly $R8$ crores.

On the export side, raw cotton increased from $R71$ to $R98\frac{1}{2}$ crores and the total value of raw cotton and cotton manufactures exported increased by $R25\frac{1}{2}$ crores to $R110\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Raw jute increased in quantity by 14 per cent to 660,000 tons, but decreased in value by 11 per cent from $R22\frac{1}{2}$ crores to $R20$ crores. Gunny bags exported increased in quantity and value, while gunny cloth showed an increase in quantity with a small decrease in value. The total value of raw jute and jute manufactures shipped fell slightly from $R63$ crores to $R62\frac{1}{2}$ crores. Shipments of rice increased in quantity by 81,000 tons to 2.2 million tons, while their value showed a small decrease of $R14$ lakhs and amounted to $R34.9$ crores. Exports of wheat showed a large increase and amounted to 638,000 tons, valued at $R9$ crores. The tea trade also showed a marked improvement, shipments increasing in quantity by 50 million lbs. and in value by $R9\frac{1}{2}$ crores to 338 $\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs., valued at $R31\frac{1}{2}$ crores. The total value of oilseeds exported again increased in the year under review by $R2\frac{1}{2}$ crores to nearly $R30$ crores.

The balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India reached the record figure of $R145$ crores, which was partly liquidated by bullion imports, gold to the value of $R29$ crores and silver to the net value of $R18$ crores, by the sale of council bills, purchases in India of sterling, and sales of gold in India against sterling payments.

Despite the steady accumulation of favourable trade balances month by month, T. T. in Calcutta on London weakened steadily from $1/4\frac{1}{10}$ to $1/4\frac{3}{10}$ in April to $1/3\frac{1}{10}$ to $1/4\frac{1}{10}$ in August, the former being the lowest figure of the year and reached on 22nd August. Then a good supply of export bills, particularly for cotton and jute, raised the rate steadily until $1/5\frac{1}{2}$ was reached on 3rd December. Thereafter the rate moved steadily downwards reaching $1/4\frac{1}{2}$ on 1st March and closing at $1/4\frac{1}{2}$ at the end of March 1924.

Freight rates continued to rule low during the year under review as in the preceding year. The "Statist" index number for shipping freights was 29.4 at the end of the preceding year, as compared with 100 in 1920. Although it rose to 32.2 in April, 1923, it fell steadily thereafter until 25, the lowest level of the year was reached in August. A steady rise then set in again and the rate stood at 32.1 in March, 1924, almost the same level as at the beginning of the year. The Time-charter index shows practically the same fluctuations, the rates being 23.9 in April 1923 (as compared with 100 in 1920), 19.4 in September, October, and November and 24.3 in March 1924. Indian rates are given in Table No. 51.

At the beginning of the year the Imperial Bank of India rate of discount stood at 8 per cent. On the 25th May it was reduced to 7 per cent, to 6 per cent on the 31st May, 5 per cent on the 7th June and 4 per cent on the

28th June. Money continued easy till November, when the usual cold-weather demand for crop-finance set in. And the rate was raised to 5 per cent on the 15th November, 6 per cent on the 29th November, 7 per cent on the 20th December, 1923, 8 per cent on the 3rd January and 9 per cent on the 14th February, 1924. This exceptionally high level was partly due to the marked reduction in the return flow of cash from the districts in payment for imports.

The following figures show the price and yield per cent of 3½ per cent Government of India paper on or about 1st April during the past ten years :—

	Price.	Yield per cent.
1915	92	3.8
1916	81	4.3
1917	68	5.1
1918	66	5.3
1919	70	5.0
1920	59	5.9
1921	56	6.2
1922	55	6.4
1923	61	5.7
1924	67	5.2

There were two notable happenings in the year under review, one of which had a strong but temporary effect and the other is likely to have a considerable effect upon trade in the future. The Alliance Bank of Simla closed its doors on the 27th of April, 1923. This was followed by serious runs upon several other banks and one of them, the Tata Industrial Bank, was forced to amalgamate with the Central Bank of India. The financial disturbance would have been much greater but for the arrangement promptly put through by which the Imperial Bank of India, upon the security of the Alliance Bank's assets, paid depositors fifty per cent of their deposits. The second event of note was the beginning of the Lloyd barrage at Sukkur, in Sind, which is estimated to bring under cultivation about 3½ million acres of uncultivated land and also to increase to a considerable extent the productivity of much of the present cultivated area.

The rates of customs duties remained practically unchanged during the year under review. The Indian Finance Act, 1924, which came into force on the first day of March, reduced the duty on salt to R1-4 per maund, and imposed a specific duty of 4½ annas per lb. on undipped splints used for match making and of 6 annas per lb. on veneers for match boxes. Under the Sea Customs (Amendment) Act, 1924, Government stores have, with very few exceptions, been made liable, with effect from the 1st of April, 1924, to payment of duty as in the case of private merchandise.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

Cotton Manufactures.—Another year of high prices had the effect of checking the recovery in demand for cotton manufactures which was anticipated after a prolonged period of agricultural prosperity. The prices of raw cotton in America dominate the world's piecegoods markets and the year under review was one of high and widely fluctuating prices. The prices of middling American at New Orleans was in the neighbourhood of 28 cents per lb., both at the opening and at the close of the year. But it varied between 22 cents in July and 35½ cents in December. Up to the end of July there was an expectation that the American cotton crop would prove of sufficient size to bring about a reasonable level of values, but the damage it suffered during August was so great that a sharp upward movement was experienced in September and by the beginning of October the hope of an adequate yield was generally abandoned and prices moved accordingly. As usual, Indian buying was slack till the character of the monsoon was clear and even when the rains had proved to be good no large orders were placed until September-October and by that time prices had risen sharply owing to the rapid advance in the price of the raw material. Stocks in all the principal centres in India were scarce, and there would have been a strong cold weather demand but for the damping effect of a very considerable increase in prices. The year closed with stocks low and a feeling that there would be a strong demand as soon as lower prices of the raw material should permit more reasonable quotations for the manufactured products.

The imports of cotton manufactures were valued at R67½ crores as compared with R70 crores in 1922-23 and R57 crores in 1921-22. The decrease was in cotton twist and yarn and grey piecegoods, while white and coloured goods increased. The value of the imports represented 29½ per cent of the total import trade in 1923-24, as compared with 30 per cent in 1922-23 and 21 per cent in 1921-22. The chief descriptions of imports during the last three years and the pre-war year were as follows :—

Imports of Cotton manufactures.	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4.16	11.51	9.26	7.94
Piecegoods—				
Grey (unbleached)	25.45	22.65	30.44	23.06
White (bleached)	14.29	12.67	15.01	15.44
Coloured, printed, or dyed	17.86	7.59	12.60	17.69
Fents of all descriptions	64	25	46	65
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	58.14	43.16	58.51	56.84
Hosiery	1.20	63	80	14
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	10	16	23
Thread	39	72	70	71
Other sorts	1.52	83	70	82
GRAND TOTAL.	66.30	56.94	70.13	67.48

COTTON TWIST AND YARN.—There was a noticeable decrease in the imports of cotton twist and yarn, the quantity falling by 15 million lbs. or 25 per cent to 44½ million lbs. and the value by R1,32 lakhs or 14 per cent to R7,94 lakhs. The total quantity of the imports was approximately the same as in 1913-14. Imports from the United Kingdom fell from R 5,69 to R4,61 lakhs and Japanese from R3,20 to R2,85 lakhs. The high cost of cotton hampered the British yarn trade; and the earthquake in September 1923 temporarily suspended Japanese activities. Prices were higher than in the preceding year and the average declared value per lb. rose from R1-9-0 in 1922-23 to R1-12-6 in 1923-24. The following table compares the imports of yarn with the production of yarn in Indian mills during the past two decades :—

	Imports	Indian mills production		Imports	Indian mills production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)		lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—			Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776	1914-15	42,864	651,985
" " " 1913-14 (pre-war)	41,794	646,757	1915-16	40,427	722,425
" " " 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227	1916-17	29,530	681,107
" " " 1923-24	44,682	660,771	1917-18	19,400	660,576
			1918-19	38,095	615,040
			1919-20	16,097	635,760
			1920-21	47,333	660,003
			1921-22	57,125	693,572
			1922-23	59,274	705,894
			1923-24	44,575	608,628

It will be observed that the production figures also decreased by 97 million lbs and were the lowest on record since 1913-14. The following table compares by counts the quantities of imported cotton twist and yarn with the quantities produced in Indian mills :—

	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)		1920-21		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24	
	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Cotton twist and yarn—										
Nos. 1 to 20	1,254	492,693	7,591	443,471	6,961	470,628	13,070	478,595	6,857	403,440
" 21 to 25	896	123,995	432	148,473	1,219	150,579	801	155,086	473	124,398
" 26 to 30	3,688	42,999	3,757	50,613	4,238	52,583	4,708	53,873	993	57,349
" 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	22,842	16,024	26,741	16,900	26,657	15,931	19,807	19,666
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	5,020	2,067	8,881	2,365	6,222	2,195	7,739	3,261
Grey and coloured two folds (doubles)	—	—	4,244	—	5,746	—	4,553	—	4,033	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819	679	3,447	355	3,339	517	3,263	214	4,673	514
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	47,333	660,003	57,125	693,572	59,274	705,894	44,575	608,628

It will be observed that the decreases in the imports were most marked in counts 30 and below, while counts above No. 40 and unspecified descriptions showed small increases. Imports of counts Nos. 1 to 20, which nearly doubled in 1922-23, fell back in the year under review to the level of 1921-22, and amounted to nearly 7 million lbs, as compared with 13 million lbs. in the preceding year. The most important description imported consists of counts Nos. 31 to 40, which decreased by 7 million lbs. to nearly 20 million lbs., while, at the same time, the production of these counts in Indian mills showed a noticeable increase in 1923-24 from 16 million lbs. to nearly 20 million lbs. The figures of the year under review as compared with 1913-14 show the tendency of Indian mills to spin more yarn of the higher counts.

The United Kingdom supplied 21 million lbs. or 47 per cent of the total quantity imported and Japan 20 million lbs. or 46 per cent, as compared with 52 and 45 per cent, respectively, in 1922-23, 70 and 26 per cent in 1921-22, and 86 and 2 per cent in 1913-14. A noteworthy feature was larger imports from China including Hongkong which rose from 144,000 lbs. and R1½ lakhs to 208,000 lbs. and R4 lakhs. Switzerland also increased her supplies from R16½ to R20½ lakhs. The sum-total of imports and production was 653 million lbs., as compared with 765 million lbs. in the preceding year. The following table shows the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported :—

	1913-14 pre-war year	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—					
Grey (unbleached)	} 19,087 }	32,082	43,776	48,983	31,256
White (bleached)		2,040	2,520	1,894	2,650
Coloured		11,805	10,010	7,027	8,645
Mercerised		1,280	793	1,320	2,019

Grey (unbleached) yarns decreased by 17½ million lbs. or 36 per cent, while white, coloured and mercerised descriptions showed considerable increases. Sixty-four per cent of grey twist and 93 per cent of coloured twist consisted of counts 31 and above.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.—The following table compares the imports of the three important classes of piecegoods in millions of yards during each of the last eleven years :—

Year	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured, printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
1913-14	1,534.2	793.3	831.8
" 1914-15	1,320.2	804.2	494.8
" 1915-16	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
" 1916-17	847.0	530.8	454.9
" 1917-18	625.5	502.3	395.6
" 1918-19	583.4	286.6	227.3
" 1919-20	533.3	322.0	208.3
" 1920-21	580.2	421.8	489.3
" 1921-22	635.6	306.2	138.3
" 1922-23	931.0	402.5	243.8
" 1923-24	704.0	415.3	347.5

The total quantity of cotton piecegoods, including fents, imported decreased by 107 million yards or nearly 7 per cent to 1,486 million yards. The decrease was entirely in grey goods which shrank by 227 million yards or 24 per cent from 931 million yards, valued at R30½ crores, to 704 million yards, valued at R23 crores. White goods showed an increase in the total trade from 402 million yards, valued at R15 crores, to 415 million yards, valued at R15½ crores, that is of 13 million yards or 3 per cent, while there was again a considerable expansion in coloured goods (of 103 million yards or 42 per cent) from 244 million yards, valued at R12½ crores, to 347 million yards, valued at R17½ crores. This decrease in grey goods imports was accompanied by a decrease, though only of 4½ per cent, in grey goods production in India, together with a considerable increase in the Indian production of coloured goods. So that these figures indicate a swinging back of popular preference to the white and coloured goods.

The comparative figures of coloured, printed, and dyed goods are shown below :—

	1920-21		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24	
	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs
Total printed goods	284.3	16.08	84.7	4.23	128.5	6.25	182.5	8.14
" dyed	133.9	11.54	34.9	2.09	77.6	3.98	110.1	6.12
" woven coloured goods	71.1	6.95	18.7	1.27	37.7	2.37	54.9	3.43

The value of the total imports of piecegoods decreased by 2.8 per cent to nearly R57 crores, as compared with a quantitative decrease of 7 per cent. The following table shows the average declared value per yard of the three important descriptions of piecegoods imported :—

Declared value per Yard.

Cotton Piecegoods.	1913-14			1920-21			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R	A.	P.
Grey (unbleached)	0	2	8	0	7	4	0	5	8	0	5	3	0	5	3
White (bleached)	0	2	11	0	8	4	0	6	7	0	6	0	0	6	0
Coloured, printed, or dyed	0	8	5	0	11	4	0	8	9	0	8	3	0	8	2

The principal varieties of each of the three main classes of imported piecegoods are given below with particulars (in million yards) of imports during 1913-14, 1922-23 and 1923-24.

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24
	Dhutis, saris and scarves	800.1	506.7		482.6	Dhutis, saris and scarves	104.3		45.0	45.7	Dhutis, saris and scarves	115.2	24.8	32.9
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150.4	83.6	73.0	Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307.9	166.2	172.9	Cambrics, etc.	113.6	86.2	44.1
Longcloth and shirtings	545.4	280.1	119.0	Longcloth and shirtings	115.3	60.4	67.2	Shirtings	152.0	38.2	51.6
Sheetings	21.3	44.5	60.7	Nainsooks	204.7	90.8	88.4	Prints and chintz	209.7	44.7	61.5
Drills and jeans	21.3	14.3	16.8	Drills and jeans	5.7	3.1	3.4	Drills and jeans	30.0	16.0	17.2
Other sorts	10.8	1.8	1.9	Checks, spots and stripes	16.1	5.8	8.5	Checks, spots and stripes	19.7	6.5	8.5
				Twills	8.3	6.4	7.3	Twills	31.4	9.3	16.8
				Other sorts	31.0	15.8	21.9	Other sorts	159.6	68.1	114.9
TOTAL	1,534.2	931.0	704.0	TOTAL	793.3	402.5	415.3	TOTAL	831.8	243.8	347.5

The decrease under grey goods was most marked in dhutis, saris, and scarves and longcloth and shirtings, while sheetings improved. White jaconets, madapollams and mulls and all the descriptions of coloured goods showed increases. There was a noticeable falling off in the imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom, which were reduced from 833 million yards, valued at R26½ crores, to 600 million yards, valued at R19 crores. The Japanese share slightly increased from 90 million yards to 96 million yards, there being no material change in values. In bleached goods the United Kingdom obtained her share of the increase, the shipments advancing from 395 to 403 million yards, the values remaining about the same. Switzerland showed a noteworthy increase from 991,000 yards, worth R9½ lakhs, to 1½ million yards, valued at R43 lakhs. Dutch shipments rose from R18 to R22 lakhs. In coloured goods British shipments, mostly made up of dyed and coloured woven goods, rose from 212 million yards, valued at R10½ crores, to 303 million yards, valued at R15 crores. Italy increased her supplies of coloured goods by over 3½ million yards to 5½ million yards, valued at R45½ lakhs, as against R15½ lakhs in 1922-23, and Switzerland by one million yards to

2½ million yards, valued at R27½ lakhs, as against R18½ lakhs in 1922-23, while the Netherlands decreased her shipments by 3½ million yards to 6½ million yards, worth R44 lakhs, as against R67 lakhs in 1922-23. The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in piecegoods imports during 1913-14 and each of the last three years :—

Percentage share of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of Cotton Piecegoods.

	1913-14		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton, piecegoods grey	98.8	.5	82.8	13.1	80.5	9.6	85.2	13.7
„ „ white	98.5	...	97.8	.6	98.2	.6	97.0	.6
„ „ coloured	92.6	.2	88.0	3.6	86.0	6.3	87.4	6.7

The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of grey and white goods decreased, while she improved her position slightly in coloured goods. Japan increased her share under grey goods at the expense of the United Kingdom. Ninety-seven per cent of the white goods came from the United Kingdom, and the remainder mostly from the Netherlands, Switzerland and Japan. The United Kingdom and Japan both increased their supplies of coloured goods. The following represent the shares of the principal countries in the aggregate import trade in piecegoods in India :—

Percentage shares in the total quantities of Piecegoods imported.

	1913-14	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	97.1	90.3	85.6	87.6	91.2	88.8
Japan . . . . .	.3	7.0	11.3	8.3	6.8	8.2
United States . . . . .	.3	.9	.9	2.1	.5	.5
Netherlands . . . . .	.8	.7	.9	1.1	.8	.7
Other countries	1.5	1.1	1.3	.9	.7	1.8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Fents mainly supplied by the United Kingdom rose in quantity from 16 to 19 million yards and in value from R46 to R65 lakhs.

SEWING COTTON.—The total imports remained fairly constant at 1½ million lbs, valued at R71½ lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R66 lakhs.

HOSIERY.—Imports of hosiery increased from R80 lakhs to R94 lakhs, due to increased imports of underwear which rose from R57 lakhs to R71 lakhs. Japan supplied 80 per cent of the imports as in the preceding year, the value of her imports advancing from R64 to R75 lakhs.

Haberdashery and Millinery.—Although this trade is still below the normal, the total imports rose slightly from R93 to R99 lakhs. The British share fell from R35 to R32½ lakhs, owing to German competition, the imports from the latter country rising from R19½ to R27 lakhs. The shares of Switzerland and Japan remained fairly constant at R16½ and R11 lakhs, respectively.

Woollen Piecegoods.—A noticeable increase is recorded in this trade, the total imports rising from 3½ million yards, valued at R99 lakhs, to 7½ million yards, valued at R1,78 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom rose from 1½ million yards, valued at R67 lakhs, to nearly 4 million yards, valued at R1,08 lakhs, and of Germany from R8 to R20 lakhs. France, Belgium, and Italy also increased their supplies.

Silk—Raw and Manufactured.—There was a fall of 25 per cent both in the quantity and value of raw silk imported. The imports amounted to 1,365,000 lbs, valued at R1,19 lakhs, as compared with 1,829,000 lbs and R1,58 lakhs in 1922-23. As in the preceding year, 93 per cent of the imports came from China and Hongkong and the remainder mainly from Siam and Japan. Imports by overland routes from Western China, Siam and the Shan States amounted to 669,000 lbs, valued at R93 lakhs, as compared with 583,632 lbs and R77 lakhs in 1922-23. Silk yarn, noils and warps increased to 967,000 lbs, valued at R71 lakhs, from 897,000 lbs and R62 lakhs in the preceding year, owing to larger arrivals from Italy, China, and the United Kingdom. A half of the total quantity under this head came from Italy and 21 per cent from Japan.

Silk piecegoods, the most important description of manufactured silk imported, decreased in quantity by nearly 2 per cent to 14,087,000 yards, while the value of the imports increased slightly by one per cent to R2,30 lakhs. Over 98 per cent of the total quantity came, as usual, from the Far East (China, Hongkong, and Japan). Owing to the earthquake, the imports from Japan decreased to 7½ million yards, valued at R1,19 lakhs, from nearly 9 million yards and R1,32 lakhs in 1922-23, while China and Hongkong increased their supplies to 6¼ million yards, valued at R1,03 lakhs, from 5 million yards and R87½ lakhs in the preceding year. The import duty of 30 per cent was imposed from 1st March 1922 and it is interesting therefore to compare imports since that date with those prior to it. In 1923-24 imports amounted, as above stated, to 14,087,000 yards, valued at R2,30 lakhs, as compared with 14,331,000 yards, valued at R2,27 lakhs in 1922-23, 13,956,000 yards, valued at R2,32 lakhs in 1921-22, and 27,338,000 yards, valued at R1,92 lakhs in 1913-14. Goods of silk mixed with other materials increased to 2,087,000 yards, valued at R33 lakhs, from 1,174,000 yards and R20½ lakhs in 1922-23. France, Italy, Germany and Switzerland increased their supplies. Imports from the United Kingdom fell off.

Artificial silk yarn increased to 406,000 lbs from 225,000 lbs in 1922-23. And piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk showed a remarkable increase, imports amounting to 8½ million yards, valued at R1,04 lakhs, as compared with 14 million yards and R20 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom supplied 4½ million yards and Italy 2½

million yards, as compared with one million yards and 337,000 yards, respectively, in 1922-23. Belgium also increased her supplies. Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Austria and Germany re-appeared in the market.

Metals and Manufactures thereof.—The total quantity of metals and manufactures thereof imported during 1923-24 increased to 808,000 tons from 801,300 tons in 1922-23, but the value showed a decrease by a crore of rupees to R24½ crores. Iron and steel represented R18 crores of this total, and occupied the third place in order of importance among imports, as in the preceding year. If we include under this heading machinery and millwork; railway plant and rolling-stock, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments, and vehicles (excluding carriages and carts) the total value would aggregate R67 crores. It is interesting to compare this figure with the value of all yarns and textile fabrics imported in the year under review, which amounted to R76 crores.

Iron and Steel.—The first quarter of 1923 saw the occupation of the Ruhr, which entirely dislocated the German steel industry and also materially reduced the steel output of France and Luxemburg, owing to the curtailment of fuel supplies. And Continental supplies of iron and steel hardly became an appreciable factor in world's supplies again until the last quarter of that year, and their supplies to India were consequently much restricted in the year under review. The United States also considerably curtailed her exports owing to a strong home-demand for industrial developments. The United Kingdom, where the industry suffered from a disastrous slump in 1921, regained, in 1923, her position as the chief exporting country. An important factor in this recovery was that prices were remarkably steady throughout the year. And, even when continental suppliers were able to underquote British suppliers, certainty and promptness of delivery gave the latter a distinct advantage. The United Kingdom output of 3,700,000 tons of steel in 1921 was the smallest recorded for over a quarter of a century and represented a decline of 5,300,000 tons on the previous year. In 1922 the output advanced to nearly 6 million tons and in 1923 to 8½ million tons as against 7 million tons in the pre-war year 1913.

The monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany during 1923-24 are shown in the following tables:—

Pig Iron.

(In tons)

Month.	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1923—			
April	330	65	..
May	1,145	..	..
June	224	1	..
July	30	..	..
August	251	15	..
September	209	46	..
October	40	40	..
November	117	..	..
December	212	228	..
1924—			
January	107	72	..
February	294	15	..
March	325	..	15
TOTAL { 1923-24	3,284	482	15
{ 1922-23	8,736	3,228	622
{ 1921-22	7,858	13,492	1,172

Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig and old iron).

(In thousands of rupees)

Month.	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1923—			
April	1,38,01	33,20	12,65
May	1,03,90	21,56	6,97
June	91,85	17,59	7,66
July	65,62	8,50	4,53
August	66,62	25,23	6,55
September	88,80	21,76	3,97
October	1,14,67	30,81	7,36
November	1,10,84	36,45	7,69
December	94,85	31,43	11,04
1924—			
January	1,19,41	42,00	13,93
February	1,02,09	31,53	14,98
March	1,00,76	33,62	17,46
TOTAL { 1923-24	11,97,42	3,33,68	1,14,79
{ 1922-23	10,56,23	3,72,58	1,78,01
{ 1921-22	11,21,76	3,25,88	1,22,67

The total quantity of manufactured iron and steel imported (excluding pig and old iron or steel) increased by 2 per cent to 746,000 tons, while the value showed a fall of 2 per cent and amounted to R17,86 lakhs, as compared with R18,23 lakhs in 1922-23. There was a steady increase in the imports of galvanised sheets, which rose from 122,000 tons, valued at R3,66 lakhs, to 165,000 tons, valued at R5,17 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied 159,000 tons, valued at R4,99 lakhs, and the United States supplied R15 lakhs only. Tin plates showed a slight increase both in quantity and value to 44,000 tons and R1,79 lakhs. The United Kingdom maintained her position fairly well with 37,500 tons worth R1,52 lakhs. The share of the United States increased by 2,600 tons and R11 lakhs. Although the imports of sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, rose from 96,600 tons to 108,000 tons, their value fell from

R1,87 to R1,81 lakhs. The United Kingdom's share improved from R83 to R1,12 lakhs, whereas the Belgian share fell from R55 to R39 lakhs, and the German from R41 to R26 lakhs. The trade in steel bars and channels showed a reduction from 192,000 tons and R2,95 lakhs to 170,000 tons and R2,46 lakhs. The Belgian share fell from R1,67 to R1,56 lakhs, the British from R41 to R32 lakhs, and the German from R58 to R37 lakhs. Luxemburg showed a small increase. There were practically no imports of this article from the United States, which sent more than 5,000 tons in 1922-23. Iron bars and channels had a marked fall from R45 to R23 lakhs, in which the British share was reduced from R15 to R7 lakhs, the Belgian from R24 to R13 lakhs and the German from R2½ lakhs to R21,000. Steel beams, pillars, girders and bridge-work increased in quantity by 17 per cent to 77,500 tons, while the value rose by only 3 per cent to R1,30 lakhs. Owing to a fall in manufacturer's prices imports from the United Kingdom remained almost steady at R74 lakhs, but those from Belgium rose from R42 to R49 lakhs and from Germany fell from R5 to R2 lakhs. There were reduced imports of bolts and nuts from R34 to R27 lakhs and pipes and fittings (cast) from R70 to R34 lakhs, the British share falling from R17½ to R15 lakhs and R52 to R31 lakhs, respectively. In the former American and German shipments were reduced by R2½ and R2 lakhs, respectively. Imports of hoops and strips rose from R59 to R70 lakhs, the United Kingdom's share advancing from R41 to R56 lakhs. Wire other than fencing wire, wire rope and steel angle increased. Anchors and cables and cast steel increased in quantity but decreased in value. There was a considerable contraction in tubes, pipes and fittings (wrought) from R1,44 to R84 lakhs, the United States accounting for R42 lakhs of the decrease, Germany R11 lakhs, and the United Kingdom R10 lakhs. Both Germany and the United States lost ground in wire nails by R7 and R3 lakhs, while Belgian imports increased by R1½ lakhs. The trade in wire rope expanded from R26 to R29 lakhs, of which the share of the United Kingdom increased from R22 to R28 lakhs. The imports of nails, rivets and washers rose slightly but the value decreased. The United Kingdom supplied R21 lakhs, Norway R11 lakhs, Sweden R7½ lakhs and Belgium R5½ lakhs. A reference is invited to table No. 19 for further details.

Imports of pig iron were considerably reduced from 12,779 tons, valued at nearly R13 lakhs, to 3,786 tons and R4½ lakhs in the year under review. The imports in 1921-22 were more than 23,000 tons. The principal sources of supply in 1923-24 were the United Kingdom (3,284 tons), Belgium (482 tons), and Norway (101 tons). The decrease in the imports was due chiefly to an increased supply of locally produced pig iron, the output in 1923-24 amounting to 716,000 tons, as compared with 384,000 tons in 1922-23 and 358,000 tons in 1921-22. Iron ores, however, imported mostly from the Federated Malay States, rose from 40 tons, worth R7,000 to 24,400 tons, valued at over R4 lakhs.

The price in England of Cleveland No. 3 pig-iron was £6-7-6 at the beginning of April, 1923, as compared with £4-10-0 in April, 1922. It fell steadily from the end of April to £4-16-0 by the end of October. Then there was a small rise and the price remained steady at £5 up to the second week of January when there was a downward movement and with small fluctuations it stood at £4-11-0 on 27th March, 1924. The price of Belgian pig-iron was quoted at £4-19-0 in the middle of September, 1923, and rose to £5-3-0 to £5-5-6 by October 18. Then it fell steadily and with small variations stood at £4-6-0 to £4-7-6 on March 27, 1924. The narrow limits within which manufactured iron and steel prices fluctuated during the year will be seen from the following quotations. British angles were quoted at £10 in April and in the following two months and at £9-5-0 to £9-15-0 by the middle of November. During the rest of the year, the quotations were in the neighbourhood of £10. Belgian angles were quoted at £8-1-6 in the middle of September, and £7-11-9 to £7-14-0 in the middle of November. Then there was a downward tendency and with small fluctuations the price stood at £7-5-0 on 27th March, 1924. Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and also the declared values of the different descriptions of iron and steel, and table No. 20 the principal sources of supply.

The following table shows the chief sources of supply of iron and steel with the percentage share of each principal country in the import trade :—

	From the United Kingdom		From Germany		From Belgium		From the United States		From Other Countries		TOTAL Tons (thousand)
	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	Tons (thousand)	Share per cent	
1913-14	609	59.8	200	19.6	173	17.0	22	2.2	14	1.4	1,018
1919-20	269	63.0	1	.2	13	3.1	135	31.6	9	2.1	427
1920-21	498	70.0	15	2.1	69	9.7	113	15.9	17	2.3	712
1921-22	280	45.7	60	9.8	160	26.1	84	13.7	29	4.7	613
1922-23	359	43.1	90	12.1	229	30.7	38	5.1	30	4.0	746
1923-24	420	56.7	61	8.0	217	28.7	18	2.4	31	4.2	756

Imports from the United Kingdom rose by nearly 20 per cent, and her share in the total trade was 56.7 per cent or only 3 per cent less than in the pre-war year. The supplies from Continental countries decreased and Germany sent 32 per cent less than in 1922-23, her share falling from 12.1 to 8 per cent. Imports from Belgium also were reduced and the combined share of Belgium and Germany was, as in the pre-war year, 37 per cent as compared with 43 per cent in the preceding year. The share of the United States was only 2.4 per cent, as compared with 5.1 per cent in 1922-23, 31.6 per cent in 1919-20 and 2.2 per cent in the pre-war year. She has practically lost the position in India's iron and steel import trade which she gained during the War.

Other Metals.—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, were valued at R6,40 lakhs, as compared with R6,92 lakhs in the preceding year. The quantity of aluminium imported increased from 77,000 cwts. to 84,000 cwts. while the value showed a small decrease from R85,80,000 to R85,67,000. Germany supplied 25,900 cwts., the United States of America 18,400 cwts., and the United Kingdom 15,500 cwts. Seventy-eight per cent of the total imports consisted of wrought circles, of which the quantity increased from 57,000 cwts. to 66,000 cwts., accompanied with a slight decrease in value from R68 lakhs to R67 lakhs. The sources of supply were chiefly Germany R22 lakhs, the United States R18 lakhs, the United Kingdom R11 lakhs, and Switzerland R8 lakhs. Wrought sheets increased by 1,000 cwts. and R20,000 to 3,900 cwts. and R4 lakhs.

Imports of brass decreased from 504,000 cwts., valued at R2,82 lakhs to 451,000 cwts., valued at R2,52 lakhs. The increase in mixed or yellow metal for sheathing from R1,79 lakhs, to R1,94 lakhs was more than set off by decreases

in unwrought brass (—R13 lakhs) and other sorts of brass manufactures (—R32 lakhs). The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest supplier of mixed metal with 221,000 cwts., valued at R1,30 lakhs, and was followed by Germany 108,000 cwts., valued at R61 lakhs.

Copper imports decreased from 14,500 tons, valued at R1.98 lakhs, to 12,800 tons and R1.63 lakhs. Both unwrought and wrought copper decreased, the former from R33 lakhs to R31 lakhs, and the latter from R1,59 lakhs to R1,30 lakhs, due mainly to smaller imports from the United Kingdom and the United States. Prices in the United Kingdom of copper braziers and sheets were steadily on the downward grade and consequently importers were chary and tended to restrict their orders. There were, however, larger imports from Germany from R14 lakhs to R46 lakhs.

Lead was in greater demand with lower prices, and imports increased from 52,400 cwts. to 59,600 cwts. in quantity and from R15½ to R16 lakhs in value. Imports of sheets for tea-chests from Ceylon rose by 4,419 cwts. and nearly R1½ lakhs, while the United Kingdom reduced her supplies by 2,225 cwts. and R1½ lakhs.

The quantity of tin imported decreased from 49,600 cwts. to 47,300 cwts., with an increase in value from R56 lakhs to R64 lakhs. Imports of wrought tin slightly decreased, while the supplies of block tin from the Straits Settlements increased from R46 to R60½ lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom fell by R6 lakhs to R1½ lakhs.

Zinc or spelter again increased, mostly under wrought or manufactured goods, in the year under review, by 900 tons in quantity and R5 lakhs in value to 5,600 tons, valued at R30 lakhs.

German silver including nickel silver decreased from 11,900 cwts. valued at R13 lakhs, to 10,100 cwts. and R12 lakhs in 1923-24. The principal sources of supply were Germany (R4½ lakhs), Italy (R4 lakhs), the United Kingdom (R2½ lakhs), and Austria (R1 lakh). Imports of quick-silver amounted to 224,000 lbs. valued at R4½ lakhs, as compared with 294,000 lbs. and R7 lakhs in 1922-23. Italy supplied 131,200 lbs. worth R2½ lakhs, and the United Kingdom 71,000 lbs. valued at nearly R1½ lakhs.

Machinery and Mill-work.—As in the two preceding years, machinery and mill-work maintained its position as second to cotton manufactures in India's import trade in the year under review. There has been a steady reduction in the value of importations since the boom year 1921-22. The total imports of machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery and printing presses, during 1923-24 were valued at R20 crores, as compared with R24 crores in 1922-23, R35 crores in 1921-22 and R24 crores in 1920-21. The total imports of the more important descriptions of which this head is composed were as noted below :—

	1922-23 R (lakhs)	1923-24 R (lakhs)
Prime movers	1,90	2,02
Electrical	2,56	2,23
Boilers	1,24	99
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	58	52
Mining	40	1,08
Oil crushing and refining	11	38
Paper mill	14	6
Refrigerating	8	9
Rice and flour mill	43	21
Saw mill	10	10
Sewing and Knitting	51	54
Sugar	17	13
Tea	26	39
Cotton	8,49	5,60
Jute	1,79	1,37
Wool	28	11
Typewriters	12	16
Printing and lithographing presses	12	21
Belting for machinery	83	88

There was a slight fall in the prices of most classes of machinery but the decrease in values of the imports is accounted for mainly by a decrease in quantities. And it will be observed from the above figures that cotton mill machinery accounted for nearly three-quarters of the decrease and that it was assisted also by jute mill machinery. This was partly due to there having been large importations during the previous two years, but it is ascribable particularly to the poor year which was experienced by the Bombay cotton mill industry. Mining and oil crushing and refining machinery showed marked increases, particularly into Rangoon.

Textile machinery showed the large decrease of R3,48 lakhs or 33 per cent and was valued at R7,20 lakhs as compared with R10,68 lakhs in 1922-23. The United Kingdom supplied 98 per cent of the imports as in the preceding year. The value of cotton machinery imported decreased from R8,49 lakhs to R5,60 lakhs, of which spinning and weaving machinery accounted for R5,08 lakhs. Jute manufacturing machinery fell from R1,79 lakhs to R1,37 lakhs, and wool manufacturing machinery from R28 lakhs to R11 lakhs. The importation of electrical machinery also decreased from R2,56 lakhs to R2,23 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied electrical machinery valued at R1,64 lakhs, as compared with R1,99 lakhs in 1922-23, while the United States of America increased her supplies by R7 lakhs to R41 lakhs. Boilers, mostly from the United Kingdom, decreased from R1,24 lakhs to R99 lakhs, metal working machinery (including machine tools) from R58 lakhs to R52 lakhs, rice and flour mill machinery from R43 lakhs to R21 lakhs, paper mill machinery from R14 lakhs to R6 lakhs, and sugar machinery from R17 lakhs to R13 lakhs. There were increases in prime movers (other than electrical) from R1,90 lakhs to R2,02 lakhs (to which oil engines contributed R99 lakhs and steam engines R87 lakhs), mining machinery from R40 lakhs to R1,08 lakhs, oil crushing and refining machinery from R11 lakhs to R38 lakhs, and tea machinery from R26 lakhs to R39 lakhs. Sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof increased by R3 lakhs to R54 lakhs. The number of sewing machines imported was 48,385 as compared with 46,050 in 1922-23, the United Kingdom accounting for 41,857 machines or 86 per cent and Germany 6,145 or nearly 13 per cent. The number of typewriters imported rose from 5,103 to 7,930 and the value thereof increased by R5 lakhs to R15 lakhs. The United States supplied 7,036 typewriters or 88 per cent of

the total imports. Imports of belting for machinery were valued at R88 lakhs, as compared with R83 lakhs in 1922-23. The following table shows the relative shares of the principal importing countries :—

Imports of Machinery and Mill-work including belting for machinery and printing machinery.

—	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,41	90	20,46	83.0	20,66	84.6	17,02	84.2
United States	27	3	4,68	13.2	2,35	9.6	2,11	10.4
Germany	46	6	59	1.7	83	3.4	49	2.4
Japan	2		4	.1	2	.1	4	.2
Other countries	10	1	72	2.0	55	2.3	57	2.8
TOTAL	8,26	100	35,49	100	24,41	100	20,23	100

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade stood at a approximately 84 per cent, as in 1922-23. American competition was felt in electrical and mining machinery and her share rose from 9.6 to 10.4 per cent.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—Imports under this head, on private and Government accounts combined, were valued at R14 crores (R11,72 lakhs private and R2,28 lakhs Government) as compared with R13,76 lakhs (R11,06 lakhs private and R2,70 lakhs Government) in 1922-23 and R21,86 lakhs (R18,91 lakhs private and R2,95 lakhs Government) in 1921-22. The following statement shows details of the trade during the past two years :—

Imports of Railway plant and rolling-stock (on private and Government account).

	1922-23	1923-24	Increase (+)
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	or decrease (—) R (lakhs)
Carriages and wagons	6,45	7,31	+86
Locomotive engines and tenders	3,23	3,62	+39
Bridge-work	33	50	+17
Rails, chairs and fish plates of steel or iron	1,45	1,10	—35
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron	1,55	50	—1,05
Sleepers of wood	25	38	+13
Other kinds	50	59	+9
TOTAL	13,76	14,00	+24

Carriages and wagons and locomotive engines and tenders increased, while there were noticeable decreases in sleepers and keys of steel and iron and rails, chairs and fish plates. The imports from the United Kingdom, Australia, Belgium, and the United States during the last three years were in the following proportions :—

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	97	93	94.6
Australia	1.1	0.6	1.3
Belgium	0.3	2.0	1.9
United States	0.6	1.1	1.2

The share of the United Kingdom in the imports advanced from R12,84 to R13,25 lakhs. Imports from Australia, mainly wooden sleepers from Western Australia, rose from R8 to R18 lakhs, and from the United States from R16 to R17½ lakhs, while those from Belgium decreased from R40 to R26 lakhs and from Germany from R9½ to R6 lakhs.

Motor Vehicles—Notwithstanding an import duty of thirty per cent there was a remarkable increase in the imports of motor cars, which in the year under review numbered 7,984 as compared with 4,323 in 1922-23 and 2,895 in 1921-22. With the exception of the two abnormal years immediately after the close of the war this represents the largest importation on record. The total recorded values also increased by 48 per cent to R2,05 lakhs. The expansion was due partly to increased imports of small light cars, but more particularly was it due to drastic price-cuttings, mainly on the part of the United Kingdom and Continental manufacturers. Of the total imports, 41 per cent came from Canada, 36 per cent from the United States, 13 per cent from the United Kingdom. The average declared value of cars imported from Canada was R1,962 (R1,982) as compared with R2,424 (R3,169) for each car from the United States and R4,511 (R7,312) from the United Kingdom, the values per unit in the preceding year being shown in brackets. The relative fall in the average cost of cars from the United Kingdom is noticeable. Bengal had 36 per cent of the trade, Bombay 29 per cent, Madras 14 per cent and Burma 13 per cent. The following table shows the imports of motor cars during the past eleven years :—

Number of Motor Cars imported.

Year	From the United Kingdom	From the United States (a)	From Canada	From France	From other countries	TOTAL
1913-14 (pre-war)	1,669	868	..	111	232	2,880
" 1914-15	1,350	510	..	54	91	2,005
" 1915-16	787	2,136	..	126	72	3,121
" 1916-17	489	4,169	..	62	58	4,778
" 1917-18	39	1,222	..	1	20	1,282
" 1918-19	21	368	..	..	11	400
" 1919-20	448	0,353	20	3	101	9,925
" 1920-21	2,541	10,120	1,938	192	641	15,432
" 1921-22	790	802	576	158	569	2,895
" 1922-23	449	1,386	1,846	61	581	4,323
" 1923-24	1,005	2,865	3,299	153	671	7,984

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

The number of British cars imported rose from 449, valued at R33 lakhs, to 1,005, valued at R45 lakhs. Canadian imports advanced from 1,846, valued at R37 lakhs, to 3,290, valued at R65 lakhs, and American shipments increased from 1,386 and R44 lakhs to 2,865 and R69 lakhs.

As a result of reduction in manufacturer's prices, the imports of motor cycles increased from 866, valued at R8,65,000 in 1922-23 to 1,182, valued at R9,25,000, of which the United Kingdom supplied 831 or 70 per cent as compared with 500 or 58 per cent in 1922-23. The imports from the United States fell from 261 (30 per cent) in 1922-23 to 228 (19 per cent), while those from Germany rose from 32 to 63.

The number of motor buses, vans and lorries increased by 117 per cent from 480 to 1,044, while their recorded value rose by only 15 per cent to R25 lakhs. Canada supplied the largest number, 599, followed by the United States with 352 and the United Kingdom 61, as compared with 210, 133, and 92 respectively, in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the numbers and classes of motor vehicles registered in the different provinces of British India up to 31st March, 1924:—

Number of Motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March, 1924.

	Motor cars including taxi cabs	Motor cycles including scooters, auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal	12,800	2,728	997	16,525
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind)	10,467	2,476	918	13,861
Madras City	5,494	1,852	212	7,558
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City)	2,263	1,226	743	4,232
United Provinces	3,935	1,726	847	6,508
Punjab	4,683	2,280	176	7,138
Burma	5,490	2,009	425	7,924
Bihar and Orissa	2,411	653	293	3,357
Central Provinces	1,466	625	110	2,195
Karachi (Sind)	1,188	594	128	1,910
Delhi (a)	221	73	33	327
North-West Frontier Province	1,050	800	174	2,024
Ajmer-Merwara	85	45	13	143
Assam (b)	564	163	53	780
TOTAL	52,111	17,250	5,121	74,482

Although rubber tyres for motor vehicles increased in number from 157,807 to 174,770, the value of the imports fell from R1,07 lakhs to R100 lakhs. The fall in prices was particularly noticeable in French tyres. The United Kingdom supplied 60,200 (43,700) tyres, valued at R35 (28) lakhs, as compared with 54,600 (47,500), valued at R31 (34) lakhs from France, 25,800 (23,800) at R13½ (16) lakhs from the United States and 16,700 (9,100) and R11 (6½) lakhs from Germany. The figures for 1922-23 are shown within brackets. Tubes for motor tyres also increased in number from 154,600 to 186,100, but their value fell from over R16 to R15½ lakhs. Tyres and tubes for cycles were separately recorded from 1st April, 1923, and the number imported during 1923-24 was 719,000, valued at R21 lakhs. From 1st April, 1924, the classification in the trade returns of rubber tubes and tyres has undergone further revision and pneumatic covers and tubes are separately recorded under each of the heads, motors, motor cycles, and cycles. And solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles form a new head.

Hardware.—This is a comprehensive heading and includes among others the following heads:—

	1922-23 R (lakhs)	1923-24 R (lakhs)
Agricultural Implements	23	21
Other Implements and tools (except machine tools)	79	68
Builders' hardware	35	24
Domestic hardware	9	9
Enamelled ironware	24	31
Metal lamps	57	60
Metal lamps, parts	12	9
Stoves	6	7
Safes, etc.	3	4
Gas mantles	6	5
Other sorts	2,61	2,04

The total value of the imports decreased to R4,42 lakhs from R5,15 lakhs in 1922-23. The reduction is particularly noticeable in the imports of implements and tools and builders' hardware, while metal lamps, enamelled ironware, safes, and stoves increased. The value of agricultural implements decreased by R2 lakhs to R21 lakhs, and other implements and tools by R11 lakhs to R68 lakhs. Builders' hardware, imported mainly from the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden and the United States, was valued at R24 lakhs as compared with R35 lakhs in the preceding year. The number of metal lamps imported increased to 3,361,100, valued at R60 lakhs, from 2,839,600 and R57 lakhs in 1922-23. Germany supplied 1,553,700 lamps and the United States 1,430,400, as against 1,498,000 and 1,168,000 in the preceding year. The value of the imports of enamelled ironware increased by 31 per cent to R31 lakhs, of which Japan supplied R15 lakhs, Germany R10 lakhs and the United Kingdom R2½ lakhs. Domestic hardware, other than enamelled ironware, also increased to R9,38,000 from R8,97,000, while gas mantles decreased to R4,74,000 from R5,39,000. The total values of the imports of all sorts of hardware from the principal countries decreased, the United Kingdom from R2,55 lakhs to R2,08 lakhs, Germany from R1,12 lakhs to R93 lakhs, and the United States of America from R78 lakhs to R72 lakhs. The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade fell from 50 per cent to 47 per cent, and of Germany from 22 to 21, while the United States increased her share slightly from

(a) Figures relate to motor vehicles registered during the financial year 1923-24.

(b) Figures relate up to the period ending 31st December 1923.

15 to 16 per cent. Japan's share remained almost stationary at 6 per cent, although the value fell from R33 to 1926 lakhs. The following table compares these percentages for the last three years with those in 1913-14.

Imports of Hardware.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	57	62	50	47
Germany	18	10	22	21
United States	10	17	15	16
Japan	1	4	6	6
Other countries	14	7	7	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

The value of the imports of cutlery was the same as in 1922-23, viz. R23 lakhs, of which pruning knives accounted for over R1½ lakhs. Germany supplied R12½ lakhs or 54 per cent, as compared with nearly R12 lakhs or 51 per cent in the preceding year. The United Kingdom contributed R8 lakhs or 35 per cent to the total, as compared with R7½ lakhs or 33 per cent in 1922-23. The United States of America increased her exports from R23,000 to R55,000.

The value of electroplated ware was over R6 lakhs, a slight decrease as compared with last year. The imports were, as usual, mostly from the United Kingdom.

Sugar.*—Sugar held the fourth place in India's import trade in 1923-24 as in the preceding year, the total value of all kinds of sugar, including molasses and confectionery, imported being R15½ crores. Cotton manufactures ranked first as usual with R67½ crores and they were followed by machinery and mill-work, including belting, (R20 crores), and iron and steel (R18 crores). The imports of sugar, refined and unrefined, excluding molasses and confectionery, decreased in quantity by 7 per cent to 411,500 tons and the value stood at R14,78 lakhs, as against R14,85 lakhs in 1922-23. High prices ruling in Java during the latter half of the year restricted business, but the bulk of the imports arrived during August to October when prices were low. Java continued to be the main source of supply and accounted for nearly 90 per cent of the total quantity imported as compared with 84 per cent in 1922-23. Imports therefrom (including consignments from the Straits Settlements which are forwarding agents of Java Sugar) fell slightly from 373,700 tons in 1922-23 to 371,200 tons. This quantity was distributed as follows:—Bengal 154,500 tons or 42 per cent, Bombay 99,600 tons or 27 per cent, Karachi 87,900 tons or 24 per cent, Burma 20,000 tons or 5 per cent, Madras 9,200 tons or 2 per cent of the total. Mauritius sugar, mostly imported into Bombay, dwindled to 1,300 tons as compared with 31,400 tons a year ago—this reduction being due to the diversion of this sugar to the United Kingdom as a result of the preference accorded to it. The principal sources of supply to India of foreign sugar are shown in the appended table.

Imports of sugar, all kinds.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java	583,000	201,600	623,300	371,100	368,300
Mauritius	139,600	11,600	61,600	31,400	1,300
Straits Settlements	2,900	9,000	5,100	2,600	2,900
China and Hongkong	1,500	5,900	4,400	4,400	5,800
Egypt	100	4,200	200	1,000	700
Japan	100	100	600	100	..
Germany	700	100	100	9,000	5,100
Austria	..	..	..	..	6,600
Hungary	74,000	..	..	..	11,300
Netherlands	..	1,600	2,000	2,900	300
Belgium	..	1,600	12,800	4,900	2,100
United States	..	200	2,800	10,300	200
Other countries	1,100	1,000	4,700	4,700	6,900
TOTAL (all countries)	803,000	236,900	717,600	442,400	411,500
Value (R lakhs)	14,29	16,99	26,78	14,85	14,78

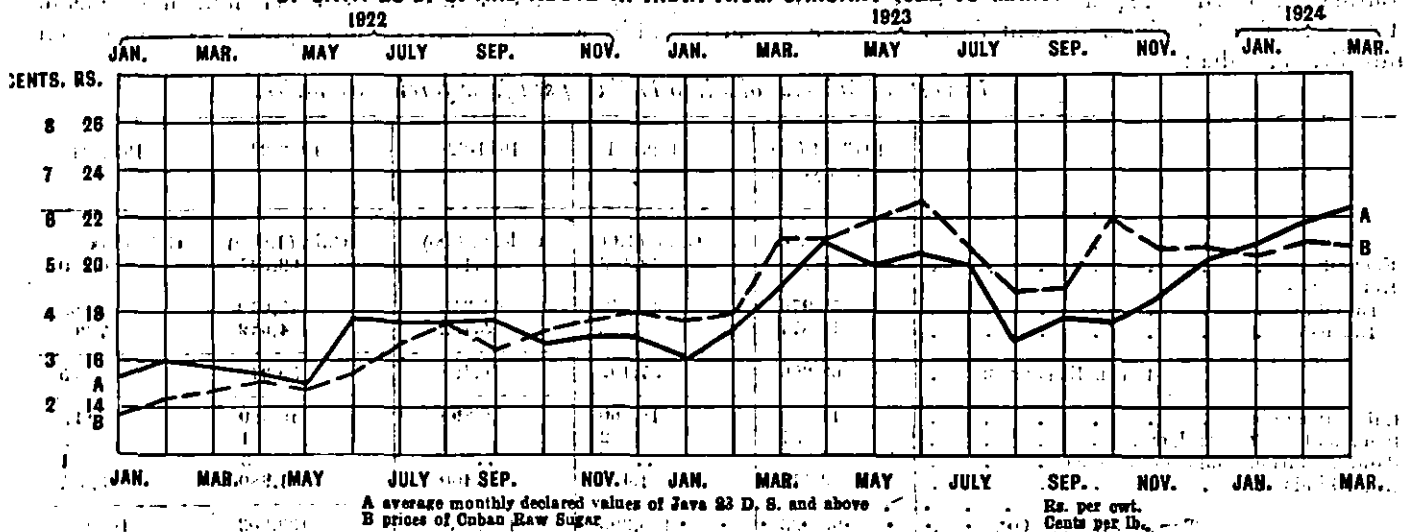
Imports from China and Hongkong increased to 5,800 tons from 4,400 tons, while Egypt reduced her shipments. The supplies of Cuban sugar from America practically ceased, the total imports from the United States (consisting almost entirely of glucose or corn syrup) amounting to 200 tons as compared with 10,300 tons in 1922-23. The quantity of beet sugar imported, mostly during the last quarter of the year, was 29,680 tons as compared with 16,600 tons in the preceding year. The principal countries of origin were Hungary, (11,300 tons), Austria (6,600 tons), Czechoslovakia (5,200 tons) and Germany (5,000 tons). As the beet sugar industry in Europe is now recovering its strength it is probable that beet sugar will be in strong competition with Java sugars in the Indian markets in the very near future.

The average declared value per cwt. of imported sugar, 16 D. S. and above, including beet, increased to R17-15 as, as compared with R16-12 as. in 1922-23, consequent upon the larger demand for Java sugar in the United Kingdom and Continental countries. The average price in the Calcutta market in April 1923 was R19-2-6 per maund for Java T. M. O. white and rose to R20-8-0 in May 1923. The lowest quotations were in August, when R15 was reached in the middle and again at the end of the month. Thereafter the price of this grade of sugar showed a steady rise until it reached R19-14-0 in the middle of March 1924. In the Bombay market the spot price of Java T. M. O. white stood at R28 per cwt. in the beginning of April 1923. So little Mauritius sugar was imported that the price

* Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Sugar Bureau, for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

movements of Mauritius crystals were of little interest in the year under review. After a small rise in the latter half of May when the highest quotation of the year (R29 for Java T. M. O. white) was reached, prices began to recede and the lowest price was reached in August, R20-8-0 for Java T. M. O. From September onwards there was an upward movement and the price of T. M. O. rose to R28 in January, but by the end of March, it was quoted at R26-4-0. Continental beet sugar which was imported in larger quantity this year was available during the months of December 1923 to March 1924. The market opened with the quotation for this sugar at 30s. 9d. F. H. S. Bombay for January-March shipment and rose to 31s. 9d. at the end of December. The year closed in March 1924 with the quotation standing at R26 per cwt. for ready sugar delivery ex-godown. The course of prices is largely affected by the New York market prices of Cuban raw sugar, the quotations being 5.5 cents per lb. in the beginning of April 1923, 4 cents in mid-August and 6 cents in October. There was then a fall, and with small variations it stood at a little over 5 cents till the end of March. The following chart compares the monthly prices from January 1922 to March 1924 of Cuban raw sugar in New York and the monthly average net declared values of Java 23 D. S. and above imported into India:

CHART SHOWING THE MONTHLY PRICES OF CUBAN RAW SUGAR AT NEW YORK AND OF MONTHLY AVERAGE NET DECLARED VALUES OF JAVA 23 D. S. AND ABOVE IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1922 TO MARCH 1924.



The imports of cheap molasses, exclusively from Java for distillery purposes, increased to 63,700 tons from 60,900 tons in 1922-23.

The re-exports of sugar decreased to 35,800 tons, valued at R1.61 lakhs, from 63,000 tons and R2.62 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 6,100 tons and Mesopotamia 5,300 tons, as compared with 15,700 tons and 13,000 tons, respectively, in 1922-23. Other principal importing countries were Arabia (5,500 tons), Persia (4,700 tons) and the Bahrain Islands (2,100 tons). There were no re-exports to the Straits Settlements which took 5,600 tons in 1922-23, while Java received 1,000 tons as compared with 900 tons a year ago. The decrease in the re-exportation of this commodity was almost equivalent to the decrease in the importation of sugar this year. But as the stocks at the end of the year under review were less by over 40,000 tons as compared with those at the close of the previous year, the net quantity of foreign sugar absorbed in the country during the year 1923-24 showed an increase of 13,000 tons.

Imports of saccharine decreased to 14 tons from 44 tons in 1922-23. With effect from 1st March 1923 the duty on saccharine was raised to R20 per lb. with a corresponding rate on saccharine tablets.

The area under sugarcane increased from 2,740,000 acres in 1922-23 to 2,917,000 acres in 1923-24 and the production of raw sugar (gur) from 3,045,000 tons to 3,279,000 tons. The consumption of Indian sugar and jaggery increased owing to lower prices.

Exports of Indian sugar, mainly unrefined, increased to 3,300 tons from 1,000 tons in 1922-23, while molasses, including palmyra and cane jaggery, were exported to the extent of 36,300 tons, valued at R86 lakhs, as compared with 2,500 tons and R6 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom took 32,000 tons of jaggery, valued at R74 lakhs, as jaggery could compete with molasses and other low priced sugars from Mauritius. Madras accounted for 29,600 tons or 81 per cent of the total quantity of jaggery exported.

Mineral Oils. Mineral oils imported into India from foreign countries are comprised mainly of kerosene, fuel oils and lubricating oils. The imports of petrol from abroad are insignificant, the bulk of this oil coming coastwise from Burma. The total quantity of foreign mineral oil imported in the year under review increased to 169 million gallons from 133 million gallons in the preceding year. The increase was almost equally contributed by kerosene and fuel oils. Nearly 69 million gallons of kerosene oil (bulk oil 62 million gallons and case oil 7 million gallons), valued at R4.42 lakhs, were imported from abroad in 1923-24, as compared with 50 million gallons (bulk oil 46 million gallons and 4 million gallons in tins) valued at R3.38 lakhs in 1922-23 and 46½ million gallons (bulk oil 41 million gallons and 5 million gallons in tins) and R3.46 lakhs in 1921-22. The quantity exceeded, by 2 million gallons, the average annual

	1913-14 (pre-war year)			
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Imports of Kerosene Oil				
United States	42,311	40,186	39,068	46,515
Borneo (British and Dutch)	20,815	6,311	7,728	10,267
Persia	2,303	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,340	..	956	1,807
Russia	1,079	..	..	2,004
Egypt	..	..	2,091	..
Sumatra	..	..	469	1,679
Other countries	2	1	..	6,683
TOTAL	68,850	46,498	50,312	68,955

imports during the five pre-war years. The marginal table shows the sources of the imports of kerosene oil during the last three years and the pre-war year 1913-14. In the year under review, the United States supplied 46½ million gallons or 67 per cent of the total quantity imported and Dutch Borneo 10 million gallons or 15 per cent, as compared with 39 and 5 million gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. There were no imports from Egypt as compared with 2 million gallons in 1922-23, this being Persian oil refined in Egypt. The increase in bulk oil was due to the arrival of more than 8 million gallons of Russian oil for the first time since the war, of which 6 million gallons came from Georgia and 2 million gallons from Russia. The Straits Settlements and Sumatra, together,

supplied 3½ million gallons, as compared with nearly 1½ million gallons in 1922-23. The average declared value per gallon fell to 10 annas 3 pies as compared with 10 annas 9 pies in the preceding year. Coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into India proper amounted to 126 million gallons as compared with 119 million gallons in 1922-23 and 116 million gallons in 1921-22.

The importations of fuel oil into India, to meet the growing demands of railways, steamships, and industrial plant, have steadily risen from 34 million gallons in 1919-20, 48 millions in 1920-21, 58 millions in 1921-22, 62½ millions in 1922-23 to a record figure of 80½ millions in the year under review. Imports from Persia, which is the largest supplier, amounted to 60 million gallons or nearly 75 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with about 51 million gallons in each of the two preceding years. Borneo's supplies rose strikingly from 5 million gallons to 16½ million gallons, while the imports from the Straits Settlements fell from 5 million gallons to 3½ million gallons. Lubricating and batching oils decreased to 16 million gallons, valued at R1,74 lakhs, from 18 million gallons and R1,79 lakhs in 1922-23. The United States supplied 11 million gallons and the remainder came mostly from Borneo (3 million gallons) and the United Kingdom (1½ million gallons). Imports of petrol from abroad were, as stated above, insignificant, being only 2,700 gallons, while the imports into India proper of petrol and other motor spirit from Burma amounted to 14½ million gallons, as compared with 15½ million gallons in 1922-23 and 17 million gallons in 1921-22. The following statement shows the imports from abroad by sea of the different descriptions of mineral oil into British India :—

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

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7,766	48,163	58,172	62,647	80,460
Kerosene—					
In bulk	52,976	48,949	41,345	45,679	61,893
In tins	15,874	8,243	5,153	4,612	7,262
TOTAL KEROSENE	68,850	57,192	46,498	50,312	68,955
Lubricating oils	14,953	18,560	16,899	18,000	16,147
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	2	1	1	2
Paints, solutions and compositions	1			3	1
Other kinds	3,416	1,478	1,400	1,980	3,337
TOTAL MINERAL OILS	95,023	125,395	122,970	132,003	168,902

Chemicals.—During 1923-24 chemical prices moved within narrower limits than had been the case during the two preceding years, consequently consumers' confidence was restored and there was more forward business. The value of imports of chemicals into British India rose slightly from R2,02 lakhs to R2,05 lakhs. Sodium carbonate, (soda ash and soda crystals), accounted for 25 per cent of the total value and increased from 670,000 cwts., valued at R45 lakhs in 1922-23 to 790,000 cwts., valued at R51½ lakhs in 1923-24, of which the United Kingdom supplied 705,000 cwts., valued at R48 lakhs. Caustic soda decreased from R21 lakhs to R17 lakhs. And soda bicarbonate, chiefly from the United Kingdom showed a small increase in value from R9,47,000 to R9,74,000. The quantity of acids imported increased from 7,800 cwts. to 11,300 cwts. but the value remained stationary at R5½ lakhs. Sulphuric acid increased from R26,000 to R52,000 and acetic acid from R71,000 to R1,24,000, while tartaric acid fell from R1,87,000 to R1,50,000. Imports of alum showed a decrease in value from R8 lakhs to R7 lakhs, notwithstanding an increase in quantity, while aluminous sulphates increased from R3½ lakhs to R5 lakhs. There were also increases in the quantities of ammonia and salts thereof, carbide of calcium, copperas, copper sulphate, glycerine, magnesium chloride and potassium bicarbonate, accompanied by decreases in the values of the imports. Of copperas the bulk of the supplies before the war came from the United Kingdom. During the war Japan took a large share of this trade. After the war again the United Kingdom regained her position as dominant supplier, but this she has now lost to Germany, from which country more than three-quarters of the total imports were received in both 1922-23 and 1923-24. Disinfectants, including naphthalene, fell from R8½ lakhs to R6½ lakhs, while bleaching powder rose from R6½ lakhs to R7 lakhs. Imports of sulphur increased from 9,000 tons, valued at R12 lakhs, to 12,500 tons, valued at R13 lakhs in 1923-24. Eighty per cent of the total quantity imported came from Italy, which supplied 10,000 tons, as compared with 4,800 tons in the preceding year. Germany also increased her supplies to 1,800 tons from 770 tons, while the United States lost ground considerably, her supplies falling to 100 tons as compared with 2,200 tons in 1922-23. The United Kingdom sent only 300 tons and France 200 tons. Imports from Japan were insignificant as in the preceding year and amounted to 60 tons only. The following table shows the percentage share of the principal countries of origin in the total imports of chemicals :—

Percentage share of principal countries in the total value of Chemicals imported.

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74.7	82.2	69.5	67.2	63.2	75.8	75.6	71.4	68.6	65.8
Germany	12.4	7					2.8	11.9	14.7	17.1
United States	3	2.9	4.5	10.7	5.7	6.6	8.2	5.6	3.8	2.9
Italy	5.2	4.6	5.6	3	1.2	2.0	3.8	2.2	3.8	5.8
Kenya Colony			6	4	3.1		7	3.0	2.4	1.5
Norway	5	1.4	9			6	1.0	8	2.0	1.5
Japan	1.5	6.5	17.2	20.4	24.3	11.9	5.1	1.5	1.0	1.0
Other countries	5.4	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.6	3.7	4.4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The United Kingdom took the first place with a share of R1,35 lakhs, Germany and Italy came next with R35 and R12 lakhs, both showing appreciable increases over the previous year, while the United States has been losing ground from R22 lakhs in 1920-21 to R6 lakhs in 1923-24.

Drugs and Medicines.—The total value of imported drugs and medicines increased from R1,66 lakhs to R1,81 lakhs, due chiefly to larger imports of camphor. Of this commodity Japan doubled her supplies from 426,000 lbs., valued at R13 lakhs, to 822,000 lbs., and R27 lakhs, and 72 per cent of the total supply came from that source. China and Hongkong also increased their contribution from 142,000 lbs. to 174,000 lbs. while German imports rose to 108,000 lbs. from 14,800 lbs. in 1922-23. Imports of quinine salts amounted to 95,800 lbs. on private account and 44,100 lbs. on Government account, as compared with 79,900 lbs. and 48,500 lbs. respectively, in 1922-23, and imports of cinchona bark on Government account decreased to 731,700 lbs. from 857,600 lbs. Cassia lignea declined from 69,800 cwts., valued at R17½ lakhs, to 48,100 cwts. and R10½ lakhs. And proprietary and patent medicines fell from R23 lakhs to R21½ lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R13 lakhs and Germany and the United States of America R3 lakhs each. Imports of cocaine also dropped from 1,376 ounces to 597 ounces, of which 364 ounces came from the United Kingdom, 115 ounces from Germany and 107 ounces from the Netherlands. Morphia and preparations of opium and morphia were valued at R48,500, as compared with R46,100 in the preceding year, the United Kingdom accounting for R40,600 and Germany R5,430. From April 1924, morphia has been specified separately in the sea-borne trade returns.

Paper and Pasteboard.—Under paper the revival of trade recorded in the previous year continued and increases were recorded in all the major headings. The quantity of paper and pasteboard imported increased by 15 per cent from 60,300 tons to 69,700 tons. In respect of value, there was a decline of 3 per cent from R2,79 lakhs to R2,71 lakhs, owing particularly to the lower prices of German paper, although nearly all prices showed an easier tendency.

Printing paper was imported to the extent of 19,900 tons, as compared with 19,300 tons in the preceding year, while the value decreased to R86½ lakhs from nearly R96 lakhs. News printing paper, which was specified separately from April, 1923, accounted for 10,030 tons, valued at R33 lakhs. A noticeable feature was the increase in the imports of printing paper from Germany, which supplied 5,500 tons, valued at R22½ lakhs, as compared with 2,200 tons and R10 lakhs in 1922-23. The share of the United Kingdom receded from R35 to R28 lakhs and that of Norway from R30 to R20 lakhs. The quantity imported from Norway, the United Kingdom and Sweden decreased from 6,900, 5,700 and 2,000 tons in 1922-23 to 5,300, 5,000 and 1,100 tons, respectively, last year. The Netherlands increased her supplies from 660 to 900 tons, while there were reduced imports from Belgium and Japan. The United States of America has almost disappeared from the trade, supplies from that country amounting to 15 tons only, as compared with 44 tons in 1922-23 and 204 tons in 1921-22.

Writing paper and envelopes increased in quantity from 7,800 tons to 8,150 tons but fell in value from R62 to R56 lakhs, which includes note and letter paper and envelopes valued at R8 lakhs. The imports from the United Kingdom decreased from R43 to R35 lakhs and she supplied 54 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with 65 per cent in the preceding year. Germany considerably increased her supplies from 700 tons and R5 lakhs to 1,700 tons and R8 lakhs, while Norway and Sweden reduced their supplies.

Packing paper decreased from 7,800 tons, valued at R26½ lakhs, to 4,900 tons and R21 lakhs in 1923-24. The imports from the United Kingdom fell from 2,900 tons, valued at R8½ lakhs in the preceding year to 780 tons, valued at R4½ lakhs, while those from the United States fell away almost to nothing. There were increased imports from Germany and Sweden, while those from Norway decreased. Old newspapers in bales and bags, which were recorded for the first time from April, 1923, amounted to 2,200 tons, valued at R33 lakhs. Paper manufactures showed an increase from R16 to R19 lakhs, the largest supplier being the United Kingdom. Pasteboard, mill board, and card board of all kinds increased from R16 lakhs to nearly R30 lakhs, about one half of which, R14½ lakhs, consisted of straw boards, which were almost exclusively supplied by the Netherlands. In 1923, there were 8 paper mills in India, viz., 3 in Bombay, 3 in Bengal, 1 in the United Provinces and Travancore each, and their aggregate production amounted to 25,970 tons, as compared with 23,928 tons in 1922 and 28,689 tons in 1921. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of paper and pasteboard:—

Percentage shares of principal countries in the total imports of Paper and Pasteboard.

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56.2	47.7	48.0	40.2
Norway	5.1	9.6	15.1	9.3
United States . . . . .	.8	5.8	4.0	1.7
Sweden	3.2	8.6	6.9	4.9
Japan	1.0	3.7	.9	1.0
Germany	17.3	7.9	11.0	18.0
Austria	8.3	.3	1.1	2.8
Hungary				
Other countries	8.1	16.4	13.0	13.1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

It is noticeable that Germany has fully regained her pre-war share of the trade in all kinds of paper, while the United States of America and Japan have fallen back to approximately the shares they had before the war.

Imports of wood pulp amounted to 7,700 tons, valued at R20½ lakhs, of which Sweden supplied 3,000 tons or 39 per cent, Norway, 3,900 tons or 50 per cent, and Germany 760 tons or 10 per cent. The respective shares in the preceding year were 33, 41, and 22 per cent. There were no imports from the United Kingdom, nor of rags for paper making.

Provisions.—This comprehensive head covers a large variety of articles, of which the principal are (in order of importance), canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous and patent foods, milk condensed, biscuits and cakes, bacon and hams, cheese, jams and jellies, pickles and sauces, cocoa and chocolate, isinglass, butter, ghi, lard, and vinegar. The total value of imported provisions increased slightly from R2,77 lakhs in 1922-23 to R2,80 lakhs in 1923-24.

Canned and bottled provisions increased in quantity from 100,000 cwts. to 107,000 cwts., but decreased in value from R75 lakhs to R70 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R35 lakhs and the United States of America R12 lakhs. The share of Australia fell to R1½ lakhs. Prices declined in sympathy with reduced prices in the United Kingdom, the main source of supply.

Farinaceous and patent foods increased both in quantity and value from 277,500 cwts., valued at R70 lakhs, to 293,600 cwts., valued at R80 lakhs, of which R25 lakhs consisted of milk foods for infants and invalids, mostly from the United Kingdom, and R41 lakhs of farinaceous foods in bulk, chiefly sago and sago flour from the Straits Settlements.

Condensed milk increased in quantity from 61,000 cwts. to 71,000 cwts. and in value from R44 to R47 lakhs. Imports from the Netherlands increased considerably from 13,100 cwts. to 25,700 cwts. and Norway supplied 14,800 cwts. Imports from Australia and the United Kingdom fell to 8,600 cwts. and 6,400 cwts., respectively, as compared with 13,800 cwts. and 12,600 cwts. in the preceding year, and those from the United States also decreased to 5,500 cwts. from 6,000 cwts. in 1922-23. Bacon and hams increased from 11,800 cwts. to 12,900 cwts., of which 95 per cent came from the United Kingdom. Biscuits and cakes were also imported in larger quantities, the total imports amounting to 22,900 cwts., as compared with 21,900 cwts. in 1922-23. The United Kingdom supplied 20,000 cwts. or 90 per cent of the total quantity, as compared with 17,300 cwts. in the preceding year. Jams and jellies increased from 10,800 cwts., valued at R7 lakhs, to 14,300 cwts., valued at R8 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom supplied R4½ lakhs and Australia nearly R3½ lakhs. Cheese, mostly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and pickles showed small increases in quantity, while cocoa and chocolate, ghi, and isinglass decreased. The quantity of vinegar imported was about the same (22,755 gallons) as in the preceding year, while the value decreased.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of the imports fell from R1.34 to R1.30 lakhs or 46 per cent of the total trade. The trade of the Straits Settlements which consists, mostly of sago and sago flour and, to a less extent, of goods in transit from Australia, was valued at R41 lakhs or 15 per cent. Shipments from the Netherlands advanced from R16 to R27 lakhs or 9 per cent of the total imports, but those from the United States declined from R28 to R24 lakhs or 8 per cent, and direct supplies from Australia and New Zealand shrank from R18 to R14 lakhs or 5 per cent of the total.

Liquors.—The total of liquors imported increased in quantity but decreased in value, owing particularly to cheaper continental beer and spirits. The total imports were 4,740,000 gallons, as compared with 4,605,000 gallons in 1922-23, an increase of 3 per cent, while the value amounted to R3,14½ lakhs, a decrease of R28 lakhs or 8 per cent. Ale and beer, brandy, gin, spirit present in drugs, liqueurs and wines showed increases, while there were noticeable decreases in rum, whisky and perfumed spirits. Bengal took the largest quantity of liquors, her imports amounting to 1,496,000 gallons, valued at R95 lakhs, as compared with 1,473,000 gallons, valued at R1,00 lakhs imported into Bombay. The respective imports in the preceding year were 1,426,000 and 1,486,000 gallons. Sind, Madras and Burma showed small increases in quantity accompanied with decreases in value. The values of the imports into these three provinces were, respectively, R49, R22, and R48 lakhs, as compared with R59, R24, and R50 lakhs, in the preceding year. Sixty per cent of the total quantity of liquors imported consisted of ale, beer, and porter, 35 per cent of spirits, and 5 per cent of wines.

The imports of ale and beer amounted to 2,704,000 gallons, valued at R72 lakhs, as compared with 2,581,000 gallons, valued at R76 lakhs, in 1922-23. The decrease in value was due mainly to larger arrivals of German light beers, whose low cost and good quality are enabling them to oust Japanese beer again from the Indian market. Of these imports the United Kingdom supplied 1,635,000 gallons or 60 per cent, and Germany 886,000 gallons or nearly 33 per cent, as compared with 66 and 26 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. British shipments fell in value from R50 to R44½ lakhs, while those from Germany advanced from R20 to R22½ lakhs. The imports from the Netherlands and Japan again decreased in the year under review and amounted to 83,000 gallons and 90,000 gallons, respectively, as compared with 84,000 and 105,000 gallons in 1922-23. The imports of bottled beer increased from 1,464,000 gallons to 1,601,000 gallons, of which 881,000 gallons or 55 per cent came from Germany, and 539,000 gallons or 34 per cent from the United Kingdom, as compared with 660,000 gallons and 602,000 gallons, respectively, in 1922-23. Beer in bulk decreased slightly from 1,117,000 gallons to 1,104,000 gallons, of which 1,097,000 gallons or 98 per cent came from the United Kingdom. The imports of stout and porter are comparatively small, amounting to 132,000 gallons in 1923-24, as compared with 131,000 gallons in 1922-23. The United Kingdom, as usual, supplied the bulk of these imports.

Spirits were imported to the extent of 1,666,000 gallons, valued at R2,09 lakhs, as compared with 1,665,000 gallons, valued at R2,28 lakhs, in the preceding year. The share of the United Kingdom diminished from R1.57 to R1.36 lakhs, whereas that of France increased from R37 to R39 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 679,000 gallons of spirits, 75 per cent of which consisted of whisky, followed by Java with 486,000 gallons, mostly methylated spirit and Java rum, and France with 292,000 gallons, 94 per cent of which were brandy. Germany increased her shipments of spirits to 93,000 gallons from 70,000 gallons, her consignments of brandy amounting to 50,500 gallons, valued at R3,45,000, as compared with 41,500 gallons, valued at R3,64,000 in 1922-23. She also increased her supplies of rum and whisky. The total imports of whisky fell from 595,000 gallons, valued at R1,19 lakhs, to 527,000 gallons, valued at R97 lakhs, in 1923-24, owing probably to increased consumption of the cheaper Dutch and German spirits. The United Kingdom supplied 97 per cent of the total quantity as in the preceding year. Brandy increased to 348,000 gallons from 274,000 gallons, of which France supplied 274,000 gallons or 80 per cent, as compared with 207,000 gallons or 75 per cent in 1922-23. The increase in the quantity of brandy imported was 27 per cent, while the value on account of larger arrivals of low-priced brandy from France and Germany increased by only 2 per cent from R41½ lakhs to R42½ lakhs.

Imports of gin increased from 78,000 gallons to 85,000 gallons, of which 74,000 gallons came from the United Kingdom and nearly 9,000 gallons from the Netherlands. Imports of rum showed a decrease of 14,000 gallons, due to reduced supplies from Java and amounted to 123,000 gallons.

The imports of wines increased in quantity from 217,000 gallons to 225,000 gallons but decreased in value from R30 lakhs to R26½ lakhs. The imports of other still red wines and vermouth increased, while those of port and champagnes decreased. The quantity of sherry, madeira and marsala imported was almost the same as in 1922-23.

The increase under other sorts of spirits was due to larger arrivals of rectified spirit from Java and Germany which is denatured on arrival and sold as methylated spirit.

Salt.—The duty on salt manufactured in India was raised from R1-4 to R2-8 per maund on the 1st March, 1923. The fact that the enhanced rate was to be in force for one year, after which the question of its continuance would be considered again, necessarily limited clearances to the immediate requirements for consumption and there was a corresponding reduction also in imports. The imports of salt from abroad showed a decrease of 12 per cent in quantity from 542,000 tons to 475,000 tons, while the value fell by 35 per cent from R1,69 lakhs to R1,10 lakhs. Foreign salt was, as usual, imported almost entirely into Bengal and Burma, the former importing 419,000 tons or 88 per cent of the total quantity and the latter 55,300 tons or over 11 per cent, as compared with 484,000 tons and 57,800 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports from the United Kingdom, Aden and Italian East Africa increased

and supplies of Spanish, German and Egyptian salt were considerably reduced. Nearly 40 per cent of the imports came from Aden, which was the largest supplier, as in the preceding four years. She increased her exports from 173,000 tons to 187,000 tons and supplies from the United Kingdom also rose from 86,000 tons to 92,000 tons. Spain supplied only 14,000 tons, Germany 25,000 tons and Egypt 76,000 tons, as compared with 65,000 tons, 56,000 tons and 98,000 tons, respectively in 1922-23. The following table shows the shares of the principal countries of origin:—

Percentage share of principal countries in the imports of Salt.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependences	19.1	29.0	31.6	31.8	39.5
Egypt	13.9	18.9	23.2	18.1	16.9
United Kingdom	22.5	14.9	15.2	16.0	19.3
Spain	15.0	10.9	15.1	12.1	3.0
Germany	8.8	16.3	8.7	10.4	5.2
Italian East Africa	8.1	8.7	8.2	11.6	16.1
Turkey, Asiatic	12.6	...	...	...	...
Other countries . . . . .	...	1.3	...	...	...
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	621,000	472,400	542,100	474,600

The production of Indian salt in 1923 amounted to 1,610,000 tons, as compared with 1,450,000 tons in 1922. The consumption of Bombay and Madras salt in Bengal decreased considerably and amounted to 10,000 tons, as compared with 42,000 tons in 1922-23 and 36,000 tons in 1921-22. The following statement shows the prices per 100 maunds in Calcutta, month by month, of Liverpool, Spanish and Indian salt:—

	IMPORTED.		INDIAN.
	Liverpool (ex-duty)	Spanish (ex-duty)	Deahi, Bombay Kurkutch (ex-duty)
	R	R	R
April 1923	120	115	114
May "	100	93	80
June "	100	95	80
July "	100	92	80
August "	98	93	80
September "	80	90	80
October "	80	80	78
November "	80	80	78
December "	80	80	78
January 1924	81	88	78
February "	91	88	78
March "	113	..	120

Other Articles.—Of other imports the following are those to which special attention is drawn.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1.82	2.22	5.81	5.15	3.15	3.26
Dyeing and tanning substances	1.41	1.89	3.74	3.21	2.79	2.94
Spices	1.73	2.27	1.91	1.93	2.45	2.59
Glass and glassware	1.95	2.00	3.38	2.22	2.60	2.46
Tobacco	75	2.02	2.96	1.65	2.26	2.26
Precious stones and pearls, unset	—	—	—	—	2.26	1.80
Coal and coke	11	13	30	5.85	3.22	1.76
Matches	90	2.05	1.67	2.04	1.62	1.46
Cement	66	93	1.39	1.39	1.06	75

Instruments and apparatus.—The value of instruments and apparatus imported increased from R3,15 to R3,26 lakhs. As in the preceding year, 69 per cent of the total value consisted of electrical instruments and apparatus, including telegraph and telephone apparatus, but excluding electrical machinery, which has been dealt with separately. Electrical instruments were valued at R2,26 lakhs, as compared with R2,16 lakhs in 1922-23 and R4,06 lakhs in 1921-22. The United Kingdom supplied R1,72 lakhs or 76 per cent and the United States of America R18½ lakhs or 8 per cent, as compared with R1,52 lakhs and R19 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. The following statement shows the values of the different classes of electrical apparatus imported during the last three years:—

IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	55	31	29
" wires and cables	1,09	77	70
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	5	32
Electric lamps and parts thereof	28	23	21
Batteries	2	2	6
Carbons, electric	1	1	1
Accumulators	8	4	3
Electric lighting accessories and fittings including switches	30	11	9
Meters	8	6	5
Electro-Medical Apparatus including X-Ray apparatus	1	...	1
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	13	7	7
Unenumerated	1,46	49	42
TOTAL	4,06	2,16	2,26

There was a noticeable increase in the imports of telegraph and telephone instruments.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total trade was R2,24 lakhs or 69 per cent, of the United States of America R38 lakhs or 12 per cent, Germany R35 lakhs or 11 per cent, the Netherlands R8 lakhs or 2 per cent, Italy R7 lakhs or 2 per cent, and Japan R4 lakhs or 1 per cent.

Dyeing and Tanning substances.—Synthetic dyes increased in quantity by 18 per cent from 14 million lbs. to 16½ million lbs., but in value by only 2 per cent, from R2,47 lakhs to R2,51 lakhs. The increase in value was due entirely to alizarine dyes which rose by 10 per cent both in quantity and value and amounted to 5,809,000 lbs., valued at R 47½ lakhs, as compared with 5,286,000 lbs., valued at R43 lakhs, in the preceding year. The aniline dyes imported increased in quantity by 24 per cent from 8,742,000 lbs to 10,809,000 lbs., while their value (R2,02½ lakhs) was approximately the same as in the preceding year on account of the reduced prices of German supplies. The average declared value of alizarine dyes was R0-13-1 per lb as in 1922-23, while in the case of aniline dyes it fell to R1-14-0, as compared with R2-5-0 in 1922-23. Noticeable features were the increases in the imports of British alizarine dyes from 878,000 lbs. to 2,431,000 lbs. and of German aniline dyes from 6,726,000 lbs. to 8,531,000 lbs. Germany almost regained her pre-war importance as a supplier, although the value of her imports fell from R1,84 to R1,81 lakhs. British supplies advanced from R20 to R27 lakhs and those from Netherlands, probably in transit from Germany, from R14 to R18 lakhs. American shipments also increased from R9 to R11 lakhs. The following statement shows the details of the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes during the last four years:—

	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF LBS.				VALUE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES			
	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	lbs (1,000)	R (lakhs)	(R lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
<i>Imports of Alizarine Dyes—</i>								
From United Kingdom	826	1,863	878	2,431	12	26	8	20
„ Germany	2,062	2,861	3,127	2,607	41	34	24	21
„ United States	54	21	25	14	1	1	..	..
„ Belgium	262	252	470	94	5	3	3	1
„ Netherlands	573	428	680	599	12	7	6	5
„ Switzerland	21	57	..	..	..	1	..	..
„ Other Countries	85	241	106	64	2	3	2	..
TOTAL	3,883	5,723	5,286	5,809	73	75	43	47
<i>Imports of Aniline Dyes—</i>								
From United Kingdom	2,633	1,094	443	297	82	52	12	7
„ Germany	1,591	2,989	6,726	8,531	76	1,04	1,69	1,58
„ United States	1,958	723	692	819	75	26	9	11
„ Belgium	130	120	533	174	8	4	12	4
„ Netherlands	43	86	244	665	3	4	8	14
„ Switzerland	297	639	53	250	15	21	2	7
„ Other Countries	86	219	51	73	4	6	..	2
TOTAL	6,738	5,870	8,742	10,809	2,63	2,17	2,02	2,03

Spices.—Imports of spices continued to rise from R2,45 lakhs in 1922-23 to R2,59 lakhs. Imports of betel nuts, mostly from the Straits Settlements, increased from R1,62 to R2,01 lakhs, while supplies of cloves, mostly from Zanzibar and Kenya Colony, fell from R68 lakhs to R41 lakhs.

Glass and glassware.—The value of glass and glassware imported decreased to R2,46 lakhs from R2,60 lakhs in 1922-23. Japan maintained her lead in this trade with R81 lakhs and was followed by Germany (R43 lakhs), Czechoslovakia (R42 lakhs), the United Kingdom (R32 lakhs), and Belgium (R24 lakhs). With the exception of bangles, all the principal descriptions specified showed decreases in value. Imports of bangles from Japan and Czechoslovakia increased. More beads and false pearls also came from Japan, while the supplies from Germany and Italy decreased. In bottles and phials the quantity increased but the value decreased owing to a large increase in the imports of a cheap class of phials from Japan. Germany also sent more bottles and phials than in 1922-23. There were decreases in the imports of funnels, gloves and glass parts of lamps from Germany and Japan, of sheet and plate glass from Belgium, and of tableware from Japan.

Tobacco.—The activity of the Indian cigarette manufacturing industry was reflected in the figures of imports of unmanufactured tobacco and cigarettes. There was a remarkable increase in unmanufactured tobacco from 1,228,000 lbs., valued at R17 lakhs, to 4,557,000 lbs., valued at R48½ lakhs, together with a decrease in cigarettes from 4,087,000 lbs., valued at R1,85 lakhs, to 3,453,000 lbs., valued at R1,57 lakhs in 1923-24. These figures include imports of cigarettes by postal packets which were not separately specified prior to April, 1922. The United States of America sent 3,889,000 lbs. of unmanufactured tobacco, as compared with 703,000 lbs. in 1922-23. Nearly 97 per cent of the total quantity of cigarettes imported came from the United Kingdom, as compared with 94 per cent in the preceding year. The imports of American and Egyptian cigarettes decreased. These figures suggest that the high rate of import duty of 75 per cent has stimulated the manufacture of Indian cigarettes from imported tobacco. Cigars were in greater demand with lower prices, the imports rising from 24,600 lbs., valued at nearly R2 lakhs to 27,200 lbs., valued at R1½ lakhs. Tobacco for pipes and cigarettes decreased to 279,200 lbs. worth R17½ lakhs, from 309,800 lbs. and R20 lakhs in 1922-23.

Precious stones and pearls, unset.—The value of precious stones imported in the year under review decreased from R1,32 lakhs to R89 lakhs, of which over R85 lakhs consisted of diamonds. This was largely due to a fall in prices, owing partly to speculation and partly genuine slackness of demand. The chief supplier of diamonds was as usual, Belgium which accounted for R45 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent R24 lakhs of precious stones, Belgium R46 lakhs, and France R10 lakhs, as compared with R35 lakhs, R77 lakhs and R3 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Pearls, unset were valued at R91 lakhs, as compared with R94 lakhs in 1922-23. The imports were, as usual, mostly from the Bahrein Islands and Maskat, which together supplied R86½ lakhs worth as compared with R79 lakhs in 1922-23.

Coal.—The imports of foreign coal showed a further decrease in the year under review to 592,000 tons, as compared with 882,000 tons in the preceding year. The most noticeable feature was the decrease in the supplies from the United Kingdom, which fell from 497,000 to 79,000 tons, a decrease of 418,000 tons. This was partly set off by increases of 20,000 tons from the Union of South Africa, of 135,000 tons from Portuguese East Africa, and of 37,000 tons from Australia. Imports from Japan dropped from 83,000 tons in 1921-22 and 38,000 tons in 1922-23 to 1,000 tons in 1923-24. The following table shows the imports from the chief sources of supply during the last three years:—

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	tons	tons	tons
United Kingdom	705,000	497,000	79,000
Natal	340,000	254,000	274,000
Japan	83,000	38,000	1,000
Portuguese East Africa	268,000	34,000	160,000
Australia	88,000	24,000	61,000

The prices of English, Natal and Dishurghur (Bengal) coal were much the same as in 1922-23, but there was a fall in the prices of 2nd class Bengal steam coal.

Matches.—Imports of matches were steady at 11 million gross, although the value decreased from R1,62 lakhs to R1,46 lakhs. Nearly 9 million gross worth R1,18½ lakhs were safety matches, of which 52 per cent came from Japan and 43 per cent from Sweden. Other kinds of matches amounted to 2½ million gross, of which Sweden supplied 56 per cent and Japan 39 per cent. The interesting feature of the trade was the large increase in the imports of Swedish matches, which amounted to over 5 million gross as compared with 2½ million gross in 1922-23, while the arrivals of Japanese matches dropped from 8 million gross to 5½ million gross. The share of Japan in the total quantity of matches imported was 49 per cent and of Sweden 46 per cent as compared with 74 and 23 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports from Norway and Czechoslovakia increased in quantity, but showed decreases in value. The high import duty was the direct cause of a new Japanese trade in splints, complete in every way except for the head, and empty boxes. So that the only manufacturing processes applied to these goods in India were the dipping and the packing. With effect from 1st March, 1924, a high specific duty has also been imposed on undipped splints, veneers for match boxes, and empty boxes, which came in formerly at an *ad valorem* import duty of 15 per cent.

Cement.—With the expansion of the Indian cement industry, imports of cement declined from 134,000 tons, valued at R1,06 lakhs, to 113,000 tons, valued at R75 lakhs. The quantity imported from the United Kingdom showed a small decrease, while there were considerable decreases in the imports from Japan, Germany, and other principal exporting countries, as will be seen from the following table:—

Imports of Cement.

	QUANTITY		VALUE	
	1922-23	1923-24	1922-23	1923-24
	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	96,985	95,739	78	64
Hongkong	2,931	668	2	1
Sweden	965	483	1	1
Norway	5,239	2,198	4	1
Germany	13,244	7,761	10	5
Belgium	4,776	1,977	3	1
Italy	1,659	1,917	1	1
Japan	4,238	87	3	1
Other Countries	4,078	2,287	4	2
TOTAL	134,115	113,137	1,06	75

CHAPTER III.

Exports of merchandise.

Cotton.*—The year ending March 1924 was one of general depression in the Lancashire spinning industry, particularly in the section using American cotton. The section of the spinning industry using Egyptian cotton did somewhat better. The uncertainty of the position was intensified by the character of the American cotton-season. With practically a record acreage there seemed every hope of a large crop, but succeeding condition-reports steadily diminished this hope and the crop eventually ginned was only 12,675 thousand bales (400 lbs.) excluding linters. The Egyptian crop decreased to 1,447,000 bales from 1,659,000 bales in 1922 and 1,076,000 bales in 1921. The Indian crop in 1923-24, in spite of an increased area of 6 per cent, was estimated at 5,074,000 bales, practically the same figure as in 1922-23, as against 4,485,000 bales in 1921-22.

The Liverpool quotation for Fully Middling American spot was 14·90*d.* at the end of March 1923, but rose to 15·48*d.* on April 30th. On May 11th it had dropped to 14·18*d.* but was just over 16·00*d.* by the end of that month. From 17·28*d.* half way through June a gradual decline took place, and on the first of August 13·40*d.* the lowest point of the year, was recorded. From that date over 2*d.* per lb. was added before the beginning of September and nearly 3*d.* more during the course of that month, whilst in November the price was raised another 4*d.* from 17·78*d.* to 21·72*d.* A set-back in early December reduced the quotation to 18·59*d.* but through bullish activities the month closed at 21·06*d.* only 1*d.* per lb. less than the highest point of the year. Prices then took a downward turn and reached 16·46*d.* on 18th March 1924. The trend of prices in the Bombay market responded generally to the price movements of American cotton. Broach cotton at Bombay was quoted at R527 per candy (784 lbs.) at the beginning of April, and with small fluctuations prices tended to weaken during the first few months of the year; the lowest quotations of the year, R444½, being recorded in August, when monsoon prospects were good. Prices then began to move upwards and there was a

* Acknowledgments are due to the (Indian) Central Cotton Committee for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

sharp rise by the end of November, when the highest quotation (R715) was reached. Subsequently prices fell and R545 was the quotation on 28th March, 1924.

Indian mill consumption was reduced by two mill strikes in Ahmedabad and Bombay respectively and by a period of poor demand for yarn and cloth. Export was brisk, the high prices of American cotton leading to an increased demand for the cheaper Indian product. Exports from India during the year under review rose to 3,764,000 bales, as compared with 3,363,000 bales in 1922-23. The value, on account of the high range of prices, rose by 39 per cent from R71 crores to R98 crores and represented 28 per cent of the grand total value of all Indian merchandise exported during the year, as compared with 24 per cent in the preceding year. Stocks of unsold cotton in Bombay on 31st August 1923, were only 367,000 bales as compared to 988,000 in the preceding year (on 31st August, 1924, stocks amounted to 233,500 bales only.). Japan was, as hitherto, India's best customer and took 1,722,000 bales (value R42,62 lakhs) or 46 per cent of the total quantity exported, as compared with 1,621,000 bales or 48 per cent in 1922-23 and 1,760,000 bales or 59 per cent in 1921-22. China and Hongkong, on the other hand, reduced their demands from 497,000 bales to 270,000 bales (value R6,88 lakhs), while the United Kingdom and Continental countries excepting Germany again increased their purchases by 55 per cent from 932,000 bales to 1,449,000 bales (value R40,23 lakhs). Italy took the largest quantity next to Japan, her imports rising from 241,000 bales to 551,000 bales (value R14,96 lakhs). The shipments to Belgium were 256,000 bales (value R7,08 lakhs) as compared with 252,000 bales, and France also increased her takings from 126,000 bales to 174,000 bales (value R4,74 lakhs). Exports to Spain and the Netherlands increased to 87,000 bales (value R2,45 lakhs) and 42,000 bales (value R1,12 lakhs) from 66,000 bales and 10,000 bales, respectively, while those to Germany decreased from 263,000 bales to 244,000 bales (value R6,65 lakhs). British spinners took more Indian cotton, the imports into the United Kingdom rising from 191,000 bales to 290,000 bales (value R8,53 lakhs). It is of interest to note that actual deliveries to English spinners for the year ending 31st July, 1923 and 1924 respectively, were 176,000 and 257,000 bales as compared to 67,000 for 1921-22 and an average of 81,000 for 1918-1922. An export of 43,000 bales of Indian cotton to the United States is interesting since America is by far the largest cotton exporting country. It is understood that this was taken for special purposes such as the manufacture of cotton blankets. Table No. 32 shows the quantities and destinations of raw cotton. The following statement shows the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last three years:—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
April	255,100	232,000	423,700
May	295,400	319,000	332,800
June	200,200	280,700	308,400
July	181,600	298,200	283,100
August	222,400	205,600	98,800
September	208,100	85,700	83,400
October	188,000	79,900	135,000
November	180,300	204,500	184,500
December	289,300	249,600	270,500
January	335,800	435,300	586,400
February	302,400	508,400	540,000
March	324,700	463,700	517,200
TOTAL	2,989,300	3,362,600	3,763,800

Bombay alone was responsible for 79 per cent of the total exports, as against 14 per cent from Karachi and 7 per cent from Madras.

The imports of raw cotton into India from foreign countries increased to 12,718 tons, valued at R2,50 lakhs, from 10,708 tons and R1,73 lakhs in the preceding year. The supplies from Kenya Colony increased from 5,420 tons, valued at R96 lakhs, to 9,634 tons, valued at R207 lakhs, and from Persia from 997 tons to 1,839 tons. Arrivals from the United Kingdom were negligible, amounting only to 48 tons, as compared with 2,823 tons in the preceding year, while there were practically no imports from the United States. Most of the cotton imported from Africa is re-exported, chiefly to Japan and the United Kingdom, as will be seen from the appended figures:—

Re-exports of African cotton from Bombay during 1923-24.

To Japan	Tons.
„ United Kingdom	3,884
„ Other countries	2,074
	322
TOTAL	6,280

A certain amount of East African cotton is used in Indian mills, the amount in any particular year depending on its price relative to American and to the finest Indian cottons and on the demand for the finer Indian yarns.

Cotton yarn.—The production of yarn in the Indian mills during the year was the lowest on record since 1904-05 amounting only to 608½ million lbs. as compared with 706 million lbs. in 1922-23, 693½ million lbs. in 1921-22, and 68½ million lbs. in 1913-14. In the early part of the year Indian yarns found themselves unable to compete with the cheaper Japanese yarns and the resulting fall in demand led to an accumulation of stocks. The disastrous earthquake in Japan in September was the direct cause of a brisker demand which had the effect of a considerable reduction in stocks and a temporary rise in prices. Thereafter owing to the abnormal rise in the price of raw cotton, business became difficult and trade at the end of the year was in a depressed state. The mill strikes at Bombay and Ahmedabad in January-February were not unmixed evils, as they enabled mill-owners to clear their stocks. Demand however, was slack and there was no improvement in prices. The details of production in million lbs. were:—

	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Nos. 1-10	131	84	99	103	85
„ 11-20	362	360	372	376	319
„ 21-30	167	199	203	209	183
„ 31-40	20	15	17	16	20
Above 40	3	2	2	2	3

Export figures were also the lowest on record, decreasing in the year under review to 38½ million lbs., valued at Rs.66 lakhs, as compared with 57 million lbs., valued at Rs.48 lakhs in 1922-23, 81 million lbs., and Rs.71 lakhs in 1921-22, and a pre-war average of 193 million lbs. and Rs.13 lakhs. China is the principal market for Indian yarn and stress has been laid in the past two annual reviews upon the steady fall in Chinese demand and the increasing competition of both locally produced and Japanese yarns. China and Hongkong took only one-half of the quantity shipped in the preceding year, the exports amounting to 20½ million lbs., valued at Rs.92 lakhs in 1923-24, as compared with 41 million lbs., valued at Rs.86 lakhs in 1922-23, 62 million lbs. and Rs.57 lakhs in 1921-22, and a pre-war average of 170 million lbs. and Rs.97 lakhs. The exports to Egypt increased from 3.7 million lbs. to 4.6 million lbs. and to Persia from 2.2 million lbs. to 2.3 million lbs. while those to Aden fell to 2.2 million lbs. from 2.7 million lbs. Syria took 2.1 million lbs. and the Straits Settlements 1.4 million lbs., as compared with 1.7 million lbs. each in the preceding year. A reference is invited to tables Nos. 33A and 33B which show the detailed figures of exports.

Cotton piecegoods.—The previous year's depression in the Indian cotton-mill industry continued through the first half of the year under review. Prices were reduced but in the absence of demand stocks still accumulated. There was a short-lived but valuable spurt in clearances during November and the first half of December, which helped the mills to clear stocks and to put through a certain number of forward contracts. Thereafter, as in the case of imported goods, prices rose (see Table No. 50), owing to the great increase in the cost of the raw material, and demand fell away. There is little direct competition between Manchester goods and Indian goods, but competition of Japanese piecegoods with the latter is severe. And it is significant that in the year under review imports from Japan reached the high figure of 123 million yards, as compared with 108 million yards in 1922-23 and 90 million yards in 1921-22. The earthquake at the end of September gave a temporary set-back to Japanese supplies, and this was a factor which assisted the strengthening of demand for Indian goods from the end of October onwards. But the set-back was only temporary, as the Japanese cotton mills had not been working full time and the reduction in spindlage was partly offset at once by an increase in working hours.

The production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills was less than that in the two preceding years. The figures of production and exports of the different classes of piecegoods during the last three years and in 1913-14 are shown in the table below:—

	PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS					EXPORTS			
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24		1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards		Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—					Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirts and longcloth	202.5	487.0	470.0	443.5	Shirts	2.2	2.4	3.1	5.5
Chadars	69.9	59.4	63.2	58.0	Chadars and dhutis	7.0	6.5	9.0	8.4
Dhutis	284.8	455.6	431.1	393.2	T cloth and domestics	21.0	9.4	10.2	12.4
T cloth, domestic, and	128.9	84.1	81.0	84.1	Drills and jeans	0	5.4	0	2.4
shootings	27.8	60.5	50.3	55.0	Other sorts	12.2	6.5	9.0	6.0
Drills and jeans	68.5	138.2	139.5	172.9					
Other sorts									
TOTAL	872.4	1,284.8	1,271.7	1,196.7	TOTAL	44.2	25.2	32.2	35.3
Coloured piecegoods	291.0	446.8	453.5	503.0	Coloured piecegoods	45.0	135.8	124.8	130.0
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	1,164.3	1,731.6	1,725.2	1,700.3	TOTAL PIECEGOODS	89.2	161.0	157.0	165.3

It will be observed that the output of all specified descriptions of grey and bleached goods decreased, but that there was an increase of 60 million yards in coloured goods. Exports of grey and bleached goods increased by 3 million yards to 35 million yards and of coloured goods by 5 million yards to 130 million yards. The proportion of coloured to grey and bleached goods exported was 4:1, as compared with 1:2 in the production of Indian mills. Mesopotamia was the largest purchaser of Indian piecegoods with 41 million yards, of which 31 million yards were coloured goods, as compared with 33 million yards in the preceding year, and Persia took 27½ million yards of which 24 million yards were coloured goods, the same quantity as in 1922-23. Shipments to the Straits Settlements amounted to 23½ million yards, as compared with nearly 22 million yards, while Ceylon reduced her demands by nearly one million yards to 16 million yards, almost exclusively coloured goods in both these cases. East African ports took 24 million yards, as compared with nearly 25 million yards in 1922-23. Prior to 1917 China was the chief market for Indian piecegoods. But now, owing to the strong development of her own mill industry and severe competition from Japan, the exports to that destination are very small indeed. In the year under review they amounted to 58,000 yards, as compared with 40,000 yards in 1922-23 and 971,000 yards in 1913-14. The share of Bombay in the total yardage of piecegoods exported was 76 per cent and of Madras 23 per cent, as compared with 77 and 22 per cent, respectively, in 1922-23.

The following table compares local production, imports and exports and deduces the balance available for local consumption. As remarked in the reviews of previous years, stocks cannot be calculated with any degree of certainty owing to the numerous markets and scattered demands, and the production figures, strictly speaking, represent deliveries from the mills during the year and not the actual output of the year. It will be observed that the balance decreased by 127 million yards.

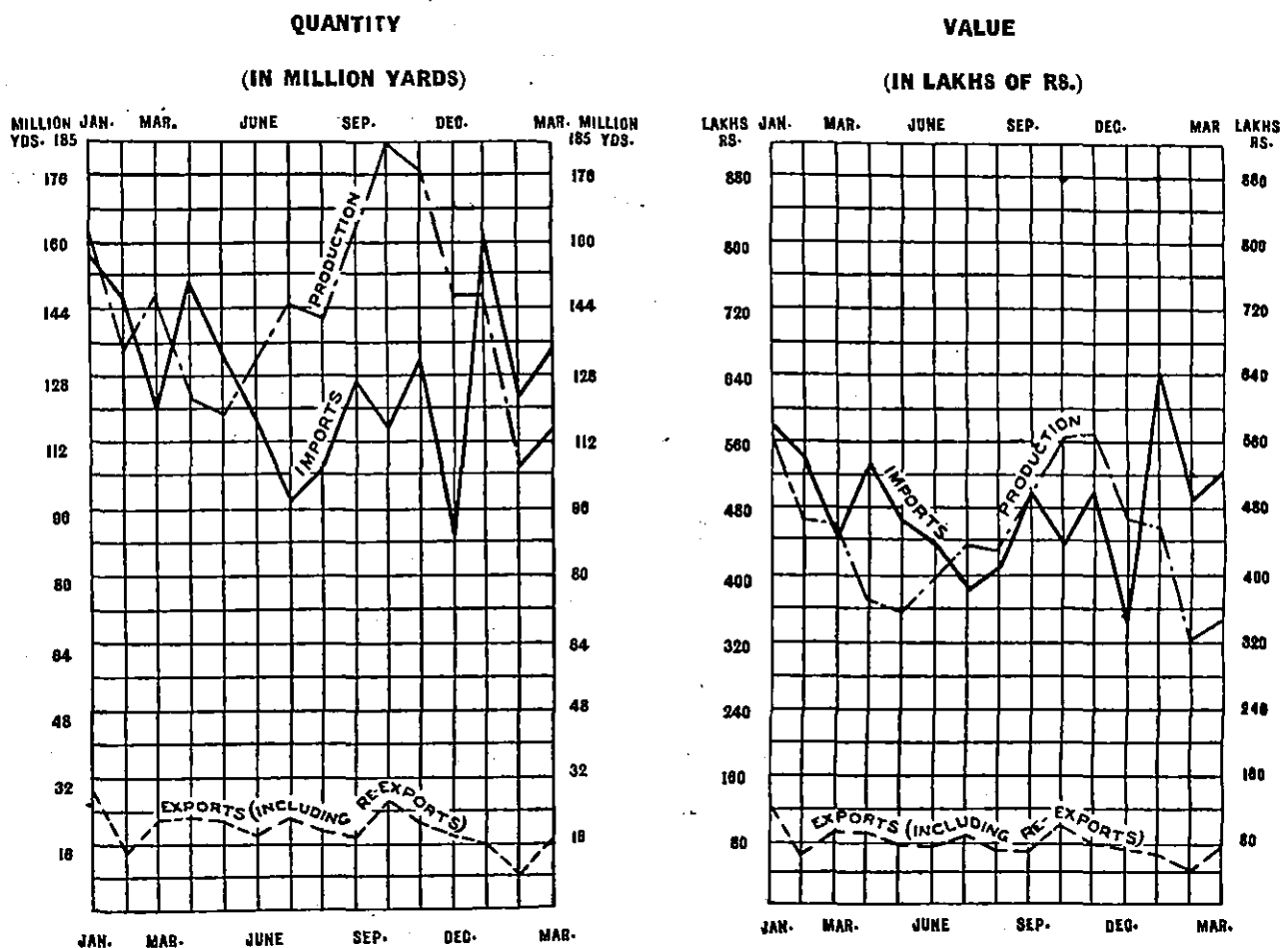
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mills production	1,164.3	1,450.7	1,640.0	1,580.8	1,731.6	1,725.2	1,700.3
Imported goods	3,197.1	1,122.0	1,080.7	1,509.7	1,089.8	1,593.3	1,485.8
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS	4,361.4	2,572.7	2,720.7	3,090.5	2,821.4	3,318.5	3,186.1
Exported, Indian	89.2	149.1	196.6	146.4	161.0	157.0	165.3
Foreign	62.1	114.2	88.6	61.0	73.6	74.6	61.1
TOTAL EXPORTS	151.3	263.3	285.2	207.4	234.6	231.6	226.4
BALANCE AVAILABLE	4,210.1	2,309.4	2,435.5	2,883.1	2,586.8	3,086.9	2,959.7

The average declared values of imported goods in 1923-24 were almost on the level of the preceding year, while those of exported goods decreased. The following table compares the declared values per yard of the different classes of piecegoods during the past four years with those in 1913-14:—

	Imported					Indian piecegoods exported				
	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Grey	0 2 8	0 7 4	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 2 7	0 7 4	0 6 6	0 5 11	0 5 3
White	0 2 11	0 8 4	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 9 11	0 9 1	0 7 6	0 6 0
Coloured	0 3 5	0 11 4	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 5 0	0 8 7	0 7 7	0 7 6	0 6 8

The diagram below illustrates the monthly fluctuations, both in quantity and value, of the imports, exports and production of cotton piecegoods in India from January 1923 to March 1924.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON PIECEGOODS IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1923 TO MARCH 1924.



Jute and Jute Manufactures.—The figures of 1923-24 again showed an increase in weight, but this was accompanied by a slight decrease in value. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute shipped increased by 12½ per cent from 1,250,000 tons to 1,407,000 tons, but the value of the exports showed a fall of one per cent from R 63 crores to R62¼ crores. The following statement shows the quantities exported during 1913-14 and the last three years:—

	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	468	578	600
Bags (in millions)	369	387	344	414
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,121	1,254	1,349

Raw jute showed an increase in quantity of 14 per cent over 1922-23, but the figures were still 14 per cent below those of 1913-14. But it is satisfactory to note that the number of bags and the yardage of cloth exported were both greater than the corresponding figures of either the preceding year or the pre-war year. Full details will be found in tables Nos. 29 and 31—A and B.

In 1922 the final official forecast estimated the jute crop at 42 lakhs of bales. Arrivals from the districts during the course of the cold weather made it clear that this was an under-estimate to a considerable extent and the figure was subsequently revised to 55 lakhs of bales, and the trade put the figure much higher, still, at about 82 lakhs. In consequence of the very low forecast published overseas consumers bought early at high prices. And therefore at the beginning of 1923-24 they had on their hands considerable stocks bought at prices distinctly above any which prevailed during that year. The high prices realised during the previous year resulted, as usual, in a considerably greater area being sown with jute in 1923, even though climatic conditions at the time of sowing were not too favourable. The area sown during the year under review was ultimately estimated at 28 lakhs of acres as compared with 18 lakhs of acres in 1922. The yield was officially forecasted at 70 lakhs of bales. Subsequent arrivals showed that this figure was too low, and it was officially raised to 85 lakhs, while the trade estimate put the crop at as high as 94 lakhs

The arrivals at Calcutta and neighbouring mill-stations between 1st July 1923 and 31st March 1924, amounted to 82 lakhs of bales, as compared with 55 lakhs of bales in the preceding year. It will be understood, therefore, that buying was very cautious during the early part of the season and prices sagged steadily until they reached bottom in the latter part of September. Then all markets became interested, there was steady buying, and prices rose sharply till the end of December, after which time the price-movements were limited to normal trade fluctuations. For week-by-week quotations for "First marks" at Calcutta, the reader is invited to turn to Chart No. 9. And Table No. 50 shows the trend of prices during the year as compared with those of the previous year and in 1913-14. It will be observed that the whole range of prices for the raw material in 1923-24 was much below those of 1922-23. The London price per ton *c.i.f.* of "First marks" stood at £30 at the beginning of the year. In sympathy with Indian prices it fell to £20-2-6*d.* in September, rose to £29 by the end of December, and stood at £27-2-6*d.* at the close of the year.

Exports of raw jute increased in quantity by 14 per cent from 3,237,000 bales to 3,696,000 bales, but decreased in value by 11 per cent from R22½ crores to R20 crores. Germany was the largest purchaser, taking 909,000 bales, valued at R5,13 lakhs, nearly 25 per cent of the total quantity exported, as compared with 792,000 bales, valued at R5,58 lakhs in the preceding year and her pre-war average of 920,000 bales valued at R4,90 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 877,000 bales, valued at R4,62 lakhs, as compared with 875,000 bales, valued at R5,92 lakhs in 1922-23. Shipments to the United States of America decreased slightly from 502,000 bales, valued at R3,39 lakhs to 488,000 bales, valued at R2,47 lakhs, while France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Japan and Brazil and the Argentine took more than in the preceding year. There were smaller exports to Spain in the year under review.

As in the preceding two years, mills continued the short-time working of fifty-four hours per week.

The exports of bags increased in number by 20 per cent from 344 millions to 414 millions, consisting of 314 millions sack gunny bags and 100 millions hessian gunny bags, and in value by 14 per cent from R16 crores to R18 crores. Australia was the largest purchaser and increased her takings from 63 millions to 79 millions. There was a striking increase in the exports to Chile, which took 44 millions, as compared with 6½ millions in 1922-23 and 4½ millions in 1921-22. The United Kingdom came next, taking 41 millions, as compared with 31 millions a year ago. Exports to China increased from 11 millions to 15 millions, to the Straits Settlements from 5 millions to 10½ millions, and to New Zealand from 8 millions to 10¾ millions, while those to Cuba decreased from 38 millions to 21 millions, to the Union of South Africa from 20 millions to 15 millions, to Java from 20 millions to 17 millions, and to Siam from 11 millions to 10 millions. Japan took about the same quantity as in the preceding year, while Egypt considerably increased her imports. Peru and the Argentine showed improvements, but there were smaller demands both from Mesopotamia and Kenya Colony.

The exports of gunny cloth increased in quantity by 8 per cent from 1,254 million yards to 1,349 million yards, of which hessian cloth accounted for 1,294 million yards, but decreased in value by 2 per cent from R24,32 lakhs to R23,75 lakhs. The principal consumer is the United States of America, which took 946 million yards, valued at R16,14 lakhs, or 70 per cent of the total quantity exported, as compared with 954 million yards, valued at R17,75 lakhs, or 76 per cent, in 1922-23. The Argentine increased her takings from 126 million yards, valued at R2,78 lakhs to 192 million yards, valued at R3,39 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 66 million yards, valued at R1,28 lakhs, as compared with 50 million yards, valued at R1,05 lakhs in the preceding year. Shipments to Canada decreased from 64 million yards, valued at R1,27 lakhs, to 62 million yards, valued at R1,11 lakhs, Australia and New Zealand took nearly 25 million yards almost the same quantity as in 1922-23. Uruguay and Peru took more, while Germany took much less, than in the preceding year. Russia re-appeared in the market and took 50,000 yards. Fuller details of exports will be found in Tables Nos. 31A and 31B.

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

Dates.	B. TWILLS.		HESSIANS, 40" × 8 oz.		HESSIANS, 40" × 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
1923 April, 10	R A. 48 0	R A. 48 8	R A. 16 3	R A. 16 0	R A. 21 2	R A. 20 8
" April, 24	49 0	46 4	16 2	15 8	20 14	20 0
" May, 29	45 0	41 0	13 14	13 14	17 12	17 14
" June, 26	46 0	44 8	14 9	14 6	19 4	18 14
" July, 31	43 8	40 8	12 10	12 8	16 14	16 10
" August, 28	41 4	40 4	12 14	12 13	17 10	17 0
" September, 25	43 0	41 8	13 2	12 13	18 2	16 10
" October, 30	43 0	45 8	14 2	13 14	19 4	17 14
" November, 27	48 0	47 8	14 10	14 9	18 14	18 10
" December, 18	48 0	46 12	14 2	14 1	18 6	18 2
1924 January, 29	48 0	46 8	14 3	14 3	18 14	18 8
" February, 26	50 8	49 4	14 14	14 14	20 0	19 15
" March, 25	53 8	51 8	16 0	15 14	20 10	20 6

Foodgrains and Flour.—In 1923-24, the exports of foodgrains and flour amounted to 3,429,000 tons, valued at nearly R51 crores, showing an increase of 32 per cent in quantity and 20 per cent in value. The detailed exports during the last three years as compared with the average figures of the five pre-war years are shown in the following table:—

	Pre-war average.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	2,398	1,366	2,088	2,177
" in the husk	42	39	37	30
Wheat	1,308	81	220	638
" flour	55	64	50	57
Pulse	291	80	147	276
Barley	227	10	16	169
Jowar and bajra	41	5	16	14
Maize	49	2	23	67
Other sorts		6	1	1
TOTAL Tons (000)	4,411	1,653	2,598	3,429
VALUE R (lakhs).	45,81	29,99	42,48	50,87

The important crops are rice and wheat. Sixty-four per cent of the total quantity of grain, pulse and flour exported consisted of rice, 20 per cent wheat and wheat-flour, 8 per cent pulse including beans, gram, lentils, etc., and 5 per cent barley.

RICE.—India is the most important source of the world's supplies of rice. The following statement compares the total outturn of rice in India and Burma with the total exports during the last five years and the pre-war year :—

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

	PRODUCTION	EXPORTS	
	Cleaned rice	Rice	Paddy
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	28,819	2,420	30
1919-20	32,024	618	34
1920-21	27,056	1,000	35
1921-22	33,143	1,366	39
1922-23	33,703	2,088	37
1923-24	28,130	2,177	30

It will be observed that India exports only a small fraction of her total rice crop. Most of the provinces cultivate the crop primarily for home consumption, the one exception being Burma which exported to foreign countries in the year under review 43 per cent of her crop. Eighty-one per cent of the shipments of cleaned rice went from Burma, 13 per cent from Bengal and 3 per cent from Madras, as compared with 84, 10 and 2 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

In 1922-23 the total production in India and Burma of cleaned rice was estimated at 33½ million tons on an area of 82½ million acres, a figure which exceeded the estimates of the preceding four years. In 1923-24, the yield of the crop was estimated at 28½ million tons on an area of 78½ million acres. The total quantity exported during the year showed a slight increase from 2,125,000 tons to 2,207,000 tons, while the value of the exports was nearly R35 crores, a shade less than in 1922-23. As rice is mainly a monsoon crop, the exports were drawn, as usual, partly from the 1922 crop and partly 1923 crop.

The price of boat paddy in Rangoon per 100 baskets, of 46 lbs each, was R189 to R192 in the first week of April, 1923. There was a downward tendency in the following months and the lowest quotation of the year, R165 to R166, was recorded by the end of July. In September there was a keen competition for supplies, particularly for shipments to China and the price rose to R208. The market was easier in October. But in November demand from Java brought the price up again to R197. The new season's crop came into the market at R188 to R190. Prices then rose in January to over R200, which brought in unusually heavy supplies and the price fell to between R189 and R191 by the beginning of February. From then onwards the price remained with small fluctuations, at between R186 and R188, till the end of March. For cleaned rice the highest quotation per 100 baskets, of 75 lbs each, was R547-8 recorded on 24th April. This fell to R370 by the end of July. Then prices rose gradually and were quoted at R500 on 18th December and R505 on 15th January. On the 25th March, 1924, the quotation was R470.

Germany regained her pre-war position and was India's principal customer for rice in 1923-24, taking 414,000 tons as compared with 340,000 tons in the preceding year. Ceylon also increased her purchases to 389,000 tons from 363,000 tons. China came next with 229,000 tons but her demands were less than in the preceding year. Shipments to the Straits Settlements increased from 174,000 tons to 202,000 tons, and to Japan from 79,500 tons to 128,000 tons. Java, Cuba and the West Indies took more than in the preceding year, while the United Kingdom, Mauritius, Sumatra, Australia, Mesopotamia, Arabia, the Bahrein Islands and Aden took less. The coastwise exports of rice and paddy from Burma to India proper decreased to 528,000 tons from 693,000 tons.

WHEAT—Wheat is a cold-weather crop and consequently any year's exports are principally of the previous year's crop. The crop of 1922-23 was estimated at nearly 10 million tons on an area of 30½ million acres and showed a small increase over the estimated production (9·8 million tons) of 1921-22. The following table shows the figures of production and exports of wheat in the last four years and the pre-war year 1913-14 :—

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

	Production	Exports
	Tons (1,000)	Tons (1,000)
1913-14	8,307	1,202
1920-21	6,706	238
1921-22	9,830	81
1922-23	9,974	220
1923-24	9,747	638

Two excellent wheat-harvests in succession had filled local granaries and there was consequently a fair surplus for export. Shipments increased markedly from 220,000 tons, valued at R3,44 lakhs to 638,000 tons, valued at R9,11 lakhs in the year under review. It will be recollected that the embargo on exports had been entirely removed in the middle of the previous year. The quantity shipped was still only about one-half of the exports in 1913-14. But it is probable that this is partly due to a rise in the standard of living of the agricultural population, particularly in the north-western parts of India, and a consequent slight but permanent increase in the local consumption of wheat. The United Kingdom considerably increased her takings and imported 492,000 tons, or 77 per cent of the total quantity exported, as compared with 191,000 tons in 1922-23. Shipments to France, Italy and Belgium increased from 4,300, 4,500 and 11,600 tons, respectively, to 63,600, 28,100 and 38,400 tons. Norway, the Netherlands, Natal, and Arabia also took more, while only 30 tons were shipped to Germany. Ninety-five per cent of the total quantity exported went through Karachi. The Karachi quotation for white wheat opened at R4-13 per maund in the first week of April, but rose to R5-1 by the third week of that month. The price receded from the end of May and reached the lowest figure in the second week of August at R4 per maund, but rose slightly towards the close of the year when it stood

WHEAT FLOUR.—Exports of wheat flour also increased to 57,000 tons, valued at R1,14 lakhs, as compared with 50,000 tons, valued at R1,30 lakhs, in 1922-23. Egypt and Arabia took more than 11,000 tons each, as compared with 9,300 and 8,700 tons in 1922-23. Aden took 7,200 tons and Ceylon 7,000 tons. Italy for the first time took a consignment of 570 tons.

OTHER FOODGRAINS.—The quantity of other foodgrains exported increased from 203,000 tons to 527,000 tons, owing chiefly to larger shipments of barley, pulse and maize, crops which are grown mainly for domestic consumption. Exports of barley during the year under review amounted to 169,000 tons, valued at R1,76 lakhs, as compared with 16,000 tons, valued at R19 lakhs, in 1922-23. The United Kingdom took 97,000 tons, Germany 38,000 tons and Belgium 20,000 tons. These large exports were induced by a strong Continental demand due to the difficulty of obtaining from the United States supplies of maize at moderate prices. Pulse including beans, gram, and lentils increased from 147,000 tons to 276,000 tons and maize from 23,000 tons to 67,000 tons. Owing to heavy purchases by the United Kingdom and Continental countries, particularly France and the Netherlands, shipments of gram also rose considerably from 22,000 tons, valued at R32 lakhs, to 71,000 tons, valued at R80 lakhs.

Tea.—The tea industry experienced an exceptionally favourable year. Overseas markets began the year short of stocks and demand was consistently strong throughout the year. Climatic conditions were favourable throughout the manufacturing season and labour was in better supply. Exchange varied between 1-4 9/32 and 1-5 5/16 for three months' D-P bills, but owing to the strong demand rupee prices varied relatively less. Quality was up to the average, though somewhat inferior to that of 1922, and the percentage of really poor tea was small. The outturn showed considerable increases, month by month, on the previous year.

The following estimates prepared by Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. show the monthly return in million lbs. for the past five years and the monthly percentages of increase as compared with 1922 :—

	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	Increase per cent in 1923 over 1922
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	
April-May	33½	29	23½	38½	26	16
June	35½	34½	27½	42½	34½	2
July	53	44½	41½	52½	48½	18
August	60½	53½	47½	59½	63½	13
September	56½	45½	40½	53	68½	25
October	49½	42½	37	47	57½	17
November	29	23½	17½	20½	36½	25
December	9½	8½	6½	5	17	15
TOTAL	326½	280½	247½	318½	351½	

The total production of tea in India was estimated at 375 million lbs. in 1923, as compared with 312 million lbs. in 1922 and 274 million lbs. in 1921. Assam contributed 63 per cent or nearly two-thirds of the total, Northern India (excluding Assam) nearly 25 per cent, and Southern India 12 per cent. The statement below shows the development of the industry during the past 18 years :—

	1905	1915	1920	1921	1922	1923
Acreage	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Assam	339,200	382,800	420,200	417,200	412,100	411,800
Rest of Northern India	153,500	181,300	193,800	200,600	203,200	203,600
Southern India	33,800	68,000	88,400	91,200	92,900	94,500
Burma	1,500	2,800	1,700	(b)	(b)	(b)
TOTAL	528,000	634,900	704,100	709,000	708,200	710,300
Production	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Assam	151,905	245,752	234,314	181,503	199,965	237,601
Rest of Northern India	57,478	94,695	75,237(a)	61,362	75,126	92,078
Southern India	11,910	31,610	35,655	31,399	36,548	45,679
Burma	107	146	134	(b)	(b)	(b)
TOTAL	221,400	372,203	345,340	274,264	311,639	375,356

The total area under tea in India during 1923 was 710,000 acres as against 708,000 acres in the previous season and the estimated yield increased by 64 million lbs. to 375 million lbs. Eighty-three per cent of the area lies in Assam and in the adjoining districts of Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri.

Exports during the same years were as follows :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

	1905-06	1915-16	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
From Northern India (Calcutta and Chittagong)	199,737	301,403	250,233	284,086	253,796	296,778
From Southern India (Madras ports)	12,680	25,840	30,638	27,233	30,386	38,560
From Bombay, Sind and Burma	1,807	11,227	4,881	2,559	4,114	3,417
TOTAL	214,224	338,470	285,752	313,878	288,296	338,755

It will be observed from the above statements that the bulk of India's production is exported abroad, but local consumption is also reported to be steadily increasing.

(a) Excludes the production in the Tripura State (Bengal), for which information is not available.
(b) Returns discontinued.

PRICES.—The average price realised was 15 annas 8 pies on 29th May, 1923, and rose to R1-1-7 on 17th July, the highest quotation of the year. It continued in the neighbourhood of one rupee until the third week of August, when there was a downward tendency, and the price fell to 14 annas 4 pies by the middle of November. After small fluctuations during the next three weeks, the price fell further and 12 annas was recorded on the 26th of February. Cachar and Sylhet were quoted at 14 annas 3 pies on the 29th of May and fell to 13 annas by June 12th. Then prices rose slightly and ranged between 13 annas 6 pies to 14 annas 3 pies till the end of December. The lowest quotation of the year 12 annas 6 pies was recorded on 22nd January, 1924, and on March 11th it stood at 12 annas 9 pies. The average price realised at auction sales in Calcutta for teas from all districts during the season 1923-24 was 15 annas, as compared with 13 annas 3 pies in 1922-23, 10 annas 1 pie in 1921-22, and 5 annas 1 pie in 1920-21. The London price for Broken Pekoe per lb. was 1s. 5½d. on May 4th, 1923, but by June 1st it had fallen to 1s. 3½d. Prices then improved and ranged between 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 5½d. till the end of October. With small fluctuations, 1s. 6d. was recorded on December 14th, after which prices moved downwards again and the quotation on March 21st was 1s. 3½d. Broken Orange Pekoe opened at 3s. 8½d. in April and moved downwards to 2s. 4d. in June. During July little was available, but in August some fine tippy consignments were received and at the end of that month 7s. 9d. per lb. was recorded. Thenceforward the price fell gradually and 3s. 4d. was quoted on March 21st, 1924.

The total quantity of tea exported in 1923-24 increased by 17 per cent from 288 million lbs. to 339 million lbs. of which 255,000 lbs. was green tea, while the value rose by 43 per cent, on account of higher prices, from R22 crores to over R31½ crores. Nearly 296 million lbs. of black tea, or eighty-seven per cent of the total, with a value of R28 crores were shipped to the United Kingdom, as compared with 248 million lbs., valued at R19 crores, in the preceding year, an increase of 19 per cent in quantity and of 46 per cent in value. The re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom increased from 14½ million lbs. in 1922-23 to 38 million lbs.* in 1923-24, of which over 10 million lbs. were shipped to the Continent of Europe, as compared with 6 million lbs. in the preceding year. Direct shipments from India to Canada and the United States increased from 10 and 4 million lbs., respectively, in 1922-23 to 12 and 6 million lbs. and to Germany and France from 1 and 2 to 4 and 3 million lbs. Australia slightly increased her imports from nearly 4 million lbs. to 4½ million lbs., but the figure was considerably smaller than the shipments in 1921-22. Exports to Ceylon, which is also a distributing centre for foreign markets, increased from 2½ million lbs. to nearly 4 million lbs., while Mesopotamia took only 3½ million lbs., as compared with 6 million lbs. in 1922-23. Persia, Egypt and the Union of South Africa took less, while Chile increased her demands. As in the preceding year, 88 per cent of the total quantity was exported from Bengal and 11 per cent from Madras.

Table No. 63 shows the imports of tea into the principal foreign countries from India, Ceylon, China, and Java. The most noticeable feature in that table is the considerable increase in the imports of the countries noted from China. Unlike India, China grows tea primarily for her own consumption and consequently she can fairly readily expand her exports if overseas demand is strong and will pay the price. India's share of the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom in 1923 was 58 per cent, as compared with 61 per cent in 1922, 64 per cent in 1921, and 54 per cent in the pre-war period. In France, India's share was 10 per cent of the imports, as compared with about 16 per cent both in 1922 and in the pre-war year period. In Canada, India's share was 54 per cent, almost on the level of the preceding year, as compared with 59 per cent in 1921 and 38 per cent in the pre-war period. In the case of the United States, India's share was 46 per cent as compared with 53 per cent in the preceding year and 48 per cent before the war. In Australia, India's share improved from 8.5 per cent to 10 per cent and in New Zealand there was also a small increase from 9.7 to 10.1 per cent. It will be observed that India is the largest supplier of tea to the United Kingdom and Canada and retains her strong position in those markets. Ceylon, China, and Japan hold the market of the United States. Java dominates the Australian market, and Ceylon that of New Zealand.

The imports of foreign tea by sea into India were stimulated by the high prices ruling and more than doubled in the year under review from 6 million lbs., valued at R45½ lakhs, to nearly 13 million lbs. valued at R82 lakhs. China increased her supplies from 5 million lbs. to 10½ million lbs. and had 82 per cent of the trade. Java sent 1,047,000 lbs. and Ceylon 777,000 lbs. as compared with 356,000 lbs. and 325,000 lbs. in 1922-23.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine increased from 1,623,000 lbs. to 2,296,000 lbs. and was sent chiefly to the United States and the United Kingdom.

Oilseeds.—Seeds ranked fifth in order of importance in India's export trade in the year under review, the first four being cotton, jute, raw and manufactured, foodgrains and tea. The principal features of the year were noticeable increases in the exports of linseed and rapeseed and decreases in

	1922-23	1923-24
	(Thousands of tons)	
Linseed	274	369
Rapeseed	252	337
Groundnuts	267	257
Castor	84	85
Cotton	183	150
Sesamum	36	10
Copra	14	4
Others	67	43
TOTAL	1,177	1,255

cotton seed, sesamum, and copra. The quantities of the chief seeds exported are shown in the margin. Fuller details of exports will be found in Tables Nos. 36A, 36B, 36C and of prices in Chart No. 9 and Table No. 50.

The total exports showed an increase of nearly 7 per cent in quantity and 9 per cent in value and amounted to 1,255,000 tons, valued at R29,82 lakhs, as compared with 1,177,000 tons and R27,35 lakhs in 1922-23. Ninety-five per cent of the total quantity of oilseeds exported consisted of linseed (29.4 per cent), rapeseed (26.8 per cent), groundnuts

(20 per cent), cotton seed (12 per cent), and castor seed (6.8 per cent). The bulk of the oilseed crops are harvested towards the end of one financial year and marketed in the following year.

LINSEED.—The linseed crop of 1922-23, which was marketed in the year under review, was estimated at 533,000 tons as compared with 436,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of 22 per cent, while the estimated area under the crop was 3,382,000 acres, twelve per cent more than in the previous season. Prices were, on the whole, steady and there was a strong demand for export. Shipments increased by 34 per cent in quantity and 31 per cent in value to 369,000 tons, valued at R9,62 lakhs, as compared with 274,000 tons, valued at R7,35 lakhs, in 1922-23. The use of linseed oil in the manufacture of linoleum and oilcloth in the United States of America has increased rapidly and, although she has also expanded her production of the seed, she was only able to meet requirements in the year under review by taking a large share of the Argentine crop. And other consumers, particularly the United Kingdom and the Continent, consequently took larger quantities of Indian linseed. A noticeable feature was the greatly increased demand from the Netherlands.

Exports to the United Kingdom increased from 141,000 tons, valued at R3,82 lakhs, in 1922-23 to 181,000 tons and R4,69 lakhs in 1923-24. Continental countries took 172,000 tons, as compared with 121,000 tons in 1922-23 and

* Inclusive of 19 million lbs. re-exported to the Irish Free State.

77,000 tons in 1921-22. The principal Continental countries to increase their demands were France from 50,000 tons to 78,000 tons, Belgium from 22,000 tons to 28,000 tons, the Netherlands from 8,000 tons to 26,500 tons, Germany from 3,000 tons to 7,000 tons and Spain from 4,000 tons to 6,400 tons, while Italy reduced her takings from 30,500 tons to 25,600 tons. Table No. 63 shows the relative importance of the sources from which the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia import their linseed. It will be observed that India improved her percentages in the first three countries but lost ground in Australia. Bengal was responsible for 59 per cent of the exports and Bombay over 40, as compared with 58 and 40 per cent, respectively, in 1922-23.

The price of linseed in Calcutta was R9-8 per maund on April 6th, 1923, and rose to R10-4 on April 13th. With small fluctuations the price ranged between R9 and R10 during the next six months, except in the middle of August, when it fell to R8-10. It rose to R10-4 by the end of November and fluctuated between R9-8 to R10-1 up to March 7th, when there was a sharp fall, and R8-12 was quoted on March 28th. The London price was £21-5s. per ton on April 6th, 1923 and rose to £22-7s. on April 13th. The lowest price £19-10s. was quoted on August 10th and it rose to £23-15s. by the third week of November, and stood at £20-15s. on 28th March, 1924.

RAPSEED.—In 1922-23, the yield of rape and mustard seed was estimated at 1,209,000 tons, an increase of 3 per cent over the previous season, while the production of 1923-24 was estimated at 1,152,000 tons on an area of 6,139,000 acres sown which are respectively 5 per cent and 2 per cent less than the final figures of 1922-23. Exports increased from 252,000 tons, valued at R5,58 lakhs, to 337,000 tons, valued at R7,36 lakhs, in 1923-24. Italy was the largest buyer, taking 81,300 tons as compared with 27,100 tons in 1922-23. Germany took 71,000 tons as compared with 63,000 tons. And the United Kingdom took 69,000 tons as compared with 46,500 tons in 1922-23. The Netherlands increased her takings to 30,000 tons from 27,000 tons and Japan to 27,000 tons from 3,300 tons in 1922-23. Belgium and France considerably reduced their demands. Karachi was responsible for 77 per cent of the exports, Bombay 14 per cent and Bengal 9 per cent. The increase in Bengal's share from one per cent in 1922-23 to 9 per cent was due to larger orders from Japan. Table No. 63 shows India's share of the importations of rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, and France.

SESAMUM.—The area under sesamum (til or jinjili) during 1923-24 was estimated at 5,062,000 acres as compared with 4,998,000 acres in 1922-23, and the outturn was reported to be 436,000 tons which was about 10 per cent less than the yield of the 1922-23 crop. Sesamum is grown in India primarily for domestic consumption and this reduction in supplies led to high prices and the absorption of nearly the whole of the crop in India. The chief consumers of Indian sesamum, France and Italy, were therefore forced to turn to China for their supplies. In this connection a reference is invited to Table No. 63. Exports amounted only to 9,500 tons as compared with 36,400 tons in 1922-23. Italy and France took 850 tons and 5,000 tons, respectively, as compared with 11,100 tons and 9,000 tons in the preceding year. Austria, Germany and the Netherlands considerably reduced their purchases, and there were no shipments to Belgium as compared with 2,400 tons in 1922-23.

GROUNDNUTS.—From an area of 2,633,000 acres under groundnuts in India during the 1922-23 season, the estimated outturn was 1,236,000 tons of nuts in shell (to which Madras contributed 823,000 tons), being 29 per cent larger than the previous year's crop. The exports amounted to 257,000 tons, valued at R7,19 lakhs, as compared with 267,000 tons, valued at R7,57 lakhs, in the preceding year. Exports to France, the principal market, increased, largely owing to more favourable rates of freight and exchange, and she took 191,000 tons or 74 per cent of the total quantity shipped, as compared with 179,000 tons or 67 per cent in 1922-23 and 169,000 tons or 80 per cent, the pre-war average. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands also increased their demands and took 6 per cent each of the total shipments, while Italy, Germany and Belgium considerably curtailed their takings. The increased exports to the Netherlands were partly made up of shipments in transit to Germany. Madras was responsible for 87 per cent of the total quantity shipped and Bombay 13 per cent. Table No. 63 shows the imports of groundnuts into France. It will be observed that the percentage share of India in the total imports increased considerably in 1923.

The price in Madras was R67 per French candy f.o.b. on 12th April, 1923, and this fell to R61-4 by the middle of August. Thereafter prices moved upwards and were quoted at R69-8 by the middle of November. There was a downward movement again during the remaining months and the closing price of the year was R62.

COTTON SEED.—The exports of cotton seed decreased by 18 per cent in quantity and 13 per cent in value to 150,000 tons, valued at R1,71 lakhs, as compared with 183,000 tons and R1,97 lakhs in 1922-23. They went, as usual, almost entirely to the United Kingdom. The demand for cotton seed depends upon its price relatively to those of other seeds with which it competes and the reduction in exports is ascribable to the high prices of raw cotton which prevailed during the year.

CASTOR SEED.—The exports of castor seed during 1923-24 amounted to 85,000 tons, valued at R2,27 lakhs, as compared with 83,600 tons and R1,83 lakhs in 1922-23. The United States of America was the best customer, taking 36,000 tons, as compared with 33,000 tons in 1922-23. France also increased her takings from 15,600 tons to 18,700 tons, while exports to the United Kingdom fell from 16,000 tons to 14,800 tons, to Belgium from 8,200 tons to 6,800 tons and to Italy from 8,000 tons to 5,800 tons. Bombay was responsible for 61 per cent of the trade and Madras 36 per cent.

Hides and Skins.—The exports of raw hides and skins increased by 7 per cent in quantity and 21 per cent in value, from 45,700 tons, valued at R5,71 lakhs, in 1922-23 to 48,900 tons, valued at R6,93 lakhs, in 1923-24. The chief item of note was the increased exportation of raw hides due to two factors, stronger Continental demand, particularly from Germany and Italy, and the reduction in the export duty. Of cow-hides Germany took 9,461 tons, valued at R97 lakhs, and Italy 4,894 tons, valued at R45 lakhs, in 1922-23, while Germany took 11,618 tons, valued at R1,32 lakhs, and Italy 5,386 tons, valued at R57 lakhs, in 1923-24, and of buffalo-hides Germany took 1,124 tons, valued at R7½ lakhs, and Italy 182 tons, valued at R1¼ lakhs, in 1922-23, while Germany took 1,662 tons, valued at R14 lakhs, and Italy 1,358 tons, valued at R13½ lakhs, in 1923-24. Thus in the year under review, of the 285 lakhs' worth of raw hides exported from India, 218 lakhs' worth went to these two countries. The export duty on raw hides and skins was reduced, with effect from the 1st March, 1923, from 15 per cent, with a rebate of 10 per cent on shipments tanned within the Empire, to an all-round rate of 5 per cent.

Raw hides represented 57 per cent of the total quantity of raw hides and skins exported and increased from 24,000 tons, valued at R2,18 lakhs, to 28,000 tons, valued at R2,85 lakhs. The shipments consisted of 22,300 tons of raw cow-hides, 5,300 tons buffalo-hides, and 300 tons of calf skins which are included under raw hides.

Raw cow-hides increased from 19,900 tons, valued at R1,93 lakhs, to 22,300 tons, valued at R2,41 lakhs, in 1923-24. More than fifty per cent of the shipments went to Germany which took 11,600 tons, valued at R1,32 lakhs, as compared with 9,500 tons and R97 lakhs in 1922-23. Italy also increased her demands from 4,900 tons to 5,400 tons, Sweden from 800 tons to 1,400 tons, Finland from 373 tons, to 648 tons, and the Netherlands from 24 tons to 162 tons, while

shipments to Spain fell from 2,300 tons to 900 tons, and to the United Kingdom from 500 tons to nearly 300 tons. The average declared value per ton of raw cow hides exported rose to R1,079 from R972 in the preceding year. For price quotations the reader is invited to turn to Chart No. 9 and Table No. 50. The shipments were, as usual, mostly from Bengal which exported 88.7 per cent as compared with 86.6 per cent in 1922-23. Burma accounted for 5.5 per cent and Sind 4.5 per cent, as compared with 7 and 5.2 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year.

Buffalo-hides increased from 3,600 tons, valued at R21 lakhs, to 5,300 tons and R42 lakhs in 1923-24. Germany was the largest purchaser as in the preceding year with 1,700 tons as against 1,100 tons in 1922-23. Italy also considerably increased her takings from 200 tons to nearly 1,400 tons, while shipments to the United Kingdom fell from 900 tons to 600 tons and to the United States from 500 tons to 200 tons. Egypt and Bulgaria took more than in the preceding year.

The exports of raw skins declined in quantity from 20,800 tons to 19,300 tons, but increased in value from R3.51 to R4.06 lakhs, most of the shipments being made early in the year when prices were high. Goat skins showed a decrease of 7 per cent in quantity, but an increase of 16 per cent in value. The shipments amounted to 19,100 tons, valued at R4.00 lakhs, as compared with 20,600 tons and R3.45 lakhs in 1922-23. The United States was, as usual, the best customer, taking over 75 per cent of the total quantity exported, namely 14,400 tons, valued at R2.86 lakhs, as compared with 15,500 tons and R2.52 lakhs in the preceding year. The Netherlands and France slightly increased their takings from 900 and 700 tons, respectively, to 1,200 and 900 tons, while the United Kingdom reduced her imports from 2,100 tons to 1,500 tons and Germany from 553 tons to 195 tons only. Exports of sheep skins showed a small improvement from 124 tons, valued at R3,77,000, to 171 tons, valued at R3,84,000. France took 89 tons and the United Kingdom 42 tons. The average declared value of goat skins per lb. increased from 11 annas 11 pies to 15 annas, while that of sheep skins fell from R1-5-10 to R1. For price quotations a reference is again invited to Chart No. 9 and Table No. 50.

The share of Bengal in the total quantity of raw skins shipped from India in 1923-24 was 38 per cent and of Bombay 31 per cent, as compared with 36 per cent each in the preceding year. Sind had 16 per cent of the trade and Madras nearly 15 per cent.

Last year's revival in the trade in tanned hides and skins continued in the year under review, and the total quantity exported increased to 18,100 tons, valued at R5,90 lakhs. The following statement shows the details:—

	QUANTITIES.				VALUE.			
	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Tanned Cow-hides	Tons 7,900	Tons 5,500	Tons 5,600	Tons 11,600	R (lakhs) 1.47	R (lakhs) 1.30	R (lakhs) 1.09	R (lakhs) 2.77
" Buffalo-hides	800	500	700	800	11	8	12	14
" other hides . . . . .	..	300	700	900	..	8	20	26
" Goat skins	3,700	1,200	1,500	1,400	1.61	8.5	1.04	8.5
" Sheep skins	2,500	2,900	3,100	3,500	96	1.57	1.03	1.87
" other skins	300	..	100	..	7	6	8	1
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS TANNED .	15,200	10,300	14,600	18,100	4.22	3.92	5.06	5.90

Tanned cow-hides showed the largest increase from 8,530 tons and R1,99 lakhs to 11,466 tons and R2,77 lakhs, or 34 per cent in quantity and 39 per cent in value. Tanned sheep skins also increased to 3,554 tons, valued at R1,87 lakhs, from 3,112 tons and R1,63 lakhs. The demand for chrome tanned goat skins is gradually superseding the bark tanned goods. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the principal market and took 93 per cent of tanned hides exported and 65 per cent of tanned skins, as compared with 91 and 69 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. She took 12,200 tons of tanned hides as compared with 9,100 tons in 1922-23 and her imports of tanned skins were 3,200 tons, about the same as in 1922-23. In the United Kingdom the clearance of old accumulations of war-stocks of leather led to a greatly improved position, and there was a steady demand at improving prices. There were small increases in the exports of tanned hides and skins to Japan, the United States and the Straits Settlements, which took 943,545 and 301 tons, respectively, while Hongkong reduced her demands to 471 tons from 511 tons, and Mesopotamia and Kenya Colony accounted for 37 and 59 tons.

Lac.—The total quantity of lac exported increased by 2 per cent from 476,000 cwts. to 486,000 cwts., but the value of the exports showed a decrease of 12 per cent from R10,27 lakhs to R9,06 lakhs. Eighty-two per cent of the total quantity exported consisted of shellac, 4 per cent of seed lac, and 3 per cent of button lac. The United States of America maintained her leading position, taking 287,000 cwts. or 59 per cent of lac of all kinds shipped, as compared with 293,000 cwts. in 1922-23 and 263,000 cwts. in 1921-22. The United Kingdom came next with 95,000 cwts., valued at R1,90 lakhs, as compared with 91,000 cwts. and R2,28 lakhs in 1922-23, followed by Germany with 44,000 cwts. and R59 lakhs and France 18,000 cwts. and R36 lakhs. Shipments to Japan fell from 17,000 cwts. to 15,000 cwts. and there were also decreases in the exports to the Netherlands and Australia, while Italy, Argentina and China took more than in the preceding year. The price of T. N. Shellac in the Calcutta market is shown graphically in Chart No. 9. The cess on lac collected during the year amounted to R1,72,000 as against R1,38,000 in 1922-23.

Raw Wool.—The expanded trade in raw wool in 1922-23 was not maintained in the year under review, and exports fell from 53 million lbs., valued at R4,41 lakhs, to 37 million lbs., valued at R3,17 lakhs. Demand in the United Kingdom was considerably less than in the preceding year. And another noticeable feature was the increased consumption by Indian woollen mills, which made purchases throughout the year at good prices. The following table shows comparative figures of exports and re-exports by sea and imports by land:—

	Imports by land.	Exports by sea, including re-exports.
	(In thousand cwts.)	(In thousand cwts.)
1912-13	193	602
1913-14	221	528
1919-20	203	407
1920-21	190	286
1921-22	135	421
1922-23	165	694
1923-24	179	425

Re-exports by sea also decreased partly owing to direct exports of Kandahar wool to Russia through the Northern Territories in Afghanistan. Shipments of Tibetan wool rose from R6 to R13 lakhs, owing to heavier purchases by the United Kingdom and the United States.

Bombay had 46 per cent of the export trade and Karachi 51 per cent, while 77 per cent of the re-exports passed through Karachi. The United Kingdom took 34 million lbs. or 94 per cent of Indian wool exported, as compared with 51 million lbs. in 1922-23, and the United States of America nearly 2 million lbs. or 5 per cent, as against 1½ million lbs. in the previous year. Of the re-exports of foreign wool 85 per cent went to the United Kingdom and 14 per cent to the United States of America. The following table shows the quantities which the United Kingdom imported from India and other sources :—

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

	(In million pounds)					
	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923
Australia	285	265	509	311	458	276
New Zealand	184	181	154	148	305	181
South Africa	121	133	58	162	147	112
Argentina	56	55	44	49	64	49
India	55	55	42	35	55	51
TOTAL INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES	807	801	873	761	1,106	739
Percentage of India's share	7	7	5	5	5	7

Exports of carpets and rugs showed a small increase in quantity from 4,145,000 lbs. to 4,174,000 lbs., but their value fell from R96 lakhs to R81 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 2,600,000 lbs., valued at R50½ lakhs, as compared with 2,780,000 lbs., valued at R64½ lakhs, and the United States of America 485,000 lbs. and R15 lakhs as against 388,000 lbs. and nearly R16 lakhs. Ceylon also took 489,000 lbs. and R2 lakhs, Australia and New Zealand nearly 200,000 lbs. and R4½ lakhs, and the Union of South Africa 146,000 lbs., valued at R3 lakhs.

Oils.—The exports of vegetable oils amounted to 1,467,000 gallons, valued at R39 lakhs, as compared with about 2 million gallons, valued at R51 lakhs, in 1922-23. These consisted of castor oil, 581,000 gallons, valued at R15½ lakhs, of which the United Kingdom took 296,300 and Australia and New Zealand 122,500 gallons; mustard and rape seed oil, 471,000 gallons, valued at R12½ lakhs; coconut oil, which showed a heavy decrease from 834,000 gallons, valued at R20 lakhs, to 175,000 gallons, valued at R4½ lakhs, owing particularly to smaller shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States consequent upon cheaper supplies being available from other sources; linseed oil which improved from 31,000 gallons, valued at a lakh of rupees, to 94,000 gallons and R2½ lakhs, the Philippines, the best customer, taking 24,000 gallons; sesamum or til oil 68,000 gallons, valued at R1½ lakhs; and other kinds 77,000 gallons, valued at R2½ lakhs.

Shipments of sandalwood oil amounted to 153,000 lbs., valued at R28 lakhs, as against 127,000 lbs. and R23½ lakhs in 1922-23. The trade was almost equally divided between Bombay and Madras and the United Kingdom took over 75 per cent, Japan 10 per cent and France 6 per cent.

Exports of benzine and petrol from Burma to foreign countries decreased from nearly 20 million gallons, valued at R2,23 lakhs, to 16½ million gallons and R1,87½ lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom increased her demands by nearly 6 million gallons to 15 million gallons, while the Netherlands showed a marked decrease from 5,600,000 gallons to 600,000 gallons. Egypt also considerably curtailed her requirements.

There was a large increase in the exports of animal oil, chiefly fish oil, from the Madras Presidency from 126,000 gallons, valued at R99,000, to 1,642,000 gallons, valued at R12 lakhs, consequent on a shortage of supplies from Japan. This resulted in an advance of prices by 50 to 75 per cent and the shipment of all available supplies, principally to Germany, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

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

	1913-14 (Pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—				
Pig iron	42	54	91	1,28
Pig lead	9	1,12	1,39	1,80
Manganese ore	1,21	1,25	1,73	1,78
Others	47	64	81	92
Oilcakes	1,38	1,37	1,72	1,94
Manures	94	1,17	1,24	1,59
Saltpetre	31	41	36	27
Opium	3,42	2,05	2,45	2,66
Coffee	1,54	1,39	1,24	1,57
Fodder, bran and pollards	77	1,15	1,26	1,28
Dyes	1,04	1,32	1,20	1,32
Rubber	79	77	73	1,15
Paraffin wax	67	1,28	1,23	1,14
Spices	91	1,00	1,10	1,11
Teakwood	79	46	80	1,07
Tobacco	48	71	83	1,03
Coir manufactures	89	92	1,09	1,02
Mica	45	63	61	86
Hemp, raw	1,02	39	61	76
Provisions	54	71	61	60
Coal and coke	69	16	15	22

Metals and Ores.—The total exports of ores amounted to 793,000 tons, or 69,000 tons less than in the preceding year.

Manganese ore, which represented nearly 95 per cent of the total quantity of ores exported, decreased by 53,000 tons to 752,000 tons, but increased in value by R4½ lakhs to R1,78 lakhs. The United Kingdom was the best customer as in the preceding year, and took 310,000 tons as compared with 311,000 tons in 1922-23. France increased her imports and took the second place with 170,000 tons as compared with 144,000 tons in 1922-23, while exports to Belgium fell to 137,000 tons from 296,000 tons. The United States increased her imports to 97,000 tons from 13,000 tons and Germany took 9,000 tons as against *nil* in the preceding year. The Netherlands, Italy, and Japan took less than in the preceding year. Bengal had 51 per cent of the trade and increased her exports by 16,000 tons, while shipments from Bombay decreased by 59,000 tons and represented 47 per cent of the total quantity shipped.

Manganese ore.

Wolfram ore.

Shipments of wolfram from Burma amounted to 390 tons, as compared with 120 tons in 1922-23 and 461 tons in 1921-22. Exports of chromite or chrome iron ore decreased to 30,000 tons, valued at R9 lakhs, from 52,500 tons, valued at R17 lakhs, in 1922-23. The United Kingdom took a much larger quantity, namely 12,700 tons, as compared with 6,500 tons in 1922-23, while the United States of America, which was the largest purchaser in 1922-23, reduced her takings from 23,700 tons to 8,000 tons. Sweden and Belgium also considerably reduced their purchases from 5,500 tons and 7,400 tons to 1,600 tons and 600 tons, respectively. There were no exports to the Netherlands as compared with 2,500 tons in the previous year. Germany and France took more than in the preceding year, while Italy took less.

Chromite.

Shipments of pig iron, almost entirely from Bengal, again increased in the year under review by 54 per cent in quantity and 40 per cent in value from 118,500 tons, valued at R91 lakhs, to 183,200 tons and R1,28 lakhs. Japan was the best customer, as in the preceding year, taking 144,000 tons, or nearly 79 per cent of the total shipments, as compared with 112,500 tons in 1922-23. There were also noticeable increases in the exports to the United States of America from 3,000 tons to 21,000 tons and to the United Kingdom from 400 tons to 3,200 tons. New Zealand took 4,000 tons as compared with 1,000 tons, while Italy and Australia appeared in the market and took 1,100 tons and 2,700 tons, respectively. The production of pig iron in India increased considerably from 384,000 tons in 1922-23 to 716,000 tons in 1923-24.

Pig iron.

Shipments of pig lead, which is an expanding trade of Burma, increased from 40,000 tons, valued at R1,39 lakhs, to 42,500 tons, valued at R1,80 lakhs. Prices rose owing to short supplies in the market. The United Kingdom and China took more, while Japan and Ceylon took less, than in 1922-23. The shares of these countries were 51, 12, 21 and 11 per cent, respectively.

Pig lead.

Oilcakes increased from 151,000 tons, valued at R1,72 lakhs, to 178,000 tons, valued at R1,94 lakhs, due mainly to larger shipments of rape and sesamum cake to Japan and of linseed cake to the United Kingdom. There was a marked fall in the exports of groundnut cake to the United Kingdom and of cotton seed cake to Germany. Oilcakes both for fodder and for manure are included under this head.

Oilcakes.

The exports of manures including animal bones, fish manures and guano and sulphate of ammonia increased from R1,24 lakhs to R1,59 lakhs. Sulphate of ammonia increased by over R7 lakhs to R12½ lakhs, due to larger demands from Java and Mauritius, and fish manures and guano improved by R6½ lakhs to R29 lakhs of which Ceylon took R21 lakhs, the Straits Settlements R3½ lakhs, and Japan R2 lakhs. Crushed bones again increased in the year under review from R49 lakhs to R71 lakhs and bone-meal from R41½ lakhs to R43 lakhs. Belgium took R48½ lakhs of crushed bones and France R11 lakhs, as compared with R30 lakhs and R6 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year, while Japan increased her takings of bone-meal from R11 lakhs to R16½ lakhs and Ceylon from R6 lakhs to R13 lakhs. Exports of bone-meal to the United Kingdom fell again from R8½ lakhs to R4½ lakhs. And exports to the United States of America and Germany were also less than in the preceding year.

Manures.

The exports of saltpetre decreased from 212,000 cwts., valued at R36 lakhs, to 156,000 cwts., valued at R27 lakhs. The United Kingdom reduced her purchases from 42,000 cwts. to 17,000 cwts., a decrease attributable to underselling in that market by the cheaper synthetic product from Germany. Ceylon was, as in the preceding year, the largest buyer with 56,700 cwts. as compared with 50,900 cwts. in 1922-23, while Hongkong and Mauritius reduced their imports to 32,400 cwts. and 39,500 cwts., respectively, as compared with 45,500 cwts. and 41,900 cwts. in 1922-23. There were no shipments to the French West Indies as against 17,900 cwts. in the preceding year. The average declared value per cwt. was R17-3-3 as compared with R17-2-8 in 1922-23.

Saltpetre.

The exports of opium on private account amounted to 6,130 chests (9,042 cwts.), valued at R2,66 lakhs, as compared with 6,094 chests (8,848 cwts.), valued at R2,45 lakhs, in 1922-23. Indo-China increased her imports from 2,075 chests to 2,710 chests, and Siam from 1,450 chests to 1,600 chests. Java and Macao reduced their purchases and took 900 and 245 chests, respectively. Japan imported 100 chests, the same quantity as in the two preceding years, while Persia and British Borneo slightly increased their demands and took 396 and 179 chests, respectively. The exports on Government account amounted to 2,566 chests, as compared with 2,116 chests in 1922-23. Shipments were mainly to the Straits Settlements (2,325 chests) and to Hongkong (240 chests) and the increase was due to the fact that the previous year's supplies to the Straits Settlements were much below those taken in 1921-22. Shipments to the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Siam, Java and British Borneo were made direct to the Governments of these countries and the balances were certified by the Governments of the countries concerned (*viz.*, Cochin-China, Macao, Japan and Persia) as having been approved by them and required for legitimate purposes. The price of Benares opium per chest at the Calcutta sales ranged between R4,500 in May, October and November and R5,715 in March, 1924.

Opium.

The coffee crop of the season, 1923-24, was earlier than usual and was estimated to yield 23 million lbs. on an area of 130,000 acres, as compared with the previous season's crop of 25 million lbs. on an area of 128,000 acres in 1922-23, which came late into the market. The exports in 1923-24, which were from the crops of both these seasons, increased by 9 per cent in quantity and 27 per cent in value from 169,000 cwts., valued at R1,24 lakhs, in 1922-23 to 218,000 cwts. and R1,57 lakhs in the

Coffee.

year under review. The average value per cwt. was R72 as compared with R73 in 1922-23; the price of plantation coffee ranged between R75 to R78 per cwt. as compared with a range from R62 to R67 in 1922-23. The largest purchaser was the United Kingdom, whose trade is partly entrepôt trade. She took 73,400 cwts. as against 57,000 cwts. in 1922-23. And France took 63,000 cwts. as against 60,700 cwts. in the preceding year. The Netherlands and Germany also considerably increased their takings from 497 cwts. and 653 cwts. in 1922-23 to 14,800 cwts. and 11,500 cwts., respectively, in 1923-24. Mesopotamia and Arabia took 18,000 cwts. as compared with 12,000 cwts. in 1922-23, and Belgium and Italy also increased their imports to 7,800 cwts. and 4,800 cwts., respectively. Norway, Australia and the Bahrein Islands took less than in the preceding year.

Fodder, bran and pollards increased in quantity by 11 per cent from 210,500 tons to 234,700 tons, and in value by 2 per cent from R1,26 lakhs to R1,28 lakhs of which R1,17 lakhs were accounted for by rice-bran. The United Kingdom took 57 per cent of the total quantity of rice-bran shipped, as compared with 53 per cent in the preceding year, and the Straits Settlements 24 per cent, as compared with 21 per cent. Germany reduced her purchases to 24,000 tons as compared with 30,000 tons in the preceding year.

Fodder, bran and pollards.

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances showed a decrease in quantity from 1,612,000 cwts. to 1,517,000 cwts., but their value increased from R1,20 to R1,32 lakhs.

The most important item under this head is myrobalans exports of which decreased by 8 per cent from 72,000 tons to 66,000 tons, of which, however, over 50 per cent was crushed myrobalans. The total value fell by only 1½ per cent from R74 to R72½ lakhs. The United Kingdom took 29,400 tons and the United States 16,300 tons, as compared with 31,900 tons and 6,700 tons, respectively, in 1922-23. Germany also again reduced her demands to 7,200 tons from 12,100 tons and Belgium to 3,135 tons from 3,395 tons, while exports to France increased by nearly 500 tons to 5,100 tons. Australia, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden took more than in 1922-23. Myrobalan extracts increased from 3,000 tons, valued at R8,34,000, to 3,100 tons, and R8,40,000 of which 1,800 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom.

Myrobalans.

Exports of cutch and gambier improved in the year under review from 1,966 tons valued at R7½ lakhs, to 2,342 tons, valued at R9½ lakhs, owing to larger demands from the United Kingdom and France. Turmeric exports also increased from 2,106 tons and R10 lakhs to 2,504 tons and R15½ lakhs, on account of larger exports to Mauritius and Belgium.

The total yield of indigo in 1923-24 was estimated at 35,100 cwts. on an area of 180,600 acres as compared with 2,100 cwts. on an area of 284,400 acres in the previous season—a decrease of 33 per cent. In spite of the strong competition of synthetic indigo, exports increased by 48 per cent in quantity from 4,500 cwts. to 6,700 cwts., but, owing to lower prices, by only 18 per cent in value from R17 lakhs to R20 lakhs. The increase was due mainly to a revival of purchases by Japan and Egypt. Japan took 2,200 cwts. and Egypt 1,600 cwts., as compared with 400 and 1,150 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year. The United Kingdom slightly increased her demands from 769 cwts. to 790 cwts., while there was a heavy decrease in the exports to Mesopotamia which took only 640 cwts. as compared with 1,159 cwts. in 1922-23. Persia and Syria took more than in the preceding year. The price per unit of colour was further reduced in the year under review from R4 per unit of colour in 1922-23 to R3-8 and subsequently to R3-4. The cess on indigo was abolished from the 1st August, 1923, the collections in the first four months being R3,174.

Indigo.

Rubber is grown mainly in Southern India and Burma, and the area tapped in 1923 increased to 73,900 acres from 61,600 acres in 1922 and the yield to 14½ million lbs. from 12 million lbs. The exports in the year under review increased by 23 per cent in quantity and 58 per cent in value, from 12½ million lbs. valued at R72½ lakhs, to 15½ million lbs. and R1,14½ lakhs in 1923-24. All the principal importing countries increased their demands. The United Kingdom took 7½ million lbs. or 48 per cent of the total, Ceylon 3½ million lbs. or 23 per cent, the Straits Settlements and the United States about 1 million lbs. or 13 per cent each. Madras had 58 per cent of the trade and Burma nearly 42 per cent. The average declared value per lb. rose from 9 annas 3 pies to 11 annas 10 pies in 1923-24.

Rubber.

The shipments of paraffin wax decreased from 27,400 tons, valued at R1,23 lakhs, in 1922-23 to 25,100 tons, valued at R1,14 lakhs, in 1923-24. Japan reduced her purchases from 7,600 tons to 5,200 tons. China and Hongkong took 5,800 tons, the United Kingdom 3,600 tons, Belgium 2,000 tons and the Cape of Good Hope 1,800 tons. Italy, the United States of America and Australia considerably curtailed their takings. Burma accounted for 94 per cent of the total shipments and the remainder was shipped from Bengal.

Paraffin wax.

Exports of spices declined in quantity from 335,000 cwts. to 311,000 cwts., but rose slightly in value from R1,10 lakhs to R1,11 lakhs. Of pepper the crop was short and the price, which is mainly governed by that of Straits pepper, was also low. Consequently total exports amounted only to 90,000 cwts. as compared with 114,000 cwts. in 1922-23. Italy, in particular, took only 20,600 cwts. as compared with 39,100 cwts., in the preceding year. Chillies showed a marked increase in orders from Ceylon with a fall in value from R49½ lakhs to R43 lakhs. Cardamoms, on the other hand, rose in value from R5½ to R17½ lakhs.

Spices.

There was a noticeable increase in the exports of teakwood by 37 per cent in quantity and 33 per cent in value from 29,000 cubic tons, valued at R80 lakhs, to 40,000 cubic tons, valued at R1,07 lakhs. The United Kingdom increased her share from 50 to 56 per cent of the total quantity shipped, and took 22,700 cubic tons as compared with 14,700 cubic tons in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa and Ceylon also increased their imports to 4,000 cubic tons each, as compared with 2,500 cubic tons each in 1922-23. Germany reduced her takings from 2,500 cubic tons to 800 cubic tons. The United States of America also took less, while Mauritius, the Netherlands and the Portuguese East Africa took more than in the preceding year.

Teakwood.

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco increased from 21½ million lbs., valued at R72½ lakhs, to nearly 33 million lbs. and R96 lakhs in 1923-24. The increase was mostly in leaf tobacco, particularly Guntur tobacco exported to Continental markets. The United Kingdom took 5.4 million lbs. as compared with 3.6 million lbs. in 1922-23 and the Netherlands 8.3 million lbs. as against 1.3 million lbs. Aden and Germany also increased their demands and took 5 and 4.7 million lbs., respectively, as compared with 4.5 and 3.1 million lbs. in 1922-23. The Straits Settlements took 3.6 million lbs. and the Federated Malay States 1.3 million lbs. as in the preceding year.

Tobacco.

Shipments of manufactured coir decreased from 33,000 tons, valued at R1,09 lakhs, to 31,000 tons and R1,02 lakhs in 1923-24. The United Kingdom reduced her takings from 10,100 tons to 8,600 tons and Germany from 6,300 tons to 5,400 tons. The Netherlands, Belgium, France and Japan show small increases, while the United States of America took less than the preceding year.

Coir.

Exports of mica showed an increase of 32 per cent in quantity and of 42 per cent in value from 59,800 cwts., valued at R61 lakhs, to 78,900 cwts., valued at R86 lakhs, in 1923-24. The exports of block mica rose from 9,600 cwts. to 14,400 cwts. and splittings from 50,200 cwts. to 64,500 cwts. The United States of America took nearly 60 per cent of the total quantity exported and increased her imports from 32,900 cwts. to 47,200 cwts. The shipments to the United Kingdom also rose from 17,600 cwts. to 20,600 cwts. Germany took less, while shipments to Japan and France were more than in the preceding year.

Mica.

Shipments of raw hemp increased from 412,000 cwts., valued at R61 lakhs, to 459,000 cwts., valued at R76 lakhs in the year under review. Belgium was the largest purchaser, as in the preceding year, and took 193,000 cwts. or 44 per cent of the total quantity exported, as compared with 158,000 cwts. or 38 per cent in 1922-23. The exports to the United Kingdom and France also increased to 106,000 cwts. and 47,000 cwts., respectively, from 101,000 cwts. and 33,000 cwts. in 1922-23. Italy, owing to the shortage of her home supplies, took 40,400 cwts. as compared with only 570 cwts. in the preceding year. The United States of America reduced her demands, while Denmark, Greece, and Egypt took more than in the preceding year. Prices of East Indian hemp moved upwards in sympathy with a rise in Manila hemp, Jubbulpore rising from £24 to £30 and Benares from £21 to £29 per ton.

Hemp, raw.

There was no restriction on the exports of coal to foreign countries in the year under review, the embargo having been removed on the 1st January, 1923. The exports of coal increased to 132,500 tons, valued at R22 lakhs, as compared with 97,600 tons, valued at R14½ lakhs, in 1922-23. These figures are considerably below the pre-war average of 800,000 tons. Shipments to Ceylon increased from 97,100 tons to 109,100 tons, and the Straits Settlements took 22,300 tons, after two years' cessation of trade. The production of coal in India in 1923 was reported to be 19,657,000 tons, as compared with 19,011,000 tons in 1922 and 19,303,000 tons in 1921. Desherghur at pit's mouth was quoted at R12-8 per ton in April, rose to R13 in July, but receded to R11-8 in August-October when the price rose again to R12-8. It dropped to R12 in November and to R11-8 in February, at which figure it stood till the end of the year.

Coal and coke.

Postal articles not specified.

The head "postal articles not specified" in the import returns excludes the following items of imports by post including letter packets (registered and ordinary post) referred to Collectors of Customs for assessment, which have since the 1st of April, 1922, been included with their appropriate heads and sub-heads in the import trade returns: (a) jewellery, (b) precious stones, (c) gold and silver thread, (d) cigarettes, and (e) cinematograph films.

The value of the imports of "postal articles not specified" was R3,44 lakhs in 1923-24, as compared with R3,41 lakhs in 1922-23. The share of the United Kingdom was 82 per cent. That of Ceylon 4 per cent, Italy and Hongkong about 3 per cent each, Germany and Japan 2 per cent each and the Straits Settlements 1 per cent.

The value of articles exported by post increased to R2,47 lakhs from R2,38 lakhs, chiefly owing to larger exports to France, Persia and Mesopotamia. As stated in the previous year's review, owing to a new arrangement between the postal department in India and the United Kingdom, the value of parcels exported to that destination is no longer ascertainable, but only their number is reported and values are estimated on the basis of an average value per parcel. The United Kingdom took 31 per cent of the exports, Ceylon 17, France 12, the Straits Settlements 11, Hongkong 7, Dutch Borneo and Persia about 3 per cent each and Kenya Colony 2 per cent.

Re-exports.

The total value of foreign merchandise re-exported decreased to R13 crores from R15 crores in 1922-23 and R11 crores in 1921-22. The important decreases were in sugar (—R1,02 lakhs), fruits and vegetables (—R58 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—R75 lakhs), and raw wool (—R15 lakhs), while there were noticeable increases in raw hide and skins (+R31 lakhs), oils (+R23 lakhs), raw cotton (+R23 lakhs), and woollen manufactures (+R1 lakhs). The re-exports of sugar, 16 D. S. and above, decreased by 43 per cent in quantity and 39 per cent in value from 63,000 tons, valued at R2,63 lakhs, to 35,800 tons and R1,61 lakhs in 1923-24. The United Kingdom took 6,100 tons and Mesopotamia 5,300 tons, as compared with 15,700 tons and 13,000 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. France, Aden, Persia, Ceylon and Kenya Colony took less than in 1922-23, while Arabia and the Bahrein Islands increased their takings. There were no shipments to the Straits Settlements, as compared with 5,600 tons a year ago. The re-exports of raw cotton, mostly African or Uganda produce, increased from 6,095 tons to 6,753 tons, due mainly to larger shipments to Japan and also to the United Kingdom and France. Cotton twist and yarn re-exported increased in quantity from 1,480,000 lbs. to 1,543,000 lbs. of which Persia took 71 per cent. In cotton piecegoods there was a decrease of 18 per cent in quantity and 23 per cent in value and the shipments amounted to 61 million yards, valued at R2,54 lakhs, as compared with 74½ million yards and R3,29 lakhs in the preceding year. Aden took nearly 13 million yards and Arabia 9 million yards, as compared with 19½ and 7½ million yards, respectively, in 1922-23. Kenya Colony reduced her takings to 7 million yards from 10½ million yards. There were increased shipments to Mesopotamia and the Bahrein Islands, while Persia, Ceylon and Portuguese East Africa took less than in the preceding year. Re-exports of raw wool again decreased in the year under review to 11 million lbs., valued at R75 lakhs, from 13½ million lbs. and R89 lakhs, owing to the diversion of a quantity of the Kandahar wool to Russia via Afghanistan. The United Kingdom took only 9½ million lbs. as compared with nearly 12 million lbs. in 1922-23. Woollen manufactures increased by R18 lakhs to R95 lakhs, owing to larger shipments to the United Kingdom. Raw skins re-exported increased in value by nearly R31 lakhs to R98 lakhs, owing to larger shipments of Persian fur-bearing raw skins from Bombay to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Germany. Leather improved by nearly R6 lakhs to R30½ lakhs, due to shipments from Karachi of large consignments of tanned fur-skins, mostly Persian, to the United Kingdom.

Dried fruits showed a heavy fall owing partly to a poor demand for raisins from the United Kingdom. The increase in oils from R13 lakhs to R36 lakhs was partly due to a consignment of over 1½ million gallons of kerosene oil, valued at R10 lakhs, having been re-exported from Karachi to the United States of America. Bombay is the great emporium for foreign merchandise required by Persia, Mesopotamia, Arabia and Kenya Colony and had 70 per cent of the re-export trade, as compared with 72 per cent in 1922-23. Karachi came next with 19 per cent as compared with 17 per cent in 1922-23. Bengal had nearly 8 per cent as in the preceding year. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the trade were: the United Kingdom 30 per cent, Persia 8 per cent, Arabia and Mesopotamia 7 per cent each, Japan 6 per cent, Aden 5 per cent, Kenya Colony, Ceylon and the United States 4 per cent each, and the Bahrein Islands 3 per cent.

Government Stores.

The value of the imports of Government stores decreased in 1923-24 by 29 per cent from R13,48 lakhs to R9,57 lakhs. The imports of coal were valued at less than a lakh of rupees as compared with nearly R1,12 lakhs in the preceding year, and machinery decreased from R2,04½ lakhs to R100 lakhs. Other principal decreases were in hardware, railway plant and rolling stock, arms, ammunition and military stores, carriages and carts and iron or steel while woollen manufactures and leather increased. The value of the exports of Indian produce on Government account increased from R1,19 lakhs to R1,27½ lakhs, owing mainly to larger shipments of opium. Grain, pulse and flour export on Government account decreased from R14 lakhs to R9 lakhs. The value of re-exports on Government account was only R19 lakhs, as compared with R55½ lakhs in 1922-23 and R92 lakhs in 1921-22.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade in 1923-24.

The main features of the direction of India's trade in the year ended 31st March, 1924, are shown in the following tables. Tables A, B and C illustrate in tabular form the shares of the various foreign countries in India's total trade, and Tables D and E analyse the trade in particular commodities or groups of commodities so as to show the shares of the chief countries interested in each. The main features are also illustrated in the two graphs prefixed to this Review (see Chart No. 8).

TABLE A.

	1918-14			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)	Exports	Imports	Net Imports (-) or Exports (+)
	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)	R (Crores)
United Kingdom	58	117	- 59	49	151	-102	70	140	-70	91	132	- 41
Other British Possessions	36	11	+ 25	52	28	+26	58	10	+ 42	50	15	+ 35
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	- 34	101	177	- 76	128	150	- 22	141	147	- 6
Europe	85	30	+ 55	47	23	+ 24	69	29	+ 40	93	31	+ 62
United States of America	22	5	+ 17	26	22	+ 4	35	13	+ 22	34	13	+ 21
Japan	23	5	+ 18	30	14	+ 16	41	14	+ 27	51	14	+ 37
Other Foreign countries	25	15	+ 10	32	30	+ 2	41	29	+ 12	43	23	+ 20
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	165	55	+100	144	89	+ 55	186	76	+110	221	81	+140
GRAND TOTAL	240	183	+ 56	245	266	- 21	314	226	+ 82	362	228	+134

TABLE B.

	Imports			
	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64.1	56.6	69.2	57.8
Germany	6.0	2.7	5.1	5.2
Java	5.8	8.9	5.5	6.2
Japan	2.6	5.1	6.2	6.1
United States of America	2.6	9.1	5.7	5.7
Belgium	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4
Austria and Hungary	2.3	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.2
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.1
France	1.5	..	..	..
Mauritius	1.3	..	..	..
Italy	1.2	..	..	..
China	..	1.0	1.2	1.2
Netherlands	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	..	..	..	..
Dutch Borneo	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	..	..	..	..
East Africa and Zanzibar	..	..	..	..

TABLE C.

	Exports			
	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	23.4	20.1	22.4	25.0
Germany	10.6	6.7	7.2	6.6
Japan	9.1	15.7	13.0	14.1
United States of America	8.7	10.0	11.1	9.4
France	7.1	4.0	5.0	5.5
Belgium	4.8	3.3	3.6	3.8
Austria and Hungary	4.0	..	..	..
Ceylon	3.8	5.0	4.1	3.6
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	3.2	6.1	3.5	1.8
Italy	3.1	2.4	3.3	6.0
Hongkong	3.1	2.7	2.2	1.5
Straits Settlements	2.7	3.1	2.6	2.2
China	2.3	4.5	4.4	2.9
Central and South America	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.9
Netherlands	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.6
Australia	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.4
East Africa and Zanzibar	1.0	1.3	..	1.1
Russia	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..
Java	..	..	..	..

TABLE D—IMPORTS.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE			MOTOR CARS, MOTION CYCLES, ETC.			RAILWAY PLANT			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	69.9	58.0	67.1	89.8	84.7	84.9	57.2	49.6	46.9	71.3	30.9	26.2	93.0	94.1	94.1	75.3	65.7	68.2
United States	2.6	7.6	4.1	3.3	9.6	10.2	5.7	15.1	16.4	15.1	32.8	35.3	..	1.2	1.5	8.0	11.7	11.7
Germany	14.5	9.7	6.4	5.6	3.3	2.8	18.2	21.7	21.0	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	8.2	12.1	10.6
Belgium	11.5	20.4	18.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.5	2.8	1.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	98.5	95.7	96.3	98.7	88.8	97.9	86.6	92.8	90.1	95.4	92.0	96.0	99.6	99.9	99.3	94.3	94.8	94.3
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	16,01	18,37	17,94	7,76	23,46	19,13	3,95	5,15	4,42	1,63	2,16	2,81	10,03	11,06	12,72	1,82	3,16	3,26

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR			LIQUORS			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	90.1	84.5	81.9	0.0	3.5	4.0	1.8	1.6	1.1	62.0	67.3	63.7	5.7	5.4	2.0	56.0	48.0	49.2
United States . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	1.8	11.7	12.4	46.3	51.1	40.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France . . . . .	..	..	..	7.8	8.2	4.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1.5	..	..	6.1	7.3	11.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1.6	1.5	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China* . . . . .	..	..	..	20.6	21.5	34.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java† . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	71.8	82.2	89.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	16.9	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borneo . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97.5	98.5	97.2	90.3	90.6	95.9	90.6	95.1	93.0	92.4	80.2	89.2	87.3	92.6	85.8	81.1	81.0	81.4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	66,30	70,13	67,48	8,10	3,17	3,40	14,96	15,49	15,45	2,24	3,43	3,15	4,12	0,80	8,40	1,59	2,79	2,71

* Includes Hongkong and Macao.
† Includes Hongkong and the Straits Settlements.

TABLE E—EXPORTS.

	TEA			JUTE (RAW)			JUTE MANUFACTURES			COTTON (RAW)			OIL SEEDS			FOOD GRAINS			HIDES AND SKINS (RAW AND TANNED)		
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	72.4	86.8	83.4	33.0	26.3	23.1	6.3	6.1	7.4	3.6	5.9	8.7	22.2	28.8	29.9	26.7	12.2	20.5	25.0	42.3	40.7
Canada	4.3	3.4	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3.1	1.2	..	..	..	..	10.6	9.3	10.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Turkey, Asiatic and Mesopotamia	1.2	3.6	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States . . . . .	..	1.3	1.7	11.9	15.1	12.3	41.6	45.8	40.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.6	17.6	14.1	24.3	26.6	24.3
Ceylon	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany . . . . .	..	..	..	21.8	24.8	25.6	..	..	..	14.6	7.4	6.7	10.0	9.0	7.5	7.8	12.6	13.8	20.3	10.4	11.6
France . . . . .	..	..	..	9.9	10.0	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	81.4	29.1	29.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy . . . . .	..	..	..	5.5	6.7	7.9	..	..	..	7.7	6.8	15.2	6.0	9.6	9.8	..	..	..	5.8	4.5	5.7
Argentina . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4	7.2	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.6	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.2	48.6	43.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	7.6	7.3	16.0	9.1	6.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
China . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	14.9	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	4.8	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94.4	97.0	96.9	87.1	82.9	79.8	71.8	72.0	69.6	85.0	91.2	88.1	91.6	91.3	89.2	62.7	49.5	64.7	81.9	87.1	86.0
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	14,98	22,04	31,64	30,88	22,53	20,00	29,27	40,49	42,29	41,04	70,97	98,47	25,45	27,35	29,32	45,14	42,48	60,47	16,95	10,70	12,61

Table A shows the total overseas trade of India in private merchandise in such a way as to indicate her trade balances with the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, European countries, the United States of America, Japan and other foreign countries. India's exports normally exceed her imports in the case of all the countries with which she deals in large quantities excepting the United Kingdom where the reverse has always been the case. It is, however, of interest to note that the excess of imports over exports in the case of the United Kingdom declined to R41 crores in the year under review from R70 crores and R102 crores, respectively, in the two preceding years. The average during the five war years was only R14 crores and that during the five years immediately preceding the war was R35 crores.

Tables B and C show the fluctuations in the shares of the first twenty countries in each case, in the order of their importance in 1913-14. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the import trade fell from 60.2 in 1922-23 to 57.8 in 1923-24, while her share in the export trade increased from 22.4 to 25 per cent. The share of His Majesty's Dominions and other British Possessions in imports was 6.7 per cent, almost on the level of the preceding year, the smaller imports of Mauritius sugar being set off by larger arrivals of Kenya cotton. In the export trade their share fell from 18.3 to 13.9 per cent. The whole British Empire had 48.8 per cent of the total trade (64.5 per cent in imports and 38.9 per cent in exports) as compared with 52 per cent (67.2 per cent in imports and 40.7 per cent in exports) in 1922-23. The share of the United States of America in the import trade was 5.7 per cent being the same as in

the preceding year, while her share in the export trade, which showed some improvement in 1922-23, decreased in the year under review to 9.4 per cent from 11.1 per cent. Japan's share in the import trade showed no appreciable change, but on the export side her share improved from 13 to 14.1 per cent owing to larger exports of cotton to that destination. Germany's share in imports was 5.2 per cent as compared with 5.1 per cent in 1922-23, while her share in the export trade decreased to 6.9 per cent from 7.2 per cent. Belgium had 2.4 per cent of the import trade and 3.8 per cent of exports as compared with 2.7 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively, in 1922-23. The share of Java in the import trade increased on account of higher prices of sugar imported from that country, while Mauritius considerably reduced her supplies. Larger imports of raw cotton from Kenya Colony and coal from Portuguese East Africa increased the share of East Africa in the import trade.

Tables D and E show the direction of trade in a few of the more important commodities on both the import and export sides. It will be observed that in iron and steel the United Kingdom improved her position considerably in the year under review, and had over 67 per cent of the trade as compared with 58 per cent in 1922-23, and nearly 70 per cent in the pre-war year 1913-14, while the other important sources of supply Belgium, Germany and the United States lost ground. The shares of Belgium and the United States were, however, higher than before the war. In machinery, the position of the United Kingdom was stationary at nearly 85 per cent, while the United States of America slightly improved her share to 10.2 per cent as compared with 9.6 per cent in 1922-23 and 3.3 per cent in the pre-war year, 1913-14. The United Kingdom lost ground in hardware by 2.7 per cent to 46.9 per cent, while the United States showed an increase of 1.3 per cent to 16.4 per cent. The shares of Germany and Japan showed small decreases. In mechanically propelled vehicles, motor cars, motor cycles, etc., Canada increased her share by 7 per cent to over 27 per cent and the United States from nearly 33 per cent to over 35 per cent, while the share of the United Kingdom further declined in the year under review from nearly 31 per cent to 26.2 per cent. The position of the United Kingdom in railway plant and rolling stock remained unchanged at 94.1 per cent. Under the head "Instruments" the United Kingdom improved her position, while that of the United States of America was the same as in the preceding year and Germany's share was reduced. In cotton manufactures the share of the United Kingdom decreased from 81.5 to nearly 82 per cent. Japan showed a small improvement from 11.7 to 12.4 per cent. In silk manufactures, China improved her share from 31.5 to 34.6 per cent, while Japan's share fell from 51 per cent to 41 per cent and Italy improved her position from 7.3 to 11.7 per cent. Java dominates the sugar market and increased her share from 82 to 89½ per cent, while the share of Mauritius showed a heavy decrease and was only 0.4 per cent as compared with 6.6 per cent in 1922-23 and 16.9 per cent in the pre-war year, 1913-14. In liquors the share of the United Kingdom decreased, while France and Germany improved their position. The United States of America decreased her share in mineral oils from 60.6 per cent to 54.4 per cent and the share of Persia also fell, while that of Borneo increased. Germany considerably improved her position in the paper trade at the expense of Norway and Sweden.

Turning now to the exports (Table E), the United Kingdom increased her share in the tea trade from 86.8 to 88.4 per cent, while Australia, on account of the competition of Java tea, further reduced her share to 0.9 per cent from 1.2 per cent in 1922-23 and 3.1 per cent in 1913-14. Direct trade with Russia does not yet claim a share, and the portion taken by the Persian Gulf littoral also decreased. In raw jute Germany came first with 25.6 per cent as compared with 24.8 per cent, while the share of the United Kingdom and the United States fell by about 3 per cent each, to 23 and 12 per cent, respectively. In jute manufactures, the noticeable feature was the fall in the share of the United States of America from 45.8 to 40.2 per cent. The United Kingdom, Australia and the Argentina showed small increases. The share of Japan in the exports of raw cotton again decreased in the year under review from 48.6 to 43.2 per cent, and of China from nearly 15 to 7 per cent, while Italy improved her position from 6.8 to 15.2 per cent and the United Kingdom from 5.9 to 8.7 per cent. Oilseeds is a composite head. The United Kingdom showed a small improvement from 28.8 to 29.9 per cent, and France from 29.1 to 29.6 per cent. The shares taken by Belgium and Germany decreased, while the Netherlands showed a small increase. Under foodgrains, the United Kingdom considerably improved her position and was the best customer with 20.5 per cent as compared with 12.2 per cent in 1922-23 and 26.7 per cent in 1913-14. The shares of the other principal importing countries—Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements—showed decreases while Germany increased her share. In hides and skins, the shares taken by both the United Kingdom and the United States fell from 42.3 and 25.6 to 40.7 and 24.3 per cent, respectively. Germany and Italy improved their position, while Spain considerably reduced her share.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

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

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,50,92	1,40,05	1,31,60	58,35	49,28	70,40	90,40
Ceylon	81	1,38	1,44	1,29	9,04	12,31	13,00	13,17
Straits Settlements	3,42	4,08	4,48	4,93	6,79	7,68	8,11	8,52
Hongkong	98	1,66	1,45	1,06	7,82	6,85	6,85	4,66
Egypt	(a)	72	61	—	(a)	2,22	3,66	—
South Africa	23	1,45	82	77	1,20	2,27	2,44	2,16
Mauritius	2,53	2,23	1,02	9	1,26	2,04	2,37	1,75
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	2,34	1,93	2,65	1,02	1,95	2,49	2,26
Canada	1	51	65	90	1,43	1,47	2,20	2,43
Australia	92	9,44	97	1,07	4,10	4,05	5,48	5,74
New Zealand . . . . .	..	1	..	..	56	52	63	88
Other countries	1,20	2,62	2,91	2,60	2,82	10,46	10,37	8,79
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,28,07	1,77,38	1,56,33	1,46,86	94,39	1,00,90	1,28,00	1,40,76

(a) Egypt included in the British Empire from 1915-16 and again transferred to foreign countries from 1923-24. The figures for 1913-14 are ₹30 lakhs for imports and ₹2.27 lakhs for exports.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The value of the imports from the United Kingdom showed a further decrease in the year under review of $\text{R}8\frac{1}{2}$ crores and amounted to $\text{R}131\frac{1}{2}$ crores as compared with $\text{R}140$ crores in the preceding year, $\text{R}151$ crores in 1921-22 and $\text{R}117\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the pre-war year. The value of the exports thereto increased by $\text{R}20$ crores to $\text{R}90$ crores as compared with $\text{R}70$ crores in 1922-23 and $\text{R}58$ crores in the pre-war year. Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, accounted for 42 per cent of the total imports from the United Kingdom, as in the preceding year, and were valued at $\text{R}55$ crores as compared with $\text{R}59$ crores in 1922-23 and $\text{R}47$ crores in 1921-22. The other important groups, namely, metals and manufactures, machinery and railway plant and rolling stock were valued at $\text{R}42$ crores as compared with $\text{R}44\frac{3}{4}$ crores in 1922-23 and accounted for 32 per cent of the total imports in 1923-24 as in the preceding year. There was a decrease of 9 per cent in quantity and 5 per cent in value in cotton piecegoods imported from the United Kingdom, which amounted to 1,319 million yards, valued at $\text{R}49$ crores, as compared with 1,453 million yards, valued at $\text{R}52$ crores, in 1922-23, the decline being mostly under grey goods. Imports of iron and steel increased from 359,000 tons, valued at $\text{R}10\frac{3}{4}$ crores, to 429,000 tons and $\text{R}12$ crores, and the value of railway plant and rolling stock from nearly $\text{R}10\frac{1}{2}$ crores to $\text{R}11$ crores. Machinery and mill-work imported fell in value by 18 per cent from nearly $\text{R}20$ crores to $\text{R}16$ crores. Coal and coke showed a heavy decrease and amounted to only 89,000 tons valued at $\text{R}33\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, as compared with 517,000 tons and $\text{R}2,00$ lakhs in 1922-23 and 716,000 tons and $\text{R}2,98$ lakhs in 1921-22. Instruments and apparatus, chiefly electrical, increased in value from $\text{R}2,06$ lakhs to $\text{R}2,24$ lakhs, while hardware decreased from $\text{R}2,54\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $\text{R}2,07\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The value of paper and pasteboard imported stood at $\text{R}1,33$ lakhs, as in 1922-23. Liquors decreased from $\text{R}2,31$ lakhs to $\text{R}2,00$ lakhs and tobacco, chiefly cigarettes, from $\text{R}1,99$ lakhs to $\text{R}1,75$ lakhs. There were increases in the imports of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk (+ $\text{R}45$ lakhs), woollen piecegoods (+ $\text{R}41$ lakhs), raw wool (+ $\text{R}17$ lakhs), motor cars (+ $\text{R}12\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs) and soap (+ $\text{R}4$ lakhs), while copper decreased by $\text{R}45$ lakhs, cement by $\text{R}14$ lakhs and chemicals by $\text{R}3$ lakhs.

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea ($\text{R}28$ crores), foodgrains ($\text{R}10\frac{1}{2}$ crores), seeds ($\text{R}9$ crores), raw cotton ($\text{R}8\frac{1}{2}$ crores), raw and manufactured jute ($\text{R}7\frac{3}{4}$ crores), raw and tanned hides and skins ($\text{R}5$ crores), raw wool ($\text{R}3$ crores), and lac ($\text{R}2$ crores). These articles combined represented over 81 per cent of the total exports to that destination as compared with 80 per cent in 1922-23. Tea increased by 19 per cent in quantity and 46 per cent in value from 248 million lbs., valued at $\text{R}19$ crores, to 296 million lbs. and $\text{R}28$ crores. Foodgrains increased by over $\text{R}5$ crores in value to $\text{R}10$ crores. Wheat rose from 191,000 tons to 492,000 tons, barley from 10,000 tons to 97,000 tons, gram and pulse from 58,600 tons to 99,000 tons and maize from 13,000 tons to 37,000 tons, while rice not in the husk again declined to 67,000 tons from 79,000 tons. The total quantity of seeds exported to the United Kingdom increased by 20,000 tons to 441,000 tons and the value by over a crore of rupees to nearly $\text{R}9$ crores. Linseed increased by 40,000 tons to 181,000 tons and rape seed by 23,000 tons to 69,000 tons, while cotton seed fell by 33,000 tons to 148,000 tons. Exports of raw cotton increased in quantity from 191,000 bales to 290,000 bales and in value by nearly $\text{R}4\frac{1}{2}$ crores to $\text{R}8\frac{1}{2}$ crores. In raw jute the quantity (156,600 tons) showed a small increase of 457 tons, but the value fell by $\text{R}1,30$ lakhs to $\text{R}4,62$ lakhs. Jute bags increased to nearly 41 millions from 31 millions and jute gunny cloth to 66 million yards from 50 million yards. The total value of raw and manufactured jute, however, fell from $\text{R}8,38$ lakhs to $\text{R}7,76$ lakhs, owing to the lower prices of the raw material. Raw hides and skins decreased from 3,700 tons to 2,500 tons, while tanned hides and skins improved to 15,400 tons from 12,300 tons. The quantity of raw wool exported decreased from 51 million lbs. to 34 million lbs. In lac, there was an increase in quantity from 91,000 cwts. to 95,000 cwts., but the value fell by $\text{R}38$ lakhs to $\text{R}1,90$ lakhs. Shipments of coffee, pig lead, raw rubber, teak wood, mica, raw hemp, and jaggery and molasses increased, while there were reduced shipments of wool manufactures, coir manufactures, ground nut cakes and saltpetre. The quantity of manganese ore shipped decreased, while the value showed a small increase.

OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

As regards other British Possessions, the total value of imports decreased from $\text{R}16$ crores to $\text{R}15$ crores and of exports from $\text{R}58$ crores to $\text{R}50$ crores. It should be borne in mind that Egypt, which was formerly shown under this head has been included in foreign countries from April 1923.

Ceylon.—The value of the total trade with Ceylon was approximately the same as in the preceding year ($\text{R}14\frac{1}{2}$ crores). The imports of copra from Ceylon have been on a much reduced scale since 1921-22, and amounted to only 26 tons in the year under review as compared with nearly 100 tons a year ago and 7,500 tons in 1920-21. The quantity of betel nuts imported increased, but the value decreased. Ceylon doubled her supplies of tea and of lead sheets for tea-chests. In the preceding three years she was the largest purchaser of rice, but in the year under review she stood second to Germany, although her purchases increased by 7 per cent to 389,000 tons. She took more coal, raw rubber, bones, raw cotton, fish and fruits and vegetables, but less wheat flour, pig lead and coloured cotton piecegoods.

Straits Settlements.—The value of imports from the Straits Settlements increased to nearly $\text{R}5$ crores from $\text{R}4\frac{1}{2}$ crores and exports to $\text{R}8\frac{1}{2}$ crores from $\text{R}8$ crores. Imports of betel nuts increased by $\text{R}11$ lakhs to $\text{R}1,68$ lakhs, while provisions fell by $\text{R}1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $\text{R}41$ lakhs and mineral oil by $\text{R}2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to $\text{R}25$ lakhs. More unwrought tin, refined sugar and fish came from the Straits Settlements. Exports of rice increased to 202,000 tons from 174,000 tons in 1922-23. She took more gunny bags, raw rubber, unmanufactured tobacco, dressed sheep skins, coal, rice, bran and pig lead, but less cotton twist and yarn, raw cow hides and chillies.

Hongkong.—The value of the total trade with Hongkong decreased to $\text{R}5\frac{3}{4}$ crores from $\text{R}8\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the preceding year. Only 408,000 yards of silk piecegoods worth $\text{R}8$ lakhs were imported as compared with 2,061,000 yards valued at $\text{R}36$ lakhs in 1922-23, while sugar increased from 4,400 tons to 5,700 tons. Imports of raw silk were reduced. She took more gunny bags than in the preceding year, but less rice. The shipments of cotton twist and yarn to Hongkong decreased to nearly 20 million lbs. as compared with 38 million lbs. in 1922-23.

Mauritius.—The total value of the imports from Mauritius fell from $\text{R}1,02$ lakhs to $\text{R}9$ lakhs, owing to the marked reduction in the supplies of sugar, which amounted only to 1,300 tons as compared with 31,400 tons in 1922-23 and 139,600 tons in 1913-14. Exports to Mauritius also decreased to $\text{R}1,75$ lakhs from $\text{R}2,36\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. She took less rice and cotton piecegoods, but more gunny bags. The quantity of wheat flour exported increased but the value decreased.

Canada.—The total value of the trade with Canada increased to $\text{R}3,33$ lakhs from $\text{R}2,85$ lakhs. Imports rose from $\text{R}65$ lakhs to $\text{R}90$ lakhs and exports from $\text{R}2,20$ lakhs to $\text{R}2,43$ lakhs. The number of motor cars imported increased to 3,290, valued at $\text{R}64\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, as compared with 1,846 and $\text{R}36\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1922-23. As in the preceding year there were no imports of wood pulp. The direct exports of tea to Canada increased to over 12 million lbs. from

10½ million lbs. Shipments of jute gunny cloth amounted to 62 million yards as compared with 64 million yards in 1922-23 and 46½ million yards in 1921-22. It has to be borne in mind that it is difficult to record the true extent of India's trade with Canada as a large proportion is entrepôt trade *via* the United States of America.

Union of South Africa.—Imports from the Union of South Africa decreased to R77 lakhs from R82 lakhs and exports to R2,15½ lakhs from R2,44 lakhs. Coal imports increased in quantity to 273,700 tons from 253,700 tons but decreased in value to R69½ lakhs from R74½ lakhs. Exports of gunny bags fell from 20 millions to 15 millions, while the quantity of rice not in the husk exported increased from 21,900 tons to 23,700 tons, the value being however, almost the same as in the preceding year.

Australia.—The total trade with Australia was valued at R6,81 lakhs as compared with R6,45 lakhs in 1922-23. Imports increased to R1,07 lakhs from R97 lakhs and exports to R5,74 lakhs from R5,48 lakhs. She sent more coal, wooden sleepers, and raw wool, but less condensed milk. No wheat was imported from Australia, while her supplies of biscuits and jams increased. Shipments of gunny bags to Australia increased from 63 millions, valued at R3,06½ lakhs, to 79 millions and R3,67 lakhs in 1923-24. She also took more linseed but less rice, coffee and raw goat skins.

Mesopotamia.—Imports from Mesopotamia were valued at R1,16 lakhs, as compared with R1,17 lakhs in 1922-23, and exports at R3,10 lakhs, as against R3,69 lakhs. Imports of dates increased to 49,500 tons, valued at R74 lakhs, from 39,400 tons and R65 lakhs, and the quantity of wheat imported also increased to 11,000 tons from 8,200 tons. There were no imports of fuel oil as compared with R3½ lakhs' worth in the preceding year. She took more cotton piece goods but less rice. Shipments of tea decreased to 3½ million lbs. from 6 million lbs.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following table shows the imports from and exports to European and other foreign countries:—

Countries.	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
European Countries—								
Russia	6	5	1	15	2,47	..	1	..
Sweden	52	96	1,13	1,33	42	28	25	28
Norway	23	38	82	68	5	25	38	38
Germany	12,67	7,25	11,89	11,89	26,42	16,34	22,64	25,11
Netherlands	1,55	2,36	2,22	2,28	4,42	2,73	4,08	5,96
Belgium	4,26	5,33	6,32	5,51	12,10	8,03	11,37	13,90
France	2,69	2,23	1,96	2,23	17,72	9,90	15,57	20,05
Spain	19	29	26	9	2,23	1,84	3,17	3,79
Switzerland	69	1,02	1,10	1,63	..	1	2	1
Italy	2,20	2,00	2,10	2,73	7,69	5,85	10,29	21,82
Austria	4,29	20	29	76	10,01	85	1,26	1,54
Hungary . . . . .	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..
Turkey, European	1	..	..	..	11	24	28	46
Other Countries	15	52	90	1,62	73	58	89	1,30
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	29,51	22,59	29,00	31,32	84,57	40,90	70,21	94,60
Other Foreign Countries—								
Egypt (a)	30	—	—	52	2,27	—	—	2,98
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	..	2	2,94	19	5	9
Persia	71	1,66	1,75	1,76	1,41	3,43	3,55	3,18
Java	10,75	23,71	12,89	14,03	1,95	4,14	3,03	3,67
China	1,71	2,60	2,87	3,36	5,71	11,13	13,70	10,61
Japan	4,78	13,58	14,42	13,82	22,69	38,68	40,77	50,97
United States	4,79	21,61	13,18	12,83	21,85	25,60	34,92	34,04
Cuba . . . . .	..	..	..	..	56	1,04	4,01	2,74
Argentine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3,14	2,44	3,16	3,81
Chile . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,06	20	38	1,61
Other Countries	2,06	3,23	2,27	2,99	6,34	10,79	12,55	12,85
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,67	66,39	47,38	49,33	60,92	97,64	1,16,12	1,26,55

Japan.—Japan ranked second in importance in India's foreign trade as in the two preceding years. The value of her total trade with India increased to R64½ crores from R55 crores, owing mainly to the increased price of raw cotton which constitutes the chief item in Indo-Japanese trade. Imports from Japan decreased in value from R14½ crores to R13½ crores, while exports rose from R40½ crores to nearly R51 crores. Imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, were valued at R8.3 crores as compared with R8.2 crores in 1922-23 and represented 60 per cent of the total import trade as against 56 per cent in the preceding year. Cotton piecegoods increased to 122 million yards, valued at R4½ crores, from 108 million yards and R4¼ crores, while twist and yarn fell to 20½ million lbs., valued at nearly R3 crores, from 26½ million lbs. and R3¼ crores in 1922-23. The table in the margin gives the figures of imports under the three main groups of grey, white, and coloured goods.

There was again in the year under review a heavy decrease in the imports of matches from 8 million gross, valued at R1,15 lakhs, in 1922-23 to 5½ million gross and R70 lakhs. The value of silk manufactures imported also fell from R1,62 lakhs to R1,39 lakhs, both silk yarn and piece goods sharing in the decrease. Glass and glassware were valued at nearly R81 lakhs as compared with R80 lakhs in 1922-23. Imports of coal, hardware, brass, apparel, and cement decreased, while camphor, umbrella fittings and wood manufactures increased. Under exports raw cotton accounted for 84 per cent of the total value in the two preceding years. The quantity rose by 6 per cent to 1,722,000 bales and the value by 24 per cent to R42½ crores. Japan increased her demands of rice to 128,000 tons, valued at R2,12 lakhs, from 80,000 tons and R1,26 lakhs in 1922-23. Pig iron also increased by 32,000 tons to 144,000 tons, valued at R38 lakhs to R35 lakhs. The number of gunny bags exported increased from 10.8 millions to 11.4 millions and

(a) Egypt included in the British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

the value from R43 lakhs to R51 lakhs. Shipments of rape seed and castor seed, bone meal, sheep skins and indigo increased, while there were decreases in shellac, paraffin wax and pig lead.

United States.—The United States occupied the third place in India's foreign trade as in the two preceding years. The value of India's total trade with that country decreased by over a crore of rupees to nearly R47 crores. Imports fell from R13.2 crores to R12.8 crores and exports from R34.9 crores to R34 crores. The principal articles imported from the United States were mineral oils (R4½ crores), machinery and mill work (R2 crores), motor vehicles (R1 crore), iron and steel, and hardware (R¾ crore each). These five articles accounted for 70 per cent of the total import trade as in the two years 1921-22 and 1922-23. Imports of mineral oils increased from 52.2 million gallons to nearly 58 million gallons and the value from R4,12 lakhs to R4,56 lakhs. Machinery and mill-work decreased by 12 per cent in value to R1,96 lakhs. The quantity of iron and steel imported fell in 1922-23 in the year under review by 52 per cent from 38,000 tons to 18,000 tons and the value by 47 per cent from R1,39 lakhs to R73 lakhs. Imports of motor cars increased to 2,865 in number, valued at R69½ lakhs, from 1,386 and R44 lakhs in 1922-23, while hardware decreased from R77½ lakhs to R72 lakhs. There were increases under railway plant and rolling-stock imported and aniline dyes, while sugar, copper braziers and sheets, cotton piecegoods and cigarettes decreased. The value of instruments showed a small improvement of R¾ lakh. The number of rubber tyres for motor vehicles increased from 23,800 to 25,800, but the value fell from R16 lakhs to R13½ lakhs.

The bulk of the exports to the United States consisted of raw and manufactured jute (R19½ crores), shellac (R5 crores), raw hides and skins (R3 crores), and raw cotton and castor seed (about one crore each). These articles accounted for 86 per cent of the total value of exports to the United States as compared with 90 per cent in 1922-23. The quantity of raw jute exported decreased by about 3 per cent to 87,000 tons and the value by 27 per cent to R2½ crores. Gunny cloth decreased to 946 million yards from 954 million yards, while there was a small increase in the number of gunny bags shipped from 32 millions to 33 millions. The total value of jute manufactures exported fell by R1½ crores to R17 crores. In shellac there was a small increase in quantity from 241,000 cwts. to 241,200 cwts., but the value decreased from R5¾ crores to nearly R5 crores. The exports of raw hides and skins decreased by 7 per cent to 14,800 tons, while the value showed an increase of 13 per cent, amounting to nearly R3 crores—they consisted, as usual, mainly of goat skins. Castor seed exported increased to 35,700 tons from 33,000 tons and raw cotton to 7,700 tons from 3,900 tons. Direct shipments of tea increased from 4 million lbs. to nearly 6 million lbs. and shipments of mica, spices, and manganese ore increased.

Germany.—Germany occupied the fourth place in India's foreign trade as in the preceding year. The value of the imports was nearly R12 crores, as in 1922-23, while exports increased by 11 per cent to R25 crores. The total value of the Indo-German trade increased by R2½ crores to R37 crores. The following figures show the values of the Indo-German trade during the past three years as compared with the pre-war average:—

	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9,35	7,25	11,89	11,80
Exports, including re-exports	22,36	16,34	22,04	25,11

It will be observed that the balance of trade is in India's favour by over R13 crores as compared with R11 crores in 1922-23 and R13 crores, the pre-war average.

The principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with quantities and values for the last three years as compared with the pre-war averages:—

	Pre-war average (1909-10— 1913-14)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Alizarine and aniline dyes	{ lbs (000) 11,671	5,850	9,853	11,130
	{ R (000) 77,20	1,38,26	1,82,68	1,79,88
Iron and steel	{ Tons 136,000	60,000	90,000	60,800
	{ R (000) 1,55,02	1,23,76	1,78,57	1,14,80
Hardware	{ R (000) 57,24	60,81	1,12,40	92,97
Machinery and millwork	{ R (000) 30,27	55,17	78,58	43,55
Glass and glassware	{ R (000) 23,69	31,45	44,34	43,09
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	{ Gallons (000) 521	393	665	889
	{ R (000) 13,14	14,83	19,71	22,59
Spirit	{ Gallons (000) 148	21	70	93
	{ R (000) 5,43	3,36	8,00	8,08
TOTAL LIQUORS	{ Gallons (000) 687	419	739	988
	{ R (000) 19,41	18,76	28,29	31,17
Paper and pasteboard—				
Printing paper	{ Cwts. 66,700	26,600	44,800	110,600
	{ R (000) 7,15	7,14	10,28	22,01
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	{ R (000) 21,82	18,58	30,70	48,91
Woolen manufactures	{ R (000) 90,02	15,96	28,10	42,25
Salt	{ Tons 57,800	41,000	56,300	24,900
	{ R (000) 9,46	12,71	17,49	6,72
Haberdashery and millinery	{ R (000) 22,10	10,00	19,41	26,70
Cotton manufactures—				
Hosiery	{ R (000) 15,96	2,24	3,97	4,83
Coloured piecegoods	{ Yds. (000) 4,016	98	173	846
	{ R (000) 22,30	1,53	2,15	7,54
Blankets (two years' average only)	{ lbs (000) 9,843	155	47	892
	{ R (000) 53,28	1,01	56	7,34
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES including twist and yarn	{ R (000) 83,71	6,34	9,82	23,16
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	{ Yds. (000) 1,514	72	204	317
	{ R (000) 15,89	1,77	4,73	5,63

The imports of alizarine and aniline dyes increased in quantity by 13 per cent to 11 million lbs., but fell in value from nearly R1,83 lakhs to R1,80 lakhs. In iron and steel there was a decrease in quantity of 32 per cent to 60,800 tons and in value of 36 per cent to R1,15 lakhs. Of other metals, brass improved by R12 lakhs to R73 lakhs and

copper by R31 lakhs to R53 lakhs. Hardware decreased by R19 lakhs, machinery by R35 lakhs, sugar by R19 lakhs and salt by R10 lakhs. The value of glass and glassware imported showed a decrease of R1 lakh only and yarn and knitting wool decreased by nearly R4 lakhs. On the other hand, there were increases under cotton manufactures, especially coloured cotton piecegoods and blankets (+R12 lakhs), paper and paste-board (+R18 lakhs) and haberdashery and millinery (+R7½ lakhs). As compared with the pre-war averages, liquors and printing paper showed increases both in quantity and value, and the values of the imports of hardware, machinery and mill-work, glass and glassware and haberdashery and millinery also showed improvement. There were decreases under iron and steel, cotton manufactures, salt, and goods of silk mixed with other materials. The principal articles of exports to Germany are shown below :—

		Pre-war average 1909-10—1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	144,000	141,500	162,300
	R(000)	4,90,40	4,20,79	5,57,88	5,12,68
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344,600	231,300	340,100	414,000
	R(000)	3,41,37	3,97,89	5,31,38	6,39,76
Wheat	Tons	16,300	13,100	100	..
	R(000)	17,37	22,67	24	5
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,800	244,600	345,200	476,100
	R(000)	4,43,30	4,20,68	5,36,89	7,02,85
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	41,900	47,000	43,600
	R(000)	4,45,06	3,73,68	5,29,54	6,65,43
Seeds	Tons	177,500	62,700	114,600	98,000
	R(000)	3,45,50	1,52,61	2,70,27	2,24,84
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	11,800	11,200	13,500
	R(000)	2,53,97	92,66	1,10,78	1,51,18
Lac	Cwts.	83,200	32,500	33,400	43,700
	R(000)	37,67	31,60	53,12	59,15
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,500	4,900	6,300	5,400
	R(000)	22,55	13,51	17,94	15,33
Manures—Bones	Tons	10,400	6,400	7,900	5,000
	R(000)	7,59	6,19	8,20	6,78
Hemp, raw	Cwts.	56,900	38,900	58,800	33,400
	R(000)	8,48	6,08	9,04	6,09

Rice not in the husk increased both in quantity and value, the quantity of rice taken being 20 per cent above the pre-war average. Exports of barley increased from 49 tons in 1922-23 to 38,386 tons, and maize from 600 tons to 2,600 tons. Shipments of raw jute increased in quantity but decreased in value. The quantity shipped was almost on the level of the pre-war average. The exports of raw cotton decreased in quantity but increased in value. Exports of seeds coir manufactures, bones and raw hemp decreased, as compared with the preceding year, while lac, raw hides and skins and coffee increased.

Italy.—The value of India's total trade with Italy more than doubled in the year under review, increasing from R12½ crores in 1922-23 to R24½ crores, owing mainly to the great increase in her takings of Indian cotton, despite the higher prices. Imports increased from R2 crores to R2½ crores and exports from R10½ crores to nearly R22 crores. Imports of cotton manufactures (mainly cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed, or dyed), piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk, motor cars, sulphur and apparel increased, while there were decreases under almonds, brass, rubber tyres for motor vehicles and electrical instruments. Under exports, raw cotton increased markedly from 43,100 tons, valued at nearly R5 crores, to 98,400 tons and R15 crores. Oil-seeds, chiefly rape seed, increased by R32 lakhs to nearly R3 crores. Raw jute increased in quantity from 35,000 tons to 50,000 tons with a small increase of R7 lakhs in value to R1,58 lakhs. Shipments of raw cow hides, rice, wheat and maize also increased, while pepper decreased.

Java.—The value of the total trade with Java increased to R17½ crores from nearly R16 crores. Imports increased to R14 crores from R13 crores and exports to R3½ crores from R3 crores. Sugar represented 96 per cent of the import trade as compared with 98 per cent in 1922-23. The imports of sugar 16 D.S. and above decreased slightly in quantity from 371,000 tons to 368,000 tons but increased in value from R12 to R13 crores. Java sent more molasses than in 1922-23. Shipments of rice to Java increased, while opium and gunny bags decreased.

France.—There was an increase of R4½ crores in India's total trade with France from R17½ crores to R22½ crores. Imports rose from R2 crores to R2½ crores and exports from R15½ crores to R20 crores. Her supplies of silk and woollen manufactures, motor cars, and brandy increased. The number of rubber tyres and tubes for motor vehicles increased but the value showed a fall. She took more raw cotton (+R2,07 lakhs), wheat (+R85 lakhs), linseed (+R73 lakhs), groundnuts (+R35 lakhs) and castor seed (+R14 lakhs).

Belgium.—The value of the imports from Belgium fell from R6½ crores to R5½ crores, while exports increased from R11½ crores to nearly R14 crores. The imports of iron and steel fell in quantity from 229,000 tons to 217,000 tons and in value from R3½ crores to R3¼ crores. Imports of cotton piecegoods, coloured, printed or dyed increased while there were decreases under dyes, chiefly aniline, precious stones, machinery, and beet-sugar. The value of glass and glassware imported decreased by nearly a lakh of rupees to R24½ lakhs, while the imports of railway plant and rolling-stock increased in value from R20½ lakhs to R21 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton to Belgium increased from 45,000 tons to 45,800 tons and the value by R1½ crores to R7 crores. Raw jute increased from R1,12 lakhs to R1,47 lakhs. She took less rape seed and manganese ore, but more linseed and wheat.

Netherlands.—The value of India's total trade with the Netherlands increased by nearly R2 crores to R8½ crores, due almost entirely to an increase in the exports from India. She sent less cotton coloured piecegoods and sugar, but more provisions, dyes, metals and paper. She increased her offtake of raw cotton from 1,700 tons, valued at R19 lakhs to 7,400 tons, valued at R1,12 lakhs. She also took more linseed, raw goat skins and rape seed, but less rice.

China.—The total value of India's trade with China decreased to R14 crores from R16½ crores in 1922-23 mainly due to smaller shipments of raw cotton (—R3½ crores). She took more jute manufactures than in the preceding year. Exports of rice decreased in quantity but increased in value. Her supplies of raw silk decreased, while she sent out more tea and silk piecegoods.

South America.—The shipments of gunny cloth to the Argentine Republic increased to 192 million yards, valued at R3,39 lakhs, from 126 million yards and R2,78 lakhs in the preceding year. She also increased her imports of gunny bags from 2.2 millions to 4.2 millions. Uruguay took more gunny cloth than in 1922-23. The number of gunny bags

exported to Chile increased from 6½ millions to nearly 44 millions and the value from R26½ lakhs to R1,46½ lakhs. Peru took 5 million bags as compared with nearly 4 millions in 1922-23. Exports of raw jute to Brazil increased to 18,000 tons from 15,000 tons in the preceding year.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—FRONTIER TRADE.

The land frontier of British India extends over about 6,800 miles. The bulk of India's foreign trade is sea-borne, and the value of the trade across the frontier is only 6 per cent of the total sea-borne trade and amounted to R36 crores in 1923-24, an increase of 8 per cent over 1922-23 and of 94 per cent over the pre-war average. But the figures of the year under review were vitiated by the lack of returns from the North-West Frontier Province from July 1923 to February 1924. The marginal table shows separately the figures of merchandise and treasure included in this trade. The relative importance of the various articles of trade in the commerce of India with the adjoining transfrontier countries is shown in table No. 59.

MERCHANDISE	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports	9.04	15.12	16.11	17.77
Exports	7.59	12.58	14.69	15.73
TREASURE—				
Imports	1.14	2.05	2.17	2.18
Exports	93	55	51	55
GRAND TOTAL	18.70	30.30	33.48	36.23(a)

The following table shows the imports and exports of merchandise from and to the principal countries according to the geographical distribution of this trade :—

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
North-West Frontier—												
Afghanistan(a)	1.07	1.53	2.60	81	1.35	2.16	1.61	1.58	3.19	94	1.73	2.67
Persia	3	15	18	47	84	1.31	94	1.28	2.22	56	1.52	2.08
Central Asia	4	5	9	30	47	77	42	47	89	20	29	49
Dir, Swat and Bajaur(a).	69	77	1.46	32	65	97	31	66	97	11	14	25
North and North-East Frontier—												
Nepal	3.95	1.93	5.88	5.91	2.49	8.40	5.08	2.75	7.83	6.07	2.81	8.88
Tibet	25	14	39	55	23	78	59	30	89	75	34	1.09
Sikkim	15	12	27	68	13	81	69	15	84	73	16	89
Bhutan	9	15	24	9	4	13	14	9	23	10	4	14
Eastern Frontier—												
Shan States	1.79	1.70	3.49	3.96	4.65	8.61	4.03	6.15	10.78	6.27	7.25	13.52
Western China	21	48	69	85	1.00	1.85	1.00	77	1.77	1.15	84	1.99
Siam	32	21	53	41	16	57	42	15	55	45	14	59
Karennee	25	4	29	7	2	9	7	3	10	10	2	12

Afghanistan.—Of the trade which crosses the North-Western Frontier, that with Afghanistan is the most important. The trade figures of Afghanistan for 1923-24 are not complete, in as much as the returns for the months, July, 1923, to February, 1924, of the N.-W. F. Province, which has always a considerable share in the trade with Afghanistan, were not received. The trade as reported was valued at R2.67 lakhs. The value of imports therefrom was R94 lakhs and that of exports R1.73 lakhs. Imports of fruits, vegetables and nuts showed a decrease from 191,000 cwts., valued at R76 lakhs, to 160,000 cwts., valued at R24 lakhs in 1923-24. Imports of raw wool increased, while those of ghi, shawls, leather, oilseeds and tobacco showed decreases. Under exports, cotton manufactures, tea and sugar showed considerable increases, while wheat and liquors decreased.

Persia.—The total trade with Persia amounted to R2.08 lakhs as against R2.22 lakhs in the previous year. Imports were valued at R56 lakhs, being 40 per cent less than in the record year, 1922-23. There were smaller receipts of raw cotton and raw wool from Persia to the extent of nearly R11 lakhs each. There were also reduced arrivals of woollen carpets (—R13 lakhs) and of pistachio nuts (—R5½ lakhs), as a result of a poor crop in Persia. The value of exports to Persia was R1.52 lakhs, an increase of R24 lakhs or 19 per cent over the previous year. This was largely due to the increased use of the extension of the railway to Duzdap. There was a heavy decline under the head 'Foreign cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods' due to Persia having purchased larger quantities of cheap Indian yarn and piecegoods in preference to high priced foreign yarn and piecegoods, the increase in the former amounting to over R42 lakhs and the decrease in the latter to R34 lakhs. Persia restricted her imports of sugar but there was a brisk demand for Indian black tea, amounting to 58,408 mds. or 4,806,144 lbs., valued at R44½ lakhs, as against 4,084,976 lbs., valued at nearly R31 lakhs in 1922-23.

Nepal.—Of the trade (in merchandise) which crosses the North and North-Eastern Frontier, that with Nepal is always the largest. In 1923-24 it amounted to R8.88 lakhs or 26 per cent of the whole frontier trade, as compared with R7.83 lakhs or 25 per cent in the preceding year. The imports of animals, fruits, vegetables and nuts, oil-seeds and tobacco decreased, while those of ghi, lac and raw jute showed considerable increases. The total imports of animals from Nepal decreased in number to 132,000 from 135,100 in the preceding year. The imports of foodgrains amounted to 221,000 tons as compared with 187,200 tons in the preceding year. Of this, unhusked rice accounted for 131,000 tons and husked rice 64,000 tons as compared with 110,000 and 58,000 tons, respectively, in 1922-23. A special feature of this year's trade was a considerable increase in the imports of railway materials, the value of which amounted to R57 lakhs as against R8,000 only in the previous year. And the imports of timber, other than teak, increased notably in value, from R6 lakhs to R15 lakhs. The exports of cotton yarn and piecegoods to Nepal decreased to R1.05 lakhs from R1.16 lakhs in 1922-23.

(a) The figures for 1923-24 are defective, as the returns of the N.-W. F. Province for the months, July, 1923 to February, 1924 were not received.

Tibet.—The trade with Tibet amounted to R1,09 lakhs or 3 per cent of the total trade, of which imports of wool accounted for R48 lakhs. The imports of borax, skins and salt from Tibet increased. The export trade showed a satisfactory revival and included larger despatches of cotton goods, foodgrains, and sugar.

Shan States.—The Eastern Frontier trade is chiefly with the Shan States, and the total value of this trade in 1923-24 amounted to R 13,52 lakhs, which was 40 per cent of the total frontier trade, and showed an increase of 25 per cent over the figures of the previous year. The production in Burma of lead in the mines near Namtu amounted in 1923 to 44,551 tons as compared with 39,214 tons, and that of silver to 4,843,939 ounces as compared with 4,205,584 ounces, in 1922. There was a large output of copper and zinc concentrates for the first time by the Burma Corporations Mines in the Northern Shan States, of which R74 lakhs worth were imported into Burma. Imports of lead from the Northern Shan States into Burma increased to 945,000 cwts., valued at R1,99 lakhs, as compared with 804,000 cwts., valued at R1,76 lakhs, in 1922-23. Silver worth R1,32 lakhs was imported in the year under review from the Shan States as compared with R1,19 lakhs in the preceding year. There were larger exports of coal and coke and iron to meet increased demands from the mines. Exports of railway materials also increased from R68 lakhs to R97 lakhs.

The shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1923-24 as compared with the previous two years are shown below :—

	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE		
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Sind and British Baluchistan (chiefly with Kandahar, Herat and Persia)	3,01	4,45	3,94
North-West Frontier Province (chiefly with Kabul, Ghazni, Dir, Swat and Bajaur and Waziristan)	2,47	2,35	1,22*
Kashmir (chiefly with Chinese Turkistan)	51	55	59
Punjab (chiefly with Central Asia)	56	57	61
United Provinces (chiefly with Nepal)	2,80	2,58	3,19
Bihar and Orissa (with Nepal only)	5,30	4,90	5,53
Bengal (chiefly with Sikkim)	1,98	1,98	2,05
Assam (chiefly with Naga and Mishmi Hills)	13	20	13
Burma (chiefly with Shan States and China)	11,14	13,22	16,24

*Exclusive of the figures for the months July 1923 to February, 1924, for which returns were not received.

II.—COASTING TRADE BETWEEN BURMA AND OTHER PROVINCES.

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

	IMPORTS INTO BURMA				EXPORTS FROM BURMA			
	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Bengal	6,02	10,92	10,12	10,19	5,09	10,72	7,31	6,45
Bombay	82	2,72	2,59	2,16	3,04	11,29	8,33	7,25
Sind	4	6	16	12	24	92	98	61
Madras	1,48	3,09	3,06	2,70	3,40	6,52	6,99	5,59
TOTAL	8,36	16,79	15,93	15,17	11,77	29,45	23,61	19,90

Details regarding commodities will be found in tables Nos. 61 and 62.

Imports into Burma.—With the removal of the embargo on the exports of coal from British India from January, 1923, the coastwise imports of coal into Burma increased from 332,000 tons in 1922-23 to 472,000 tons in 1923-24, as compared with the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. The imports of Indian-made piecegoods into Burma fell from 22,559,000 yards, valued at R1,10 lakhs, in 1922-23 to 21,804,000 yards, valued at R 1,03 lakhs, in 1923-24. The imports of Indian yarn also fell from 18 million lbs. in 1922-23 to 15 million lbs. in 1923-24. Imports of crude oil from the Assam fields *via* Chittagong dropped from 2,719,022 gallons to 569,986 gallons. Imports of tobacco leaf increased from 14½ million to nearly 20 million lbs. valued at R 64 lakhs. There was a noticeable increase in the imports of cigarettes, mostly from Madras from 159,478 lbs. to 753,455 lbs., worth R34 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice to India fell from 554,000 tons to 444,000 tons. As usual, Bombay was the principal purchaser, taking 267,000 tons, and was followed by Madras with 147,000 tons and Bengal with 23,000 tons. Shipments of beans to India proper decreased from 18,200 tons, valued at R26 lakhs, to 17,900 tons worth R19 lakhs. Madras was the chief customer, as usual. Shipments of kerosene oil to Indian ports amounted to 132 million gallons in 1923-24 as compared with 123 million gallons in 1922-23. Exports of petrol decreased to 15 million gallons from 16 million gallons in 1922-23. Shipments of metals and ores consisting chiefly of pig lead and block tin, rose from 2,400 tons, valued at nearly R14 lakhs, to 3,000 tons worth R 20 lakhs. Exports of lac from Burma to India showed a decrease in value from R58 lakhs in 1922-23 to R56 lakhs in 1923-24, while the quantity increased from 53,000 cwts. to 65,000 cwts. These consisted chiefly of stick lac and were shipped almost entirely to Calcutta. Exports of teakwood rose from 156,000 cubic tons to 176,000 cubic tons, while other timber declined from 24,000 cubic tons to 18,000 cubic tons. The principal cause of the increased exports of Burman teak wood to India was the heavy accumulation of supplies in Burma, of which sales were forced at steadily falling prices. And these supplies at low rates ousted Siamese teak. The bulk of the increased exports went to Bombay.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—BALANCE OF TRADE.

There was a large surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise in the year under review, amounting to over R134 crores, as compared with a credit balance of R82 crores in 1922-23 and a debit balance of R21 crores in 1921-22. The average credit balance was R78 crores in the five pre-war years and R76 crores in the five war years.

The following table shows the movements of merchandise and the trade balance in each month of 1923-24:—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

Month.	Private merchandise.		Excess Net Imports— Net Exports +	Excess in the corresponding month of 1922-23
	Imports.	Exports.		
1923—				
April	21,00	30,67	+ 9,67	+ 5,96
May	19,28	30,10	+ 10,82	+ 8,51
June	18,01	29,89	+ 11,88	+ 3,08
July	16,39	26,10	+ 9,71	+ 6,31
August	17,01	23,43	+ 6,42	+ 4,04
September	18,71	23,42	+ 4,71	+ 3,41
October	20,59	25,53	+ 4,94	— 1,27
November	21,10	27,63	+ 6,53	+ 8,19
December	15,41	30,70	+ 15,29	+ 8,80
1924—				
January	22,61	36,95	+ 14,34	+ 8,08
February	18,19	35,73	+ 17,54	+ 12,28
March	19,31	41,76	+ 22,45	+ 14,13
TOTAL	2,27,61	3,61,91	+ 134,30	+ 81,61

Throughout the year under review, exports of private merchandise exceeded imports. In April 1923, the credit balance was nearly R10 crores and it rose gradually to R12 crores in June. During the next four months however, the surplus steadily declined, and it reached its lowest figure for the year, namely R4½ crores, in the month of September. From October there was an upward tendency and December recorded a sharp rise to R15¼ crores, when the monthly imports touched their lowest figure. Despite a slight reduction in the following month the credit balance showed a marked rise during the last quarter of the year. And the largest surplus in any individual month (R22½ crores) was recorded in March, 1924, owing to exports reaching the figure of R41¾ crores. The credit balance during the last four months of the year amounted to nearly R70 crores or 52 per cent of the year's surplus.

The net imports of private treasure were valued at R49 crores in 1923-24, as compared with R60 crores in the preceding year. Imports exceeded exports in all the months of the year, the largest excess, R8 crores, having been recorded in the first month. In all other months the excess was in the neighbourhood of R4 crores, with the exception of December when it fell to half a crore only.

Chart No. 5 shows the net import or export of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account, during the past two years.

The visible balance of trade, as measured by the statistics of private merchandise and treasure, was in favour of India to the extent of over R96 crores in 1923-24, as compared with a credit balance of about R30 crores in 1922-23 and a debit balance of R33 crores in 1921-22. There was a favourable balance of private merchandise and treasure, averaging R65½ crores annually in the war period, and R42 crores in the pre-war quinquennium. The balance of remittances of funds in the year under review was *minus* R34 crores as against an *adverse* balance of R4¾ crores in the preceding year, and a favourable balance of R1¼ crores in 1921-22. It should be noted that for the first time purchases of sterling from banks and firms in India and payments in India to local bodies against the proceeds of sterling loans floated in London and taken over by the Secretary of State have been taken into account in arriving at the balance of remittances of funds. The foregoing details are summarised below:—

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,31,38	+2,99,16	+3,48,84
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+4,62	+8,14	+14,06	+15,16	+13,07
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private)	-1,45,85	-1,47,80	-2,66,34	-2,24,31 ^(b)	-2,17,03 ^(b)
Balance of trade in merchandise	+78,27	+76,31	-20,90	+90,01	+1,44,88
Gold (private)*	-28,87	-7,81	+2,79	-41,18	-29,19
Silver (private)*	-7,21	-2,99	-14,95	-18,17	-18,38
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	-91	-1,08
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-36,08	-10,80	-12,16	-60,26	-48,65
Total visible balance of trade	+42,19	+65,51	-33,06	+29,75	+96,23
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom ^(c)	-41,35	-34,96 ^(a)	..	-7,06	-33,39
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India	+5	+5,50	..	..	..
Transfers of Government securities	-87	-38	+1,53	+2,62	-35
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	-44	-30	-27	-35	-44
Balance of remittances of funds	-42,61	-30,14	+1,26	-4,79	-34,18

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

(a) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat purchases.

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

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

NOTE.—The Sign + means Net Export and — Net Import.

It should be borne in mind, however, that it is not possible to estimate India's "invisible" exports, such as the value of shipping services, interest on private foreign investments, insurance, commercial services, home remittances, etc.

II.—MOVEMENTS OF TREASURE.

The following table shows the imports of coin and bullion on private account during the last three years, as compared with the averages of the pre-war and war periods:—

	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				Net Imports— Net Exports+ Gold and Silver
	GOLD		SILVER		
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	
Average of pre-war period	32.79	3.92	10.88	3.67	—36.08
Average of war period	10.60	2.99	4.56	1.77	—10.40
1921-22	13.82	16.61	17.33	2.38	—12.16
1922-23	41.31	13	20.71	2.54	—59.35
1923-24	29.25	6	21.78	3.40	—47.57

Imports of gold decreased from R41 crores to R29 crores mainly owing to its increased price. Gold bullion decreased by R9 crores to R22 crores, owing to smaller shipments from the United Kingdom and France, and the value of sovereigns and other British gold coin imported also decreased from R10 crores to R7 crores, due mainly to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and Western Australia. Of the total value of gold imported during the year under review, the United Kingdom contributed R16½ crores, Australia and New Zealand R3½ crores, Natal R3¼ crores and the United States R2½ crores. France also supplied R1½ crores and Aden and Mesopotamia together R1½ crores. South African gold was diverted to India after the mines were released in August 1923 from their obligations to send the whole production to the United Kingdom. Besides these imports gold equivalent to 2 million sovereigns was sold by the Government of India in London for delivery in India against sterling paid to the Secretary of State in London. The exports of gold were valued at R6½ lakhs as compared with R13 lakhs in the previous year. The sterling price of gold per ounce in London reached the highest point at 98s. on the 21st January 1924 and closed at 96s. at the end of March, the corresponding highest and lowest quotations for 1922-23 being 95s. in April 1922 and 88s. 2d. in March 1923. In Bombay the price of gold per tola rose from R25-3 on the 1st April 1923 to R26-6 on the 31st March 1924, the corresponding quotations for 1922-23 being R28-13 in April 1922 and R25-2 in March 1923.

In the case of silver, however, the imports on private account established a fresh record, the gross imports exceeding the previous year's figures by about a crore and amounting to R21½ crores, owing to larger arrivals of bar silver from the United States. Imports of the white metal into India during the year were consigned principally from the United Kingdom (nearly R10 crores), the United States (R8½ crores), Australia and New Zealand (R89 lakhs), Mauritius (R56 lakhs), Mesopotamia (R38 lakhs), China (R30 lakhs) and Arabia (R25 lakhs). It is worthy of note that while the imports from the United Kingdom remained stationary, those from the United States of America more than doubled in the year under review. The value of silver exported rose by R86 lakhs to R3,40 lakhs, there being larger shipments to China (R1½ crores), Mauritius (R70 lakhs) and Ceylon (R30 lakhs). Imports on Government account were valued at R32 lakhs, as compared with R23 lakhs a year ago. The increase was due to larger arrivals of Government of India rupees from Aden and Mesopotamia. Exports of silver on Government account were considerably reduced, being valued at R52,000 only as against R5 lakhs in 1922-23.

Imports of currency notes increased from R1,02 lakhs to R1,17 lakhs on private account and from R20 lakhs to R68 lakhs on Government account, while exports decreased from R11 to R9 lakhs on private and from R18½ to R11 lakhs on Government account.

Chart No. 6 shows the course of silver prices in London, the telegraphic transfer rates of exchange in Calcutta on London, and the prices of bar gold in Bombay. During the year of report silver prices were lower and steadier than in 1922-23. The highest point, 34½d. per ounce, was reached on the 13th February 1924 and the lowest point, 30½d., was touched on the 13th July 1923. The difference between the highest and the lowest prices was thus 3½d., as compared with the variation of 7d. between the highest price 37½d. on the 22nd May 1922 and the lowest 30½d. on the 15th December 1922.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE
AND STATISTICS, INDIA.
Calcutta, January, 1925.

C. G. FREKE,
Director-General.

PART II—TABLES.

NOTE—Throughout these tables “pre-war average” means the average of the five years 1909-10 to 1913-14, and “war average” means the average of the five years 1914-15 to 1918-19.

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

		(In lakhs of Rupees)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
IMPORTS.						
Private merchandise		1,45,85	1,47,80	2,66,34	2,32,71	2,27,61
Government Stores		5,82	11,45	16,25	13,43	9,57
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		1,51,67	1,59,25	2,82,59	2,46,19	2,37,18
Treasure—						
Private	{ Gold	32,79	10,60	13,82	41,31	29,25
	{ Silver	10,88	4,50	17,33	20,71	21,78
	{ Currency notes	—	—	—	1,02	1,17
Government	{ Gold	—	1,54	—	—	—
	{ Silver	3,53	22,37	15	1	32
	{ Currency notes	—	—	—	23	68
TOTAL TREASURE		32,79	12,14	13,82	41,32	29,25
	{ Gold	14,41	26,93	17,48	20,04	22,10
	{ Silver	—	—	—	1,32	1,85
	{ Currency notes	—	—	—	93,58	53,20
	{ Total	47,20	89,07	81,30	114,94	77,35
TOTAL IMPORTS		1,98,87	1,98,32	3,13,89	3,00,77	2,90,38
EXPORTS.						
Private merchandise—		2,19,50	2,15,97	2,31,38	2,09,16	3,48,84
Indian produce		4,62	8,14	14,06	15,16	13,07
Foreign goods (re-exports)						
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		2,24,12	2,24,11	2,45,44	3,14,32	3,61,91
Government Stores		11	1,72	3,22	1,75	1,47
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		2,24,23	2,25,83	2,48,66	3,16,07	3,63,38
Treasure—						
Private	{ Gold	3,92	2,00	16,61	18	6
	{ Silver	8,07	1,77	2,38	2,54	3,40
	{ Currency notes	—	—	—	11	9
Government	{ Gold	72	1,27	7	—	—
	{ Silver	1	1,27	—	5	1
	{ Currency notes	—	—	—	19	11
TOTAL TREASURE		4,64	4,26	16,68	13	6
	{ Gold	3,60	3,04	2,38	2,59	3,41
	{ Silver	—	—	—	30	20
	{ Currency notes	—	—	—	3,02	3,07
	{ Total	8,32	7,30	10,06	11,11	10,54
TOTAL EXPORTS		2,32,55	2,33,13	2,67,72	3,19,09	3,07,05
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE		4,31,42	4,31,45	5,81,61	6,28,86	6,57,43

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

	(In lakhs of Rupees)									
	MERCHANDISE			TREASURE			TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE	GOLD		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,60	87,56	17,02	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	6,26	1,59	6,67	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,08	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,11,85	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,10	70,08	1,20,24	11,06	1,38	10,33	1,42,93	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	88,64	1,50,15	13,62	1,64	11,99	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,02	3,68	11,24	1,97,87	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,07	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	0,40	8,49	2,02,42	5,43	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,08	1,24,92	2,09,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,20	13,00	0,82	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,86	1,65,44	2,85,29	30,15	9,90	20,25	3,31,34	16,85	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,07	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,79	4,64	28,15
1914-15 to 1918-19	1,59,25	2,25,83	3,85,08	39,07	7,30	31,77	4,31,45	12,14	4,26	7,89
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,07,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	62,22	13,12	39,10	6,38,77	31,24	10,25	20,99
In the year 1919-20	2,21,70	3,36,03	5,57,73	78,24	13,68	64,56	6,49,66	48,25	12,92	35,33
" 1920-21	3,47,58	2,67,70	6,15,34	34,76	26,17	8,59	6,76,27	23,57	21,46	2,11
" 1921-22	2,82,59	2,48,66	5,31,25	31,30	19,06	12,24	5,81,61	18,82	16,68	2,86(a)
" 1922-23	2,46,19	3,16,07	5,62,26	63,58	3,02	60,56	6,28,66	41,32	13	41,19
" 1923-24	2,37,18	3,43,38	6,00,56	63,20	3,67	49,53	6,57,43	29,25	6	29,19

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table r.
(a) Net exports.

No. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1923-24, AS COMPARED WITH THE TWO PRECEDING YEARS 1921-22 AND 1922-23, AND THE PRE-WAR AND WAR AVERAGES, AND EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS DURING THE SAME PERIOD

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Months	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)					EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
April	11.77	11.77	25.87	17.87	21.00	19.84	17.22	18.04	23.68	30.07	8.07	5.45	-7.88(a)	5.96	9.67
May	10.95	11.33	20.74	18.90	19.28	18.70	20.01	19.62	27.41	30.10	7.75	8.68	-1.12(a)	8.51	10.82
June	9.76	11.81	19.46	16.19	18.01	17.61	19.13	16.64	19.27	20.89	7.75	7.32	-2.82(a)	3.08	11.88
July	10.88	18.45	17.71	18.15	19.39	17.77	17.88	17.47	24.40	26.10	6.80	4.43	-24(a)	0.31	9.71
August	12.05	13.03	20.80	21.20	17.01	15.00	17.56	19.77	25.24	23.43	3.85	4.53	-1.03(a)	4.04	6.42
September	12.02	12.11	19.71	18.24	18.71	16.27	17.02	20.20	21.65	23.42	3.85	4.91	49	3.41	4.71
October	13.70	13.20	23.37	22.01	20.59	18.00	18.92	18.50	21.64	25.53	4.21	5.72	-5.17(a)	-1.27	4.04
November	13.74	13.33	26.41	20.70	21.10	17.71	18.21	20.12	28.89	27.63	3.97	4.88	-6.20(a)	8.19	6.53
December	11.60	10.71	23.16	16.20	16.41	16.67	17.09	21.95	28.10	20.70	5.07	6.38	-1.21(a)	8.89	15.29
January	14.47	13.87	27.02	21.79	22.61	21.04	19.16	23.24	29.47	26.95	6.57	5.29	-4.26(a)	8.08	11.34
February	11.39	11.86	20.00	19.40	18.19	22.08	19.96	22.41	31.68	25.73	10.67	8.70	2.41	12.58	17.51
March	12.53	11.83	21.49	18.56	19.31	22.05	21.95	27.78	32.69	41.76	10.12	10.12	6.29	14.13	22.45
TOTAL	1,46,85	1,47,80	2,66,34	2,32,71	2,27,61	2,24,12	2,24,11	2,45,44	3,14,92	3,61,91	78,27	76,31	-20.06(a)	81,61	1,34,30

(a) Net imports.

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	30.93	20.14	18.77	24.30	29.07
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07.72	1,10.30	1,08.00	1,83.57	1,70.80
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	10.68	53.29	9,35.59	54.32	41.90
D. Liquors	1,72.04	2,04.04	3,37.20	3,09.94	2,72.17
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05.10	2,14.82	2,70.36	2,77.30	2,80.22
F. Spices	1,54.72	1,06.04	1,02.00	2,45.35	2,58.77
G. Sugar	13,17.58	14,79.48	27,50.28	15,48.00	15,45.07
H. Tea	22.29	47.39	55.40	45.62	82.20
I. Other Food and Drink	83.52	1,80.12	1,69.08	1,03.87	1,29.40
J. Tobacco	71.07	1,32.42	1,05.00	2,25.67	2,29.18
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84.05	26,38.04	50,62.04	30,00.74	30,38.53
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76.08	27.68	5,78.02	3,08.93	1,65.85
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	99.54	81.91	1,15.10	2,62.60	2,19.89
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2.27	3.41	80	97	73
D. Gums, Resins, and Lac	25.62	29.90	41.09	57.95	51.75
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13.80	15.47	9.82	9.77	15.50
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3.61	3.16	8.07	1.24	7.27
G. Oils—Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	3,04.88	4,23.95	7,66.14	7,09.16	8,05.18
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	10	10	12
I. Paper making materials	11.31	18.13	43.08	24.28	20.46
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	7	4	46
K. Seeds, including nuts for oils	7.72	58.10	16.73	4.54	5.04
L. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	19.70	17.71	21.26	27.21	26.02
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02.83	44.90	3,44.31	1,73.42	2,50.82
N. Jute, raw	11	56	3	0	1.17
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18.49	1,11.12	1,35.23	1,60.33	1,22.00
P. Wool, raw	10.21	18.28	0.12	13.05	40.55
Q. Other textile materials	5.20	14.32	8.00	5.05	6.02
R. Wood and Timber	71.10	85.31	86.33	40.18	38.70
S. Miscellaneous	42.48	30.07	58.83	58.07	53.71
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08.02	9,87.70	22,34.07	18,57.60	18,02.05
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,63.40	1,84.77	1,28.04	1,27.14	1,60.70
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33.78	32.85	70.11	62.83	44.03
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12.73	3,42.67	3,74.57	3,92.05	4,12.37
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding Electrical instruments and Apparatus)	4,30.00	3,77.57	7,87.18	6,73.48	5,91.03
E. Dyes and Colours	2,00.53	2,09.01	4,10.10	4,23.20	4,29.51
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70.26	1,00.31	4,06.34	2,15.86	3,25.92
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29.82	31.73	54.29	25.86	45.31
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15.00	1,75.99	3,02.62	3,37.82	3,17.27
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45.40	38.13	66.43	62.39	52.32
J. Machinery of all kinds including belting for Machinery	5,80.04	5,70.52	35,40.21	24,41.00	20,22.70
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15.63	9,50.32	21,05.09	18,30.12	17,00.02
L. Metals other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58.90	2,77.89	5,95.15	6,91.89	6,39.89
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84.88	2,66.61	3,25.49	3,70.41	3,60.14
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11.21	1,41.84	18,91.06	11,95.81	11,72.46
O. Rubber manufactures	23.15	97.14	1,51.35	1,80.20	1,67.96
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for N.W. Ys)	1,74.02	1,62.13	4,41.63	3,42.57	4,34.00
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18.03	62,48.21	56,93.80	70,13.02	67,48.46
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	10.37	35.98	19.84	16.79	20.82
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,70.79	2,82.03	2,98.70	3,16.55	3,70.17
T. Woolen yarns and manufactures	3,08.38	1,81.70	1,22.87	1,51.56	2,44.10
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67.21	1,62.03	1,97.80	1,69.03	2,55.79
V. Miscellaneous	5,89.54	9,33.46	10,32.54	10,03.12	9,64.02
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78.70	1,08,23.85	1,89,06.41	1,79,40.38	1,74,65.59
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39.73	50.43	19.98	24.54	17.98
B. Other living animals	3.94	1.45	1.43	1.29	1.89
TOTAL CLASS IV	43.67	51.88	21.41	25.83	19.87
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED					
	1,09.59	2,77.82	4,00.90	3,47.22	3,14.19
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84.72	1,47,80.19	2,66,34.63	2,32,70.77	2,27,61.13

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	38.62	42.66	60.35	54.25	62.84
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46.63	57.20	63.23	63.12	71.78
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	45,81.11	37,41.60	29,98.98	42,47.63	30,87.15
D. Liquors	61	13	19	50	18
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45.63	60.27	70.87	60.92	69.35
F. Spices	55.38	1,03.35	1,09.33	1,09.80	1,10.86
G. Sugar	16.01	21.91	24.87	10.49	9.97
H. Tea	13,99.78	17,54.57	18,22.02	22,01.00	31,61.61
I. Other Food and Drink	1,38.35	1,18.83	1,39.23	1,24.74	1,37.65
J. Tobacco	39.91	56.23	71.31	62.68	1,02.97
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96.53	59,56.95	53,51.21	69,58.18	83,13.36
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75.53	49.24	15.32	14.73	22.39
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37.07	58.98	64.91	62.36	1,07.13
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89.73	41.86	1,14.60	1,26.26	1,28.16
D. Gums, Resins, and Lac	2,28.85	2,65.33	7,93.98	19,37.28	9,18.91
E. Hides and skins, raw or undressed	10,31.60	9,88.21	5,98.14	5,70.60	6,94.25
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14.82	1,90.83	1,70.24	2,29.89	2,33.83
G. Oils—Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	91.90	1,87.22	2,84.84	3,19.81	2,99.03
H. Olefins of all kinds	1,06.37	94.99	1,36.57	1,72.23	1,94.10
I. Paper making materials	8	5	3	1	1
J. Rubber raw or crude	38.60	1,58.13	77.10	72.50	1,14.46
K. Seeds, including nuts for oils	24,36.97	12,17.42	17,40.60	27,35.38	29,81.72
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9.48	7.93	9.13	8.76	22.12
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27.33	33,68.07	54,49.08	72,07.19	99,71.83
N. Jute, raw	22,20.24	12,80.34	14,04.02	22,52.81	20,00.06
O. Silk, raw and waste	42.73	39.68	26.29	38.17	56.21
P. Wool, raw	2,68.39	3,89.61	2,54.48	4,41.43	3,17.49
Q. Other Textile Materials	78.36	1,17.87	39.49	61.08	76.54
R. Wood and Timber	98.14	69.42	58.02	94.03	1,24.67
S. Miscellaneous	1,69.60	1,10.78	1,76.34	2,10.64	2,55.16
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,66.38	86,41.03	1,14,14.21	1,56,52.19	1,85,02.61
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17.70	12.30	31.25	37.53	29.01
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores		1		4	11
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,52.59	3,37.50	2,85.82	3,07.52	3,25.20
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding Electrical instruments and apparatus)	5.80	3.78	9.47	9.23	14.51
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17.55	2,42.13	1,32.20	1,20.70	1,35.46
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)					
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6.59	4.32	11.68	8.85	7.97
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1.80	1.21	2.37	3.96	2.88
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,20.58	7,19.24	4,03.37	5,16.07	6,09.77
J. Machinery of all kinds including belting for Machinery	24	55	61	47	121
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22.41	34.96	50.88	93.06	1,30.70
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31.80	47.42	1,28.57	1,62.84	2,13.71
M. Paper, Pa to-board, and Stationery	64	2.43	2.50	1.03	1.14
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1,02	1.73	6.68	2.35	2.54
O. Rubber manufactures	88	22	5	9	46
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	36	73	64
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40.54	11,72.71	15,65.07	13,06.22	10,05.49
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24.87	40,19.32	29,99.57	40,49.41	42,28.36
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7.09	5.87	2.04	2.43	4.27
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	25.99	21.20	71.32	98.41	82.63
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1.11	1.90	5.30	6.30	7.05
V. Miscellaneous	1,72.56	2,15.22	3,12.64	3,16.73	3,07.10
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61.01	68,44.39	60,29.56	70,44.92	71,92.28
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	95	1.11	55
B. Cattle	17.15	6.20	10.74	8.29	8.79
C. Sheep and Goats	15.15	12.50	12.64	11.25	13.93
D. Other living animals	2.18	1.02	2.59	2.63	3.33
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35.05	22.18	32.92	23.28	26.60
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES —					
	90.76	1,32.15	3,19.11	2,37.67	2,46.76
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49.73	2,15,06.70	2,31,38.01	2,99,16.19	3,48,83.61

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

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Cotton, raw	12	68	24	11	13	1,02.22	44.43	3,44.28	1,73.94	2,60.59
waste	3	2			1	60	45		7	33
manufactures—										
Piece goods, grey	1,331,017	904,870	635,608	931,025	703,956	21,08.56	19,65.42	22,65.12	30,44.45	28,06.47
" " white	654,255	518,890	306,167	402,492	415,357	11,30.33	12,33.42	12,66.83	15,01.17	15,44.45
" " coloured	631,562	386,277	138,279	243,759	347,493	12,94.80	12,41.46	7,59.39	12,60.03	17,68.47
Twist and yarn	41,794	34,063	57,125	59,274	44,573	3,77.18	4,94.79	11,51.22	9,25.85	7,93.76
Hosiery						92.68	94.63	63.49	80.22	93.94
Handkerchiefs and shawls	24,014	8,970	2,504	4,089	5,915	52.20	22.92	9.52	16.17	22.95
Pants	37,127	30,013	9,746	15,959	19,020	21.69	69.78	24.62	45.66	65.37
Thread, sewing	1,593	1,722	1,004	2,230	1,534	26.10	49.65	72.31	70.15	71.45
Other sorts						2,63.97	65.65	81.31	69.30	81.60
TOTAL						54,70.51	52,83.00	60,38.11	71,86.44	69,99.28
Metals —										
Iron and steel—										
Sheets and plates—										
Galvanised	176	46	86	122	165	3,36.93	1,03.98	3,18.01	3,65.77	5,17.16
Tinned	31	41	25	44	44	73.31	1,54.95	1,33.45	1,89.36	1,79.17
Not galvanised or tinned	91	31	61	97	108	1,28.29	90.00	1,65.52	1,87.38	1,80.87
Bars and channel (steel)	110	40	137	192	170	1,33.29	87.69	2,99.95	2,94.78	2,46.35
(iron)	26	11	17	22	12	31.20	30.84	49.47	45.01	22.83
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridge-work	71	18	58	66	78	82.01	26.88	1,63.28	1,25.93	1,30.03
Pipes and fittings, cast	33+	16	17	27	15	53.23+	32.34	96.05	69.78	33.93
Tubes, pipes, and fittings, wrought,	12+	22	41	31	20	29.55+	79.59	3,0,0,05	1,44,04	84,06
Hoops and strips	27	27	18	25	31	34.94	9.00	58.66	69.25	70.16
Angle and spring	31	14	21	26	30	31.09	35.46	55.57	45.39	45.50
Nails, rivets, and washers	20	18	7	11	12	41.48	69.02	39.69	56.46	51.78
Screws	8	1		1	2	10.65	13.74	7.22	14.55	16.16
Ice-bowls	3	2			1	11.63	3.19	1.21	2.31	3.01
Steel (cast)	3	2			3	8.44	8.44	23.18	20.41	13.65
Other sorts	25	36	120	79	65	1,10.51	1,91.76	4,06,93	2,36,83	1,98,02
TOTAL	693	325	615	746	756	11,17.45	9,61.00	21,13.38	18,7,27	17,02.68

* The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† " " " " 1910-11 to 1913-14.

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Metals—contd.											
Tin	Cwt	39	30	56	50	47	51.87	44.61	78.61	56.31	64.28
Brass, etc.	"	20	113	314	504	451	11.35	78.58	1,83,38	2,82,11	2,51,63
Copper, wrought	"	532	63	137	222	196	2,75,37	52,44	1,11,16	1,58,91	1,29,68
" unwrought	"	01	27	26	69	60	31,63	18,27	14,34	38,66	33,89
TOTAL	"	693	90	163	291	256	3,07,00	70,71	1,25,50	1,97,56	1,63,47
Lead	"	123	102	61	62	60	18,41	30,18	16,53	15,53	16,01
Zinc	"	106	51	90	95	118	22,11	22,89	23,96	25,23	30,15
Aluminium	"	31	0	42	77	84	23,45	10,77	56,82	65,80	85,66
German silver	"	22	5	7	12	10	17,67	3,03	10,66	13,31	12,45
Others	Tons	41	1	1	1	1	6,74	17,11	11,20	16,00	16,01
TOTAL OF METALS	"	785	346	650	801	868	15,76,35	12,38,88	26,18,53	25,29,15	24,32,48
TOTAL OF ORES	"	1	..	1	..	24	1,69	1,77	1,25	11	4,61
Machinery and millwork—											
Metal working Machinery (including											
Machine tools)											
Textiles, Cotton	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,40	88	1,24,49	58,08	51,94
" Jute	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,16	1,36,32	7,64,18	8,49,01	5,66,15
" Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,15,06	83,05	4,32,15	1,79,03	1,36,59
Prime-movers	"	—	—	—	—	—	3,95	3,78	85,06	89,70	22,78
Electrical	"	—	—	—	—	—	79,20	45,94	2,90,61	1,59,01	2,01,70
Paper mill machinery	"	—	—	—	—	—	39,80	39,80	3,83,93	2,59,92	2,22,58
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	"	—	—	—	—	—	3,06	4,29	83,88	14,00	6,16
Bollers	"	—	—	—	—	—	26,35	40,20	23,71	51,46	54,11
Tos	"	—	—	—	—	—	20,34	2,55,42	1,24,10	25,79	88,64
Mining	"	—	—	—	—	—	10,57	16,05	26,86	25,70	89,15
Typewriters	No.	5	6	7	6	8	11,51	13,26	72,91	40,32	1,07,80
Rice and flour mill machinery	"	—	—	—	—	—	2,75	10,92	16,52	9,92	14,96
Sugar	"	—	—	—	—	—	6,28	6,27	64,23	42,70	21,43
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	3,35	2,46	68,46	18,89	12,78
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,52	90,51	7,52,50	4,45,14	3,62,12
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	Tons	624	469	717	412	411	12,33,90	14,67,55	26,76,76	14,84,87	14,76,93
" 16 D. S. and below	"	10	3	1	..	..	17,07	7,47	1,12	40	1,14
Molasses	"	93	81	64	01	64	41,63	41,40	49,48	42,58	45,14
Confectionery	"	3	1	1	1	1	24,04	13,14	18,76	17,68	20,71
Saccharin	"	3	..	..	..	..	1,04	92	4,17	8,87	1,15
TOTAL	"	733	554	783	604	470	13,17,58	14,70,48	27,50,28	16,48,90	15,45,07
Railway plant and rolling-stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts											
Locomotives	"	—	—	—	—	—	2,44,97	1,54,92	8,89,08	5,14,41	6,00,03
Materials for construction—											
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron	Tons	93	94	70	82	70	1,01,25	42,45	1,50,26	1,21,95	1,05,25
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	"	50	21	30	78	26	49,25	24,00	92,03	1,52,65	45,60
Sleepers of wood	"	59	12	14	16	28	40,02	8,67	23,31	25,16	38,03
Bridgework	"	15	3	15	9	21	29,81	7,59	79,57	32,88	49,91
Other kinds	"	222	8	11	13	16	41,45	21,21	65,01	43,68	48,26
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	6,11,21	8,48,21	18,91,06	11,05,81	11,72,40
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,909	48,533	46,498	50,313	68,955	2,71,16	2,37,57	3,46,19	3,37,00	4,41,04
" other kinds	"	24,056	34,298	76,473	82,691	99,948	1,00,87	1,64,73	3,87,75	3,42,33	3,97,91
Animal	"	712	475	29	14	7	8,42	8,40	1,19	48	22
Vegetable	"	471	367	407	317	438	10,00	8,37	14,92	12,98	15,37
Essential	"	14	20	25	32	30	4,48	4,86	6,09	7,37	10,94
TOTAL	"	92,162	83,693	123,432	133,267	169,378	3,94,88	4,23,93	7,56,14	7,00,16	8,95,18
Silk, raw											
" waste	lb	2,567	1,953	1,608	1,829	1,305	1,17,25	1,10,01	1,32,17	1,57,88	1,19,07
" manufactures—	"	92	78	160	131	69	1,24	1,11	3,06	2,45	2,03
" Piece goods	Yds.	26,030	19,710	13,956	14,331	14,087	1,82,22	2,01,50	2,31,97	2,26,61	2,29,64
" Yarn, holls, and warps	lb	1,011	787	562	897	967	41,20	42,23	48,76	62,36	76,73
" Mixed goods	Yds.	6,476	3,158	906	1,174	2,086	51,50	33,36	16,77	20,57	32,60
" Other sorts	lb	55	65	32	42	69	1,13	4,91	6,20	7,00	7,20
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	3,94,54	3,93,12	4,33,93	4,76,87	4,92,17
Hardware—											
Implementations and tools	"	—	—	—	—	—	28,47	38,76	73,70	79,15	67,50
Lamps and parts	"	—	—	—	—	—	40,42	31,26	48,64	69,25	68,57
Builder's hardware	"	—	—	—	—	—	23,36	18,57	32,55	35,20	24,31
Agricultural implements	"	—	—	—	—	—	12,13	13,44	26,38	22,69	29,65
Enamelled ironware	"	—	—	—	—	—	32,61	13,65	20,13	23,64	31,09
Domestic hardware	"	—	—	—	—	—	18,68	7,59	11,89	8,07	9,38
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,62,22	1,56,18	3,78,71	2,76,00	2,20,79
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	3,17,04	2,79,45	5,91,90	5,14,90	4,42,29
Vehicles—											
Aircraft											
Carriages and carts	"	—	—	—	—	—	24,29	9,31	63,34	30,19	21,68
Cycles	"	—	—	—	—	—	31,36	20,68	16,83	39,42	59,62
Mechanically propelled vehicles—											
Motor cars	No.	3	2	3	4	8	(a)1,13,45	74,01	1,73,50	1,38,40	2,04,63
Motor cycles	"	1	1	1	1	1	(a)10,68	6,36	8,87	8,05	9,26
Motor omnibuses, etc.	"	..	..	..	..	..	(a)5,71	6,39	29,49	21,77	25,01
Tram cars	"	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	11	42,33
Parts and accessories	"	..	..	..	..	..	31,30	23,79	59,87	46,70	71,54
Ships and parts	"	..	..	..	..	..	18,64	20,22	89,68	57,24	..
Total vehicles	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,74,92	1,02,13	4,41,63	3,42,57	4,84,09
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances—											
Electrical	"	—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	4,08,81	2,15,85	2,25,92
Musical	"	—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	17,84	17,46	17,30
Scientific and philosophical	"	—	—	—	—	—	14,93	12,88	34,63	25,13	25,52
Photographic	"	—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,43	25,97	31,39	31,25
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	30,12	25,32	23,48
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,82	1,65,66	5,14,80	3,15,15	3,25,77

* The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14.
(a) Figures for 1913-14.

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Liquors										
Spirit	1,644	1,587	1,492	1,664	2,667	1,14.00	1,56.70	2,39.40	2,38.28	2,09.39
Ale, beer, and porter	4,405	2,516	2,756	2,712	2,437	59.43	53.06	97.90	83.86	78.11
Wines	337	266	248	217	225	27.95	26.28	38.48	29.87	26.45
Cider	15	13	11	10	9	49	56	63	73	64
TOTAL	6,401	4,382	4,507	4,604	4,738	2,02.47	2,36.64	3,76.61	3,42.74	3,14.59
Dyes										
Aniline	8,793	1,919	5,870	8,742	10,809	67.84	56.36	2,17.47	2,02.27	2,02.56
Alizarine	6,667	1,202	5,728	6,286	5,809	32.35	12.46	74.58	43.25	47.52
Others	—	—	—	—	—	32.82	37.60	28.47	33.38	43.45
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,33.01	1,06.42	3,20.52	2,78.90	2,93.53
Wool, raw	8,202	8,678	1,361	1,840	4,339	16.21	18.28	9.12	13.05	40.65
Manufactures—										
Piece goods	22,420	8,200	1,982	2,364	7,553	2,06.79	1,37.68	78.92	98.96	1,77.81
Shawls	1,468	189	44	111	212	41.45	5.50	1.68	3.83	11.54
Carpets and rugs	1,400	636	291	304	378	16.20	9.57	11.75	9.50	10.76
Hosiery	440	257	62	122	178	11.98	11.33	5.43	6.68	10.81
Yarn and knitting wool	877	280	412	530	694	19.32	10.94	18.79	25.12	33.36
Other sorts	1,315	540	262	340	791	12.63	6.74	6.24	5.47	9.82
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,24.58	1,99.99	1,31.98	1,64.61	2,84.65
Provisions and oilman's stores										
Canned and bottled provisions	86	100	81	100	107	40.16	55.99	66.48	74.71	79.37
Biscuits and cakes	73	46	14	22	23	37.08	27.72	18.36	26.99	25.98
Farinaceous and patent foods	2.56	248	274	277	294	38.10	46.40	59.78	69.99	80.16
Milk, condensed and preserved	103	74	81	61	71	32.57	34.60	64.40	44.12	46.71
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	67.19	50.70	61.34	61.49	56.00
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,05.10	2,14.81	2,70.36	2,77.30	2,80.22
Paper and pasteboard	—	—	—	—	—	1,27.07	2,02.47	2,34.11	2,78.67	2,71.08
Spices										
Nuts	1,156	1,175	984	1,109	1,362	1,08.24	1,36.35	1,36.81	1,62.58	2,01.66
Cloves	78	90	60	109	62	27.73	39.15	43.78	69.32	41.91
Others	62	61	30	36	29	18.70	21.43	12.05	14.55	15.21
TOTAL	1,294	1,326	1,074	1,254	1,453	1,54.72	1,96.93	1,92.69	2,46.45	2,58.78
Glass and Glassware										
Bangles	—	—	—	—	—	91.55	31.50	60.78	79.87	86.38
Bottles and phials	166	345	272	339	434	12.56	25.14	33.68	35.90	34.79
Beads and false pearls	29	18	16	29	27	24.67	17.05	33.36	47.80	39.42
Sheets and plates†	16,187	8,329	12,595	18,206	16,000	17.46	20.09	37.95	36.92	32.90
Funnel, globes, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	1.44	14.21	16.53	22.59	17.32
Other glassware	—	—	—	—	—	3.24	19.94	40.19	30.62	31.33
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,61.92	1,28.02	2,22.49	2,59.60	2,45.74
Tobacco										
Cigarettes	1,731	2,623	2,789	4,087	3,453	62.74	1,12.79	1,31.34	1,35.34	1,50.76
Others	1,498	1,017	1,324	1,595	4,902	18.33	19.63	33.72	40.33	69.42
TOTAL	3,229	3,640	4,063	5,682	8,355	71.07	1,32.42	1,65.06	2,25.67	2,20.18
Chemicals										
Soda compounds	531	826	872	945	1,073	28.30	74.44	86.70	93.69	95.65
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	62.19	1,17.07	1,04.19	1,06.01	1,09.09
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	90.49	1,91.51	1,90.89	2,01.70	2,04.74
Drugs and Medicines										
Camphor	1,417	1,632	688	619	1,135	15.65	24.37	21.24	17.51	34.23
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	—	—	24.74	21.87	20.01	25.29	21.67
Quinine salts	110	78	63	80	96	11.61	17.89	27.65	25.12	26.37
Cassia lignea	35	39	46	70	48	9.55	9.10	13.21	17.46	19.38
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	41.07	55.79	76.26	82.70	68.58
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,02.63	1,29.02	1,68.37	1,66.08	1,81.33
Precious stones and pearls, unset										
Coal and coke	455	133	1,501	909	614	92.81	46.83	69.18	2,25.74	1,79.81
Fruits and Vegetables										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates	46	47	49	59	68	53.03	67.52	1,00.84	1,11.58	1,13.71
Almonds	3	53	5	6	5	23.78	25.61	46.40	46.10	34.24
Others	8	63	6	6	6	10.27	8.72	11.37	16.33	12.21
Fresh fruits and vegetables	4	47	3	3	3	15.64	8.45	9.39	9.45	10.64
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,07.72	1,10.30	1,68.00	1,83.57	1,70.80
Rubber, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	23.16	97.25	1,54.33	1,80.20	1,68.42
Matches	14,560	14,645	13,681	11,286	11,244	68.21	1,53.31	2,03.80	1,61.81	1,45.92
Apparel										
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	—	—	74.64	77.31	59.71	54.34	62.29
Hats, caps, and bonnets	—	—	—	—	—	43.49	36.66	22.76	24.49	27.80
Second-hand clothing	—	—	—	—	—	14.46	15.05	14.49	14.03	21.68
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	12.76	7.12	5.85	7.47	14.59
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7.30	9.81	8.80	14.29
Paints and painter's materials										
Paints and colours	296	255	264	297	315	54.19	83.08	1,03.14	1,10.71	1,04.93
Painter's materials	—	—	—	—	—	16.81	15.91	20.82	26.99	25.96
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	71.00	98.99	1,23.96	1,37.70	1,30.89
Building and Engineering materials										
Cement	130	95	125	134	113	52.77	33.92	1,38.70	1,05.67	74.71
Bricks and tiles	17,833	18,334	18,233	20,774	17,763	15.13	20.35	40.40	35.50	38.74
Others	—	—	—	—	—	10.12	45.23	21.59	23.35	26.47
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	78.02	98.60	2,00.69	1,64.52	1,27.92
S Soap										
Salt	314	342	233	272	318	61.87	98.45	89.42	1,13.96	1,19.27
Tons	545	444	472	542	475	79.16	1,81.65	1,51.68	1,68.80	1,10.23

* Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.
† Superficial feet for years prior to 1921-22.

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	1,36,51	1,02,30	62,70	93,02	99,02
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	57,81	64,15	91,37	91,74	89,16
Motting for machinery	—	—	—	—	—	89,53*	60,37	1,00,88	83,10	88,12
Tea	4,842	7,412	6,582	6,100	12,838	22,20	47,88	55,40	45,52	52,22
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	—	—	52,19	46,97	77,00	77,28	67,76
Wood and Timber—										
Timber	92	70	54	36	28	69,32	82,67	83,39	45,85	35,35
Others	—	—	—	—	—	10,07	19,62	21,69	12,61	30,04
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	79,39	1,02,29	1,15,08	58,40	65,39
Tea chests	—	—	—	—	—	43,61	70,89	58,84	62,56	64,92
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	33,78	32,85	70,11	62,81	64,63
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	—	—	40,05	30,30	34,26	53,36	62,88
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	—	—	41,95	28,96	32,08	43,41	55,99
Books, printed, etc.	31	28	28	20	22	43,06	46,12	54,48	50,98	51,42
Bobbins	—	—	—	—	—	—	37,35	1,19,68	57,64	60,54
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	20,48*	24,96	24,39	41,70	48,94
Grain, pulse and flour	15	690	451	28	29	19,68	53,29	9,35,59	54,32	43,90
Fish (excluding canned fish)	205	129	125	116	114	39,93	20,14	18,77	24,30	29,07
Gums and resins	160	87	153	163	178	23,86	19,65	29,22	28,80	29,67
Flax, raw	7	..	5	..	..	6	8	5	..	..
" manufactures—										
Canvas	2,835	2,037	578	858	810	15,74	26,64	16,05	16,52	10,73
Floor goods	2,347	1,072	189	412	477	8,36	5,46	1,94	3,47	4,20
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	6,52	10,00	11,80	11,84	13,38
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	30,67	42,19	29,84	31,83	28,31
Tallow and stearine	57	40	47	73	75	16,06	15,93	19,15	25,25	25,71
Boots and shoes	2,323	1,170	172	385	723	56,78	41,31	15,41	16,01	25,45
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	25,62	23,55	40,48	32,00	24,75
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	10,27*	18,00	15,13	18,84	23,62
Outfury	—	—	—	—	—	21,73	16,22	16,82	23,15	23,14
Jute, raw	..	..	..	..	1	12	66	3	8	1,17
" manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	19,37	35,0*	19,84	16,79	20,82
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	19,40	36,74	19,87	16,85	21,99
Paper-making materials	171	136	192	180	165	11,31	18,13	43,68	24,20	20,46
Animals, living	14	12	4	4	5	43,67	51,88	21,41	26,83	19,87
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	—	—	21,53	14,75	25,84	10,55	19,01
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	22,78	18,10	26,99	14,25	19,51
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	22,82	8,25	13,25	17,90	10,11
Hides and skins, raw	1	1	1	1	1	13,80	15,67	9,82	9,77	15,50
Manures	5	3	1	8	10	6,37	6,28	1,60	11,54	13,12
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	1,444	1,121	187	608	650	9,28	9,88	6,30	9,46	8,67
Cordage and rope	23	25	14	12	11	9,93	15,07	10,83	7,50	7,60
Hides and skins, tanned	..	..	..	..	..	12,83	15,40	6,82	6,63	6,95
Fitch and tar	290	219	92	88	62	11,80	12,46	8,20	7,07	4,93
Articles imported by post	—	—	—	—	—	1,69,59	2,77,81	4,00,80	3,47,22	3,44,19
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,29,81	4,03,00	4,73,67
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84,72	1,47,80,19	2,66,84,63	2,32,70,77	2,27,61,13

Government Stores.

Ballway plant and rolling-stock—	—	—	—	—	—	1,10,86	58,01	1,89,04	1,31,07	1,22,20
Carriages and wagons	—	—	—	—	—	88,98	41,66	85,88	1,08,38	86,13
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Materials for construction—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balls and flabplates	55	10	?	15	3	55,72	11,29	5,05	22,68	5,17
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	44,03	14,12	15,16	8,10	15,50
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,70,59	1,24,98	2,05,07	2,70,23	2,28,00
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	23,15	27,37	1,19,88	2,04,50	1,00,24
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	2,16	11,69	1,22,80	1,12,07	72,92
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4,78	51,84	15,56	36,19	82,19
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	4,09	43,64	5,75	7,26	6,34
Wool	—	—	—	—	—	6,50	1,12,63	7,30	9,83	31,50
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	15,43	2,07,61	23,61	53,28	70,03
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel	25	19	21	25	22	35,10	46,50	88,88	78,13	45,88
Copper	81	79	54	11	6	16,40	50,62	46,98	8,13	4,26
Others	2	3	1	..	1	10,60	38,74	15,91	10,22	19,76
TOTAL	28	26	25	26	23	62,10	1,41,86	1,51,77	96,48	69,40
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	0,69	22,22	34,18	51,61	55,86
Hardware and outfury	—	—	—	—	—	29,59	57,64	97,17	74,56	82,27
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	18,16	37,75	1,10,67	67,93	51,10
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	24,22	1,05,68	16,89	66,64	28,12
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	7,08	15,13	42,38	34,60	23,11
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	3,68	71,30	18,15	15,48	10,76
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	11,82	17,93	68,59	37,88	14,85
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	5,39	22,39	10,03	10,40	6,87
Coal and coke	71	10	377	826	3	15,17	4,03	1,56,66	1,11,89	91
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	1,95	27,77	32,16	20,65	74
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	68,11	2,42,07	3,26,19	1,20,29	1,75,01
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	6,82,28	11,45,18	16,25,12	13,48,47	9,57,19

* The figures represent the average for 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 7.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Cotton raw	Ton	430	591	534	600	672	33,27.83	33,63.19	53,96.63	70,97.48	98,47.09
" manufactures—											
Piece goods (Grey)	Yds.	47,414	74,576	24,239	31,126	33,877	78.94	1,48.11	98.59	1,14.45	1,10.85
" (Coloured)	Yds.	42,334	80,377	135,730	124,775	129,968	1,33.37	2,70.41	6,43.80	5,83.99	5,46.70
Twist and yarn	Wg.	192,844	129,686	81,083	56,861	33,531	9,13.45	7,18.93	7,71.46	5,47.76	3,66.22
Other sorts							19.87	29.26	51.22	60.02	71.72
TOTAL (EXCLUDING KAPOK AND WASTE)							44,68.36	45,85.90	69,61.00	84,02.65	1,09,42.58
Jute, raw	Tons	764	484	468	578	600	22,20.24	12,80.28	14,04.92	22,52.85	20,00.06
" manufactures—											
Gunny bags	No.	339,122	412,631	95,220	72,586	99,578	9.39.10	6,79.99	2,20.08	2,22.80	3,23.56
Sacking (b)	"		302,896	291,490	271,046	314,138		14,24.99	11,71.65	13,72.89	14,93.54
Gunny cloth (Assam (b))	Yds.	969,971	1,146,699	1,096,562	1,211,862	1,294,591	10,75.75	23,68.14	15,46.59	29,47.01	22,61.62
Sacking (b)	"		30,299	24,006	48,400	54,151		60.68	40.39	84.86	1,13.03
Rope and twine	Cwt.	64	76	49	64	74	9.62	12.55	9.71	12.00	19.64
Other kinds							40	8.93	5.15	9.85	17.07
TOTAL							42,45.11	52,09.59	41,04.49	63,02.26	62,28.42
Grain, pulse, and flour—											
Rice (in the husk)	Tons	32	32	39	37	30	27.18	20.09	35.54	34.13	27.99
Rice (not in the husk)	"	2,399	1,685	1,366	2,085	2,177	25,69.55	18,86.25	24,56.21	24,69.98	24,01.74
Wheat	"	1,808	807	81	220	638	13,96.26	10,33.41	1,46.83	3,44.02	9,11.81
Wheat flour	"	55	57	64	50	57	86.59	1,13.90	1,87.02	1,30.11	1,14.21
Pulse	"	159	129	80	148	276	1,29.31	1,88.52	1,34.60	2,02.00	3,06.62
Barley	"	227	198	10	16	169	1,03.16	2,21.73	20.36	19.13	1,76.90
Jawar and bajra	"	41	41	5	16	14	37.60	44.15	7.73	22.65	10.36
Other sorts	"	181	192	8	24	68	1,42.96	2,32.45	10.79	25.61	69.32
TOTAL		4,411	3,141	1,653	2,599	3,429	45,81.11	37,41.80	29,98.98	42,47.63	50,87.15
Tea	lb	266,497	322,601	313,878	238,296	338,755	13,06.78	17,54.57	18,22.02	22,04.00	31,64.61
Seeds, essential	Tons	10	8	8	12	18	20.97	24.16	26.61	53.29	52.67
Non-essential—											
Linseed	"	279	270	174	274	369	7,98.90	4,94.94	4,30.02	7,35.36	9,62.15
Groundnuts	"	212	119	236	267	267	3,52.57	1,91.17	6,26.20	7,66.61	7,12.76
Rapeseed	"	278	91	134	252	337	4,14.49	1,43.01	3,16.77	5,58.17	7,35.84
Sesamum (Til or lin/lin)	"	119	33	31	36	10	2,43.15	67.36	94.87	1,09.05	22.66
Castor	"	114	69	49	84	85	1,66.43	1,57.55	1,04.07	1,83.36	2,26.99
Copra	"	31	16	4	14	4	1,10.43	60.78	12.32	50.54	10.53
Cotton	"	240	69	92	183	150	1,79.98	50.25	1,02.66	1,97.23	1,71.13
Mustard	"	4	3	1	4	4	10.08	8.16	2.30	11.94	13.73
Moha	"	29	3	1	24	3	42.53	3.04	1.54	35.45	13.67
Poppy	"	33	5	6	4	0	69.41	9.53	20.72	13.62	17.40
Other sorts	"	9	2	..	23	12	23.23	6.45	2.61	30.76	24.19
TOTAL		1,453	708	735	1,177	1,255	24,36.97	12,17.42	17,40.69	27,35.38	29,61.72
Lao	Cwt.	434	345	435	476	486	2,20.15	2,57.06	7,91.58	10,26.62	9,06.27
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	24	22	20	22	(a)	3,70.78	1,62.86	1,93.38	2,40.62
Buffalo hides	"	(a)	8	2	4	5	(a)	1,11.07	12.14	21.05	41.74
Goat skins	"	(a)	21	22	21	19	(a)	4,39.66	4,09.60	3,45.39	4,00.29
Calf skins	"	(a)	1	1	..	..	(a)	22.63	6.36	3.21	3.07
Other kinds	"	(a)	3	1	1	3	(a)	44.07	7.18	7.57	7.51
TOTAL		50	57	48	46	49	10,31.60	9,68.21	5,93.14	5,70.60	6,98.25
Leather—											
Cow hides	Tons	(a)	16	6	9	11	(a)	4,15.98	1,30.25	1,99.24	2,76.97
Buffalo hides	"	(a)	1	1	1	1	(a)	21.43	7.87	11.90	14.10
Goat skins	"	(a)	3	1	1	1	(a)	1,42.53	82.55	1,02.23	85.02
Sheep skins	"	(a)	2	3	3	4	(a)	1,20.69	1,67.38	1,62.66	1,87.35
Other kinds	"	(a)	..	..	..	1	(a)	18.01	25.36	38.04	37.33
TOTAL		..	..	..	..	18	4,20.58	7,19.24	4,08.87	5,16.07	6,00.77
Wool, raw	lb	54,673	49,668	32,254	52,795	36,601	2,68.39	3,89.61	2,54.46	4,41.43	3,17.49
" manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	"	1,775	1,254	2,832	4,145	4,174	23.16	19.09	69.48	96.80	81.19
Other sorts	"	..	..	..	..	..	2.34	2.12	1.84	2.12	1.44
TOTAL		..	..	..	..	..	2,94.39	4,10.82	3,25.78	5,39.85	4,00.12
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron or steel	Tons	42	61	60	121	201	22.41	34.98	56.68	94.60	1,37.24
Other metals	"	10	11	38	56	51	31.81	47.42	1,25.57	1,62.67	2,13.71
TOTAL OF METALS		52	72	98	177	252	54.22	82.38	1,65.15	2,57.47	3,50.95
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	46	51	75	83	90	11.88	22.84	32.09	42.36	40.17
Mineral	"	13,172	24,639	22,714	16,938	16,841	13.93	24.72	2,65.59	2,24.51	1,69.67
Vegetable—											
Castor	"	1,114	1,564	193	603	581	15.22	28.22	4.11	14.62	15.68
Coconut	"	1,737	3,259	992	834	175	31.15	65.38	26.76	20.21	4.41
Others	"	1,175	2,045	671	742	711	19.72	40.06	15.79	18.11	31.10
TOTAL		17,244	31,558	24,545	22,220	18,398	31.90	1,67.22	2,84.34	3,19.81	2,90.08

(a) Detailed figures not available.

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

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Opium	Cwt.	51	14	9	9	9	9,96,17	2,17,85	2,06,42	2,44,87	2,66,31
Ores—											
Manganese ore	Tons	607	474	519	805	762	98,04	88,94	1,25,12	1,78,26	1,77,72
Others	"	12	21	80	50	41	16,18	1,00,69	45,12	52,96	49,69
TOTAL OF ORES	"	619	495	549	861	793	1,14,82	1,89,63	1,70,24	2,26,22	2,27,30
Oilseeds	Tons	140	117	118	151	178	1,08,87	94,95	1,36,57	1,72,23	1,94,10
Manures—											
Bones	"	65	89	59	85	96	65,41	23,06	92,08	90,44	1,11,74
Other kinds	"	22	18	10	25	35	12,76	21,30	24,69	32,94	44,15
TOTAL	"	117	57	105	110	131	79,17	53,26	1,16,77	1,23,78	1,56,89
Coffee	Cwt.	255	210	235	100	218	1,37,52	18,09	1,39,08	1,23,61	1,67,46
Fodder, bran, and pollards		—	—	—	—	—	89,73	41,86	1,14,60	1,20,26	1,28,16
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	C. Tons	50	29	16	29	40	77,64	56,91	46,89	80,14	1,06,94
Sandal	"	—	—	—	—	—	13,78	9,90	7,13	8,43	11,22
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	10,28	7,98	8,93
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	63,78	96,55	1,27,00
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	15	81	12	5	7	20,92	1,57,85	61,87	10,04	20,01
Myrobalans	"	1,309	1,058	1,239	1,441	1,925	69,78	56,51	68,67	74,00	72,62
Turnerie	"	92	78	48	42	50	11,08	12,31	9,11	9,84	16,64
Others	"	107	94	96	124	135	14,13	14,90	13,07	18,85	18,45
TOTAL	"	1,613	1,261	1,395	1,612	1,517	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,32,22	1,19,63	1,21,74
Rubber, raw	lb	1,120	7,728	11,015	12,409	15,430	38,70	1,58,13	77,16	72,50	1,14,46
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	28	27	25	54,99	97,62	1,27,70	1,23,30	1,14,14
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	106	114	90	88,58	53,52	31,04	34,91	27,70
Chillies	"	124	126	143	162	165	20,43	27,23	40,19	44,53	43,30
Ginger	"	75	55	74	52	45	19,95	12,61	19,01	17,80	20,34
Others	"	9	11	11	7	11	6,97	9,99	9,52	7,56	19,52
TOTAL	"	325	315	334	335	311	85,88	1,03,35	1,00,36	1,09,80	1,10,86
Coal	Tons	36	23	28	34	32	80,25	54,03	92,60	1,10,45	1,03,13
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	22,908	21,596	32,010	23,27	41,50	61,47	72,50	95,98
Cigars	"	1,535	1,200	446	318	352	13,01	11,23	6,49	4,20	3,98
Others	"	384	611	830	1,135	724	63	3,44	4,86	6,98	3,01
TOTAL	"	22,346	25,917	24,223	23,049	33,092	36,91	56,23	71,31	82,68	1,02,97
Sugar	Tons	11	8	6	4	40	10,01	21,91	24,87	10,49	1,06,97
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	27	60	79	36,87	57,45	63,34	60,78	80,37
Hemp, raw	"	509	551	256	412	450	78,27	1,17,87	39,36	60,85	76,43
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh	"	—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	43,97	40,27	45,15
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	9	10	12	21,82	22,57	19,26	22,85	20,83
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	63,23	63,12	71,78
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	180	110	127	20,97	24,61	32,28	23,50	28,74
Fishmaws and sharkfins	"	10	8	10	10	10	12,38	10,65	14,89	17,59	19,02
Others	"	54	65	91	78	92	5,27	7,40	13,15	13,18	17,16
TOTAL	"	249	239	281	207	220	38,62	42,66	60,35	54,25	62,94
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	48	34	34	29,48	38,25	46,02	30,55	30,17
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	16,15	27,02	24,65	24,37	24,18
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	45,63	65,27	70,67	54,92	54,35
Silk, raw	lb	1,711	1,017	1,151	1,245	1,020	42,73	39,65	25,29	38,17	50,21
" manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	2,96	2,43	4,27
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,52	28,25	40,60	54,48
Drugs and medicines											
Haltipotro	Cwt.	805	440	235	212	154	19,24	80,07	35,13	22,89	23,98
Animals, living	No.	461	274	270	191	227	34,99	79,85	41,32	30,88	20,87
Apparel		—	—	—	—	—	28,04	25,18	32,02	23,29	26,00
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	4	4	6	15,44	10,67	20,92	31,27	21,83
Tallow, tars, and wax	Cwt.	17	13	14	76	76	—	15,30	13,12	16,97	23,73
Coal and Coke	Tons	825	520	115	93	133	—	16,30	9,13	4,10	22,42
Bristles	Cwt.	(a)94	4	2	3	3	—	7,93	16,03	15,07	22,31
Candles	lb.	6,069	8,014	6,054	5,038	5,194	—	75,77	11,24	14,05	20,00
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	53	55	52	50	57	—	14,20	17,60	14,84	15,15
Horns, tips, etc.	"	85	30	64	92	88	—	17,10	13,16	11,91	15,12
Articles imported by post	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,83	10,00	12,76	13,56
All other articles	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,26	3,10,11	2,37,67	2,46,76
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,78	2,16,96,70	2,31,88,01	2,99,16,19	3,48,83,61

(a) Includes figures for "Fibre for brushes and brooms."

No. 8.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RE-EXPORTED, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-23	1922-23	1923-24
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	3	6	7	14	66	59,45	1,12,12	1,35,28
Cotton manufactures—											
{ Grey	Yds.	4,763	22,043	49,070	51,752	41,137	8,40	79,27	2,17,72	2,07,41	1,56,85
{ Piece goods	White	9,371	14,672	8,837	6,732	6,652	17,14	46,88	42,29	31,52	29,28
{ Coloured	"	50,796	37,888	15,738	16,021	13,278	1,16,79	1,36,19	1,02,27	89,88	67,97
Twist and yarn	lb	926	1,045	569	1,480	1,543	8,05	12,77	11,80	23,09	21,87
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,13	18,19	22,84	15,23	10,70
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,03,96	4,55,87	4,79,25	4,21,95
Wool, raw	lb	6,660	13,673	14,976	13,685	11,034	42,50	1,02,06	95,90	89,14	74,83
.. manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,87	50,86	76,77	94,71
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,46,26	1,65,91	1,69,54
Sugar	Tons	27	32	33	63	36	52,95	1,12,57	1,70,96	2,63,19	1,61,06
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	84,74	85,72	29,45
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	19	5	4	10	13	10,20	10,02	13,03	10,26	11,78
Others	"	1	..	5	1	2	9,85	8,18	8,49	10,42	14,72
TOTAL		20	5	9	11	15	20,05	18,20	21,52	20,68	26,50
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,83	26,57	25,41	22,72
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	51,72	79,02	21,34
Gums and resins	Cwt	53	43	54	68	58	10,54	13,59	23,95	21,00	19,35
Silk, raw	lb	47	49	42	42	49	1,23	2,00	3,21	1,72	3,18
.. manufactures—											
Piece goods	Yds.	776	997	715	296	185	6,37	11,67	12,42	4,86	3,43
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	6,51	1,52	2,14
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	22,14	8,10	8,75
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,05	16,32	8,77	7,59
Articles re-exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	39,19	36,14	31,13
All other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,64	1,53,90	8,53,10	3,73,14	3,88,10
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	14,06,34	15,16,33	13,07,48

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			1921-22		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,02	1,53,18	1,50,92	49,28	2,00,20
Egypt (a) . . . . .	...	...	...	88	9,36	10,24	72	2,22	2,94
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,38	12,31	13,69
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,08	7,68	11,76
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	9,44	4,05	13,49
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,66	6,65	8,31
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	51	1,47	1,98
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	82	2,70	3,52
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	2,34	1,95	4,29
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	5,49	12,59	18,08
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,77,36	1,00,90	2,78,26
Foreign Countries—									
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	21,61	25,60	47,21
Japan	3,64	11,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	13,58	38,68	52,26
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	2,23	9,90	12,13
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,00	5,85	7,85
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,66	3,43	5,09
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	2,60	11,13	13,73
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	...	19	19
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	23,71	4,14	27,85
Cuba . . . . .	...	41	41	...	1,05	1,05	...	1,04	1,04
Argentine Republic . . . . .	...	2,27	2,27	...	2,61	2,61	...	2,44	2,44
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	1	2,22	2,23
Chile . . . . .	...	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	...	20	20
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	29	1,84	2,13
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	5	...	5
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,36	2,73	5,09
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	5,33	8,03	13,36
Germany	9,35	22,36	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	7,25	16,34	23,59
Austria*	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	20	85	1,05
Egypt (a)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,61	7,58	11,59	6,10	9,93	16,03
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	88,98	1,44,54	2,33,52
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,66,34	2,45,44	5,11,78

NOTE.—Exports included
* Figures prior to 1921-22
(a) Egypt included in

WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1922-23			1923-24			COUNTRIES
Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	
1,40,05	70,40	2,10,45	1,31,60	90,40	2,22,00	British Empire—
61	3,66	4,27	—	—	—	United Kingdom
1,44	13,00	14,44	1,29	13,17	14,46	Egypt (a)
4,48	8,11	12,59	4,93	8,52	13,45	Ceylon
97	5,48	6,45	1,07	5,74	6,81	Straits Settlements
1,45	6,85	8,30	1,06	4,66	5,72	Australia
65	2,20	2,85	90	2,43	3,33	Hongkong
73	2,64	3,37	53	2,02	2,55	Canada
1,93	2,49	4,42	2,65	2,26	4,91	Aden and Dependencies
4,02	13,17	17,19	2,93	11,56	14,49	Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba
						Other countries of the British Empire
1,56,33	1,28,00	2,84,33	1,46,96	1,40,76	2,87,72	TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE
						Foreign Countries—
13,18	34,92	48,10	12,83	34,04	46,87	United States of America
14,42	40,77	55,19	13,82	50,97	64,79	Japan
1,96	15,57	17,53	2,23	20,05	22,28	France
2,10	10,29	12,39	2,73	21,82	24,55	Italy
1,75	3,55	5,30	1,76	3,18	4,94	Persia
2,87	13,70	16,57	3,36	10,61	13,97	China
...	5	5	2	9	11	Turkey, Asiatic
12,89	3,03	15,92	14,03	3,67	17,70	Java
...	4,01	4,01	...	2,74	2,74	Cuba
...	3,16	3,16	...	3,81	3,81	Argentine Republic
1	1,87	1,88	3	2,39	2,42	Indo-China
...	38	38	...	1,61	1,61	Chile
26	3,17	3,43	9	3,79	3,88	Spain
1	1	2	15	...	15	Russia
2,22	4,08	6,30	2,28	5,96	8,24	Netherlands
6,32	11,37	17,69	5,51	13,90	19,41	Belgium
11,89	22,64	34,53	11,89	25,11	37,00	Germany
29	1,26	1,55	76	1,54	2,30	Austria*
—	—	—	52	2,98	3,50	Egypt (a)
6,21	12,49	18,70	8,64	12,89	21,53	Other countries
76,38	1,86,32	2,62,70	80,65	2,21,15	3,01,80	TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
2,32,71	3,14,32	5,47,03	2,27,61	3,61,91	5,89,52	GRAND TOTAL

*-exports.
 relate to Austria-Hungary.
 British Empire from 1915-16 to 1922-23.

No. 10.—PERCENTAGE SHARE OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	TOTAL
British Empire—															
United Kingdom	62.8	25.1	40.0	56.5	31.1	41.2	56.6	20.1	39.1	60.2	22.4	38.6	57.8	25.0	37.6
Ceylon . . . . .	.8	8.7	2.4	1.1	4.3	3.0	.5	5.0	2.7	.6	4.1	2.6	.6	3.6	2.5
Straits Settlements	2.1	3.4	2.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	1.5	3.1	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3
Australia . . . . .	.7	1.4	1.1	.8	2.2	1.7	3.5	1.6	2.6	.4	1.7	1.2	.5	1.6	1.2
Hongkong . . . . .	.7	4.1	2.7	.9	2.0	1.6	.6	2.7	1.6	.6	2.2	1.5	.5	1.3	1.0
Mauritius and Dependencies	1.8	.6	1.1	1.1	.6	.8	.8	.8	.8	.4	.8	.6	.04	.5	.3
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	69.7	41.1	52.3	65.4	51.7	57.1	68.6	41.0	54.4	67.2	40.7	52.0	64.5	38.9	47.8
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2.5	7.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	5.1	15.7	10.2	6.2	13.0	10.1	6.1	14.1	11.0
United States of America	3.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	11.9	9.9	3.1	10.0	9.2	5.7	11.1	8.8	5.7	9.4	8.0
Java	6.4	1.3	3.3	7.8	1.1	3.3	3.9	1.7	5.4	5.5	1.0	2.9	6.2	1.0	3.0
France	1.5	6.6	4.6	1.3	4.5	3.2	.8	4.0	2.4	.8	5.0	3.2	1.0	5.5	3.8
Italy	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.8	.8	2.4	1.5	.9	3.3	2.3	1.2	6.0	4.2
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.0	4.5	2.7	1.2	4.4	3.0	1.6	2.9	2.4
Persia . . . . .	.4	.5	.5	.6	1.6	1.2	.6	1.4	1.0	.6	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.8
Russia . . . . .	.1	.9	.6	.1	1.2	.8	.01	.0	.01	.0	.0	.0	.1	..	.03
Netherlands . . . . .	.9	1.5	1.3	.6	.2	.3	.3	1.1	1.0	.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.4
Belgium	1.9	5.3	3.9	.3	.5	.4	2.1	3.3	2.6	2.7	3.6	3.2	2.4	3.3	3.3
Germany	6.4	9.8	8.5	.7	.9	.8	2.7	6.7	4.6	5.1	7.2	6.3	5.2	6.0	6.3
Austria (a)	2.2	3.5	2.9	.2	.4	.3	.0	.3	.2	.1	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30.3	58.9	47.7	34.6	48.3	42.9	33.4	59.0	45.6	32.8	50.3	48.0	35.5	61.1	51.2

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary

No. 11.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1921, 1922 AND 1923, WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)			
	Pre-war average	1921	1922	1923	Pre-war average	1921	1922	1923
United Kingdom	690	1,000	1,008	1,006	405	703	720	707
France	305	425	430	431	253	381	392	402
Egypt (e)	26	57	44	46	31	37	50	69
Canada	106	180(d)	170(d)	194(d)	66	187(e)	107(e)	214(e)
United States of America	341	652	703	829	433	1,138	850	894
British South Africa	38	61(f)	54(f)	50(f)	35	24	20	37
Brazil	61†	60	49	51	60†	59	69	73
Netherlands	(b)	106	176	172	(b)	120	106	111
Germany	477	(b)	335	317	405	(b)	214	317
Switzerland	71	101	81	88	63	79	73	68
Italy	137	160	166	172	88	91	98	111
Czechoslovakia (h) . . . . .	..	72	65	65	..	87	92	80
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	402	(g)	142	144†	236	(g)	100
Denmark	(b)	76	72	79	(b)	65	50	61
Sweden	(b)	74	66	78	(b)	64	63	65
Australia	73†	120	124	136	67†	123(h)	121(h)	111(h)
British India (e)	103	197‡	160‡	160‡	148	146‡	182‡	223‡

* Compiled from the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions" published quarterly by the Board of Trade, London.

† Triennial average.

‡ Rupee figures converted into sterling at average T. T. rates in Calcutta on London.

(a) Includes Government stores.

(b) Value not available.

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

(d) Including silver bullion.

(e) Excluding trade with Sudan.

(f) Inclusive of transit trade.

(g) Figures previous to 1922 relate to Belgium.

(h) Including bullion and specie.

NOTE.—In the cases of Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union, France, Switzerland, and Italy, the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption. In all cases except Czechoslovakia and Siam, the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, i.e., goods originally imported which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
NORWAY.					KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	1,46	4,01	3,21	Cotton, raw	13	1,62,32	1,01,66	2,07,76
Hardware	64	1,19	79	1,11	Ivory, unmanufactured	4,95	13,70	11,93	7,03
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	2,50	2,10	12,33	11,40	Soda compounds	26,06	5,65	4,89	3,10
Matches	9,34	44	1,77	1,97	Spices (mainly cloves)	4,82	48,10	67,66	40,40
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	77	3,99	10,47	Other articles		9,47	6,51	6,32
Paper and pasteboard	4,49	22,58	41,94	25,24	TOTAL	35,97	2,34,30	1,92,65	2,64,84
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	6,77	10,12	11,24	Exports of Indian produce—				
Toys . . . . .	..	1,02	1,22	1,08	Cotton manufactures	10,91	48,71	62,68	48,37
Wood—timber, other than railway sleepers	1,85	58	67	5	Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Other articles	63	1,24	4,95	2,20	Rice (not in the husk)	32,72	17,79	36,08	30,23
TOTAL	20,85	38,15	81,79	67,66	Other sorts	8,98	25,11	17,38	14,67
Exports of Indian produce—					Other articles	16,47	28,21	40,40	53,93
Coffee	3	3,75	8,69	5,12	TOTAL	69,08	1,19,82	1,56,54	1,56,20
Rice (not in the husk)	94	90	66	38	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Hides (raw)	20	1,91	3,78	9,45	Cotton manufactures	8,24	47,90	55,40	42,03
Cotton (raw)	56	38	1,20	1,31	Other articles	11,57	27,56	32,90	27,75
Jute (raw) . . . . .	..	68	80	1,03	TOTAL	19,81	75,46	92,30	69,78
Gunnybags	55	6,82	13,17	10,38	EGYPT.				
Other articles	1,98	10,23	9,92	10,47	Imports therefrom—				
TOTAL	4,25	24,67	38,12	38,13	Cigarettes	4,60	1,47	1,67	91
ROUMANIA.					Cotton, raw	4,45	2,45	4,24	20,38
Imports therefrom—					Salt	0,17	32,97	29,53	18,20
Miscellaneous articles	3,44	..	..	..	Sugar	7	1,01	4,56	2,91
Exports of Indian produce—					Other articles	7,79	34,26	20,61	9,64
Rice (not in the husk)	18,31	..	..	14	TOTAL	26,17	72,16	60,61	52,04
Jute manufactures	5,32	5,92	2,05	19	Exports of Indian produce—				
Other articles	1,80	11	16	35	Cotton, twist and yarn	10,12	42,58	32,90	41,46
TOTAL	24,93	6,03	2,21	68	Indigo	3,96	7,14	3,51	4,23
RUSSIA.					Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Imports therefrom—					Rice (not in the husk)	53,81	55,20	1,65,74	68,96
Mineral oils	19,86	..	..	10,33	Wheat . . . . .	..	3,83	..	60
Tin-chests . . . . .	..	4,80	93	4,15	Others	27,56	35,61	20,30	25,15
Other articles	2,42	41	51	72	Wheat	48,40	19,30	43,58	74,51
TOTAL	22,28	4,71	1,44	15,20	Jute, gunny bags	11,01	8,00	2,63	2,25
Exports of Indian produce—					Seeds	26,11	36,24	87,03	66,11
Cotton, raw	3,35	..	..	..	TOTAL	1,85,70	2,04,07	3,55,98	2,82,17
Jute, raw	25,03	..	..	..	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
goods	1,43	..	..	9	Miscellaneous articles	4,84	18,39	10,23	16,34
Rice (not in the husk)	4,98	..	00	..	TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Tea	1,41,97	..	..	..	Imports therefrom—				
Other articles	18,72	85	9	17	Miscellaneous articles	41	18,39	10,51	2,77
TOTAL	1,90,48	85	99	26	Exports of Indian produce—				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	12,46	16,95	14,88	17,00
Miscellaneous articles	3,58	..	..	..	Grain, pulse, and flour	19,96	1,00	1,32	1,44
SPAIN.					Other articles	5,19	2,38	4,63	4,56
Imports therefrom—					TOTAL	37,62	20,91	21,23	23,00
Salt	12,02	20,93	19,05	3,31	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Saffron	8,88	2,73	1,87	3,08	Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	6,27	6,45	11,59	9,98
Other articles	1,553	5,00	4,17	2,83	Other articles	3,95	3,19	3,59	2,82
TOTAL	17,45	28,66	25,99	9,22	TOTAL	10,22	9,68	15,48	12,80
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).				
Cotton, raw	72,63	56,00	1,36,39	2,46,63	Imports therefrom—				
Hides and skins, raw	48,23	24,75	21,81	10,44	Salt	3,88	12,59	10,37	18,34
Jute, raw	64,51	71,90	1,15,92	74,57	Other articles	3,02	1,06	2,74	39
Other articles	14,03	81,55	40,28	48,05	TOTAL	6,90	13,56	22,11	18,73
TOTAL	1,99,40	1,84,20	3,17,40	3,79,09	Exports of Indian produce—				
SWEDEN.					Cotton manufactures	244	4,70	6,42	5,89
Imports therefrom—					Grain, pulse, and flour	7,93	35	1,64	3,10
Hardware	2,57	12,52	14,52	15,60	Other articles	2,20	1,03	2,08	2,67
Machinery and millwork . . . . .	..	8,16	4,20	9,74	TOTAL	12,57	6,08	10,14	11,57
Iron and steel	9,53	13,56	18,43	13,38	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Matches	28,08	17,36	41,60	68,58	Miscellaneous articles	1,79	7,37	12,66	6,5
Paper and pasteboard	3,99	20,16	10,06	13,40	TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Paper-making materials	4,21	11,31	7,47	7,57	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Other articles	2,93	12,93	7,37	6,40	Jute manufactures	7,53	18,69	9,87	17,68
TOTAL	51,31	96,00	1,12,65	1,32,73	Wool manufactures	8	3,73	15,45	17,12
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Other articles	8,33	1,40	2,60	10,96
Cotton, raw	7,67	1,07	5,20	6,85	TOTAL	15,94	23,91	28,01	45,76
Hides, raw . . . . .	..	4,18	7,15	14,03					
Rice (not in the husk)	12,00	1,58	..	..			
Wheat	8,66	9,23	..	..			
Other articles	4,23	12,01	12,19	7,54					
TOTAL	32,56	29,07	24,54	28,42					

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
MAURITIUS.					UNITED STATES.				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Sugar	2,63,21	2,22,31	1,01,85	6,23	Aluminium	4,26	5,22	5,52	14,60
Other articles	98	61	63	2,73	Apparel	33	2,30	3,45	6,39
TOTAL	2,64,22	2,22,92	1,02,48	8,96	Arms	80	6,71	4,09	6,00
Exports of Indian produce—					Boots and shoes	54	3,61	1,21	2,39
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Bulding for machinery	1,11	9,28	8,37	9,00
Rice (not in the husk)	74,20	1,20,00	1,35,55	90,94	Building materials	88	5,80	4,59	9,35
Wheat flour	8,73	9,55	7,08	6,48	Carrriages	72	19,88	5,42	2,08
Other sorts	9,22	15,95	10,52	12,57	Chemicals	22	10,02	7,61	5,97
Jute manufactures	8,13	10,20	9,05	15,88	Clocks and watches	3,82	6,96	5,27	6,77
Oils, vegetable	6,03	6,00	9,41	9,83	Copper . . . . .	..	5,13	42,79	10,66
Other articles	18,98	30,03	44,62	34,04	Cotton, raw	27,72	6,74	70	..
TOTAL	1,25,29	1,98,41	2,26,13	1,99,19	“ piecegoods	26,44	78,30	25,89	20,59
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Drugs and medicines	4,18	11,13	12,40	13,99
Miscellaneous articles	4,77	5,76	10,46	5,83	Dyeing substances . . . . .	..	26,68	9,59	11,00
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.					Furniture	1,44	2,26	1,40	2,67
Imports therefrom—					Glassware	1,17	2,91	3,45	3,94
Coal and coke	11,67	1,25,46	77,57	74,53	Hardware	24,72	1,05,31	77,69	72,40
Other articles	1,43	19,82	4,10	2,87	Instruments	5,86	1,02,41	37,45	38,16
TOTAL	13,10	1,45,28	81,67	77,40	Iron and steel	48,56	4,42,51	1,39,45	72,11
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Machinery	24,56	4,51,40	2,23,04	1,96,04
Rice (not in the husk)	32,18	13,09	45,70	45,24	Motor cars, etc.	8,49	66,93	70,83	99,20
Jute, gunnybags	39,33	31,44	1,05,06	81,43	Oils, mineral	2,19,66	4,86,84	4,12,15	4,56,51
Oils, vegetable	3,54	3,02	3,81	4,22	Paper and pasteboard	1,21	13,80	11,12	4,59
Provisions	3,27	1,03	1,04	2,54	Provisions	3,80	34,83	27,97	23,65
Other articles	16,69	1,23,43	88,31	82,09	Rubber	16	26,28	21,15	19,30
TOTAL	1,04,91	2,27,01	2,43,92	2,15,52	Ships	24	4,13	12	11
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.					Spirit	5,34	9,31	9,06	10,53
Imports therefrom—					Stationery	2,05	6,89	4,61	5,71
Coal	4,86	1,01,08	12,11	41,18	Sugar	18	14,05	40,60	7,2
Other articles	1,11	9,76	8,66	1,62	Telegraph materials . . . . .	..	3,18	12	2
TOTAL	5,97	1,10,84	20,07	42,80	Tobacco	5,90	24,48	18,77	42,57
Exports of Indian produce—					Toilet requisites	2,22	8,26	10,48	10,25
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	9,08	30,27	31,40	30,03	Wood and timber	6,56	9,66	3,93	1,21
Grain, pulse, and flour	14,85	4,27	11,11	11,98	Other articles	15,35	1,30,23	55,38	71,10
Jute, gunny bags	14,51	18,37	28,29	27,51	TOTAL	4,49,03	21,60,85	13,17,97	12,83,35
Oils	36	12	11	6	Exports of Indian produce—				
Other articles	9,17	7,40	11,74	19,67	Hides and skins—				
TOTAL	47,77	60,43	82,65	69,25	Raw	3,48,76	3,24,76	2,57,01	2,01,21
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Dressed or tanned	29,59	12,67	17,77	24,16
Miscellaneous articles	3,67	7,58	5,41	4,32	Indigo	2,25	..	..	..
TOTAL	12,19	16,59	11,61	9,04	Cotton, raw	8,19	15,40	44,41	1,15,68
RÉUNION.					Coir manufactures	5,29	8,87	7,92	8,06
Imports therefrom—					Grain, pulse, and flour	1,99	4,06	1,65	62
Miscellaneous articles	5	..	..	..	Manures	4,85	10,37	7,25	2,30
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Paraffin wax	3,48	3,95	6,60	4,12
Rice (not in the husk)	7,71	..	..	..	Jute—				
Other articles	59	29	64	31	Raw	2,32,08	1,86,35	3,39,42	2,40,64
TOTAL	8,30	29	64	31	Gunny bags	91,73	1,06,20	73,61	86,21
CANADA.					“ cloth	6,92,16	11,02,49	17,74,67	16,14,00
Imports therefrom—					Lao	93,77	5,04,27	9,19,79	6,34,81
Motor vehicles and parts . . . . .	..	20,97	43,19	76,22	Manganese ore	18,75	7,76	3,47	33,05
Paper and pasteboard . . . . .	..	7,17	14	47	Mica	6,99	23,66	28,22	48,50
Pulp of wood . . . . .	..	7,19	..	..	Myrobalans	9,78	10,32	12,84	14,58
Railway plant	79	2,14	6,40	4,09	Oils, vegetable	9,16	3,69	4,79	1,03
Other articles	30	18,48	15,63	8,77	Saltpetre	7,91	1,42	82	21
TOTAL	1,09	50,95	65,36	80,56	Seeds—				
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Castor	17,02	45,95	70,78	95,20
Jute, gunny cloth	40,20	73,89	1,20,80	1,11,21	Linseed	49,29	64	81	..
Tea	54,91	55,11	74,29	1,04,53	Spices	8,31	25,33	10,23	18,15
Other articles	14,09	18,07	18,55	27,50	Tea	11,70	34,04	29,50	54,73
TOTAL	1,09,20	1,47,07	2,19,70	2,43,33	Wool, raw	4,52	5,12	9,49	18,10
BRITISH GUIANA.					Other articles	24,83	52,69	1,00,42	1,39,47
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					TOTAL	16,38,60	24,90,50	34,32,77	33,46,68
Miscellaneous articles	5,72	3,11	7,49	7,30	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
TOTAL	87,05	20,05	37,73	1,01,28	Miscellaneous articles	6,67	69,89	58,80	57,41
OHILE.					WEST INDIES.				
Exports of Indian produce—					Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Jute, gunny bags	80,34	15,20	20,76	1,46,48	Jute gunny bags	44,32	87,77	2,60,22	1,62,82
Rice (not in the husk)	5,85	1,10	1,99	1,28	Rice (not in the husk)	18,56	49,92	2,08,99	2,05,59
Other articles	1,86	3,66	9,88	13,51	Other articles	3,71	3,55	5,47	5,47
TOTAL	87,05	20,05	37,73	1,01,28	TOTAL	66,59	1,38,24	4,77,68	3,63,88

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
A DEN.					CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	10,89	77	25	Coffee	1	6,01	7,29	4,48
Salt	12,94	46,76	52,11	40,14	Gram Puls., and flour	12	3,21	82	66
Other articles	28,19	24,03	20,32	12,79	Hides and skins, raw	3,43	5,23	4,37	4,70
TOTAL	41,45	81,68	73,20	53,18	Jute, gunny bags	7,62	10,47	10,98	12,38
Exports of Indian produce—					Machinery	1,86	4,34	1,59	1,91
Cotton, twist and yarn	9,88	29,10	20,85	23,76	Metals	1,41	3,66	2,65	3,56
Cotton manufactures	18,28	46,55	30,28	25,40	Oils	45	2,40	87	2,33
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Rubber	10	2,46	1,77	71
Jowar and bajra	10,77	97	6,98	2,43	Seeds	91	4,75	87	62
Rice (not in the husk)	24,66	26,64	19,35	19,35	Spices	29,91	34,86	37,52	33,57
Wheat flour	12,25	16,48	10,54	14,67	Tea	7,10	8,86	2,13	6,13
Spices	4,79	8,18	9,61	7,34	Other articles	20,11	51,18	75,49	58,12
Tobacco	9,39	21,69	22,11	24,60	TOTAL	72,53	1,37,98	1,48,73	1,29,06
Other articles	10,91	20,56	17,87	18,59	Exports of Indian produce—				
TOTAL	1,00,38	1,57,90	1,57,88	1,36,14	Animals, living	18,40	22,92	16,53	17,49
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Coal and coke	45,39	14,01	14,68	17,79
Cotton manufactures	13,07	82,15	80,19	51,45	Coffee	5,76	49	23	27
Other articles	5,73	29,83	23,63	14,84	Cotton manufactures	36,03	1,03,42	87,10	80,73
TOTAL	18,80	1,11,98	1,03,72	66,29	Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	43,01	33,93	43,02
Imports therefrom—					Fodder, bran, etc.	1,76	3,87	4,26	4,49
Fruits and vegetables	18,84	28,38	29,21	24,69	Fruits and vegetables	13,55	24,53	20,25	29,77
Precious stones, etc.	18,72	21,28	28,12	33,34	Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Other articles	9,19	7,48	8,92	9,96	Rice	4,26,72	5,84,03	6,90,65	6,37,62
TOTAL	46,75	57,09	66,25	67,99	Other sorts	48,80	95,11	83,33	77,83
Exports of Indian produce—					Jute manufactures	6,41	7,99	10,76	8,49
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Manures	10,87	20,74	31,44	39,10
Jowar and bajra	2,20	1,62	1,00	81	Oilcakes	38,54	38,33	49,91	50,58
Rice (not in the husk)	39,01	66,55	65,18	54,05	Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,22	9,60	9,49
Other articles	16,70	37,39	42,67	41,03	Seeds	12,21	14,76	20,29	21,22
TOTAL	48,97	95,56	1,09,51	95,89	Spices	15,31	27,82	32,25	31,58
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Tea	26,90	26,80	15,46	23,95
Cotton manufactures	21,23	25,47	21,90	23,62	Wood and timber	2,32	2,98	4,91	6,61
Other articles	10,93	18,51	21,21	22,50	Other articles	60,52	1,17,75	1,26,79	1,63,90
TOTAL	32,16	43,98	43,11	46,18	TOTAL	8,02,35	11,56,64	12,34,40	12,64,89
Imports therefrom—					Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Miscellaneous articles	3,51	5,90	9,04	7,99	Cotton manufactures	8,26	26,77	22,64	11,44
Exports of Indian produce—					Other articles	13,82	47,72	53,25	40,78
Grain, pulse, and flour	21,74	95,67	1,18,32	87,80	TOTAL	22,08	74,49	76,09	52,22
Other articles	14,09	62,82	51,86	48,51	Imports therefrom—				
TOTAL	36,43	1,58,49	1,70,18	1,36,31	Apparel	1,21	2,56	2,14	1,03
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Building materials	83	8,84	2,39	41
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	57,90	43,45	42,28	Cotton manufactures	1,94	9,43	7,84	6,89
TOTAL	13,84	57,90	43,45	42,28	Cordage	8,19	4,18	2,15	2,03
Imports therefrom—					Drugs and medicines	6,48	9,58	7,67	7,37
Precious stones, etc.	50,47	38,10	55,41	53,21	Fire works	5,00	8,16	6,87	5,20
Other articles	2,52	1,73	5,67	3,70	Grain, pulse, and flour	4,58	3,09	4,13	63
TOTAL	52,99	39,83	61,08	57,00	Silk, raw	23,69	13,66	22,46	12,22
Exports of Indian produce—					" manufactures including yarn, etc.	21,61	48,02	37,22	8,93
Cotton manufactures	4,48	18,04	30,72	20,44	Sugar, refined	10,34	24,31	17,90	22,87
Rice (not in the husk)	25,42	63,55	75,11	40,87	Other articles	19,44	28,52	34,43	38,01
Other articles	12,31	22,94	24,63	27,88	TOTAL	98,31	1,65,55	1,45,20	1,05,67
TOTAL	42,24	1,05,43	1,30,46	89,19	Exports of Indian produce—				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Chemicals	11,14	13,70	11,98	8,48
Cotton manufactures	14,18	10,27	17,26	18,76	Cotton—				
Other articles	9,07	21,11	22,45	25,30	Raw	32,85	10,94	5,85	2,80
TOTAL	27,25	40,38	39,71	44,14	Twist and yarn	3,86,49	3,98,25	3,58,14	1,82,78
Imports therefrom—					Grain, pulse, and flour	12,70	47,22	1,59,80	1,06,47
Oil, mineral	53,76	81,65	76,63	1,23,03	Jadestone	5,65	17,56	18,18	8,33
Other articles	2	13	27	1,60	Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	7,42	50,04	34,10	49,19
TOTAL	53,78	81,78	76,90	1,25,53	Opium	4,15,52	14,96	74,62	87,86
Imports therefrom—					Other articles	41,09	77,80	74,62	87,86
Oil, mineral	53,76	81,65	76,63	1,23,03	TOTAL	9,12,86	6,30,47	6,62,67	4,45,91
Other articles	2	13	27	1,60	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
TOTAL	53,78	81,78	76,90	1,25,53	Fish—				
Imports therefrom—					Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	12,56	10,77	9,92
Oil, mineral	53,76	81,65	76,63	1,23,03	Fruits and vegetables—				
Other articles	2	13	27	1,60	Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	87	1,87	2,93
TOTAL	53,78	81,78	76,90	1,25,53	Other articles	6,62	21,27	10,08	7,19
Imports therefrom—					TOTAL	13,42	84,70	22,72	20,04
Oil, mineral	53,76	81,65	76,63	1,23,03	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Other articles	2	13	27	1,60	Miscellaneous articles	1,30	5,71	0,29	7,08
TOTAL	53,78	81,78	76,90	1,25,53	TOTAL	1,30	5,71	0,29	7,08

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
INDO-CHINA.					PERSIA.				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,01	76	98	25	Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	18,08	27,20	34,20	25,27
Exports of Indian and foreign produce—					Mineral oils	4,00	1,08,59	1,04,26	1,16,45
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	32,57	80,02	43,12	88,14	Precious stones, etc.	8,23	80	6,50	1,20
Opium	20,07	73,04	95,81	1,24,40	Wool, raw	0,81	2,53	2,77	3,51
Other articles	5,11	58,77	48,02	70,49	Other articles	22,08	26,43	28,77	30,3
TOTAL	60,76	2,22,83	1,86,95	2,30,12	TOTAL	63,49	1,65,63	1,75,30	1,78,81
JAPAN.					Exports of Indian produce—				
Imports therefrom—					Cotton, twist and yarn manufactures	12,05	42,05	26,36	2,50
Ale, beer, and portor	3	8,43	2,02	1,04	Grain, pulse, and flour—	18,73	1,17,09	1,04,07	87,70
Apparel	9,17	10,84	12,22	7,70	Rice (not in the husk)	10,85	2,05	18,28	15,70
Bobbins . . . . .	...	13,21	2,01	3,14	Others	3,33	15,42	7,00	4,50
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	1,07	13,40	6,51	Indigo	1,99	6,26	2,18	3,48
Brushes and brooms	48	10	37	43	Tea, black	1,07	8,01	25,50	22,11
Buttons of all sorts . . . . .	...	13,14	8,48	0,85	Other articles	11,51	21,75	30,00	47,00
Camphor	11,48	14,40	12,87	27,27	TOTAL	55,13	2,17,43	2,23,17	2,06,77
Carridges	11	4,80	3,81	3,27	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Cement	1	19,76	3,10	4	Cotton, twist and yarn manufactures	5,82	1,02	15,32	15,03
Chemicals	93	2,02	2,08	1,95	Metals and ores	37,90	50,84	42,20	33,38
Coal and coke etc.	7,02	20,03	14,31	27	Metals and ores	3,08	3,50	3,18	5,42
Copper	27,99	2,32	0,4	26	Sugar	5,05	30,17	33,94	20,75
Cotton, raw	9	2,32	2,31	2	Other articles	13,81	33,52	30,82	36,36
" hosiery	65,23	45,18	04,05	74,00	TOTAL	60,76	1,25,95	1,31,36	1,10,94
" piece goods	6,10	3,67,02	4,22,90	4,02,71	SIAM.				
" yarn	6,16	2,25,65	3,20,42	2,85,18	Imports therefrom—				
" other manufactures	2,12	10,12	12,05	12,07	Wood, teak	81,41	48,12	25,10	10,53
Cutlery . . . . .	...	1,58	1,72	1,30	Other articles	3,39	9,00	8,79	0,97
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	0,22	0,21	3,33	TOTAL	34,80	58,08	33,95	23,50
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	21,04	24,94	23,02	Exports of Indian produce—				
Furniture and cabinetware	71	1,73	1,30	69	Cotton manufactures	19,75	41,31	29,10	32,18
Glass and glassware—					Jute, gunny bags	27,14	60,41	50,73	48,32
Bangles	5	32,59	33,48	38,31	Opium	18,84	37,50	30,25	64,0
Beads and false pearls	7,61	14,32	15,49	16,05	Other articles	0,21	19,07	28,16	26,01
Bottles and phials	1,09	10,95	11,10	10,08	TOTAL	62,04	1,02,10	1,47,33	1,71,44
Funnels, globes, etc.	58	7,41	4,01	2,32	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Table ware	1,41	14,18	0,88	5,56	Miscellaneous articles	2,47	4,07	2,05	3,65
Others	3,85	0,13	0,30	8,51	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				
Hosiery and millinery	10,88	0,82	12,00	10,71	Imports therefrom—				
Hardware	3,59	21,29	32,09	23,70	Canes and rattans	4,51	7,70	0,52	5,08
Instruments	85	5,96	5,03	3,59	Cotton manufactures, including yarn	8,01	7,42	21,88	22,01
Iron or steel . . . . .	...	1,03	1,04	3	Drugs and medicines	2,75	4,00	0,93	4,43
Leather	38	06	1,04	57	Dyeing and tanning substances	7,98	11,05	9,38	11,88
Machinery and millwork	63	3,53	2,21	3,09	Fish	22,53	11,40	17,55	21,00
Matches	23,40	1,81,80	1,16,23	70,10	Fruits and Vegetables	0,27	5,34	0,93	0,33
Paints and painters' materials . . . . .	...	3,58	4,52	3,00	Matches	7,04	02	55	60
Paper and pasteboard	56	8,73	2,08	2,34	Metals, tin	44,54	74,70	45,97	60,02
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	2,39	3,17	1,75	Oils, mineral	15,52	14,21	27,06	25,32
Rubber manufactures . . . . .	...	62	1,16	1,12	Provisions and oilman's stores	23,72	42,62	42,50	41,03
Silk, raw	1,15	18	73	6,84	Rice (not in the husk)	7,44	36	58	48
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	1,31,45	1,41,45	1,62,20	1,30,08	Silk, raw	0,75	5	28	1
Soap	92	30	28	14	Spices, betelnuts	85,73	1,03,07	1,27,41	1,07,80
Spices, ginger	3,40	13	2,25	4,17	" others	12,03	0,85	8,94	9,44
Starch and farina	7	2,50	52	42	Sugar	3,74	24,18	9,01	12,37
Stationery (excluding paper).	2,17	5,10	4,05	4,07	Other articles	48,72	90,44	1,16,42	1,00,47
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	37	4,12	49	14	TOTAL	3,08,48	4,07,78	4,18,13	4,02,75
Tea—chesta	87	1,10	21	33	Exports of Indian produce—				
Toilet requisites	1,31	3,22	5,57	3,28	Animals, living	0,93	6,73	4,06	5,36
Toys and requisites for games	3,10	8,33	9,88	8,94	Coal	17,08	38,62	19,32	4,10
Umbrella fittings	4,01	9,31	13,32	18,80	Cotton, twist and yarn manufactures	24,41	1,55,05	1,68,42	1,60,00
Wood—timber	32	16	..	90	Fodder, bran, etc.	16,03	26,71	26,50	20,87
" manufactures	71	13,19	39	15,63	Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Woolen manufactures (including yarn)	8	1,41	7,45	7,27	Rice	3,24,33	2,21,81	2,70,32	3,03,90
Other articles	0,20	41,15	39,18	43,78	Others	18,80	30,30	24,27	10,08
TOTAL	3,64,85	13,57,00	14,42,23	13,81,83	Hides and skins, raw	26	7,36	4,60	30
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Imports therefrom—				
Miscellaneous articles	1,00	58,73	57,68	80,98	Jute manufactures (including twist and yarn)	3480	45,01	33,50	58,68
JAVA.					Opium	1,48,73	3,07	..	..
Imports therefrom—					Provisions and oilman's stores	14,02	16,07	16,44	17,28
Liquors	2,59	9,75	8,17	0,54	Seeds	8,23	11,20	13,20	13,46
Sugar	0,28,33	23,47,71	12,63,01	13,51,60	Tobacco	13,12	10,54	19,75	19,80
Other articles	9,11	13,65	17,57	44,92	Other articles	71,11	1,65,23	1,50,84	1,84,47
TOTAL	9,35,03	23,71,11	12,83,75	14,03,12	TOTAL	7,54,03	7,43,83	7,62,21	8,29,54
Exports of Indian produce—					Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Jute, gunny bags	45,30	1,02,11	1,05,05	03,20	Cotton manufactures	4,00	8,54	4,61	3,11
Opium	52,23	63,00	53,99	36,00	Spices cloves	1,01	0,51	14,12	5,93
Rice (not in the husk)	1,76,58	2,13,78	1,13,55	1,94,07	Other articles	11,44	14,54	40,05	13,35
Other articles	15,59	18,11	19,82	84,32	TOTAL	18,25	24,59	58,78	22,39
TOTAL	2,80,74	3,97,00	2,03,11	3,58,10					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—									
Miscellaneous articles	1,12	17,27	9,98	78,69					

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	
SUMATRA.					AUSTRALIA—contd.					
Imports therefrom—					Exports of Indian produce—					
Oils, mineral	11,78	25	2,18	8,66	Jute, bags and cloth	2,05.07	2,71.95	3,71.31	4,14.74	
Other articles	5	1	8	4,10	Oils	6.28	67	99	1.98	
TOTAL	11,83	26	2,26	12,76	Rice (not in the husk)	20.93	22.68	53.47	24.94	
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Tea	40.81	32.35	26.06	29.40	
Coal and coke	9.18	...	1,00.55	78.09	Other articles	40.29	73.65	91.54	1,00.20	
Rice (not in the husk)	10.67	47.57	8.56	6.63	TOTAL	3,13.30	4,01.30	5,43.37	6,71.26	
Other articles	4.75	4.96	...	...	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
TOTAL	24.55	62.53	1,09.11	85.62	Miscellaneous articles	53	3.89	4.05	3.27	
MESOPOTAMIA (a)					NEW ZEALAND.					
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	—	23	28	22	Miscellaneous articles	26	1,40	13	14	
Arms Ammunition etc.	—	57	10	87	Exports of Indian produce—					
Drugs and medicines	—	58	1,15	98	Jute manufactures	36.67	38.61	50.29	66.74	
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	59	64	43	Manures	3.97	1.66	85	91	
Fruits and vegetables	70.83	68.84	75.43	75.43	Other articles	10.02	12.12	11.34	10.93	
Gums and resins	—	15	5	20	TOTAL	50.66	62.39	62.48	87.63	
Hardware	—	69	39	44	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Hides and skins, raw	—	65	30	30	Miscellaneous articles	7	24	11	18	
Metals—Brass	—	26	2,45	3.32	TOTAL	18.51	10.63	27.68	25.30	
Motor cars, etc.	—	48	2,17	1,06	Exports of Indian produce—					
Mineral oils	2,97	3,47	...	...	Jute, gunny bags	18.51	10.63	0.13	8.52	
Provisions	416	2,07	...	...	Other articles	34	2.71	0.13	8.52	
Railway plant, etc.	—	20	...	...	TOTAL	18.85	13.34	33.71	33.88	
Seeds	—	40	3,98	5.27	No. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.					
Ships, parts of	—	33	72	15.31	(In thousands of yards)					
Silk, raw	—	51	15.86	1,07	COUNTRIES.	Pre-war average	War average.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Wheat	—	34	18	88	GREAT BRITAIN.					
Wool, raw	—	1,28	74	38	From United Kingdom	1,815,997	815,197	526,493	833,321	599,801
Other articles	—	9,46	12,91	10,57	Japan	2,559	81,171	83,490	90,037	90,172
TOTAL	—	91,03	1,17,19	1,10,23	United States	10,405	7,356	21,197	4,447	525
Exports of Indian produce—					Other countries	2,056	1,150	4,428	3,220	7,458
Cotton manufactures	—	1,26,17	1,12,18	1,18,82	TOTAL	1,831,017	904,874	636,608	931,025	703,656
Indigo	—	2,01	4,40	2,31	WHITEN.					
Grain, pulse, and flour—					From United Kingdom	642,871	510,036	299,340	395,412	402,862
Rice (not in the husk)	—	60,58	20,38	8,71	Netherlands	7,606	8,824	4,391	3,210	4,226
Wheat flour	—	18,71	3,50	2,26	Switzerland	2,606	762	156	991	4,727
Others	—	3,29	87	82	Japan	48	3,323	1,881	2,375	2,307
Tea	—	11,70	47,50	20,04	Other countries	1,124	945	419	498	1,235
Other articles	—	68,57	42,05	50,86	TOTAL	654,255	518,890	306,167	402,402	415,257
TOTAL	—	2,81,66	2,30,80	2,13,72	COLOURED, ETC.					
Exports of foreign merchandise—					From United Kingdom	590,462	350,826	121,559	211,036	303,696
Cotton manufactures	—	84,06	26,20	31,85	Netherlands	15,210	8,733	7,638	9,895	6,422
Provisions	—	4,40	78	35	Belgium	4,082	548	239	141	824
Sugar	—	41,63	59,12	23,59	Switzerland	2,655	1,734	585	1,570	2,645
Other articles	—	86,59	32,31	40,93	Italy	10,320	9,111	2,813	1,891	5,507
TOTAL	—	1,71,68	1,33,41	96,72	Straits Settlements	1,458	668	489	1,775	2,592
TURKEY IN ASIA (b)					Japan	521	13,095	4,924	15,366	21,422
Imports therefrom—					Other countries	6,835	1,509	532	1,115	2,325
Animals, living	4,20	4	..	..	TOTAL	631,552	386,277	138,279	243,789	347,499
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	33,27	74	2	7	TOTAL OF COTTON PIECEGOODS INCLUDING WASTE.					
Grain, pulse, and flour	2,13	..	..	2,10	From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	955,099	1,453,409	1,318,804
Other articles	19,26	18	2	3	Aden and Dependencies	118	123	3,451	208	58
TOTAL	58,86	30	4	2,20	Straits Settlements	2,003	903	788	2,002	2,772
Exports of Indian produce—					Netherlands	23,777	12,764	12,029	13,161	10,956
Cotton goods	59,50	4	..	37	Belgium	4,122	551	240	143	850
Indigo	9,59	..	..	5	Switzerland	5,278	2,408	740	2,561	7,383
Grain, pulse, and flour—					Italy	10,579	9,177	2,340	1,957	5,800
Rice (not in the husk)	71,40	8,75	2,16	11	Japan	3,127	97,637	90,275	107,778	122,067
Wheat flour	7,54	..	..	..	United States	10,671	12,718	23,252	7,808	7,424
Others	6,03	1	..	..	Other countries	8,289	2,512	1,585	4,268	9,112
Jute manufactures	17,00	4,02	2,06	5,98	TOTAL	2,631,674	1,840,955	1,089,799	1,593,295	1,456,620
Tea	16,19	2	29	50	(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.					
Other articles	32,64	5,92	61	33	(b) Includes Mesopotamia prior to 1921-22.					
TOTAL	2,17,60	18,76	5,47	7,34						

**No. 14.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON
PIECEGOODS.**

(In thousands of yards)

ARTICLES.	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Grey and Bleached piece-goods	854,141	1,065,855	1,284,752	1,271,700	1,190,755
Coloured piece-goods	251,355	378,187	446,821	453,405	503,643
TOTAL	1,105,496	1,444,042	1,731,573	1,725,285	1,700,398

**15-A—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN FROM
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.**

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES.	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
From United Kingdom	87,050	24,874	40,074	31,018	21,790
" Hongkong	25	19	43	64	68
" Netherlands	1,360	627	408	804	383
" Switzerland	1,182	330	829	724	652
" China	15	214	22	80	140
" Japan	458	7,424	14,016	20,647	20,480
" Other Countries	1,754	760	779	447	782
TOTAL	41,704	34,008	57,125	59,274	44,575

**No. 15B.—IMPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY
COUNTS.**

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES.	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Percentage of total in 1923-24
Nos. 1 to 20	1,376	2,191	6,061	18,060	6,957	15.4
" 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	5,457	5,500	1,460	3.8
" 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	28,741	28,657	19,807	44.4
Above No. 40	7,602	5,945	8,881	6,223	7,739	17.4
Coloured and Grey (two-folds (doubles))	—	—	5,746	4,558	4,032	9.0
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,100	3,330	3,263	4,074	10.5
TOTAL	41,794	34,003	57,125	59,274	44,575	100

**No. 16.—PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS OF COTTON
TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.**

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Percentage of total in 1923-24
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	466,952	470,828	478,566	403,440	66.3
" 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	203,162	208,959	181,747	29.9
" 31 to 40	18,690	20,987	16,900	15,920	19,666	3.2
Above No. 40	2,655	3,834	2,305	2,195	2,261	.6
Wastes	502	395	517	214	514	...
TOTAL	646,757	666,227	693,572	705,891	608,628	100

No. 17.—IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AND SILK GOODS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES.	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—					
China	83.44	82.92	1,09.86	1,24.91	95.87
Hongkong	23.60	16.83	18.86	22.48	12.22
Straits Settlements	6.75	1.29	5	28	1
Other Countries	3.37	8.97	3.90	10.19	10.97
TOTAL	1,17.25	1,10.01	1,32.17	1,67.88	1,19.07
IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	1,31.45	1,49.91	1,41.45	1,62.20	1,39.08
China	35.67	47.76	64.93	63.36	1,08.79
Hongkong	21.61	32.37	48.02	37.22	8.98
France	27.18	17.82	6.47	10.13	16.12
United Kingdom	19.07	15.18	10.52	11.08	13.60
Italy	19.83	14.79	21.20	23.08	39.80
Germany	16.81	68	2.04	5.36	6.88
Other Countries	5.17	3.27	4.02	4.02	7.91
TOTAL	2,76.79	2,82.03	2,98.71	3,16.54	3,49.17

**No. 18.—IMPORTS OF WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING
YARN AND KNITTING WOOL).**

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	1,85.25	1,47.60	87.47	91.43	1,44.63
Japan	8	15.36	1.41	7.35	7.27
France	12.64	3.90	7.88	7.02	15.50
Belgium	2.11	38	1.60	5.90	12.65
Germany	90.62	7.68	15.94	28.10	42.25
Persia	58	1.26	4.37	3.03	1.13
Other Countries	17.10	5.55	4.00	8.03	20.67
TOTAL	3,08.38	1,81.68	1,22.87	1,51.56	2,44.10

No. 19.—IMPORTS AND DECLARED VALUE OF IRON AND STEEL.

(Quantities in hundreds of tons)

ARTICLES.	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.	Quantity.	Value.	Value per ton.
Sheets and Plates— Galvanised	277.6	5.83	194	88.3	3.18	360	122.5	3.66	290	105.0	5.17	313
Tinned	52.8	1.25	237	24.7	1.38	559	43.6	1.09	388	44.1	1.70	406
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100.6	1.23	123	61.1	1.05	271	96.6	1.87	194	108.1	1.81	167
Bars and Channels— Iron	26.7	35	130	17.0	40	292	22.0	45	204	12.1	23	188
Steel	204.6	2.07	101	136.7	2.90	212	192.0	2.95	153	170.3	2.46	145
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	80.6	1.16	129	66.0	1.63	281	60.2	1.26	190	77.5	1.30	168
Cast pipes and fittings	50.2	91	161	17.4	96	552	20.9	70	259	15.4	34	220
Steel angle and spring	44.2	47	106	21.2	56	261	26.1	45	174	20.0	45	152
Wrought tubes, pipes, and fittings	18.4	46	253	40.8	3.00	756	80.6	1.44	471	19.8	84	421
Hoops and Strips	30.3	43	140	17.8	59	829	25.1	59	236	80.9	70	227
Nails, rivets, and washers	25.1	50	300	7.2	40	553	11.3	56	409	12.2	52	423
Rails, chairs, and sleepers (excluding those for railways)	17.8	10	112	22.1	41	188	15.6	24	154	10.9	16	161
Wire	9.8	24	245	4	10	393	3.8	14	356	5.6	19	338
Wire nails	—	—	—	7.3	26	360	12.8	37	293	11.0	31	234
Wire rope	—	—	—	2.1	24	1,115	3.0	26	806	3.2	29	920
Bolts and Nuts	7.4	23	308	4.2	31	731	6.5	34	520	6.3	27	432
Other sorts	56.6	1.14	201	86.5	3.01	348	41.9	1.40	334	34.7	1.70	317
TOTAL	1,018.2	16.01	167	612.8	21.13	345	746.5	18.37	246	756.1	17.93	237

No. 20.—IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

(In tons)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	7,858	8,730	3,284
Continent	32	9	14,084	8,874	499
Other Countries	378	8	251	169	8
TOTAL	12,881	2,766	22,093	12,779	3,786

(In lakhs of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old iron remanufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7.58	5.50	11.22	10.56	11.07
Continent	2.91	5.6	5.11	6.19	5.13
United States of America	39	2.83	4.42	1.39	7.2
Other Countries	20	68	4	9	4
TOTAL	11.08	9.57	20.79	18.28	17.86

No. 21.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	4,07.69	4,20.36	23,45.10	19,87.72	16,23.94
United States of America	24.55	66.81	4,51.40	2,23.94	1,00.03
Japan	68	13.47	3.58	2.21	3.69
Italy	1.44	2.37	7.85	3.23	5.09
Germany	30.27	2.49	55.17	78.58	43.55
Other Countries	6.55	8.37	62.40	50.43	40.89
TOTAL	5,01.14	5,18.87	34,25.51	23,46.11	19,13.10

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, WAGONS, AND ACCESSORIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77.27	23.67	83.08	32.83	45.34
United States of America	21.08	46.23	37.56	43.92	60.44
Canada . . . . .	..	..	13.20	36.61	64.57
Italy	29	1.89	12.07	0.82	11.11
France	4.89	2.22	9.79	3.39	5.56
Other Countries	9.97	90	17.20	14.83	8.01
TOTAL	1,18,45†	74.91	1,73.50	1,38.40	2,04.63
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10.28	5.10	0.96	5.13	5.99
Other Countries	40	1.26	1.91	3.52	3.28
TOTAL	10,68†	6.36	6.87	8.65	9.25
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3.55	2.70	14.84	10.37	6.01
United States of America	66	2.70	6.11	5.67	9.68
Italy . . . . .	..	84	92	..	12
Canada . . . . .	..	..	6.03	3.56	8.44
Other Countries	1.50	15	1.79	2.17	7.3
TOTAL	5,71†	6.39	29.49	21.77	25.01
Parts of Motor cars and motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22.74	13.20	30.65	18.37	16.21
United States of America	1.08	9.45	21.99	18.04	17.49
France	2.12	48	78	36	85
Other Countries	5.36	66	6.45	9.33	7.78
TOTAL	31,30§	23.79	59.87	46.70	42.33
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74.50	44.70	1,35.92	66.70	73.58
United States of America	8.49	59.43	66.93	70.73	90.29
Italy	66	2.84	13.36	7.21	11.89
France	5.94	2.73	11.04	4.78	6.66
Germany	5.64	..	5.24	5.04	3.71
Belgium	4.15	36	8.65	5.98	4.68
Canada . . . . .	..	..	20.07	43.19	76.22
Other Countries	1.36	1.39	9.62	11.93	5.23
TOTAL	1,00,04	1,11,45	2,71.73	2,15.53	2,81.22

†The figures represent those for 1913-14 only. §Average for two years, 1912-13 and 1913-14.

No. 23.—IMPORTS OF RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.*

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Private—					
United Kingdom	5,54.48	3,28.08	18,39.78	10,40.32	11,03.39
Australia	36.74	3.18	20.55	8.45	18.03
Germany	12.19	5.22	3.99	9.47	4.86
United States of America	54	7.59	12.80	12.99	17.56
Other Countries	7.26	4.14	13.91	34.58	28.62
TOTAL	6,11.21	3,43.21	18,91.06	11,05.81	11,72.46
Government—					
United Kingdom	2,68.70	1,20.86	2,81.26	2,48.74	2,81.23
United States of America	1.74	2.46	8	5.07	4
Australia	7.78	1.50	3.79	..	6.78
Other Countries	1.37	66	9.94	28.42	..
TOTAL	2,79.59	1,24.93	2,95.07	2,70.23	2,88.00
GRAND TOTAL	8,90.80	4,73.19	21,86.13	13,76.04	14,00.46

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction, viz., bridgework, rails, chairs, sleepers and sleepers and keys of steel or iron and sleepers of wood, etc.

No. 24.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE, EXCLUDING CUTLERY, ETC.

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	1,88.61	1,50.00	3,67.70	2,54.54	2,07.53
United States of America	24.72	60.27	1,03.31	77.60	72.40
Japan	3.59	46.68	21.29	32.69	25.70
Sweden	2.57	4.56	12.52	14.52	13.60
Germany	57.24	5.70	60.82	1,12.40	92.97
Austria	27.28	2.25	2.67	3.31	8.35
Hungary . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	5.58	51	2.18	3.84	8.31
Other Countries	7.45	9.48	21.41	16.00	18.43
TOTAL	3,17.04	2,79.45	5,91.90	5,14.90	4,42.29

No. 25.—IMPORTS OF METALS (EXCLUDING IRON AND STEEL)

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
COPPER (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67.45	24.78	85.08	1,24.42	79.69
Japan	27.99	30.21	2.32	64	25
France	12.93	5.37	5.48	57	42
Germany	93.41	4.44	23.16	21.87	52.02
Belgium	3.54	66	3.43	2.02	71
Other Countries	1.68	5.25	6.08	48.04	20.77
TOTAL	3,07.00	70.71	1,25.50	1,97.56	1,63.47
TIN—					
Straits Settlements	44.54	40.53	74.76	45.97	60.62
United Kingdom	5.73	2.73	2.45	5.97	2.46
Other Countries	1.60	1.35	1.40	1.37	1.20
TOTAL	51.87	44.61	78.61	53.31	64.28
ZINC—					
United Kingdom	14.85	5.34	18.66	15.10	18.13
Belgium	3.75	24	3.92	4.96	7.38
Japan . . . . .	..	12.08	..	1.01	10
Germany	3.28	24	93	2.95	2.78
Other Countries	28	5.04	44	1.21	1.76
TOTAL	22.11	22.89	23.95	25.23	30.15
LEAD (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	18.99	19.59	18.81	11.50	10.07
Other Countries	4.42	10.59	2.72	4.03	5.94
TOTAL	18.41	30.18	16.53	15.53	16.01
ALUMINIUM—					
United Kingdom	5.36	2.51	17.69	14.45	15.82
Germany	12.16	1.15	15.03	35.21	26.91
Other Countries	5.91	7.11	22.60	36.14	42.93
TOTAL	23.45	10.77	55.32	85.80	85.66
BRASS—					
United Kingdom	6.18	27.28	1,31.28	1,79.39	1,56.83
Germany	1.58	11.74	24.30	61.29	72.78
Other Countries	3.94	39.56	27.71	41.46	22.02
TOTAL	11.65	78.58	1,83.38	2,82.14	2,51.63
OTHER METALS—					
United Kingdom	20.54	14.27	10.59	16.35	10.72
Other Countries	3.87	5.87	11.47	12.99	17.88
TOTAL	24.41	20.14	21.86	29.31	28.60
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores and Iron and Steel)	4,58.90	2,77.88	5,05.15	6,91.88	6,39.80

No. 26.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR (EXCLUDING MOLASSES AND CONFECTIONERY).

(in hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1.7	28.5	5.1	2.0	2.0
Hongkong	4.4	5.7	4.4	4.4	5.7
Egypt	1.6	1.6	2	1.0	7
Mauritius and Dependencies	128.8	56.7	61.0	31.4	1.3
Java	453.0	367.2	623.3	371.1	368.3
Japan	2	5.7	6	1	..
Netherlands	..	..	2.0	2.0	3
Belgium	1	..	12.8	4.0	2.1
Other Countries	45.3	0.9	7.0	24.0	30.2
TOTAL	633.5	472.3	717.6	442.4	411.5

No. 27.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OIL.

(In thousands of Barrels)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United States of America	2,19,06	2,54,31	4,50,84	4,12,15	4,56,51
Borneo	53,76	32,34	81,05	76,03	1,24,03
Persia	4,09	31,11	1,03,58	1,04,26	1,15,45
Straits Settlements	15,62	18,84	14,21	27,06	25,32
United Kingdom	22,31	26,13	37,17	30,86	24,74
Sumatra	11,78	3,78	25	2,18	8,06
Germany	17,89	8,48	7	1,12	33,12
Russia	19,80	54	..	..	10,33
Georgia	..	..	..	..	35,75
Other Countries	7,16	1,77	5,17	19,07	5,74
TOTAL	3,72,03	4,02,30	7,83,91	6,80,23	8,30,55

No. 28.—IMPORTS OF CEMENT.

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	10,80	69,7	79,9	67,0	95,7
Japan	..	14,8	18,8	4,2	1
Hongkong	22	7,3	7,3	2,0	7
Italy	13	7	1,1	1,0	1,9
Other Countries	1,89	2,9	17,0	23,4	14,7
TOTAL	13,03	95,4	124,7	134,1	113,1

No. 29.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In thousands of bales)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	1,991	1,295	508	875	877
Other parts of the British Empire	4	8	7	4	3
Total British Empire	1,995	1,303	515	879	880
United States of America	685	528	372	502	488
France	428	198	312	321	417
Italy	213	215	142	195	279
Brazil	15	60	75	80	102
Japan	17	30	67	64	60
Belgium	..	1	119	158	273
Spain	122	172	124	157	137
Germany	920	34	807	792	900
Austria	..	..	..	..	3
Hungary	250	13	..	..	..
Other Countries	86	44	86	83	139
Total Foreign Countries	2,586	1,290	2,104	2,358	2,816
TOTAL	4,281	2,593	2,619	3,237	3,696

No. 30.—PRODUCTION, MILL CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.

(In lakhs of bales)

	Production	Mill consumption July—June	Exports July—June
Season July—June—			
1912-13	98	46	50
1913-14	89	45	43
1914-15	104	49	26
1915-16	73	58	32
1916-17	83	57	24
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	51	22
1919-20	86	52	34
1920-21	59	56	23
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	84	51	38

No. 31-A.—EXPORTS OF JUTE GUNNY BAGS AND CLOTH BAGS—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1910-17 to 1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	2,523	143	75	133
Australia	77	98	149	292
United States of America	323	496	291	312
Argentine Republic	84	2	..	10
Other Countries	1,120	213	211	279
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	4,127	953	726	906

BAGS—SACKING.

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1910-17 to 1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	102	164	237	274
Australia	533	404	480	520
Japan	134	358	108	113
Indo-China	180	258	103	81
Java	213	233	198	173
United States of America	92	37	28	19
Chile	497	45	65	439
Peru	51	31	40	51
Cuba	210	144	380	214
Other Countries	941	1,161	1,070	1,248
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	2,915	2,710	3,141

CLOTH—HESSIAN.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1910-17 to 1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	1,287	535	452	508
Canada	501	407	649	621
Australia	177	120	174	147
United States of America	7,067	8,107	9,316	9,189
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,403	1,217	1,854
Uruguay	42	33	30	118
Other Countries	1,209	241	278	410
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	10,966	12,119	12,946

CLOTH—SACKING.

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1910-17 to 1918-19	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	103	63	48	63
Australia	74	39	60	72
United States of America	20	61	229	271
Argentine Republic	42	25	48	68
Other Countries	55	52	42	67
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	240	425	541

NOTE.—Average of three war years, 1910-17 to 1918-19, is given as the distinction between sacking and Hessian gunny bags and cloth was made in the Commerce Trade Returns from 1st April, 1916.

No. 31-B.—EXPORTS OF JUTE¹, BAGS AND CLOTH AND THE PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL EXPORTS.

BAGS.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average		War average		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24	
	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.	No. (lakhs)	Per cent.
United Kingdom	305	9.0	2,265	33.9	308	8.0	312	9.1	407	9.8
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	6.0	688	10.3	215	5.6	214	6.2	259	6.3
Egypt	119	3.5	385	5.7	56	1.4	89	2.6	140	3.3
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	3.5	243	3.6	211	5.4	204	5.9	157	3.8
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	2.9	90	1.3	92	2.4	116	3.4	152	3.7
Australia and New Zealand	628	18.5	737	11.1	635	16.4	712	20.7	899	21.7
Java	130	3.8	206	3.2	232	6.0	198	5.8	173	4.2
Japan	35	1.0	118	1.7	358	9.3	108	3.1	114	2.7
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	11.6	436	6.5	582	15.0	440	12.8	489	11.8
South America	431	12.7	532	8.1	99	2.6	140	4.2	542	13.1
Central America and West Indies	130	3.8	229	3.4	192	5.0	445	12.9	282	6.8
Other Countries	796	23.7	747	11.2	687	22.9	458	13.3	523	12.8
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,391	100	6,676	100	3,867	100	3,442	100	4,137	100
				CLOTH.						
	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.	Yds. (lakhs)	Per cent.
United Kingdom	423	4.4	1,333	11.6	698	5.3	499	4.0	661	4.9
Canada	333	3.4	534	4.6	467	4.2	614	5.1	624	4.6
Australia	209	2.1	253	2.2	160	1.4	244	1.9	219	1.6
United States of America	6,639	68.4	6,985	60.4	8,168	72.9	9,544	76.1	9,460	70.1
Argentine Republic	1,727	17.8	1,440	12.5	1,463	13.3	1,263	10.1	1,922	14.2
Other Countries	369	3.9	1,016	8.8	325	2.9	360	2.8	601	4.6
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	9,700	100	11,561	100	11,206	100	12,544	100	13,487	100

No. 32.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	122	212	36	191	230
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	11	9	9
Total British Empire	152	233	47	200	239
Japan	1,012	1,373	1,700	1,621	1,722
Italy	233	249	154	241	551
France	109	69	57	126	174
China (exclusive of Hong-kong, etc.)	31	48	428	494	270
Belgium	277	44	198	252	250
Spain	50	41	30	66	87
Germany	351	69	235	263	244
Austria(a)	167	33	32	43	42
Other Countries	25	31	47	57	119
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	2,942	3,103	3,465
TOTAL	2,407	2,190	2,989	3,303	3,704

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Austria-Hungary.

No. 33-A.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN.

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
China	169,953	110,234	61,984	41,060	20,734
Egypt	2,183	5,458	4,698	3,665	4,593
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	2,698	1,679	1,416
Perals	2,030	2,677	3,249	2,177	2,315
Siam	305	623	1,757	1,199	1,199
United Kingdom	683	1,246	63	150	848
Arabia, other than Maskat	144	1,961	130	85	40
Other Countries	13,135	3,325	6,454	6,859	7,377
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	192,844	129,685	81,033	56,861	33,531

No. 33-B.—EXPORTS OF COTTON TWIST AND YARN BY COUNTS.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Articles.	Pre-war average for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Nos. 1 to 20	196,459	124,897	62,552	42,075	27,689
21 to 40	4,334	4,274	2,194	1,073	787
Above No. 40	2	170	36	2	1
Grey two-folds (doubles)	125	544	15,931	12,895	8,712
Unspecified descriptions			320	826	1,342
TOTAL	200,970	129,685	81,033	56,861	33,531

No. 34.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN GREY AND COLOURED COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

(a) GREY (UNBLEACHED).

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Perals	4,009	9,826	1,451	2,717	2,992
Mesopotamia (a)	9,633	9,537	1,692	5,766	9,618
Straits Settlements	667	1,608	209	293	401
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,828	3,228	2,291	2,415
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,926	5,600	6,565	4,618
Ceylon	175	533	137	165	483
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	3,598	5,538	6,054
Other Countries	16,172	17,052	8,324	7,791	7,296
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	47,414	74,576	24,239	31,126	33,977

(b) COLOURED, PRINTED OR DYED.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Perals	3,289	21,421	23,603	24,785	24,348
Mesopotamia (a)	2,757	12,188	34,064	27,006	30,865
Straits Settlements	16,244	16,319	19,832	21,382	22,934
Aden and Dependencies	3,534	3,147	5,106	4,077	3,769
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,206	2,503	4,262	4,975	4,851
Ceylon	9,330	9,618	17,922	16,649	15,574
Portuguese East Africa	669	618	3,195	2,726	2,300
Other Countries	9,356	14,563	22,755	23,175	25,328
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,384	80,377	135,730	124,775	129,966

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 relate to Turkey, Asiatic.

No. 35.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA.

(In thousands of lbs.)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
BRITISH EMPIRE					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,388	268,717	248,283	295,068
Canada	10,105	10,068	11,001	10,410	12,178
Australia	8,978	8,253	7,537	3,083	4,300
Ceylon	4,102	3,403	4,115	2,570	3,940
Egypt	1,209	1,918	3,084	2,300	—
Mesopotamia	—	—	2,580	6,010	3,318
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	1,191	949	720
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,800	2,222	2,401	2,687
Total British Empire	221,169	279,912	301,337	276,995	322,957
Egypt	—	—	—	—	1,953
Russia	29,614	18,390	—	—	—
United States of America	2,489	6,346	7,981	4,343	5,800
China (exclusive of Hong-kong, etc.)	7,899	6,230	15	6	10
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,324	3,000	3	44	63
Perals	347	4,406	1,293	2,926	2,358
Chile	44	1,733	617	871	1,175
Other Countries	1,661	2,674	2,642	3,111	4,370
Total Foreign Countries	45,828	42,779	12,541	11,301	15,798
TOTAL	266,407	322,691	313,878	288,296	338,755

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia.

No. 36-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

LINSEED.

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries.	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	180.5	203.5	82.7	141.3	181.3
France	76.8	26.3	31.0	49.6	78.4
Italy	20.6	16.6	11.6	30.5	25.6
Belgium	67.8	4.9	20.7	22.2	28.1
Germany	33.5	2.0	3.2	2.8	7.2
Australia	1.6	11.1	11.7	12.0	13.4
Other Countries	42.2	7.0	12.6	15.9	84.8
TOTAL	379.0	270.4	173.5	274.3	303.8

RAPE.

United Kingdom	25.3	50.5	27.9	46.5	69.2
France	63.5	19.6	7.0	28.9	21.0
Italy	7.1	6.0	10.2	27.1	81.3
Belgium	98.6	5.4	45.9	54.0	33.0
Germany	68.2	1.6	33.5	63.1	71.1
Other Countries	10.0	7.6	8.3	32.3	61.3
TOTAL	272.7	90.7	133.7	251.9	336.9

SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI).

France	43.1	15.7	2.8	0.4	6.0
Italy	13.0	4.1	10.7	11.1	0
Belgium	26.2	1.1	2.0	2.4	..
Austria (a)	20.2	8	6.5	4.7	1
Other Countries	16.8	10.9	7.1	8.8	3.5
TOTAL	119.3	32.6	31.1	36.4	10.5

(d) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

GROUNDNUTS.

France	169.1	87.5	149.2	178.7	191.4
United Kingdom	1.9	8.3	7.8	11.1	16.0
Belgium	15.3	6	23.3	10.4	6.5
Italy	7	2.9	17.4	23.5	8.6
Germany	7.4	8	23.7	24.7	10.9
Netherlands	1	..	6.8	13.5	14.7
Other Countries	17.3	18.6	7.7	5.5	8.0
TOTAL	211.8	118.7	235.9	267.4	257.0

COTTON.

United Kingdom	233.2	66.6	87.7	181.6	148.4
Other Countries	6.8	2.6	4.5	1.6	1.5
TOTAL	240.0	69.2	92.2	183.2	149.9

CASTOR.

United Kingdom	53.9	47.1	11.6	16.1	14.8
United States of America	11.8	14.7	30.0	33.0	35.7
Belgium	13.7	1.1	4.4	8.2	6.8
France	15.7	14.8	7.0	15.6	18.7
Italy	11.0	7.1	2.0	8.0	5.8
Other Countries	7.5	4.0	2.0	2.7	3.2
TOTAL	113.6	83.8	48.8	83.6	85.0

No. 36-B.—PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL SEEDS IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Castor	6.8	12.9	5.9	6.7	7.8
Cotton	7.4	4.1	5.9	7.2	5.7
Groundnuts	14.5	15.7	35.9	27.7	21.1
Linseed	32.8	40.6	24.7	26.9	32.3
Rape	17.0	11.7	18.2	20.4	21.7
Sesamum	10.2	5.5	5.4	4.0	1.9
Others	11.3	9.5	4.0	7.1	4.6
TOTAL (ALL KINDS)	100	100	100	100	100

No. 36-C.—PERCENTAGE SHARES OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	23.3	52.2	24.4	28.8	29.9
Other parts of the British Empire	1.4	5.6	4.0	2.7	2.6
France	20.2	20.7	30.6	29.1	29.8
Belgium	18.2	2.1	14.0	9.1	6.4
Italy	4.6	6.3	8.2	9.6	9.9
Germany	14.2	1.4	8.8	9.9	7.5
Austria (a)	3.3	5	1.8	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	5.8	6.2	6.2	10.0	13.6

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 represent Austria-Hungary.

No. 37.—EXPORTS OF RICE NOT IN THE HUSK.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	159	325	108	79	67
Ceylon	325	328	305	303	389
Hongkong	13	3	31	104	78
Straits Settlements	308	261	135	174	202
Mauritius	56	50	54	66	49
Egypt	54	17	34	95	—
Other parts of the British Empire	120	110	119	179	156
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	786	1,060	941
China (exclusive of Hong-kong, etc.)					
Germany	13	6	18	108	161
Japan	345	23	231	340	414
Egypt	123	52	42	80	128
Netherlands	240	24	28	64	57
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	4	1	..
Arabia	25	38	47	23	53
Java	168	82	133	76	134
Sumatra	19	83	32	71	55
Other Foreign Countries	360	302	45	155	193
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	580	1,023	1,236
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,398	1,685	1,366	2,083	2,177

No. 38.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	935	340	29	191	492
Egypt	4	268	..	..	..
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	4	6	4
Total British Empire	942	630	33	197	496
France	106	84	..	4	64
Italy	34	62	11	5	28
Belgium	188	6	6	12	88
Germany	16	..	13	..	..
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	18	2	13
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	48	23	143
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	81	220	639

No. 39.—EXPORTS OF LAC.

(In cwts)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	70,423	66,023	78,366	78,791	79,613
United States of America	164,331	190,537	252,236	240,982	241,228
Germany	60,558	4,051	12,690	17,069	22,147
France	18,337	9,372	8,794	10,856	15,700
Japan	3,552	11,859	10,791	16,844	14,865
Canada	87	691	2,700	1,207	103
Australia	1,763	2,008	2,339	3,641	2,774
Other Countries	23,290	17,130	10,379	13,987	20,717
TOTAL	356,341	300,671	379,944	383,377	397,147
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	7,144	9,378	8,715
United States of America	2,680	1,342	1,880	5,251	4,293
Other Countries	11,886	2,134	1,700	3,558	3,855
Total	34,750	9,505	10,724	18,387	16,863
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,748	16,666	1,824	4,734	19,100
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	882	2,897	1,800
Other kinds (Total exports)	23,131	18,811	41,560	66,616	50,761
TOTAL (ALL KINDS)	484,861	345,376	484,934	476,011	485,671

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO.

(In cwts)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	647	769	790
United States of America	1,154	6,543	..	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,783	1,947	1,159	1,631
India	1,083	1,173	1,418	589	981
Japan	427	3,851	7,153	368	2,159
Turkey, Asiatic (d)	3,145	386	39	76	25
Mesopotamia	—	—	503	1,100	640
Other Countries	4,177	1,214	653	441	443
TOTAL	15,390	31,415	12,362	4,535	6,702

(a) Figures prior to 1921-22 include Mesopotamia.

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	73,94	95,81	1,24,49
Java	52,26	45,96	63,00	53,99	36,00
Spain	9,79	30,21	5,17	4,53	4,30
Siam	18,84	35,23	37,50	39,23	64,00
Strait Settlements	1,43,74	9,12	3,07	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	14,96	..	..
Other Countries	3,21,95	10,20	7,78	51,29	37,52
TOTAL	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,05,42	2,44,87	2,66,31

NOTE.—This table excludes opium exported on Government account.

No. 42.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,37	1,09,41	13,21	11,18	7,28
United States of America	63,36	1,65,15	46	4,36	4,06
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	33,59	46,95	71,14
Spain	46,85	10,64	24,73	24,70	10,31
France	8,27	9,06	99	1,04	1,64
Belgium	7,07	93	1,33	21	98
Germany	2,43,48	24,99	88,78	1,04,04	1,40,51
Netherlands	16,54	96	76	70	2,89
Austria }	1,28,77	9,96	8	47	13
Hungary }					
Other Countries	22,86	18,51	17,62	24,04	40,53
Total British Empire	34,15	1,16,46	21,69	17,82	8,14
Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,88,14	1,59,76	1,99,87	2,77,33
GRAND TOTAL	6,57,12	5,04,60	1,81,35	2,17,69	2,85,47
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,70,90	3,93,36	3,23,70	2,52,65	2,86,16
United Kingdom	25,75	39,91	25,77	34,55	32,92
France	25,41	21,90	14,61	18,60	30,59
Other Countries	41,93	29,17	51,52	45,44	50,05
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	42,94	50,59	45,87
Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	3,72,66	3,00,65	3,59,84
GRAND TOTAL	3,72,99	4,82,34	4,15,60	3,51,24	4,05,71
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom }	1,52,48	4,37,88	1,19,16	2,10,07	2,93,67
Other Countries					
Total British Empire	1,53,44	4,38,93	1,39,95	2,26,32	3,08,66
Foreign Countries	3,23	81	5,87	5,16	7,92
GRAND TOTAL	1,56,67	4,39,74	1,45,82	2,31,48	3,16,78
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	1,67,76	1,98,97	1,86,72
United States of America	29,19	58,62	12,39	15,36	19,57
Japan	12,79	11,82	43,95	40,41	47,40
Other Countries	13,55	6,94	22,16	19,49	19,39
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	1,83,42	2,10,78	2,00,10
Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	62,84	63,45	72,99
GRAND TOTAL	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,46,26	2,74,23	2,73,09

No. 43.—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE.

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	193	336	75	311	310
Germany	7	3	16	..	9
Netherlands	19	..	35	19	12
Belgium	150	15	260	296	137
France	97	47	94	144	170
Italy	3	12	9	10	14
Japan	4	12	2	6	1
United States of America	132	43	28	18	97
Other Countries	2	1	..	..	2
TOTAL	607	474	519	805	752

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		GOLD									
		IMPORTS				EXPORTS					
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	6,89,57	27,21,55	16,20,35	3,36,26	1,25,97	..	0	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	9,90	..	71,48	7,14	..	..	..
Gibraltar		2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Gozo		1,85	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany		63,08	10	8,18	5,74,61	1,17,49	..	..	..	..	..
France		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia	Private	59,88	28,15	8,59,81	51,85	76,74	4,16	13	..	8,86	17
Turkey, Asiatic	Government . . . . .	..	76	..	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	Private	43,53	18,52	88,51	48,57	62,54	18	..	..	..	..
Aden and Dependences	Government	21	..	23,26	4,99	2,63	2,71	60	..	..	..
	Private	53	69	..	..	..	..	66	..	98	1,50
Arabia	Government . . . . .	..	8	..	90	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private	36	1,15	16,71	1,63	2,26	11,24	1,60	..	17	51
Bahrain Islands	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,21	..	..	..
	Private	85	15	..	..	22	1,96	59	..	..	..
Persia	Government	6	..	..	13	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,08	1,80	..	..	19,67	5,57	6,16	..	42	16
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		60,30	3,94	39	29,62	7,09	29,34	8,44	2,13	..	72
Java		2	14,77	..	24	..	37	62	1,64	..	..
	Private	66,39	52,27	8,96	52,09	36,35	14	45	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Private	8,09,87	3,12,30	..	26	..	..	63,00	4,59,97	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	21,18	..	22,56	..	1	31	..	..	..
Egypt	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	6,35	2,27,36	..	..	3,31,18	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	Government . . . . .	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa		58	1,54	2,04	5	4,00	9	15	93	40	1,27
Mauritius and Dependences (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	..	..	..	62	2,30	..	2,35
Canada		..	4,81	1,32,51	2,30,07	2,67,23	..	89,06	..	..	..
United States of America	Private . . . . .	..	1,04,47	..	..	..	..	11,95,99	..	..	..
	Government	6,14,81	46,02	1,53,60	3,33,34	3,00,55	..	61,59	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Government . . . . .	..	1,53,22	..	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,59,77	13,82,04	41,31,36	29,25,32	3,02,07	2,99,01	16,01,28	13,31	6,68
	Government	27	1,54,13	..	1,03	..	71,76	1,27,11	7,21	..	..

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		SILVER									
		IMPORTS				EXPORTS					
		Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	8,60,26	10,44,42	9,01,43	48	2,44	13	32	2
	Government	2,76,82	2,13,99	..	..	..	..	4,11	..	9	..
Netherlands		..	..	2,35	5,83	9,00	..	..	..	16	42
France	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia	Private	14,70	5,02	1,88,42	1,49,23	38,01	2,24	37	2	..	20
Turkey, Asiatic	Government . . . . .	..	85	..	..	6,38	3	85,41	..	..	6
Turkey, Asiatic	Private	1,39	3,77	29,11	19,08	2,73	16	3	20	10	2,83
Aden and Dependences	Government	21	6,99	2,37	0	3,80	19	4,99	..	..	..
	Private	8,05	5,69	65,61	50,52	25,40	27,54	10,32	27,98	62,75	31,04
Arabia	Government	15	12	8,00	2,33	2,00	..	99	..	..	..
	Private	8,97	12,23	33,73	23,00	9,15	48,21	34,51	31,90	93,42	69,38
Bahrain Islands	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	..	..
	Private	9,39	5,70	9,58	26,57	11,50	10,86	4,26	..	7,90	1,38
Persia	Government	5,52	5,65	..	20,00	20,00	30	6,01	11	..	44
	Private . . . . .	..	6	..	..	19	..	2,71	..	..	..
Benjam Island	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	9	..	..
	Private	7,77	39	8,78	..	7	59,51	33,02	4,18	21	30,27
Ceylon	Government	23	7,62	..	..	..	60	80	..	5,00	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	Private	8,82	23,63	1,41	33	1,21	15,43	11,20	5,91	1,95	17
	Government . . . . .	..	15,03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[continued on next page]

No. 44.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES—continued.
(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	SILVER										
	IMPORTS					EXPORTS					
	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	80	88	
Java	..	..	90	..	0	..	16	1,34	1,53	75	
Siam	78	2,42	..	3,31	8,94	5,20	1,38	6,60	2,60	..	
China (including Hongkong)	Private	67,13	60,06	70,13	1,06,96	20,02	1,66,65	1,20	1,56,92	86,27	1,31,56
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Private	3	9,42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	12	1,83	14	..	6	3	46,07	..	..	..
	Government	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	Private	..	32	..	..	3,57	2	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
East Africa	Private	2,03	33	2,42,29	74,96	18,45	25,20	26,82	5,00	4,25	25
	Government	..	..	8,94	..	..	..	2,90	..	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	Private	1,87	9,84	8,76	11,15	55,95	6,60	2,23	2	1,47	70,20
	Government	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..	..
Canada	Private	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	Private	6,77	17,21	1,13,68	3,95,22	8,82,61	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	..	11,74,62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Private	78,33	33,73	78,78	1,55,76	89,04	..	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,34	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	10,85,25	4,55,21	17,32,93	20,71,44	21,78,09	3,07,34	1,76,79	2,38,04	2,53,78	3,39,95
	Government	8,53,09	22,30,64	14,93	22,89	32,18	1,12	1,26,82	20	5,00	52

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	CURRENCY NOTES*										
	IMPORTS					EXPORTS					
	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war average	War average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	
United Kingdom	Private	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	..
	Government	—	—	—	58,20	60,00	—	—	—	..	8,50
Mesopotamia	Private	—	—	—	21,10	5,00	—	—	—	..	..
	Government	—	—	—	2,37	4,08	—	—	—	..	..
Aden and Dependencies	Private	—	—	—	1,83	2,93	—	—	—	10,00	11,00
	Government	—	—	—	12,58	22,58	—	—	—	..	8
Arabia	Private	—	—	—	2,60	..	40	—	—	..	..
	Government	—	—	—	2,92	..	..	—	—	..	..
Persia	Private	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	8,50	35
	Government	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	..
Honjam Island	Private	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	..
	Government	—	—	—	50	1,50	—	—	—	..	5
Ceylon	Private	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	..
	Government	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	—	..	..
Federated Malay States	Private	—	—	—	..	2	—	—	5	..	..
	Government	—	—	—	..	..	—	—	..	..	..
Africa, East	Private	—	—	—	4,03	..	—	—	..	..	..
	Government	—	—	—	30,01	60,00	—	—	..	..	20
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	—	—	—	1,01,60	1,16,87	—	—	—	11,05	8,78
	Government	—	—	—	29,64	67,95	—	—	—	18,50	11,40

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23.

No. 45.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1923-24.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Months	NET IMPORTS OF GOLD		NET IMPORTS OF SILVER		NET IMPORTS OF CURRENCY NOTES	
	Private	Government	Private	Government	Private	Government
April	6,95,78	..	92,47	..	8,38	..
May	3,03,03	..	1,45,36	1,56	1,31	—9,97
June	2,04,97	..	1,74,84	..	2,36	..
July	2,41,56	..	1,40,39	..	2,25	65,00
August	1,13,63	..	1,81,64	..	24,52	..
September	2,32,02	..	72,26	26,35	5,78	—9
October	2,43,51	..	2,22,88	..	5,22	..
November	1,43,59	..	2,28,71	—10	3,02	—12
December	88,98	..	—48,97	..	7,22	..
January	2,29,41	..	2,23,45	1,78	2,44	—7
February	1,13,14	..	2,97,95	2,12	44,54	1,80
March	2,98,02	..	1,04,16	..	1,10	..
TOTAL	29,18,64	..	18,33,14	31,66	1,08,09	53,55

No. 46.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD (BOTH COIN AND BULLION) IN INDIA.

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1873-74	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING									1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19			
1. Production (a)	..	..	..	..	71	2,01	2,95	3,40	3,36	3,89	3,08	2,79	2,55
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,48	18,00	16,85	32,70	9,88(b)	13,82	41,32	29,25
3. Exports	27	1,04	10	38	2,02	3,23	6,82	7,50	4,64	3,01(b)	16,68	13	6
4. Net imports (i.e., 2-3)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	6,87(b)	-2,86	41,19	29,19
5. Net addition, to stock (i.e., 1+4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,23	22	43,98	31,74
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	66	12,88	6,57	19,11	16,93	24,32	24,32	22,32
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,67	-3,25	+4,47	-1,02	+15	..	-2,00
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-7)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,81	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	7	43,98	33,74
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,86	1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,43,95	4,87,93	5,10,67
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,19,84	4,63,62	4,97,36

NOTE.—The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(a) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December. (b) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

No. 47.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA.*

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING								1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19			
Exports of Indian Merchandise (private)	+76,37	+84,99	+1,00,50	+1,03,26	+1,21,32	+1,61,85	+2,19,50	+2,16,97	+2,31,38	+2,09,16	+3,48,84
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+2,65	+3,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+8,14	+14,06	+15,16	+18,07
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	-47,95	-58,62	-67,75	-69,79	-78,43	-1,11,85	-1,45,85	-1,47,80	-2,66,34	-2,24,31(c)	-2,17,03(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+31,07	+30,06	+37,16	+37,66	+46,09	+53,46	+78,27	+76,31	-20,90	+90,01	+1,44,88
Gold (private)	-4,13	-3,08	-2,10	-2,25	-0,55	-12,38	-28,37	-7,81(a)	+2,79	-41,18	-29,19
Silver (private)	-6,25	-8,96	-12,21	-6,25	-5,12	-8,11	-7,21	-2,99(b)	-14,95(b)	-18,17	-19,33
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-91	-1,08
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-10,38	-12,04	-14,31	-8,50	-14,67	-20,99	-36,08	-10,80	-12,16	-60,26	-48,63
Total visible balance of trade	+20,69	+18,02	+22,85	+29,16	+31,42	+32,47	+42,19	+65,51	-33,06	+29,75	+96,23
Council Bills purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (c)	-19,77	-18,00	-21,81	-26,07	-27,70	-35,56	-41,35	-34,06(d)	..	-7,00	-33,39
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	..	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	..	..	..
Transfers of Government Securities	+99	+17	+40	-53	-88	-54	-87	-36	+153	+2,62	-35
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	-85	-87	-90	-83	-70	-50	-44	-30	-27	-35	-44
Balance of remittances of funds	-19,63	-18,70	-22,31	-27,43	-29,34	-34,25	-42,61	-30,14	+1,26	-4,79	-34,18

* All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table.

NOTE.—In these balances plus (+) signifies net export and minus (-) net import.

(a) Excludes transactions, such as gold imported or exported on behalf of the Bank of England, which do not enter into India's Balance of Trade.

(b) Excludes piastres coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at R1,10 lakhs in 1916-17, R77 lakhs in 1917-18 and R6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (R1,13 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (R12 lakhs) are also excluded in 1918-19. In 1920-21 the following items have been excluded:—(1) the value of 'silver—other coin' imported from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R26 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (R3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (R1 lakh).

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

(d) Includes R85 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat-purchases.

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

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES.

No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES.

No. 48.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES.					No. 49.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES.						
Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D.S. and above Molasses	Cwt.	9 14 4 2 3 7	18 10 8 3 13 6	16 12 0 3 7 11	17 13 11 3 8 8	1. Food grains—cereals— Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt.	5 5 8 8 15 9	8 4 11 7 13 0	8 4 11 7 2 4	7 15 3 9 16 6
2. Other articles of food and drink— (a) Liquors— Ale, beer, and porter	Gal.	1 5 7 7 15 9	3 8 11 19 14 3	3 1 6 16 3 11	2 12 2 12 3 9	Wheat	"	5 5 5 7 14 8	9 1 4 14 8 3	12 15 11 6 2 0	9 15 6 5 3 11
" Brandy	"	6 8 2 17 9 3	20 15 3 35 11 4	20 0 11 30 15 3	18 7 7 28 1 9	" flour	"	4 4 2	10 4 1	6 2 0	5 3 11
" Whisky	"	17 9 3	35 11 4	30 15 3	28 1 9	Barley	"				
" present in drugs	"					2. Food grains— Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	8 5 11	6 12 11	5 0 4
(b) Provisions— Biscuits and cakes	lb.	0 7 3	1 2 10	1 1 7	1 0 10	3. Tea	lb.	0 7 1	0 9 3	0 12 3	0 14 11
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	21 13 3	25 3 7	27 4 9	Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	50 2 8	73 1 4	72 2 2
Milk, condensed	lb.	0 4 6	0 11 3	0 10 4	0 9 5	4. Other articles of food and drink— (a) Spices— Pepper	lb.	0 4 8	0 4 2	0 4 5	0 4 5
Canned provisions	Cwt.	45 10 3	82 4 0	74 6 3	65 15 10	Chillies	"	0 2 4	0 4 0	0 4 4	0 3 10
(c) Spices— Betalnuts	lb.	0 1 4	0 2 0	0 2 1	0 2 1	(b) Other articles— Ghi	"	0 9 0	0 13 8	0 15 2	0 15 5
Cloves	"	0 5 2	0 10 5	0 8 11	0 9 7	5. Seeds, oils and oilcake— Sesame	Cwt.	7 5 2	10 10 7	10 15 5	13 5 7
(d) Other articles— Salt	Ton	14 8 5	32 1 9	31 2 2	23 3 9	Caster	"	17 15 7	20 11 5	18 1 11	20 11 9
3. Oils— Kerosene	Gal.	0 5 6	0 11 11	0 10 9	0 10 3	Copra	"	3 12 0	5 9 1	5 6 2	5 11 4
4. Textiles, Cotton— Cotton yarn	lb.	0 14 5	2 0 3	1 9 0	1 12 6	Cotton	"	8 5 1	13 4 4	14 2 5	13 15 9
" goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 6	0 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	Groundnuts	"	10 8 8	12 6 3	13 6 6	13 0 9
" white	"	0 2 9	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	Linseed	"	7 9 8	11 13 7	11 1 8	10 14 9
" coloured	"	0 3 8	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2	Rapeseed	"	10 6 5	15 4 1	14 15 5	16 0 5
" handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 6	0 3 2	0 3 6	0 3 5	Sesamum	"				
5. Other textiles— (a) Silk, raw	lb.	4 9 1	8 3 6	8 10 2	8 11 7	Oils— Caster	Gal.	1 5 10	2 2 0	2 6 10	2 11 2
" goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 13 7	1 12 0	1 9 0	Coconut	"	1 12 8	2 11 2	2 6 9	2 8 3
" piecegoods	"	0 11 2	1 10 7	1 9 4	1 10 2	Oilcake	Cwt.	3 12 8	6 1 7	5 11 2	5 7 3
(b) Wool— piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	4 0 8	2 15 1	2 5 8	6. Textiles, Jute— Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	300 6 4	380 12 7	303 0 11
" shawls	No.	2 7 9	3 13 1	3 7 4	5 7 2	Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 5 9	0 7 5	0 7 1
6. Apparel— Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	8 15 6	4 11 0	3 8 3	" cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 2 3	0 3 1	0 2 9
7. Metal and manufact- ures— Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	81 2 11	71 8 8	66 3 2	7. Textiles, Cotton— Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	50 8 10	59 1 2	73 4 5
Iron, bars and channel Iron or Steel— Beams, etc.	Ton	118 4 2	292 8 8	204 5 0	158 3 8	" yarn	lb.	0 7 11	0 15 3	0 15 5	0 15 3
Nails, etc.	"	115 6 6	231 5 4	190 2 1	167 10 11	" piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 6 6	0 5 11	0 5 3
Pipes, etc.	"	150 10 9	552 5 7	490 1 8	422 13 8	" coloured	"	0 5 0	0 7 7	0 7 6	0 6 9
Sheets, galvanised	"	192 0 1	359 15 8	293 10 6	313 5 8	8. Other textiles— Wool, raw	lb.	0 7 10	0 6 6	0 13 5	0 13 11
" tinned	"	235 15 1	559 7 4	388 4 1	406 5 11	9. Hides and skins— Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	95 11 5	45 7 2	51 3 4
" not galva- nised	"	139 6 0	271 1 6	193 14 11	167 4 0	" tanned	"	85 10 10	115 7 7	116 4 9	120 0 9
Tubes	"	231 3 4	735 12 9	470 15 5	423 10 8	Skins, raw	"	83 0 6	94 0 0	64 8 4	105 4 11
Steel, bars and channel Fin. block, etc.	Cwt.	99 7 7	212 2 0	153 7 11	144 10 0	" tanned	"	196 12 3	308 2 1	294 10 11	277 8 4
Bars, chairs, etc.	"	138 4 5	140 1 9	125 14 1	144 1 11	10. Metals— Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	24 1 4	21 8 2	23 10 3
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles— (a) Animals, horses	No.	455 5 3	1,021 8 1	784 14 4	715 8 11	11. Other raw and manufact- ured articles— (a) Dyeing substances— Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	415 8 7	373 10 4	298 14 7
(b) Fruits, coconuts	"	0 0 10	0 1 5	0 1 7	0 1 4	Myrobalans	"	4 4 5	4 14 9	5 2 2	5 7 8
(c) Dyeing substances— Aniline	lb.	0 12 4	3 11 3	2 5 0	1 14 0	(b) Chemicals— Saltpetre	"	11 7 6	17 7 4	17 2 8	17 3 2
Aloxazine	"	0 7 9	1 4 10	0 13 1	0 13 1	(c) Drugs, medicines— Tobacco— Unmanufact- ured	lb.	0 1 10	0 4 4	0 5 4	0 4 8
(d) Chemicals— Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 6	6 12 1	6 11 9	6 8 6	Cigars	"	0 13 7	1 3 9	1 5 1	1 2 1
(e) Drugs, medicines— Quinine salts	lb.	9 11 11	43 16 6	31 7 1	27 8 6	Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	2,293 9 1	2,767 9 0	2,945 4 9
(f) Tobacco manufact- ures— Cigarettes	"	3 0 9	4 12 9	4 8 7	4 8 8	(d) Hemp— Hemp, raw	"	13 12 0	15 8 6	14 12 1	16 10 6
(g) Gums and resins	Cwt.	15 13 9	19 2 0	17 10 8	16 10 3	(e) Lac, shell	"	54 1 9	193 11 3	242 0 7	203 3 0
(h) Wax— Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	2 12 6	1 14 10	1 5 2	(f) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	13 8 3	15 1 5	16 13 3
Piecegoods	"	0 5 8	1 0 5	0 13 8	0 14 1	(g) Wood, timber (Other than teak wood) (h) Manures—Bones	Ton	69 0 9	103 7 3	107 6 7	119 14 5
(i) Coal	Ton	17 5 11	38 13 0	35 0 6	28 0 8	(i) Other raw ma- terials— Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	73 7 4	64 15 5	83 1 3
(j) Wood, timber	c. Ton	75 2 8	153 2 8	126 13 1	125 7 3	Coir unmanufact- ured	"	10 11 6	16 8 1	12 0 4	12 2 7
(k) Other raw materials— Tallow	Cwt.	23 5 1	40 6 6	34 10 6	34 7 4	Mica	"	72 15 0	233 7 3	101 8 10	109 6 4
(l) Other manufactured articles— (i) Arms, etc.— Gunpowder	lb.	0 11 7	1 15 2	1 8 2	1 5 8	(j) Other manufact- ured articles— Candles	lb.	0 4 6	0 4 9	0 4 8	0 4 8
(ii) Glass and glass- ware— Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	210 3 1	166 5 2	148 6 0	Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 11	22 11 0	22 8 7	22 11 3
Sheet and plate	Sq. ft.	—	0 4 8	0 3 3	0 3 1	12. Building materials— Teakwood	c. Ton	155 12 1	289 0 4	274 7 16	266 11 3
(iii) Paints and colours	Cwt.	16 1 2	39 0 10	37 5 0	33 4 6						
(iv) Printing paper	"	12 8 3	33 11 1	24 12 7	21 11 5						
(v) Soap	"	19 11 7	38 6 8	41 14 9	37 8 7						
(vi) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	3 7 6	2 5 9	3 0 5						
9. Building materials— Bricks	No.	0 1 6	0 7 1	0 5 1	0 4 8						
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	5 8 11	3 15 0	3 4 10						
Pitch and tar	"	4 1 4	8 15 1	8 0 3	8 0 0						

*Values recorded per square foot only from 1921-22.

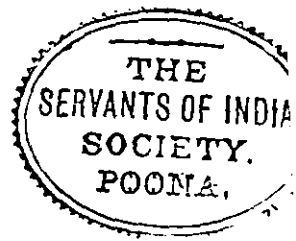
Articles	Rate per	1913-14			
		April	July	October	January
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)—					
Assam	lb.	0 7 9 (a)	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10
Cachar	"	0 6 4 (a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1
Sylhet	"	0 6 0 (a)	0 6 0	0 6 9	0 7 0
Darjeeling	"	0 8 9 (a)	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6
Doon	"	0 7 5 (a)	0 7 11	0 7 6	0 7 6
Total	"	0 7 0 (a)	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2
Chittagong	"	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0
All other places	"	0 5 11(a)	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8
GENERAL AVERAGE	"	0 7 10(a)	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7
Jute, raw—					
Jat 4's (Calcutta)	Mauud	..	..	..	..
District 4's (Calcutta) . . . . .	"	..	..	..	..
Firsta [SS group] (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	69 0 0	69 0 0	83 0 0	85 8 0
Lightnings [SS red group] (Calcutta)	"	54 0 0	Nominal	76 0 0	78 0 0
Jute manufactures—					
B. Twills, 2½ lbs. 44" x 26½, 6 x 8 (Calcutta)	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0
Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 49" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0
" " 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta)	"	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Branch (Bombay)	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—					
Twist, No. 108. (Bombay)	lb.	0 7 1½	0 6 10½	0 7 3	0 6 9
" No. 208. (Bombay)	"	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 408. (Bombay)	"	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 12 6	0 12 4
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—					
Longcloths 36" x 37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay)	"	0 10 0	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0
T-Cloths 28" x 24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay)	"	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9
Chudders 54" x 6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay)	"	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9
Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—					
Lepman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6
Grey shirtings Earl 2,000 (Bombay)	"	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 13 6	5 11 0
White mulls 6,000 (Bombay)	"	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 5 0
Rice—					
Big Mill specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each	330 0 0	322 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0
Small Mill specials (Rangoon)	"	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0
Meeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)	D. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0
Bellam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	"	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0
Wheat—					
Delhi white (Bombay)	Cwt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 6 0
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 6 0	29 12 0
White (Lyalpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0
Linseed—					
Bold (Bombay)	Cwt.	7 18 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0
Groundnuts—					
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy	43 0 0	46 0 0	45 0 0	42 0 0
(Bombay)	Cwt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6
Ilapeseed—					
Topra 9% (Karachi)	Candy	..	..	..	..
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Cwt.	8 12 0	8 3 0	..	..
Gingolly—White, Bold (Bombay)	"	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 0 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	"	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 3 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	"	8 11 0	8 10 0	8 10 0	8 3 0

NOTE.—The figures represent the maximum prices in the first week of each month, but where quotations are not available for that week, for the nearest period. The blanks indicate that no quotations were available.

(a) Relates to first sale in June 1913.

PRICES IN INDIA.

1922-23				1923-24				1924	Articles
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
0 10 10 ^(a)	0 12 10	0 14 2	1 0 11	0 15 5 ^(d)	1 1 5	1 0 5	0 15 2	0 14 10 ^(f)	Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)—
0 9 1 ^(a)	0 8 7	0 11 8	0 15 5	0 14 7 ^(d)	0 14 11	0 14 11	0 13 7	0 13 6 ^(f)	Assam
0 9 3 ^(a)	0 8 5	0 11 7	0 15 4	0 14 7 ^(d)	0 15 0	0 14 6	0 13 7	0 13 9 ^(f)	Cachar
0 12 8 ^(a)	0 13 3	1 0 11	1 1 8	1 0 9 ^(d)	1 3 10	1 0 8	1 1 0	1 1 10 ^(f)	Sylhet
0 11 4 ^(a)	0 10 4	0 12 10	0 15 10	0 15 8 ^(d)	1 0 7	0 15 2	0 14 1	0 14 11 ^(f)	Darjeeling
0 10 7 ^(a)	0 9 9	0 11 11	0 15 0	0 15 4 ^(d)	0 15 8	0 14 9	0 12 6	0 14 10 ^(f)	Docors
..	..	0 11 1	0 14 11	0 13 11 ^(d)	0 14 11	0 13 6	0 13 3	..	Teral
..	..	0 12 7	..	..^(d)	..	..	..	..	Chittagong
0 11 2 ^(a)	0 10 9	0 12 11	1 0 1	0 15 8 ^(d)	1 0 6	0 15 6	0 14 6	0 15 6 ^(f)	All other places
12 8 0	18 0 0	14 12 0 ^(e)	16 0 0 ^(e)	14 4 0 ^(e)	10 8 0	8 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	GENERAL AVERAGE
12 0 0	17 12 0	14 8 0 ^(e)	16 0 0 ^(e)	14 4 0 ^(e)	..	..	..	..	Jute, raw—
02 0 0 ^(b)	88 0 0	83 0 0	86 0 0	69 0 0	61 0 0	45 0 0	63 0 0	61 0 0	Jat 4's (Calcutta)
62 0 0 ^(c)	77 0 0	75 0 0	82 0 0	67 0 0	57 0 0	41 0 0	59 0 0	55 0 0	District 4's (Calcutta)
43 0 0	46 8 0	45 0 0	47 8 0	47 12 0	45 8 0	44 0 0	48 4 0	53 12 0	Firsts (S/S group) (Calcutta)
13 12 0	10 14 0	18 4 0	19 12 0	16 10 0	13 14 0	13 8 0	14 4 0	16 0 0	Lightnings (S/S red group) (Calcutta)
19 0 0	28 12 0	24 0 0	28 8 0	21 6 0	18 4 0	18 4 0	18 8 0	20 8 0	Jute manufactures—
400 0 0	542 8 0	432 0 0	481 0 0	527 0 0	518 0 0	514 8 0	638 8 0	575 0 0	B. Twills, 2½ lbs. 44 × 26½, 6 × 8 (Calcutta)
0 12 6	0 12 9	0 11 3	0 11 3	0 12 0	0 11 6	0 11 9	0 15 3	0 14 9	Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)
1 1 0	1 1 6	1 0 0	0 15 3	1 0 6	0 15 0	0 15 9	1 2 0	1 1 0	" " 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta)
1 9 6	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)
1 10 0	1 11 6	1 7 0	1 5 9	1 6 6	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 6 9	1 7 6	Cotton yarn (Indian)—
1 7 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 3	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 5 0	1 5 6	Twist, No. 10S. (Bombay)
1 7 6	1 9 0	1 6 6	1 4 9	1 4 9	1 3 0	1 3 6	1 4 3	1 4 9	" " No. 20S. (Bombay)
27 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0	25 12 0	25 8 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	26 12 0	29 0 0	Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40S. (Bombay)
15 0 0	13 14 0	13 6 0	13 2 0	12 12 0	12 12 0	12 14 0	13 6 0	13 14 0	Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—
11 4 0	11 4 0	9 6 0	9 6 0	10 0 0	8 4 0	8 12 0	9 4 0	9 0 0	Longcloths 36" × 37½ yds. 9 lbs. (Bombay)
485 0 0	490 0 0	465 0 0	425 0 0	480 0 0	392 8 0	440 0 0	470 0 0	451 0 0	T-Cloths 28" × 24 yds. 5 lbs. (Bombay)
512 8 0	550 0 0	485 0 0	450 0 0	500 0 0	430 0 0	485 0 0	495 0 0	475 0 0	Chudders 54" × 6 yds. 2½ lbs. (Bombay)
9 4 0	10 8 0	9 8 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	7 4 0	Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—
7 2 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	6 6 0	6 8 0	6 7 0	5 14 0	5 12 0	5 12 0	Lepman's Shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)
9 8 0	9 14 0	8 6 3	7 8 6	7 7 0	7 8 6	7 7 0	7 3 6	6 12 6	Grey Shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay)
..	46 4 0	42 14 0	41 8 0	39 8 0	37 2 0	34 0 0	35 8 0	35 14 0	White mulls 6,600 (Bombay)
6 6 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 7 0	4 3 0	3 15 0	3 8 6	3 13 0	3 11 6	Rice—
36 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0	28 0 0	25 0 0	25 12 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	Big Mill specials (Rangoon)
13 8 0	15 4 0	13 2 0	13 4 0	13 7 0	13 9 0	13 15 0	14 1 0	12 8 0	Small Mill specials (Rangoon)
9 6 0	10 6 0	9 1 0	9 0 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 10 0	9 10 0	8 9 0	Soeta, No. 1 (Calcutta)
68 0 0	68 0 0	63 0 0	58 8 0	67 8 0	64 8 0	68 8 0	63 8 0	62 0 0	Ballam, No. 1 (Calcutta)
14 10 0	15 0 0	13 8 0	12 8 0	14 2 0	13 12 0	14 3 0	15 0 0	13 12 0	Wheat—
64 0 0	70 8 0	64 0 0	55 0 0	65 9 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	59 8 0	61 8 0	Delhi white (Bombay)
10 2 0	11 6 0	10 4 0	10 10 0	10 4 0	9 9 0	10 4 0	10 14 0	9 14 0	Punjab white (Karachi)
15 8 0	17 10 0	14 0 0	14 4 0	16 0 0	15 10 0	16 0 0	15 14 0	15 8 0	White (Lyallpur)
10 8 0	12 8 0	10 7 0	10 6 0	12 7 0	12 12 0	13 8 0	14 15 0	14 14 0	Barley—(Karachi)
5 2 0	5 10 0	4 13 0	4 15 6	5 6 0	5 9 0	5 13 0	5 13 0	5 12 0	Linseed—
									Bold (Bombay)
									Small to medium (Calcutta)
									Groundnuts—
									Ordinary (Madras)
									(Bombay)
									Rapeseed—
									Toria 5% (Karachi)
									Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)
									Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)
									Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)
									Cotton seed—(Bombay)



(a) Relates to first sale in May, 1922.
 (b) Changed to First Grade.
 (c) " " Lightning Grade.

(d) Relates to first sale in May, 1923.
 (e) " " Firsts.
 (f) " " First sal. in May 1924.

Articles	Rate per	1913-14			
		April	July	October	January
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Castor oil—					
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19 8 6(a)	19 8 0(a)	20 8 6(a)	20 8 6(a)
(Madras)	Candy (500 lb.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..
Bonemeal—					
Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwts.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0
Unsteamed (Calcutta)	"	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta)	Fy. Md. (74.67 lbs.)	..	..	..	..
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0
Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	50 0 0	48 8 0
Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore)	26½ lbs.	..	..	..	..
Hides, Cow—					
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	Nominal	22 8 0
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	"	17 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	18 12 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	"	13 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0
Salted (Calcutta)	"	14 0 0	11 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0
Hides, Buffalo, Amenicated (Calcutta)	"	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0
Skins Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	130 0 0	150 0 0
Sugar—					
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 3
" " (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0
Mauritius (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 6 0	7 6 0	6 15 0	6 10 0
" D to J (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 4 0	10 10 0	10 0 0	9 8 0
Kerosene oil—					
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	"	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
Salt—					
Liverpool, ex gola (Calcutta)	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0
(Bombay) . . . . .	"	..	..	..	..

(a) Rates to Fair Firsts.

PRICES IN INDIA—continued.

1922-23				1923-24				1924	Articles
April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January	April	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
									Castor oil—
24 2 0	24 2 6	26 2 6	26 2 0	27 2 6	26 2 6	27 12 0	27 10 6	29 10 0	No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)
112 0 0	125 0 0	116 0 0	118 0 0	129 0 0	140 0 0	142 0 0	180 0 0	156 0 0	(Madras)
170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	160 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	Coconut oil (Madras)
4 6 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)
									Bonemeal—
125 0 0	141 0 0	140 0 0	135 0 0	130 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	126 0 0	120 0 0	Steamed (Calcutta)
112 0 0	132 0 0	130 0 0	130 0 0	125 0 0	117 0 0	117 0 0	120 0 0	114 0 0	Unsteamed (Calcutta)
380 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	320 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	214 8 0	247 8 0	Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta)
24 0 0	24 0 0	21 8 0	23 8 0	38 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)
205 0 0	194 0 0	135 0 0	180 0 0	102 0 0	119 0 0	155 0 0	148 0 0	137 0 0	Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)
25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	23 0 0	Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore)
									Hides, Cow—
18 8 0	17 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	22 0 0	19 8 0	Agras (Calcutta)
8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	9 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	Durbhangas (Calcutta)
7 0 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	8 8 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	Patnas (Calcutta)
8 8 0	7 0 0	9 4 0	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	10 8 0	Salted (Calcutta)
8 0 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	8 8 0	9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	11 8 0	11 0 0	Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)
220 0 0	240 0 0	280 0 0	290 0 0	310 0 0	260 0 0	250 0 0	225 0 0	210 0 0	Skins, Goat (Calcutta)
									Sugar—
15 1 0	15 6 0	15 4 0	14 6 0	19 0 0	18 4 0	15 9 0	18 12 0	19 2 0	Java, T.M.O. (Calcutta)
22 14 0	23 4 0	22 4 0	21 8 0	27 12 0	25 0 0	22 10 0	27 12 0	25 12 0	" " (Bombay)
15 0 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	14 3 0	18 10 0	18 8 0	15 8 0	..	19 3 0	Mauritius (Calcutta)
22 10 0	22 8 0	21 0 0	21 8 0	28 0 0	27 0 0	23 4 0	28 4 0	26 0 0	" D to J (Bombay)
									Kerosene oil—
10 7 0	10 7 0	10 7 0	10 7 0	10 4 0	10 4 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	Snowflake (Calcutta)
7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	6 15 6	6 15 6	6 7 0	6 7 0	6 12 0	Rising Sun (Calcutta)
5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	Victoria (Calcutta)
									Salt—
112 0 0	124 0 0	118 0 0	115 0 0	120 0 0	100 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	113 0 0	Liverpool, ex-gala (Calcutta)
225 0 0	275 0 0	262 8 0	243 12 0	337 8 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	225 0 0	(Bombay)

No. 51.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS *from* CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS AND RANGOON *to* LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, HAMBURG AND JAPAN.

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914	1920	1921	1922	1923				1924		
			April	April	April	April	January	April	July	October	January	April	
Calcutta*	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			1 0 0	7 10 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 0 0
	Marseilles	" "	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 0 0
			1 0 0	8 0 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 6 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6
	Antwerp	" "	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 6 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6
			1 0 0	7 10 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 0 0
	Hamburg	Ton	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 17 6	1 17 6	1 17 6	2 0 0
			1 0 0	8 0 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 6 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6
	London	" "	1 2 6	8 15 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 6 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6
			1 0 0	8 0 0	2 15 0	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 6 0	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 7 6	1 12 6
Bombay—	London	Ton of 40 c. ft.	0 12 0	4 10 0	1 5 0	0 18 0	1 3 6	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 1 1	
			0 11 6	4 10 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 2 6	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 1 1	
Cotton	Hamburg	" "	0 16 0	5 12 6	1 5 0	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 1 2	
			Rs. 17	Yon 40	Yon 40	Yon 23	Yon 420(b)	Yon 420(b)	Yon 420(b)	Yon 420(b)	Yon 420(b)	Yon 420(b)	Yon 420(b)
Seeds (16 cwt. and over)	London	Ton	0 12 0	4 5 0	1 2 6	0 18 0	1 2 6	1 2 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 3 0	1 1 0	
			0 11 0	3 10 0	1 0 0	0 17 6	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 1 0	
Light seeds (18 cwt. and under)	Marseilles	" "	0 11 0	4 5 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 2 6	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 1 0	
			0 10 0	3 10 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	1 1 0	
Madras—	Marseilles	" "	1 2 6	8 6 0	1 0 0	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	
			0 12 0	4 15 0	1 0 0	0 18 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 4 0	1 2 0	
Rangoon—	United Kingdom	" "	1 8 3	10 0 0	1 15 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 11 3	1 10 0	
			..	10 0 0	1 15 0	1 7 6	1 10 0	1 7 6	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 12 6	

NOTE.—The rates quoted are those for the first week of each month.
 * The rates since 1920 from Calcutta to London are subject to a rebate of 10 per cent not exceeding 5s. per ton.
 (a) Rate for Liverpool. (b) For Balu.

No. 52.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1923-24 compared with 1922-23
SRA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS						
Liquors	1,39.01	1,88.06	2,15.73	2,34.46	2,26.19	-8.27
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	1,23.11	1,09.17	6,50.09	4,40.05	3,32.23	-1,08.72
Tobacco	89.07	1,31.26	1,01.30	1,51.86	1,07.04	+12.72
Mineral oils	1,00.37	77.34	80.97	1,10.89	1,27.79	+16.90
Cotton yarn and thread (a)				48.87	42.74	-6.13
Cotton piecegoods	3,02.03	0,41.10	4,05.01	0,38.81	0,16.12	-22.69
Matches	15.48	16.57	1,03.84	1,53.62	1,38.01	-15.61
Others	0.28	0.64	15.12	13.09	11.23	-1.84
Duty at 2½ per cent—						
Machinery	18.86	62.67	1,15.95	63.33	55.72(a)	-7.61
Other articles	44	1,43	94	85	1.55	+7.0
Duty at 10 per cent—						
Metals—Iron and steel	46.10	66.00	67.75	1,84.09	1,72.12	-11.96
Railway plant and rolling stock	13.50	33.91	53.32	1,07.01	62.50(f)	-44.51
Other articles	56	35	1.70	2.63	0.61	+3.84
Duty at 15 per cent—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	66.30	63.60	83.00	1,22.54	1,27.44	+4.90
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores (b)	38.15	38.23	42.15	76.05	65.79	-10.27
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures) (c)	3,78.18	7,38.20	5,16.60†	6,07.19	6,89.38	+7.81
Miscellaneous	48.19	72.68	70.75	50.80	53.04	+2.24
Duty at 30 per cent—						
Motor cars and cycles (d)	—	—	51.50	50.08	74.13	+18.05
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk (e)	49.25	49.17	51.60	80.80	81.54	+0.74
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes (d)	—	—	21.85‡	32.10	21.33	-2.90
Other articles (f)	14.60	28.58	58.49	97.08	99.52	+2.44
TOTAL IMPORTS	15,43.57	23,10.10	27,70.01	38,66.23	31,77.80	-1,88.43
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	76.87	74.12	78.21	1,07.31	73.80	-33.51
Net Import duty	14,66.70	22,41.98	26,91.80	32,58.92	31,04.00	-1,54.92
SRA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS						
Hides and skins, raw (g)	91.92	60.22	51.42	42.60	25.33	-17.27
Jute (raw and manufactured)	2,97.48	3,21.13	2,71.09	3,29.25	3,57.80	+28.56
Rice	37.20	60.28	80.45	1,05.00	1,18.22	+13.22
Tea	54.51	42.05	40.20	44.41	50.03	+5.62
TOTAL EXPORTS	4,81.11	4,83.68	4,50.12	5,24.32	5,51.41	+27.09
Deduct—Refunds	10.50	12.25	7.82	9.14	10.31	+1.17
Net Export duty	4,01.61	4,71.43	4,42.30	5,15.18	5,41.10	+25.92
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	19,28.31	27,13.41	31,34.10	37,74.10	36,45.10	-1,29.00
Land Customs and miscellaneous	26.89*	1,04.10*	85.54*	37.00*	31.95*	-2.05
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	1,55.15	2,30.93	2,10.17	1,87.34	1,57.60	-29.74
" " " motor spirit	47.42	54.26	01,23†	65.32	65.24	+0.08
" " " kerosene	—	—	—	01.84	95.96	+4.28
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	22,48.14	31,89.16	35,30.11	42,71.89	40,83.06	-1,87.03
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	8.56	9.54	8.24	9.72	10.44	+1.72
Tea cess	4.91	3.72	7.83	7.32	12.69	+5.37

(a) Subject to duty from March, 1922.

(b) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include metallic ores exempted from duty from March, 1921.

(c) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include musical instruments, motor cars and cycles, glass bangles, and pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes, but exclude silk yarn, nolls and warps, and silk thread.

(d) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 are included with "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures)".

(e) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 include silk yarn, nolls and warps, and silk thread now dutiable at 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

(f) Figures for the years previous to 1921-22 exclude musical instruments and glass bangles.

(g) Subject to duty from 11th September, 1919.

(h) Includes railway locomotive engines and tenders.

(i) Excludes locomotive engines and tenders.

* Includes indigo cess Rs43,000 in 1919-20, Rs13,000 in 1920-21, Rs17,000 in 1921-22, Rs8,000 in 1922-23 and Rs6,000 in 1923-24.

† Includes Rs5,93,000, being the duty collected on cotton yarn and thread at 5 per cent *ad valorem* during the month of March, 1922.

‡ Includes Rs14,000, being the excise duty on kerosene collected during the month of March, 1922.

§ Includes the duty collected on tyres and tubes for bicycles and tricycles.

No. 53.

IMPORT DUTIES LEVIED ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM
INDIA.

	United Kingdom.	Australia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Egypt.	United States of America.	France.
Bristles and Fibre for brushes and brooms.	Free	Dressed or undressed—Free; Partly or wholly dressed including China (when baked, boiled or straightened) and all brush making mixtures containing any bristle, hair or any other animal matter—46% ad val.	Bristles broom corn, and hair brush pads—Free	Hair for broom and brush making—3% ad val. Fibre—Free.	8% ad val.	Crude, not sorted—Free; sorted, 7 cents per lb.	France per 100 kilogs
Chemicals, saltpetre	Free . . . .	....	Free . . . .	..	8% ad val.	Crude, Free. Refined 1/2 cent per pound.	Free
Coffee	Not kiln-dried, roasted or ground £0-11-8 a cwt. Kiln-dried, roasted or ground 3 1/2 d. a lb.	Raw and kiln-dried, 3d. per lb.; roasted or ground, 6d. per lb.; substitutes 6d. per lb.	2 1/2 cents per lb. . .	Raw, 1d. per lb.; roasted or ground 2d. per lb.; mixed 3d. per lb.	8% ad val.	Free	Coffee in the lean 136; Roasted or ground 400.
Coir, manufactures of . . . .	..	Articles of coir, mats, matting and tenders—35% ad val. Coir yarns—Free.	..	..	8% ad val.	Coir and coir yarn—Free. Woven articles, 40% ad val.	..
Cotton—							
Raw	Free . . . .	....	Free	Free	Do. . . .	Free	Free
Manufactures of . . . .	..	....	..	Blankets and sheets or rugs, 25% ad val. Piecegoods, 15% ad val.	Do. . . .	....	..
Drugs and medicines . . . .	..	....	..	..	Do. . . .	Crude drugs in their natural state—Free.	..
Opium . . . .	..	For medicinal purposes only, as prescribed by Departmental by-laws—15% ad val.	..	..	..	Crude, \$3 per pound .	400
Tobacco—					L. E.		
Raw	£0-6-9 1/2 to £0-7-8 1/2 a lb.	5s. 4d. per lb. . . .	Free	3 1/2s. per lb.	Leaf tobacco kilog. 0 820 Leaf tobacco stripped kilog. 0 920	55 cents per lb. . . .	For the regime (monopoly)—Free.
Manufactured	Cigars; £0-12-11 1/2 a lb.	Cigars 18s. per lb. . .	Cigars \$3-90 cents per lb. and 25% ad val.	Cigars and cigarillos, 8 1/2s. per lb.+ 15% ad val. Snuff, 4s. per lb.; Cigarettes, 6s. per lb.+ 15% ad val.	Cut, pressed or powdered tobacco and cigarettes kilog. 1 020 Cigars . 1 000	Snuff, 55 cents per lb. Cigars, etc., \$4-50 per lb. and 25% ad val.	Do. and cigarettes 18,000; snuff and for chaw 5,600.
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Cutch	Free . . . .	....	..	} Free	8% ad val.	15% ad val. . . .	Free
Indigo . . . .	..	....	Free . . . .		..	45% ad val. and 7 cents per lb.	Natural, not refined—Free. Natural, refined—1800.
Vyrobalans . . . .	..	....	..		Do. . . .	15% ad val. . . .	Free
Other sorts . . . .	..	....	..		Do. . . .	Do. . . .	..
Fodder, bran and cattle food.	Free . . . .	....	Rice bran 12 1/2% ad val.	Fodder—2s. per 100 lbs.	Do. . . .	Bran—15% ad val. . .	Fodder—2s. Bran—0-60 .
Grain and Pulse—							
Pulse . . . .	..	....	..	..	Do. . . .	....	In the grain—5 Decorticated—0. Broken—0 Whole—24.
Rice, not in the husk	..	Uncleaned—Free; rice meal and rice flour, 3s. per 100 lbs.	Uncleaned—Free; cleaned 50 cents per 100 lbs.	1s. per 100 lbs. . .	Do. . . .	1 cent per lb. . . .	..
Wheat . . . .	..	2s. per 100 lbs. . . .	Free	1s. 2d. per 100 lbs.	Do. . . .	30 cents per bushel of 60 lbs.	14
Other sorts . . . .	..	1s. 6d. per 100 lbs. .	..	..	Do. . . .	....	..
Hemp, raw	Free . . . .	....	Dressed or undressed—Free.	Free	Do. . . .	1 cent per lb. . . .	Free
Hides and Skins—							
Hides—							
Raw . . . .	..	Hides, limed or fleshed or split, 3s. per hide.	Dry, salted or pickled—Free.	..	Do. . . .	Free . . . .	..
Dressed or tanned	..	....	..	..	Do. . . .	Shoe—leather and Saddl ry—Free. Sheep, goat and calf leather other than shoe leather—20% ad val.	..
Skins—							
Raw F. . . .	..	Sheep skins, raw; goat skins, raw or pickled—Free.	Dry, salted, or pickled—Free.	Free	Do. . . .	Free . . . .	..
Dressed or tanned	..	Crust or rough tanned goat skins, 10% ad val.	..	Leather—3% ad val.	Do. . . .	See under hides. . .	..
Horns . . . .	..	....	Horn strips, horn and horn tips in the rough—Free.	Free	Do. . . .	Free	In the rough Free.

NOTE.—Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this table at the time of publication, but it should be borne in mind

ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA.

Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Spain.	Germany.	Austria.	Japan.	
Francs per 100 kilograms.	Florin per 100 kilograms.	Lire per 100 kilograms.	Peseta per 100 kilograms.	Marks per 100 kilograms.	Krons per 100 kilograms.	Yen per 100 kin. (i.e., 132.2 lbs.).	
..	..	Raw—Free; cleaned and made up into tufts or arranged in packets 12	Bristles, raw 20	Free	Bristles Free	..	Bristles and Fibre for brushes and brooms.
Free	3	....	Free	4½	2.35	Chemicals, salt-petre.
Not roasted—Free Roasted 30	..	In the bean 150 Roasted, even ground 207	Not roasted 200 Roasted, ground 300	Raw 160 Roasted 300	Raw 84 Roasted 130	In the bean 15.10 Other 25.10	Coffee.
..	Mattinga 7.40	Coir, manufactures of.
Free	3	1.3	Free	Free	Free	Cotton— Raw.
..	5% ad val.	....	....	....	....	..	Manufactures of.
Free	Prepared medicines 80 Patent 1,000	....	..	Drugs and medicines.
..	In cakes or powder 20 Opium extract 110	....	36	..	Opium.
Unmanufactured 120 to 240	In rolls, leaves and unpressed stems 1.40 Pressed stems 5.00	Free.	....	30	By special permission only 125	..	Tobacco— Raw.
Cigars and Cigarettes 1,200 Snuff and smoking tobacco 400	Cigars and snuff 30% ad val.	Superior Cigars and Cigarettes 13,000 Common Cigars 7,000	....	Snuff, etc. 4,000 Cigars 6,000 Cigarettes 7,500 (Tare extra.)	Cigars per kilo 50 Cigarettes 40	Cigars, Cigarettes and cut tobacco 35% ad val. Snuffs 517	Manufactured.
Free	Free	Tanning extracts, dry 9 Free	Colours of vegetable origin 45 Vegetable dyeing and tanning extracts, liquid or solid, including madder (but not quebracho) 20	....	Free	Free	Dyeing and Tanning materials— Cutch.
..	..	Not ground Free Ground 3	....	2	Free	Natural, Dry 33.70	Indigo.
..	Free	Myrobalans.
..	Free	Bran 2	Fodder Bran 1 Bran 4	Bran Free Fodder 1	Free	Hay 0.18 Other fodder 5% ad val.	Other sorgha.
..	..	2½	....	2½ to 4	Free	Wheat and rice bran—Free. 0.40 to 0.70	Fodder, bran and cattle food.
..	..	Partly husked 4½ Cleaned 6½	Unhusked 10 Husked 20	Not cleaned 4	Lentils 4½ Husked or not 6	1	Grain and Pulse— Pulse.
..	..	7½	14	7½	7½	0.77	Rice, not in the husk.
..	Wheat.
..	..	Free	Raw 8	Free	Free	Free	Other sorts.
..	..	Free	Raw 8	Free	Free	Free	Hemp, raw.
..	4 to 8	..	..	..	Hides and skins— Hides— Raw.
52.5	..	Split or shaved even 68 to 148.5 Sole leather 38.5 to 66 Others 77 to 121	Sole leather 150 to 200 Others 200 to 450	30	30 to 60	Sole leather 15.20 Tanned hides known as "Indian leather" 9.50 Others 15% ad val.	Dressed or tanned.
..	..	Free	8 to 10	Free . . . . .	..	Free	Skins— Raw.
52.5	..	Goat and sheep skin prepared for linings 53 Others 132 to 250 Raw—Free. Manufactures 150	200 to 450	3	..	Sheep and goats except roller leather 24 Free.	Dressed or tanned.
..	Raw 2	Free . . . . .	..	Free.	Horns.

that changes in foreign tariffs are at the present time frequent.

	United Kingdom.	Australia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Egypt.	United States of America	France.
Jute—							Francs per 100 kilogs.
Raw	Free	Free	Free	Free	8 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Free
Manufactures of	"	Bags—Free : Cloth Free.	Bags, 15% <i>ad val.</i> Cloth, 7½% <i>ad val.</i>	Bags—Free	Do.	Bags—1 cent per lb. and 10% <i>ad val.</i> Cloth, ½ to 1% of a cent per lb.	Tissues, pure, unbleached—177-6 to 503-2 Bags, empty—206-4 to 581-8 plus 10 per cent.
Lac	"	Free	Free	"	Do.	Free	"
Manganese Ore	"	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	"	"	Do.	1 cent per lb. on the manganese in the ore.	Peroxide of manganese—Free.
Manures	"	Free	"	Free	Free	Free	Organic natural—Free.
Metals	"	Free	"	3% <i>ad val.</i>	Do.	Unwrought—Free	"
Mica	"	Crude, in slab 20% <i>ad val.</i> Mica and manufactures thereof, 30% <i>ad val.</i>	"	"	Do.	Unmanufactured, valued at not above 15 cents per lb., 4 cents per pound; valued above 15 cents per pound 25% <i>ad val.</i> ; cut or trimmed, and splittings, 30% <i>ad val.</i> ; plates and built up mica and all manufactures of mica, 40% <i>ad val.</i> ; ground mica, 20% <i>ad val.</i>	350
Oils—							
Castor	Free	1s. per gallon	"	"	Do.	3 cents per lb.	60
Coconut	"	Free	Free	Free	Do.	2 cents per lb.	12
Linseed	"	1s. per gallon	\$1-25 per 100 lbs.	"	Do.	3½ cents per lb.	72
Other sorts	"	Vegetable oils, edible, n.e.l., 3s. per gallon.	"	"	Do.	"	"
Seeds—							
Castor	Free	Free	"	Free	Do.	½ cent per lb.	Free
Copra	"	Free	Free	"	Do.	Free	"
Cotton	"	4s. per 100 lbs.	"	"	Do.	½ cent per lb.	Decorticated—25.
Groundnuts	"	4d. per lb.	1 cent. per lb.	"	Do.	Shelled 4 cent per lb.	Free
Linseed	"	Free	7½ cents per bushel	Free	Do.	40 cents per bushel of 56 lbs.	"
Mowra	"	Free	"	"	Do.	"	"
Poppy	"	Free	"	"	Do.	82 cents per 100 lbs.	Rape—Poppy. 45
Rape	"	7½s. per 100 lbs.	Free	Free	Do.	Free	"
Th	"	4s. per 100 lbs.	"	Free	Do.	Free	Free
Other sorts	"	Free	"	"	Do.	"	"
Paraffin Wax	Free	2d. per lb.	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free	Do.	Free	"
Silk—							
Raw	"	Free	Free	"	Do.	"	Free
Manufactures of	"	Free	"	"	Do.	"	"
Spices	"	Unground, 2d. per lb.; ground, 4d. per lb.; unground, for manufacturing purposes as prescribed by Departmental by-laws—Free.	unground 10% <i>ad val.</i>	Ground 2½d. per lb.; unground ½d. per lb.	Do.	"	Pepper 812
Sugar, unrefined	"	"	88 cents per 100 lbs.	"	Do.	"	"
Tea	3½d. per lb.*	In packets not exceeding 20 lbs. net weight, 1d. per lb.; n.e.l. Free.	7 cents per lb.	In packets or tins not exceeding 10 lbs. each in weight per lb. 6d., in larger packets or in bulk, per lb. 4d.	Do.	Free	208
Wool—							
Raw	Free	Free	"	Free	Do.	Cashmere goat 31 cents per lb. Oriental carpets and rugs, 55% <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Manufactures of	"	Free	"	Blankets and rugs, 25% <i>ad val.</i> Piecegoods, 15% <i>ad val.</i>	Do.	"	"
					"The customs duties on imported goods are fixed at 8% <i>ad valorem.</i> "		

* Preferential rates, the rate of duty on foreign tea being 4 d. per lb.

NOTE.—Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this table at the time of publication, but it should be taken in mind

ON THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM INDIA—continued.

Belgium.	Holland.	Italy.	Spain.	Germany.	Austria.	Japan.	
Francs per 100 kilogs.	Florin per 100 kilogs.	Lira per 100 kilogs.	Peseta per 100 kilogs.	Marks per 100 kilogs.	Krone. per 100 kilogs.	Yen per 100 kin (i.e., 133.2 lbs.)	
Free	..	Free	1	Free	Free	Free	Jute—
Tissues of Jute 24 to 36.	6%	Tissues, unbleached, plain 28.8 Racks 31.68	Fabrics, plain or twilled—45 to 450.	Tissues of unbleached jute having in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres side:— Up to 40 threads 12 From 41 to 80 threads 24 More than 80 threads 36	Tissues, unbleached, with not more than 40 threads in warp and weft in a square of 2 centimetres side 15	Gunny bags 2.55 Old gunny bags—Free.	Raw. Manufactures of
Free	..	Free	0.25 per 1,000 kilogs.	Free	Free	Free	Lac.
Raw—Free	..	..	..	..	..	..	Manganese Ore.
In sheets or slabs, 5% ad val.	..	In lumps, powder or scales and plates unworked or merely cut—Free. Worked—4.5 to 52.	In sheets or worked . 20	Raw—Free. Artificially coloured and ornamented sheets of mica . . . 10	..	Slab, powder or uncoloured Sheet. Free.	Mica.
Free	..	..	50	In casks 0 Others 20	..	In can, barrel or jar—2.20 other—20% ad val.	Oils— Castor.
..	..	Refined 45 Other . . . 4	30	2	2½	1.50	Coconut.
..	..	Linseed, raw . 24 .. boiled . 12	50	4	10	In can or barrel—1.60 to 3.00; other—20% ad val.	Linseed.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Other sorts.
..	Free	Free	2	Free	..	Free	Seeds— Castor. Copra. Cotton. Groundnuts
..	..	..	6.9	..	..	unshelled 0.80 other 0.95	..
..	..	..	5.4025	..	Free	Free	Linseed. Mowra. Poppy. Rape. Til. Other sorts.
..	..	Mustard—Free. 6.9	1	..	..	..	..
..	5%	15	Crude . . . 40	10	1.2 to 3	Melting point up to 45° C—Free, other—12.	Paraffin wax.
Free	Free	Free	15	Free	Free	Wild silk free; other 30% ad val.	Silk— Raw.
Pepper . 60 Cinnamon . 54 Cardamoms . 225	Pepper 1½ Other 5% ad val.	Pepper and ginger . 220 Cloves . . . 250	Black pepper and cloves . 350	Cardamoms 150 Pepper and Ginger 75	Pepper and ginger . 100	Pepper—0.35 to 1.70.	Manufactures of Spices.
Free	25	400	250	220	180	Black Tea—22.60. Black dust Tea—6.60. Other—6.00.	Sugar, unrefined. Tea.
Shawls and Scarves of Indian Cashmere—5% ad val.	5% ad val.	Free Oriental carpets 12	26 to 72	Free	Free Carpets 30 to 180	Free	Wool— Raw. Manufactures of

that changes in foreign tariffs are at the present time frequent.

No. 54.—CUSTOMS TARIFF—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA.

IMPORT TARIFF.*

PART I.—Articles which are free of duty.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES—	
1	HOPS.		(d) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.
2	SALT Imported into British India and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in any process of manufacture; also salt imported into the port of Calcutta and issued with the sanction of the Government of Bengal to manufacturers of glazed stone-ware; also salt imported into any port in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and issued, in accordance with rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for use in curing fish in those provinces. (For the general duty on salt, see No. 35.)		(e) Arms, ammunition, and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India which may be maintained and organized for Imperial Service.
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			(f) Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.		13	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
3	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted.	14	ANTI-PLAQUE SERUM.
METALLIC ORES.			CINCHONA BARK and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine.
4	METALLIC ORES, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.	
PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS.		16	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, namely, winnowers, threshers mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, ensilage cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-feeders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture. †
5	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported uncut, and Pearls, unset.	16	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, namely cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter-driers, and butter workers; also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy purposes.
SEEDS.		17	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS and APPLIANCES, imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling.
6	OIL-SEEDS Imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.	18	WATER-LIGHTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSES, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
TEXTILE MATERIALS.		METALS.	
7	COTTON, raw.	19	CURRENT NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.
8	WOOL, raw and Wool-tops.	20	GOLD AND SILVER BULLION and coin.
MISCELLANEOUS.		PAPER.	
9	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Fusile slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.	21	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
10	PULP OF WOOD, RAGS and other paper-making materials.	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.	
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		22	SECOND-HAND OR USED GUNNY BAGS made of jute.
APPAREL.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
11	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a Public servant for his personal use.	23	ART, the following works of:—(1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not.
ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES.		24	BOOKS printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
12	The following Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores:— (a) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item No. 42 when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd item and are fitted into the same case with such firearm. (b) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, Royal Air Force or police uniform. (c) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol, (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of His Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer, or (ii) certified by the commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—	
		25	ANIMALS, living, all sorts.
		26	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, and medals and antique coins.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
FISH.			
27	FISH, SALTED, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> from time to time, prescribe. †
LIQUORS.			
28	ALE, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or 3 quart bottles.	Eight annas.
29	DENATURED SPIRIT	Ad valorem	7½ per cent.
30	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 3 quart bottles.	Rs 4. 36 0
31	LIQUEURS, Cordials, Mixtures and other preparations containing spirit— (a) Entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested. (b) If tested	Ditto	30 0 } or 15 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is higher.
		Imperial gallon or 3 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	21 14 } and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
		Ditto	Ditto
32	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Imperial gallon or 3 quart bottles.	R 9 0
33	WINE— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit. All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to "All other sorts of Spirit."	Ditto	4 8

* Corrected to June, 1924. [The Indian Finance Acts of 1922, 1923 and 1924, and the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924.]

† Under Government of India Notifications No. 230, dated the 2nd February 1924 and 4257, dated the 15th September 1924, the following are also exempt from payment of import duty:—

(1) Spraying machines used for agricultural purposes, and component parts thereof which can readily be fitted into their proper places in the machines and cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.
(2) Galvanised latex spouts used on rubber plantations for insertion in rubber trees.
‡ The rate since the 1st March 1924 is annas 7½.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART II.—Articles which are liable to non-protective duty at special rates—continued.

No.	Names of Articles	Unit or method of assessment	Rate of duty
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
SUGAR.			
84	SUGAR, all sorts, including molasses but excluding confectionary (see No. 124)	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent.
SACCHARINE.			
84A	SACCHARINE (except in tablets)	Pound	R s. 20 0
84B	SACCHARINE TABLETS	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent. or Rs. 20 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.			
85	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2.	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*
TOBACCO.			
86	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	R A. 1 0
87	CIGARS AND CIGARETTES	<i>Ad valorem</i>	75 per cent.
88	All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured	Pound	R A. 2 4
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.			
89	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
OILS.			
40	KEROSENE AND MOTOR SPIRIT; also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test. NOTE.—Motor spirit is liable to an additional duty of 6 annas per gallon under Act II of 1917 as amended by Act III of 1919.	Imperial gallon	Two annas and six pies.
41	MINERAL OIL which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used for any other purpose than for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubrication and mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	7½ per cent.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.			
42	Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12— (1) Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles (2) Barrels for the same, whether single or double (3) Pistols, including automatic pistols and revolvers (4) Barrels for the same, whether single or double (5) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms, including gas-guns and rifles. (6) Gun stocks and breech blocks (7) Revolver-cylinders, for each cartridge they will carry (8) Actions (including skeleton and waster) breech bolts and their heads, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms. (9) Machines for making, loading or closing cartridges for rifled arms (10) Machines for capping cartridges for rifled arms	Each	R 16 15 15 15 5 } or 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. 3 2 1
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
43	OPIMUM and its alkaloids and their derivatives	Seer of 80 tolas	R A. 24 0 Or 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.
YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.			
44	COTTON TWIST AND YARN and Cotton sewing or darning thread	<i>Ad valorem</i>	5 per cent.
45	COTTON PIECE-GOODS	<i>Ad valorem</i>	11 per cent.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
46	MATCHES— (1) In boxes containing on the average not more than 100 matches (2) In boxes containing on the average more than 100 matches	Per gross of boxes For every 25 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes.	R A. 1 8 0 6
46A	UNDIPPED SPLINTS such as are ordinarily used for match making	Pound	Four annas and six pies.
46B	VENEERS such as are ordinarily used for making match boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers.	Pound	Six annas.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		MACHINERY.	
GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.		51	MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not specified in any of the following numbers, namely, Nos. 15, 16, 53, 54, 55, 87, 90A, 98, 103, 111 and 127:— (1) prime-movers, boilers, locomotive engines and tenders for the same portable engines (including power-driven road rollers, fire engines and tractors), and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts; (2) machines and sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power, not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; (3) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose; (4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including setting of all materials and driving chains but not driving ropes;
47	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 68).		
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.			
48	VINEGAR in casks.		
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
WOOD AND TIMBER.			
49	FIRWOOD.		
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
50	COPPERAS, green.		

* The rate of excise duty since the 1st March 1924 is R 1-4-0.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART III.—Articles which are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*—continued.

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	(5) bare hard-drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and cables, insulated or not, and poles, troughs, conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof. <i>Note.</i> —The term 'industrial system' used in sub-clause (3) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity.	53	
51A	COMPONENT PARTS OF MACHINERY, as defined in No. 51, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose. Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	54	MISCELLANEOUS. AEROPLANE, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, press, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, cases, impaling tables and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, lathone blocks, electrotype blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate, printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, rolling pen making machines, lead and rule cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, rule bending machines, rule mitering machines, bronzing machines, leads, wooden and metal quoins, shooting sticks and galley stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding paper (see No. 99).
		55	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf.
		57	FODDER, bran and pollards.

PART IV.—Articles which are liable to duty at 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured— METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE. IRON OR STEEL, old.	62	STEEL, angle and tee not otherwise specified (See No. 150). " bar and rod not otherwise specified (See Nos. 151 and 153). " alloy, crucible shear, blaster and tub, all kinds, and steel for springs and cutting tools made by any process. " ingots, blooms and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more. " expanded metal.
68	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS. TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof imported by or under the orders of, a railway company.	63	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK. RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely sleepers and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, trolleys, trucks and component parts thereof; switches, crossings and the like materials made of alloy steel; also cranes and water-tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway company. Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , specifically include therein. Provided also that nothing shall be deemed to be dutiable hereunder which is dutiable under No. 51 or No. 51A.
69	METALS—IRON AND STEEL. IRON, alloys. " angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (see No. 143). " bar and rod not otherwise specified (see No. 144). " pig. " rice bowls.	63A	COMPONENT PARTS OF RAILWAY MATERIALS, as defined in No. 63, namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose. Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong, if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.
60	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables. " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing " hoops and strips. " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified (see No. 145). " pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (see No. 146). " railway track material not otherwise specified (see Nos. 63 and 152) including bearing plates, sleepers and fastenings therefor and lever-boxes. " tramway track material, including rails, fish-plates, tie bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes specially adapted for tramway tracks. " sheets and plates, all sorts not otherwise specified (see Nos. 146, 147, 148, 153 and 154), whether fabricated or not, including discs and circles. " barbed and stranded fencing wire and wire-ropes.	64	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in Sections: Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 51 or No. 51A shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco— FISH. FISH, excluding salted fish (see No. 27). FISHMAWS, including signally and sozille, and sharkfins. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved. GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR. FLOUR. PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES. PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (see No. 48). SPICES, all sorts. TEA. TEA. COFFEE. All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.		TEXTILE MATERIALS. TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified. WOOD AND TIMBER. WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood. MISCELLANEOUS. CANES AND RATTANS. COWRIES AND SHELLS. IVORY, unmanufactured. PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut (see No. 5). All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.*
65		78	
66		70	
67		80	
68		81	
69		82	
70		83	
71		84	
72			III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— APPAREL. APPAREL, including drapery, boots and shoes, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements but excluding uniforms and accoutrements exempted from duty under No. 11 and gold and silver thread (see Nos. 132 and 133) and articles made of silk (see No. 134). ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES. EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roborite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse. CONVEYANCES. CONVEYANCES, not specified in No. 142, namely, tramcars, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, durrikhas, bath-chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel barrows, bicycles, tricycles, and all other sorts of conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, except such parts and accessories of the motor vehicles above mentioned as are also adapted for use as parts or accessories of motor cars, motor cycles or motor scooters (see No. 127). CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES. CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.†
73		85	
74		86	
75		87	
76		88	
77			

* Under Government of India Notifications Nos. 4317, dated the 2nd July 1921, and 385, dated the 9th June 1923, unmanufactured Mica and Raw Rubber are exempt from payment of import duty.

† Under Government of India Notifications Nos. 1796, dated 1st April 1922, 1380, dated 10th November 1923 and 2238, dated 9th June 1924 Urea, Carbo Limo and Sulphur are exempt from the payment of import duty.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

PART V.—Articles which are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	No.	Names of Articles.
	CUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.		PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.*
89	CUTLERY, excluding electroplated cutlery (<i>see</i> No. 129).	90	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPIER MACHE, PASTEBOARD, MILL-BOARD, AND CARDBOARD, all sorts and stationery, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste-paper and old newspapers for packing but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post (<i>see</i> No. 21).†
90	HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY AND TOOLS, all sorts, not otherwise specified.		YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
90A	ELECTRICAL CONTROL GEAR AND TRANSMISSION GEAR, namely, switches, fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 187 watts; bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which has a sectional area of less than one-eighth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity; and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof.	100	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS, that is to say— Cotton thread other than sewing or darning thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise specified. Flax twist and yarn, and manufactures of flax; Haberdashery and millinery, excluding articles made of silk (<i>see</i> No. 134); Hemp manufactures; Hosiery, excluding articles made of silk (<i>see</i> No. 134); Jute twist and yarn, and jute manufactures, excluding second hand or used gunny bags (<i>see</i> No. 22);‡ Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread; Woolen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including felt; All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified.
91	All other sorts of IMPLEMENTS, INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES and parts thereof, not otherwise specified.		MISCELLANEOUS.
	DYES AND COLOURS.	101	ART, works of, excluding those specified in No. 23.
92	DYING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts and paints and colours and painters materials, all sorts.	102	BRUSHES AND BROOMS.
	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.	103	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, including asphalt, bricks, cement, chalk and lime, clays, pipes of earthenware, tiles, firebricks not being component parts of any article included in No. 51 or No. 83, and all other sorts of building and engineering materials not otherwise specified including bitumen and other insulating materials.
93	FURNITURE, CABINETWARE and all other manufactures of wood not otherwise specified.	104	CANDLES.
	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.	105	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS.
94	GLASS AND GLASSWARE, lacquered ware, earthenware, china and porcelain all sorts except glass bangles and beads and false pearls (<i>see</i> No. 131).	106	CORDAGE AND ROPE AND TWINE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.
	HIDES AND SKINS AND LEATHER.	107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
95	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	108	MATS AND MATTING.
	MACHINERY.	109	OILCAGES.
96	MACHINERY AND COMPONENT PARTS thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one horse-power (<i>see</i> Nos. 15, 16 and 18).	110	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.	111	PACKING ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 51 and 63.
97	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	112	PERFUMERY, not otherwise specified.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.	113	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMER.
98	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.	114	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
		115	RUBBER TYRES and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 139).§
		116	SOAP.
		117	STARCH AND FARINA.
		118	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble.
		119	TOILET REQUISITES, not otherwise specified.
		120	All other articles wholly or mainly manufactured, not otherwise specified.
		121	IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
		122	CORAL.
		123	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings thereof. All other articles not otherwise specified, including articles imported by post.

PART VI.—Articles which are liable to duty at 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.

124	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco— CONFECTIONERY.	131	GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE. GLASS BANGLES AND BEADS and false pearls.
125	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured— ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.	132	METALS. GOLD PLATE, gold thread and wire, and gold manufactures, all sorts.
126	GUNPOWDER FOR CANNONS, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes. Subject to the exemptions specified in No. 12 all articles other than those specified in entry No. 42 which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air-guns which are dutiable as hardware under No. 90), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	133	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.
127	GARRIAGES AND CARTS. MOTOR CARS, motor cycles, motor scooters, and articles adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof; provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for purposes other than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in No. 87 shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	134	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS. SILK FINCE-GOODS, and other manufactures of silk (s).
128	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF.	135	MISCELLANEOUS.
129	ARTICLES PLATED WITH GOLD AND SILVER.	136	FIRE-WORKS (b).
130	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS THEREOF.	137	IVORY, manufactured.
		138	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS.
		139	PRINTS, engravings and pictures, including photographs and picture post cards.
		140	PNEUMATIC RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES for motor cars, motor lorries, motor cycles and motor scooters.
		141	SMOKERS' REQUISITES, excluding tobacco (Nos. 35 to 38) and matches (No. 46).
			TOYS, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports including bird shot.

* Under Government of India Notification No. 245, dated the 10th May 1923, apparatus for wireless telegraphs imported in accordance with the terms of the Notification of the Government of India in the Commerce Department, No. 6081, dated the 22nd October 1921, is liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.
† Under Government of India Notification No. 2966, dated the 16th July, 1924, postage stamps, whether used or unused are exempt from payment of import duty.
‡ Under Government of India Notification No. 251, dated the 26th May 1923, used gunny cloth made of jute is exempt from payment of import duty.
§ Under Government of India Notification No. 303, dated 9th February 1924, rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes are liable to duty at 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*.
(a) Under Government of India Notification No. 4375, dated 22nd September 1924, the following are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem* :—
(1) Silk ligatures.
(2) Elastic silk hosiery required for medical purposes, comprising elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks or anklets, stockings and suspensory bandages.
(3) Silk abdominal belts.
(4) Silk web catheter tubes.
(5) Other silk used solely for medical purposes.
(b) Under the Government of India Notification No. 4407, dated 2nd September 1922, such fireworks as are specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships are liable to duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

IMPORT TARIFF—concluded.

PART VII.—Articles which are liable to protective duty at special rates.(a)

No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.	No.	Names of Articles.	Unit or method of assessment.	Rate of duty.
	ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.			149	IRON OR STEEL WIRE, other than barbed or wire rope or stranded fencing wire, or wire netting (see No. 97).	Ton	Rs. 60.
	CONVEYANCES.			150	STEEL, angle and tee, not galvanised, tinned, or lead coated and beam, channel, zed, trough plate, piling and other structural sections— (a) fabricated (b) not fabricated	Ad valorem Ton	25 per cent. Rs. 30.
142	COAL TUBS, tipping wagons and the like conveyances designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel; and component parts thereof made of iron or steel.	Ad valorem	25 per cent.	151	STEEL—BAR AND ROD— Common merchant bar and rod, and bar and rod designed for the reinforcing of concrete, all sizes.	Ton	Rs. 40.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.			152	STEEL RAILWAY TRACK MATERIAL— (a) Rails 30 lb. and over per yard and fish-plates therefor. (b) Rails under 30 lb. per yard and fish-plates therefor. (c) Spikes and tie bars. (d) Switches, crossing and the like material not made of alloy steel.	Ton Ton Ton Ad valorem	Rs. 14. Rs. 40. Rs. 40. 25 per cent.
143	IRON angle, channel and tee— (a) not fabricated, kinds other than galvanised, tinned or lead coated or Crown or superior qualities. (b) Fabricated, all qualities	Ton Ad valorem	Rs. 20. 15 per cent.	153	STEEL STRUCTURES, fabricated partially or wholly, not otherwise specified, if made mainly or wholly of steel bars, sections, plates, or sheets, for the construction of buildings, bridges, tanks, well curbs, trestles, towers and similar structures or for parts therefor, but not including builders' hardware (see No. 90) or articles specified in Nos. 51, 51A, 64 or 87.	Ad valorem	25 per cent.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanised, tinned or lead coated.	Ton	Rs. 35.	154	STEEL— (a) Tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers. (b) Tinplate cuttings	Ton Ad valorem	Rs. 60. 15 per cent.
145	IRON OR STEEL NAILS, wire or French	Cwt.	Rs. 3.				
146	IRON OR STEEL PIPES and tubes and fittings therefor, if riveted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets.	Ad valorem	25 per cent.				
147	IRON OR STEEL PLATES not under ¼ inch thick including sheets ¼ inch thick or over— (a) not fabricated, ship, tank bridge, and common qualities. (b) fabricated, all qualities (c) cuttings, all qualities	Ton Ad valorem Ton	Rs. 30. 25 per cent. Rs. 25.				
148	IRON OR STEEL SHEETS under ¼ inch thick— (a) not fabricated— (i) black (ii) galvanised (b) fabricated, all qualities (c) cuttings, black or galvanised	Ton Ton Ad valorem Ad valorem	Rs. 30. Rs. 45. 15 per cent. 15 per cent.				

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Rate of duty.
	JUTE, OTHER THAN BIMLIPATAM JUTE.		
1	RAW JUTE— (1) Cuttings (2) All other descriptions	Bale of 400 lbs. Ditto	B A. 1 4 4 8
2	JUTE MANUFACTURES, when not in actual use as coverings, receptacles or bindings for other goods— (1) Sacking (cloth, bags, twist, yarn, rope and twine) (2) Hessian and all other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified.	Ton of 2,240 lbs. Ditto	20 0 32 0
	HIDES AND SKINS.		
3	RAW HIDES AND SKINS	Ad valorem	5 per cent.
	RICE.		
4	RICE, husked or unhusked, including rice flour, but excluding rice bran and rice dust, which are free.	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	B A. 0 8
	TEA.		
5	TEA	100 lbs.	1 8

No. 55.—SHARE OF EACH PROVINCE IN THE TOTAL ENTRIES AND CLEARANCES OF VESSELS.

(In thousands of tons)

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent
Bombay	1,287	3,970	24.5	1,041	2,951	25.3	945	3,172	20.3	915	3,112	20.1	908	3,442	20.7
Rangoon	1,951	3,797	23.4	1,909	2,910	25.0	1,893	4,844	30.9	1,574	4,427	28.6	1,408	4,446	28.8
Madras	1,127	1,944	12.0	2,022	1,021	13.0	1,437	2,209	14.1	1,058	1,835	11.8	1,189	2,784	12.9
Bihar	3,342	3,981	24.4	3,705	2,226	19.0	2,085	3,050	19.5	2,678	3,417	23.1	2,801	8,544	21.3
Burma	1,054	2,513	15.5	1,211	1,904	16.8	1,078	2,371	15.2	1,204	2,703	17.4	1,250	3,046	18.3
Bihar and Orissa	5	22	.2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,667	14,216	100	9,580	11,674	100	8,037	15,655	100	7,420	15,404	100	7,700	16,614	100

(a) Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1921, which came into force on the 13th June, 1924.

* Under Government of India Notification No. 1424, dated 17th November 1923, Jute Bags such as are used for paper making are exempt from payment of export provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

No. 56.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA.

(In thousands of tons)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-war Average		War Average		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1923-24
	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	No.	Tons (1,000)	
ENTERED											
British	2,478	6,140	2,272	4,249	2,337	5,841	2,037	5,419	2,068	5,645	70.3
British Indian	312	171	320	112	310	135	334	172	340	183	2.3
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	175	541	138	428	135	462	5.8
Dutch	47	114	86	206	67	225	100	268	112	347	4.3
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	44	102	40	87	44	88	1.1
Italian	46	128	57	153	52	177	68	220	101	362	4.5
Chinese . . . . .	..	..	26	27	7	18	3	3	7	15	.2
Greek	6	11	21	43	7	21	5	14	5	10	.2
Swedish	4	10	21	48	17	50	21	65	21	68	.9
French	27	83	14	34	6	18	5	18	19	83	1.0
Spanish . . . . .	..	..	0	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	18	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	11	26	70	229	60	197	104	357	4.4
German	240	740	17	56	43	172	75	266	81	293	3.6
Austro-Hungarian	115	338	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	14	33	18	47	20	49	.6
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,269	502	1,586	533	1,642	640	2,140	26.6
Native Craft	890	67	1,476	119	799	80	630	65	602	68	.8
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,948	7,642	3,534	7,298	3,755	8,036	100
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,442	6,265	2,276	6,240	2,241	6,273	73.1
British Indian	322	183	298	70	386	170	395	145	358	141	1.7
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	192	590	145	449	144	486	5.7
Dutch	46	112	87	207	55	170	86	237	95	284	3.3
Norwegian	54	77	95	128	39	84	42	90	41	74	.8
Italian	36	98	51	135	54	182	77	260	97	347	4.0
Chinese . . . . .	..	..	25	27	8	22	4	4	8	14	.2
Greek	5	12	24	49	12	39	30	103	18	68	.8
Swedish	4	10	18	43	16	47	22	65	18	59	.7
French	28	87	14	36	6	16	5	18	20	87	1.0
Spanish . . . . .	..	..	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	28	20	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American	*	*	10	23	66	220	93	305	119	400	4.7
German	234	688	17	55	22	91	45	164	67	234	2.7
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	16	40	20	50	15	40	.5
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	485	1,501	569	1,745	640	2,093	25.4
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	776	77	655	66	712	71	.8
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,920	5,925	4,039	8,013	3,895	8,199	3,951	8,578	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,580	11,674	8,037	15,655	7,429	15,497	7,706	16,614	..

* Only one American vessel with a tonnage of 1,723 entered and also cleared in the year 1912-13.

No. 57.—PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CROPS TO TOTAL PRODUCTION.

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Rice	9	5	4	6	8
Wheat	14	9	1	2	7
Tea	98	89	115	93	90
Cotton, raw	56	51	67	65	74
Jute, raw	51	31	66	47	43
Linseed	73	63	40	61	80
Peas and Mustard	23	8	11	7	35
Sesamum	25	8	5	7	2
Groundnuts	35	12	25	28	24
Indigo	40	44	20	8	19

No. 58.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY LAND FRONTIER (MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE) OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	Pre-war Average			War Average			1921-22			1922-23			1923-24*		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
PERHIA— Sind and British Baluchistan .	4,54	14,88	10,42	2,90	18,68	21,58	46,87	83,74	1,30,61	93,74	1,27,65	2,21,39	66,64	1,14,69	2,67,64
Afghanistan— Northern and Eastern (including Kabul and Ghazni)— Sind and British Baluchistan North-West Frontier Province	22 38,57	17 99,03	80 1,37,00	16,44 50,03	3,32 1,00,96	19,70 1,50,99	3,04 19,51	4,58 17,98	8,52 37,49	9,64 45,18	6,01 50,72	16,59 5,30	8,91 7,15	4,59 70,99	12,09 78,62
TOTAL .	38,79	99,20	1,37,00	73,07	1,03,98	1,70,45	23,45	22,56	46,01	64,86	57,63	1,12,49	15,91	75,28	91,23
Southern and Western (including Kandahar and Herat)— Sind and British Baluchistan . North-West Frontier Province Punjab	70,56 1,70 56	61,50 2,03 66	1,32,08 3,73 1,21	94,75 2,35 26	89,60 1,28 1,88	1,84,35 3,63 2,14	56,28 1,05,08 1,61,36	1,05,08 1,05,08 1,61,36	1,61,36 1,61,36 1,61,36	1,05,43 97,48 2,00,01	97,48 2,00,01 2,00,01	2,00,01 2,00,01 2,00,01	76,02 1,78 49	97,20 49 2,27	1,73,92 2,27 1,76,19
TOTAL .	72,81	64,19	1,37,00	97,30	92,70	1,90,12	57,50	1,13,19	1,70,69	1,00,93	99,90	2,00,83	78,10	97,79	1,76,19
Total of Afghanistan— Sind and British Baluchistan . North-West Frontier Province Punjab	70,78 40,27 56	61,67 1,01,06 66	1,32,45 1,41,53 1,21	1,11,19 68,98 26	92,92 1,01,34 1,88	2,04,11 1,60,32 2,14	60,22 19,61 1,22	1,00,66 17,98 8,11	1,69,88 37,49 9,33	1,10,11 45,18 50	1,04,39 50,72 2,42	2,23,60 95,90 2,92	84,63 7,93 1,78	1,01,89 70,99 49	1,86,52 78,62 2,27
TOTAL .	1,11,60	1,63,30	2,74,90	1,70,43	1,96,14	3,66,57	80,95	1,35,75	2,16,70	1,61,79	1,57,53	3,22,32	94,34	1,73,07	2,67,41
Tirah— North-West Frontier Province	6,50	7,03	14,13	10,55	16,84	26,90	5,12	10,10	15,22	6,50	10,24	16,74	2,11	4,85	7,26
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur— North-West Frontier Province	68,79	77,16	1,45,05	61,24	75,85	1,27,09	31,51	65,36	96,86	30,70	65,99	96,75	10,60	14,32	24,92
Buner— North-West Frontier Province	2,15	3,81	5,96	1,48	2,21	3,69	1,84	2,83	4,67	1,40	3,28	4,77	49	83	1,32
Waziristan— North-West Frontier Province	6,55	4,54	11,09	8,63	7,89	16,52	57,80	31,44	89,24	9,07	7,18	17,15	2,88	4,56	7,44
Kurram Valley— North-West Frontier Province	2,95	14,19	17,14	2,23	12,33	14,56	67	3,56	4,23	51	7,50	8,01	16	2,69	2,85
Dadakhshan— Kashmir	15 (a)	12 (a)	27 (a)	10	12	22	8	..	8	..	3	3	..	..	..
Kashgar Yarkand— Kashmir	5 (a)	4 (a)	9 (a)	25	8	33	81	31	1,12	60	35	1,04	70	30	1,00
Chinese Turkistan— Kashmir	92 (a)	23 (a)	1,15 (a)	18,24	20,14	38,38	10,47	22,00	41,47	22,72	22,29	44,92	24,70	25,44	50,14
CENTRAL ASIA— Punjab	4,62	4,91	9,53	18,00	21,97	40,87	14,47	25,92	40,39	21,52	25,75	47,27	22,07	29,82	51,89
TIBET— Kashmir	4,40 (a)	2,70 (a)	7,10 (a)	6,59	4,63	11,22	8,53	4,92	13,45	8,85	4,91	13,76	8,50	4,69	13,19
Punjab	314	107	421	5,33	1,78	7,11	8,92	1,87	10,79	8,95	2,93	11,88	11,25	1,23	12,51
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	8,47	3,86	12,33	12,33	5,21	17,54	13,59	5,98	19,57	13,22	5,38	18,60	17,11	5,08	22,79
Bengal	14,49	10,17	24,66	31,53	14,43	45,96	31,90	14,99	46,89	33,33	22,80	60,19	47,16	23,40	73,86
TOTAL .	26,08	15,65	42,03	55,78	26,05	81,83	62,94	27,70	90,70	64,35	36,04	1,00,43	84,35	38,09	1,22,35
NEPAL— United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,30,12	57,76	1,87,88	1,83,98	53,39	1,87,37	1,01,53	66,82	2,58,35	1,80,50	73,93	2,54,43	2,43,05	69,41	3,13,06
Bihar and Orissa	3,10,20	1,87,07	4,47,03	2,08,28	1,59,86	4,28,14	3,59,23	1,81,35	5,40,58	2,97,44	1,00,30	4,96,80	3,48,43	2,19,65	5,59,08
Bengal	1,59,49	85,73	2,45,22	83,66	4,92	38,58	63,64	4,80	68,44	46,05	6,78	62,83	35,17	3,82	38,99
TOTAL .	4,13,72	1,98,56	6,12,28	4,86,92	2,18,17	6,64,09	6,14,40	2,52,97	8,07,37	5,24,08	2,80,07	8,04,15	6,27,25	2,81,88	9,11,13
SIKKIM— Bengal	15,91	11,75	27,66	29,11	14,64	43,75	68,90	13,30	81,90	69,36	15,51	84,87	73,75	16,43	90,18
BUATAN— Bengal	92	70	1,71	4,16	1,87	6,03	5,45	2,01	7,46	7,43	2,34	9,77	8,08	2,05	10,13
Assam	8,46	14,06	22,52	11,99	10,20	22,28	3,99	2,26	6,25	0,83	0,38	13,21	1,58	2,11	3,69
TOTAL .	9,38	14,85	24,23	16,15	12,16	28,31	8,54	4,27	12,81	14,26	8,72	22,08	9,66	4,10	13,82
TOWANG— Assam	28	6	34	27	23	50	58	46	1,04	46	37	83	20	12	32
NAGA AND MISHMI HILLS— Assam	1,17	18	1,35	1,58	1,70	3,28	3,95	3,59	6,04	2,96	3,23	6,19	4,63	4,14	8,77
DUFFLA AND AKA HILLS— Assam	35	3	38	8	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
WESTERN CHINA— Burma	44,63	54,64	99,27	98,47	78,72	1,77,19	1,30,45	1,10,34	2,40,79	1,55,28	84,01	2,39,29	1,53,08	92,69	2,45,77
SIAM— North— Burma	38,52	31,61	70,13	28,20	23,48	51,74	34,77	22,96	57,73	35,44	21,08	56,52	39,09	24,08	63,77
South— Burma	11,80	8,92	20,22	14,00	6,87	21,47	16,50	7,32	23,82	14,26	4,80	19,96	14,11	5,03	19,44
TOTAL .	49,82	40,53	90,35	42,88	30,35	73,21	51,27	30,28	81,55	49,70	25,88	76,48	54,10	29,11	83,21
UNADMINISTERED KACHIN COUN- TRY—(c) Burma	3,07 (b)	4,20 (b)	7,27 (b)	5,40	6,08	12,33	1,82	2,98	3,80	1,95	1,65	3,60	1,61	1,71	3,32
SHAN STATES—(c) North— Burma	1,30,46	1,07,22	2,37,68	2,52,60	2,69,10	5,21,70	3,94,27	3,37,04	7,31,91	4,71,08	4,77,85	9,48,93	6,32,70	5,82,12	12,14,82
South— Burma	86,51	1,01,67	1,88,18	77,22	1,04,45	1,81,67	1,11,62	1,45,97	2,57,40	1,10,41	1,51,32	2,61,73	1,27,06	1,63,53	2,90,56
TOTAL .	2,16,97	2,08,89	4,25,86	3,29,82	3,73,64	7,03,46	5,05,79	4,83,01	9,89,40	5,81,49	6,32,17	12,14,56	7,59,82	7,45,65	15,05,47
KARAKORUM—(c) Burma	80,10	14,51	44,61	24,44	10,64	35,08	10,26	3,24	13,50	10,01	4,74	15,35	12,78	4,25	17,03
GRAND TOTAL .	10,18,45	8,51,92	18,70,37	13,24,84	11,45,94	24,60,88	17,17,29	13,12,80	30,30,09	18,27,79	15,20,43	33,48,22	19,95,06	16,27,04	36,23,34

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Luabola and Khat as they are now included in internal trade.

(a) Separately registered from April, 1913.

(b) Separately registered from April, 1912.

(c) Partly internal and partly transfrontier trade.

* Exclusive of the figures of the N.-W. F. Province for the months, July, 1923 to February 1924, for which returns were not received, the annual average of the last 4½ years being Rs. 1,16 lakhs for imports and Rs. 1,93 lakhs for exports.

No. 59.—FRONTIER TRADE—VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24*		Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.					
Grain and Pulse	1,82.04	2,24.84	3,17.28	2,45.65	2,52.06	Cotton, piecegoods—	2,53.66	2,77.10	2,10.22	2,95.15	2,49.27
Fruits, Vegetables, and nuts	55.34	85.85	1,51.34	2,10.18	1,41.03	Foreign	51.91	95.89	1,06.84	1,05.46	1,35.14
Metals, Lead	—	—	93.27	1,28.55	1,75.00	Indian	—	—	—	—	—
Wool, raw	62.03	1,32.75	60.69	95.71	1,01.58	Cotton, twist and yarn—	—	—	—	—	—
Provisions—	—	—	—	—	—	Foreign	39.46	46.95	33.54	55.90	36.09
Ghi (clarified butter)	61.23	75.42	84.04	1,00.96	95.74	Indian	42.08	50.86	78.33	61.82	73.64
Pickled tea (totpet)	20.33	20.01	46.67	78.31	50.57	Cotton, raw	5.63	6.28	9.45	8.34	3.94
Tea	20.23	20.21	45.52	41.47	40.24	Iron and Steel	27.42	1,01.60	1,32.99	2,00.45	2,37.14
Spices	19.78	23.74	21.29	19.98	19.63	Grain and Pulse	20.65	23.78	91.89	50.77	31.31
Animals, living (for sale)—	—	—	—	—	—	Provisions	35.07	40.79	53.09	59.65	63.93
Cattle	50.68	41.76	52.48	59.34	46.57	Sugar	27.60	42.52	81.67	63.96	64.03
Other animals	55.40	68.04	60.68	47.97	40.22	Spice	30.62	28.72	35.74	34.99	48.91
Seeds	61.85	40.52	62.45	55.99	48.46	Salt	24.53	28.24	31.19	30.60	31.01
Silk, raw	8.73	37.40	84.51	1,00.47	1,20.48	Tea	16.61	16.52	31.25	47.34	65.02
Wood—	—	—	—	—	—	Oils	24.34	33.67	87.75	90.69	90.12
Timber, teak	41.44	27.77	32.80	23.23	32.80	Railway materials	5.9	22.39	52.12	68.31	97.18
Timber, other than teak	16.43	15.48	59.33	15.95	18.83	Dyeing materials	8.65	9.07	15.77	20.11	17.38
Hides and Skins	61.14	43.01	24.18	23.48	17.84	Animals, living (for sale)	12.22	13.07	14.69	14.85	12.84
Jute, raw	27.39	21.99	18.35	18.92	34.98	Tobacco	13.57	16.79	21.12	23.41	22.62
Drugs and medicines	11.42	15.66	16.51	20.79	12.76	Leather	17.27	22.51	14.69	14.84	22.38
Tobacco	9.80	12.38	16.70	23.59	19.76	Petroleum	16.87	21.82	70.73	72.94	71.01

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushela and Khehat, as they are now included in internal trade.
* Exclusive of the figures of the N. W. F. Province for the months July 1923 to February 1924, for which returns were not received.

No. 60.—QUANTITY OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY LAND FRONTIER.

IMPORTS

(In thousands of cwts)

EXPORTS—continued

(In thousands of cwts)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24*		Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24*
IMPORTS						EXPORTS					
RICE—HUSKED						COTTON, TWIST AND YARN					
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	108	87	12	18	0	—contd.	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	1,140	1,165	1,101	1,153	1,277	Indian	—	—	—	—	—
Shan States	110	92	73	55	64	Afghanistan	1	4	7	1	1
Other countries	23	7	18	0	7	Nepal	17	6	50	45	48
TOTAL	1,391	1,351	1,109	1,235	1,354	Western China	38	40	7	3	4
RICE—UNHUSKED						COTTON PIECE-GOODS					
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	90	83	22	27	5	Foreign	—	—	—	—	—
Nepal	1,749	2,053	2,065	2,198	2,630	Persia	2	37	5	11	40
Other countries	14	21	20	0	10	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	24	22	8	12	3
TOTAL	1,850	2,757	2,707	2,231	2,645	Nepal	54	41	24	29	29
TEA						Indian					
Shan States	33	47	57	63	72	Persia	6	8	1	1	20
Other countries	1	2	2	1	1	Afghanistan	17	34	17	19	23
TOTAL	34	49	59	64	73	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	14	14	4	4	1
WOOL—RAW						Other countries					
Persia	1	—	5	21	0	Nepal	21	21	29	31	28
Afghanistan	104	141	46	61	63	Shan States	32	25	16	21	22
Tibet	45	70	70	76	104	Other countries	20	23	10	11	12
Other countries	0	12	5	7	6	TOTAL	183	148	75	107	106
TOTAL	150	229	135	165	179	SUGAR					
EXPORTS						Persia					
COTTON, TWIST AND YARN						Persia					
Foreign						Afghanistan					
Afghanistan	9	5	—	1	1	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	35	21	10	18	4
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	12	14	1	2	—	Nepal	121	103	115	100	120
Nepal	20	21	11	15	11	Shan States	15	16	23	23	25
Shan States	7	12	13	10	17	Other countries	38	30	14	17	14
Other countries	8	6	2	0	3	TOTAL	268	287	311	308	301
TOTAL	56	57	27	43	32	TEA					
TEA						Persia					
Foreign						Persia					
Afghanistan	1	3	26	45	43	Afghanistan	21	12	3	5	11
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	12	14	—	2	—	Central Asia	1	2	2	1	1
Nepal	20	21	11	15	11	Shan States	1	1	2	2	2
Shan States	7	12	13	10	17	Other countries	4	6	3	3	1
Other countries	8	6	2	0	3	TOTAL	23	23	36	56	58

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushela and Khehat, as these are now included in internal trade.
* Exclusive of the figures of the N. W. F. Province for the months July 1923 to February 1924, for which returns were not received.

No. 61.—CHIEF IMPORTS INTO BURMA FROM INDIA.

Articles	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Coal	413	342	381	332	472	51	65	1.07	97	1.39
Cotton—Twist and yarn	10,395	12,636	21,989	18,831	16,332	56	97	3.68	2.03	1.75
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian	7,859	8,570	8,283	6,427	6,852	14	22	35	26	26
Foreign	3,009	3,116	7,346	4,947	5,113	5	9	29	21	19
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian	3,707	5,895	6,578	3,012	2,466	8	18	37	16	13
Foreign	2,586	3,741	1,803	1,453	1,455	5	13	10	7	7
Cotton Piecegoods—Coloured, printed or dyed—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indian	12,199	21,312	22,010	13,120	12,486	27	60	1.15	68	64
Foreign	2,333	4,434	3,587	3,223	1,696	6	20	23	20	11
Jute bags	33,943	30,822	39,458	35,465	40,469	1.19	1.66	1.56	1.69	2.07
Betelnuts	311	279	412	288	237	60	56	63	71	73
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	21,100	16,432	16,485	14,524	19,855	59	43	45	49	64
Pulse	14	12	19	15	11	20	20	45	38	23
Wheat flour	10	12	16	18	21	20	27	57	52	50

No. 62.—CHIEF EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA

Articles	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
Rice in the husk tons	214	168	97	130	81	1.54	1.12	89	1.26	77
Rice not in the husk "	883	808	800	554	444	4.18	7.96	14.70	9.64	6.54
Pulse "	19	19	50	85	43	17	19	74	57	52
Oils, mineral—										
Kerosene gals	97,570	110,821	130,912	122,754	132,264	8.82	8.72	4.68	4.15	4.49
Lubricating "		12,997	2,188	1,941	2,637		1.21	21	19	24
Benzine and Petrol "		(a)4,215	16,424	16,082	14,604		(a)46	2.24	2.40	2.60
Candies lbs	4,400	5,455	5,471	5,835	4,923	12	15	15	18	14
Lac "						3	6	48	58	58
Wood and timber—										
Teak wood C. tons	128	110	161	156	176	1.17	1.32	2.47	2.45	2.48
Other timber "	28	20	30	24	18	18	14	36	28	21

* Not separately shown before April 1915 and were included with "Oils—Mineral—Other kinds."
 † Average of four years.
 (a) Average of four years, representing "Petrol" only.

63.—TABLES ILLUSTRATING COMPETITION EXPERIENCED BY INDIAN PRODUCTS IN CERTAIN FOREIGN MARKETS.

Imports of Linseed into the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Australia

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1921	1922	1923
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Total	6,550	4,950	4,700	3,500	3,810
Argentine	2,250	2,000	4,020	1,730	1,700
India	1,360	2,380	420	1,580	1,300
India's percentage	21%	48%	9%	44%	50%
FRANCE.					
Total	2,514	1,337	1,109	1,446	1,610
Argentine	1,143	546	660	714	649
India	1,026	617	276	486	832
India's percentage	41%	46%	25%	34%	52%
ITALY.					
Total	454	324	125	309	373
Argentine	133	11	53	80	84
India (and Ceylon)	261	282	63	181	250
India's percentage	57%	87%	50%	59%	67%
AUSTRALIA.					
Total	35	46	140	180	170
Argentine . . . . .	...	...	...	...	45
India	27	38	125	122	107
India's percentage	77%	82%	89%	68%	63%

Imports of Rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy and France

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1921	1922	1923
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Total	530	620	280	330	610
India	190	210	100	320	600
India's percentage	36%	34%	36%	97%	98%
BELGIUM.					
Total	94	...	39	255	107
Roumania	14	...	1	9	1
Argentine	3	...	...	126	1
India	67	...	37	78	91
India's percentage	72%	...	96%	31%	85%
ITALY.					
Total	102	220	28*	215	582
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	27*	212	543
India's percentage	93%	83%	96%	98%	93%
FRANCE.					
Total	538	404	54	269	317
India	482	303	13	188	293
India's percentage	90%	75%	24%	70%	92%

NOTE.—One quintal = 220.46 lbs.

* These figures relate to six months only, January to June 1921.

No. 63—continued.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1921	1922	1923
FRANCE.					
Total import	278	261	86	111	90
India	228	251	11	81	48
India's percentage	82%	96%	13%	70%	53%
China	10	2	57	3	27
China's percentage	4%	7%	66%	3%	30%
ITALY.					
Total import	Not available.	Not available.	221	477	587
India's share (including Ceylon)	...	...	148	353	159
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon)	...	...	67%	76%	27%
China's share	...	...	68	95	414
Percentage of China's share	...	...	31%	20%	71%

Imports of Groundnut into France

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1921	1922	1923
UNSHELLED.					
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,102	2,028	1,906
West Africa (other ports)	466	659			
India	325	265	263	170	149
Total	2,634	2,742	2,365	2,425	2,476
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	1,174	1,810	1,857
SHELLED.					
India	2,442	2,700	903	1,626	2,287
Senegal	...	20	242	65	89
Other countries	245	262	486	666	372
Total	2,687	2,982	1,631	2,257	2,748
* Percentage of total supplied by India	58%	58%	26%	40%	50%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled and assuming that during 1919-21 the quantity of unshelled nuts exported from India to France, for which no figures are available, was negligible.

NOTE.—One quintal=220.46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries

(In thousands of lbs)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1921	1922	1923
UNITED KINGDOM—					
India	189,093	233,423	286,583	255,159	267,200
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	118,756	111,614	121,034
China	19,652	17,622	4,629	30,997	25,172
Java	17,999	18,591	37,027	38,035	39,612
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	447,583	419,005	457,199
Percentage of India's share of total	54.2	61.9	64.1	66.9	58.4
FRANCE—					
India	1,515	2,957	1,210	1,730	1,791
China	7,359	5,785	4,973	7,447	12,434
TOTAL	9,601	11,093	7,314	10,831	17,508
Percentage of India's share of total	16.8	26.7	16.5	16.1	10.2
CANADA—					
India	13,850	13,019	23,039	22,296	21,638
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	9,958	10,795	11,591
China	2,772	1,763	921	1,583	2,011
Japan	4,128	5,556	2,619	2,498	2,620
Java	..	4,444	1,441	2,387	..
TOTAL	36,753	38,930	38,845	40,278	39,726
Percentage of India's share of total	37.7	33.4	59.3	55.4	54.5
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—					
India	4,521	8,539	7,106	5,109	4,002
Ceylon	14,071	15,592	16,850	14,940	17,288
China	21,434	18,589	14,640	14,640	19,807
Japan	48,245	49,339	21,407	36,388	36,277
Java	133	8,656	5,802	7,166	10,233
TOTAL	95,126	103,715	76,487	97,097	107,143
Percentage of India's share of total	4.8	8.5	9.3	5.3	4.6
AUSTRALIA—					
India	8,714	8,430	5,348	4,112	4,818
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	19,518	12,330	12,850
China	2,897	1,982	1,055	1,641	4,360
Java	3,756	7,746	23,418	29,462	26,330
TOTAL	35,442	41,637	48,402	47,666	48,502
Percentage of India's share of total	24.6	20.1	12.3	8.6	10.0
NEW ZEALAND—					
India	651	857	648	843	1,003
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	5,156	7,159	7,962
China	39	53	58	115	158
Java	..	342	232	556	810
TOTAL	7,548	9,236	6,173	8,708	9,967
Percentage of India's share of total	8.6	9.3	10.5	9.7	10.1

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1921-22 to 1923-24.

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Aluminium	8	48, 58, 65	Candles	36	71	69, 70, 71	..
Angle and spring	8	47, 64	Canned and bottled provisions	15	49	..	73
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Animal oil	29	48	Cape of Good Hope	31
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Arabia	13, 24, 25, 31, 32, 33, 43	61, 70, 71	61, 67, 68, 70, 71	..	" " wagons	10	50
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Beer	16, 38	49, 57, 62	..	73	Chillies (<i>Capiscum Spr.</i>)	26, 37, 49	54, 55	54, 55, 60	..
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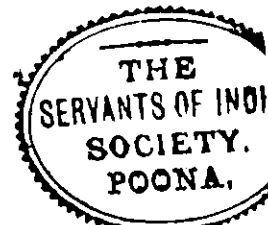
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