

[fty-first Issue]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW
OF THE
TRADE OF INDIA
IN
1924-25

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MISCELLANEOUS.

- Tables of Indian Prices from 1861—1918 with addenda for 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923.** As. 13. (3a.)
- Crop Forecasts.** (Published in the *Indian Trade Journal*.) Per copy As. 4. (1a.)
 (October), 2nd (December), Final (February).
 (January), 2nd (March), 3rd (April), 4th (May), Final (August).
 (August), 2nd (October), 3rd (December), Final (February), Supplementary (April).
 (Mustard (*winter oilseeds*))—1st (January), 2nd (March), Final (June).
 (Mustard (*summer oilseeds*))—1st (September), 2nd (October), Final (January), Supplementary (April).
 (October), Final (February).
 (November), Final (December).
 (January), 2nd (October), Final (February).
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- Reports relating to the supply on payment should be addressed to the Officer-in-charge of the Issue Office, 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.]**
- Return showing the Average Yield per Acre of Principal Crops in India for the period ending 1924-25.** (2a.)
- Census of Live-Stock, Ploughs and Carts in India, held between December 1919 and 1920.** As. 4. (2a.)
- Return showing the Trade by Land of British India with Foreign Countries for 1924-25.** R2
- Return showing the Commodities that enter into the Land Frontier Trade of British India, and the Commodities that enter into the Foreign Seaborne Trade of British India, for the period ending 1924-25.** (Supplement to Vol. II of the *Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India*.) As. 12. (2a.)
- Return showing the Commodities that enter into the Foreign Seaborne Trade of British India, for the period ending 1924-25.** (Supplement to Vol. II of the *Annual Statement of the Foreign Sea-borne Trade of British India*.) As. 12. (2a.)
- Catalogue (corrected up to 30th April 1925.)** R2-8. (5a.)

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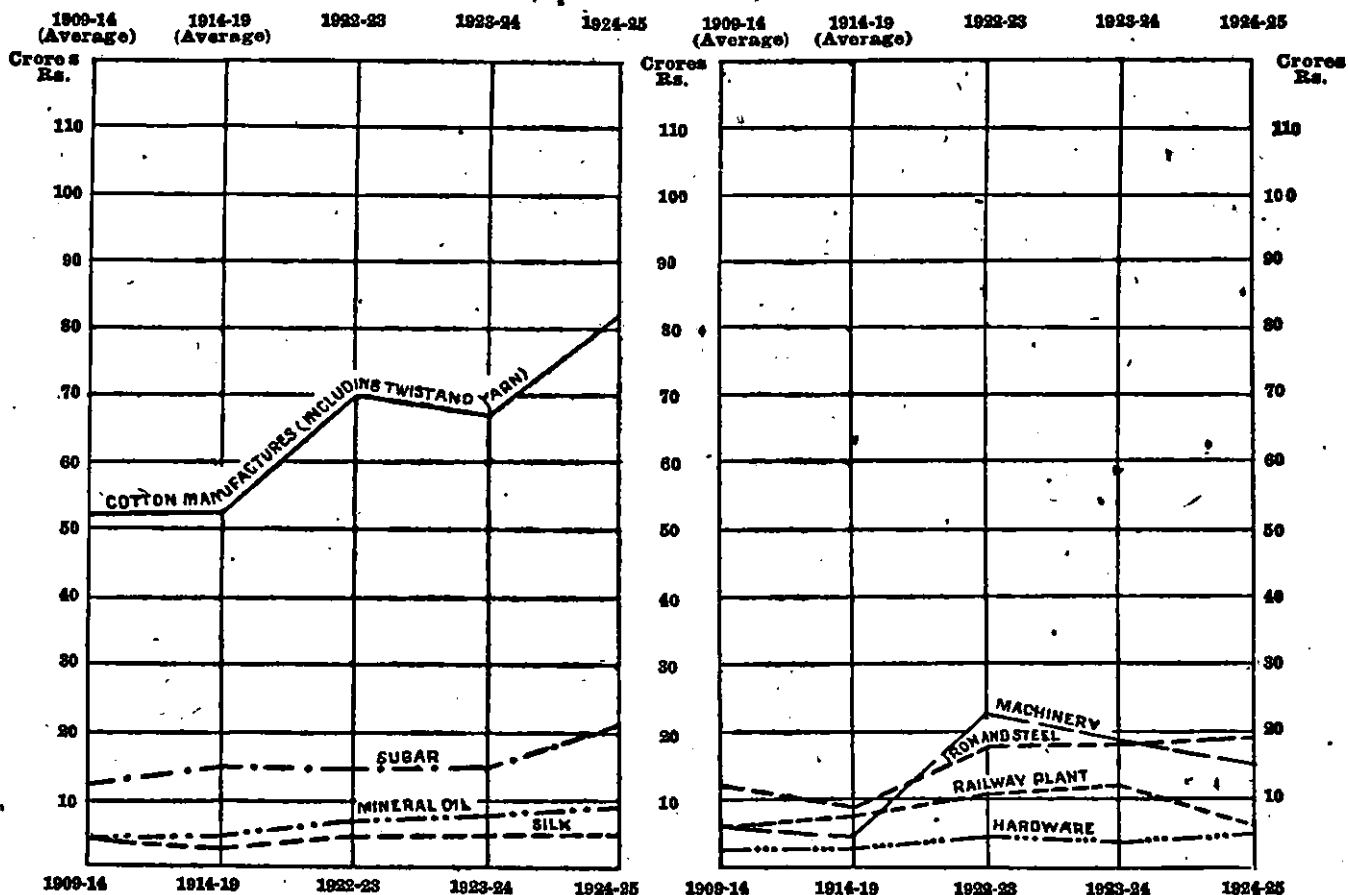
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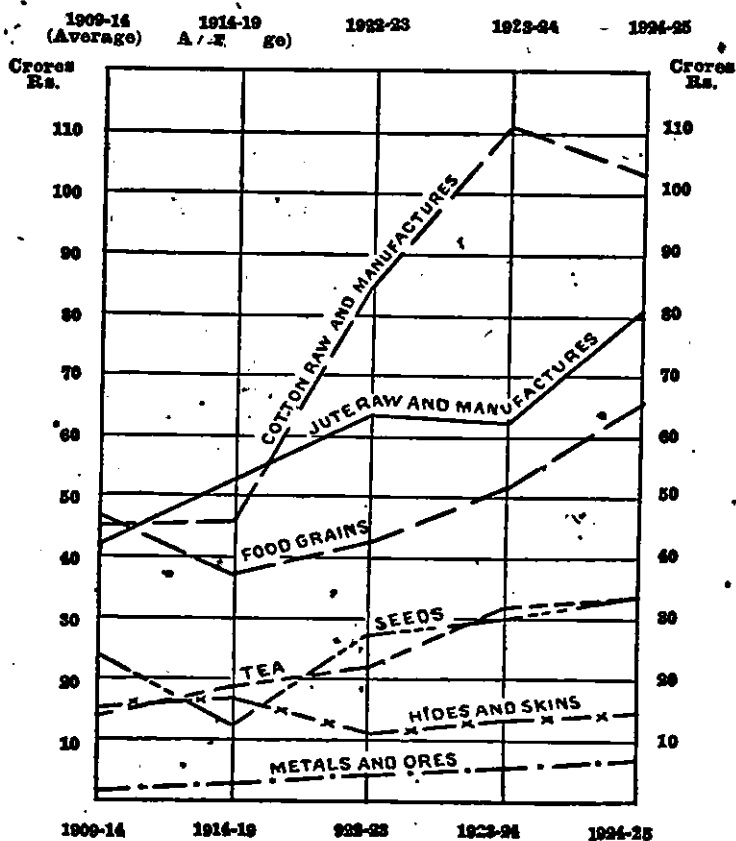
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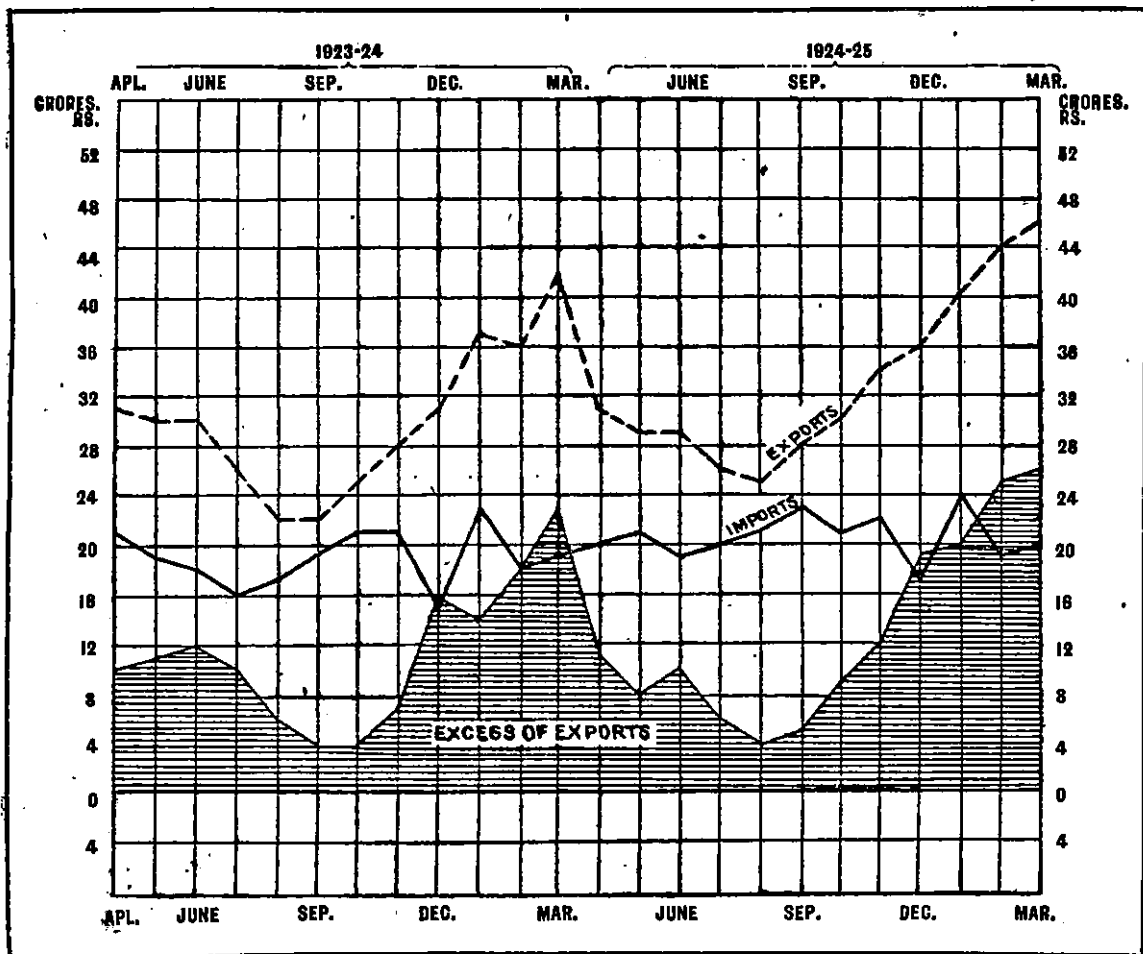
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EXPORTS.



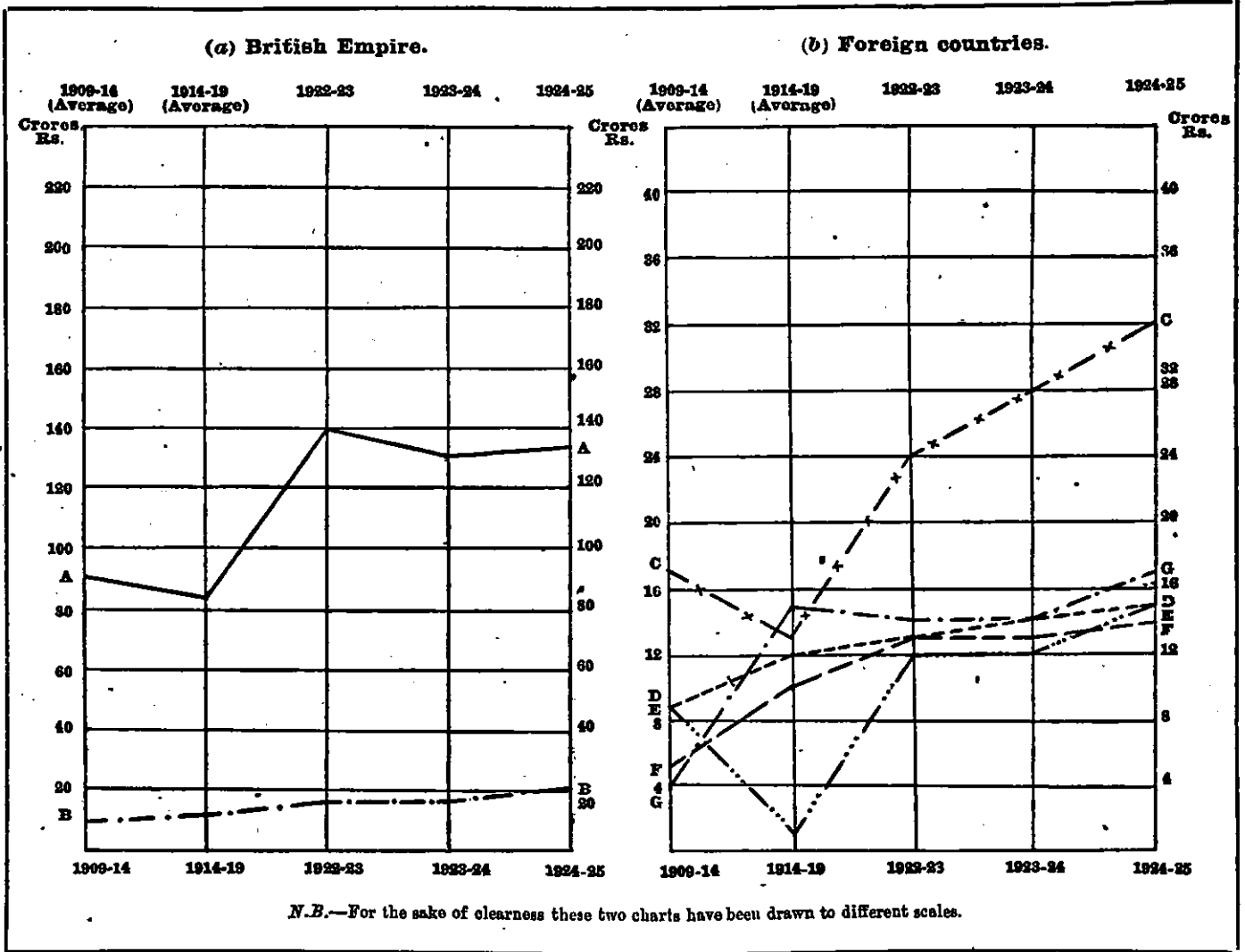
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 — EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

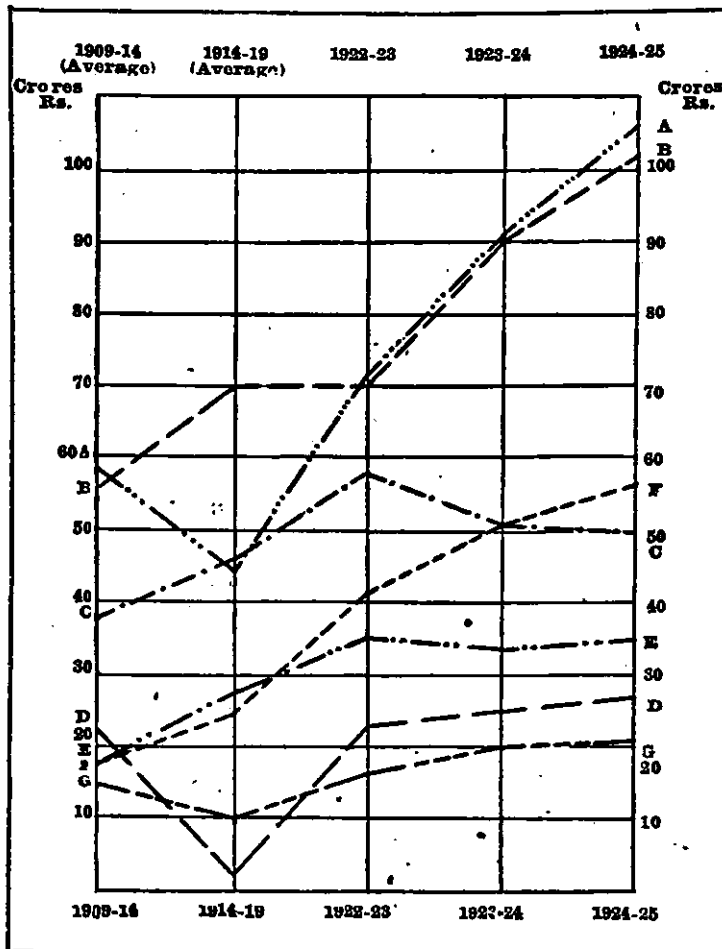
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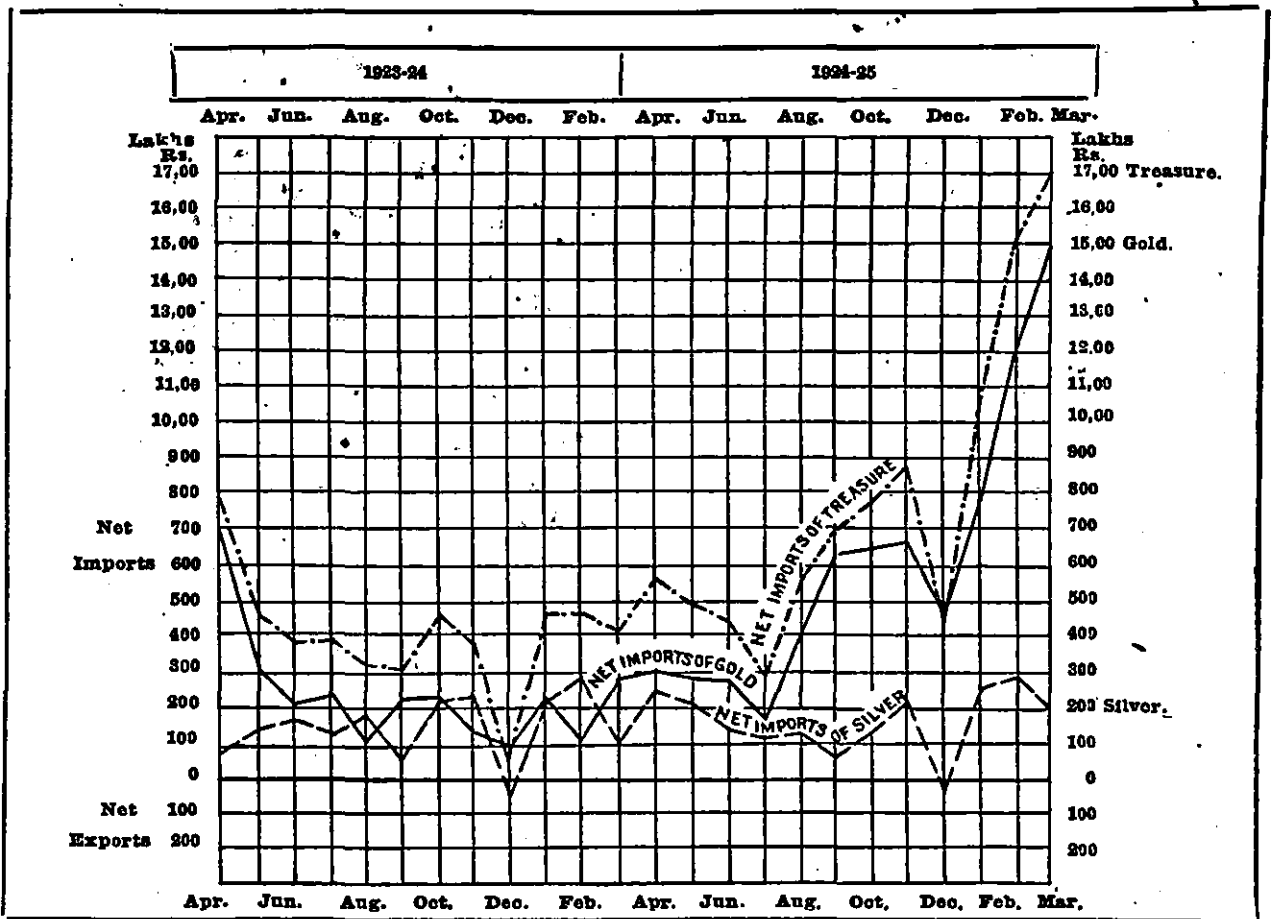
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 - C. Other Foreign Countries.
 - D. Java.
 - E. Germany.
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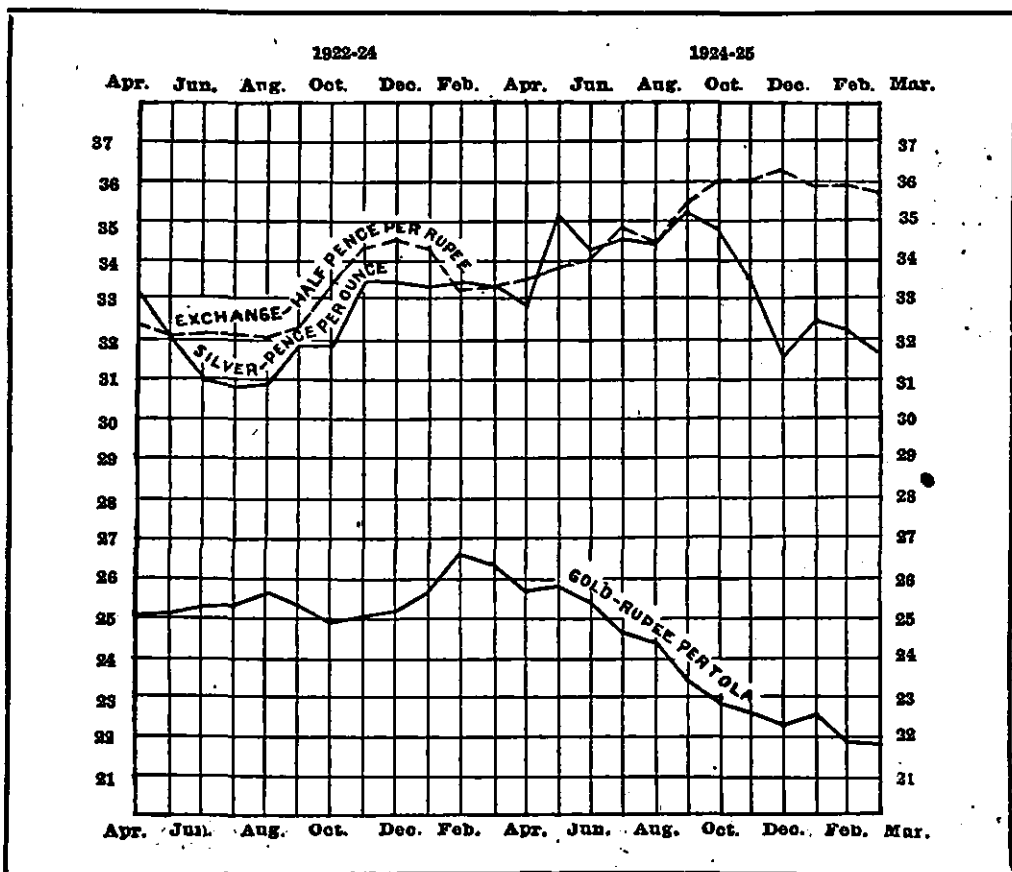


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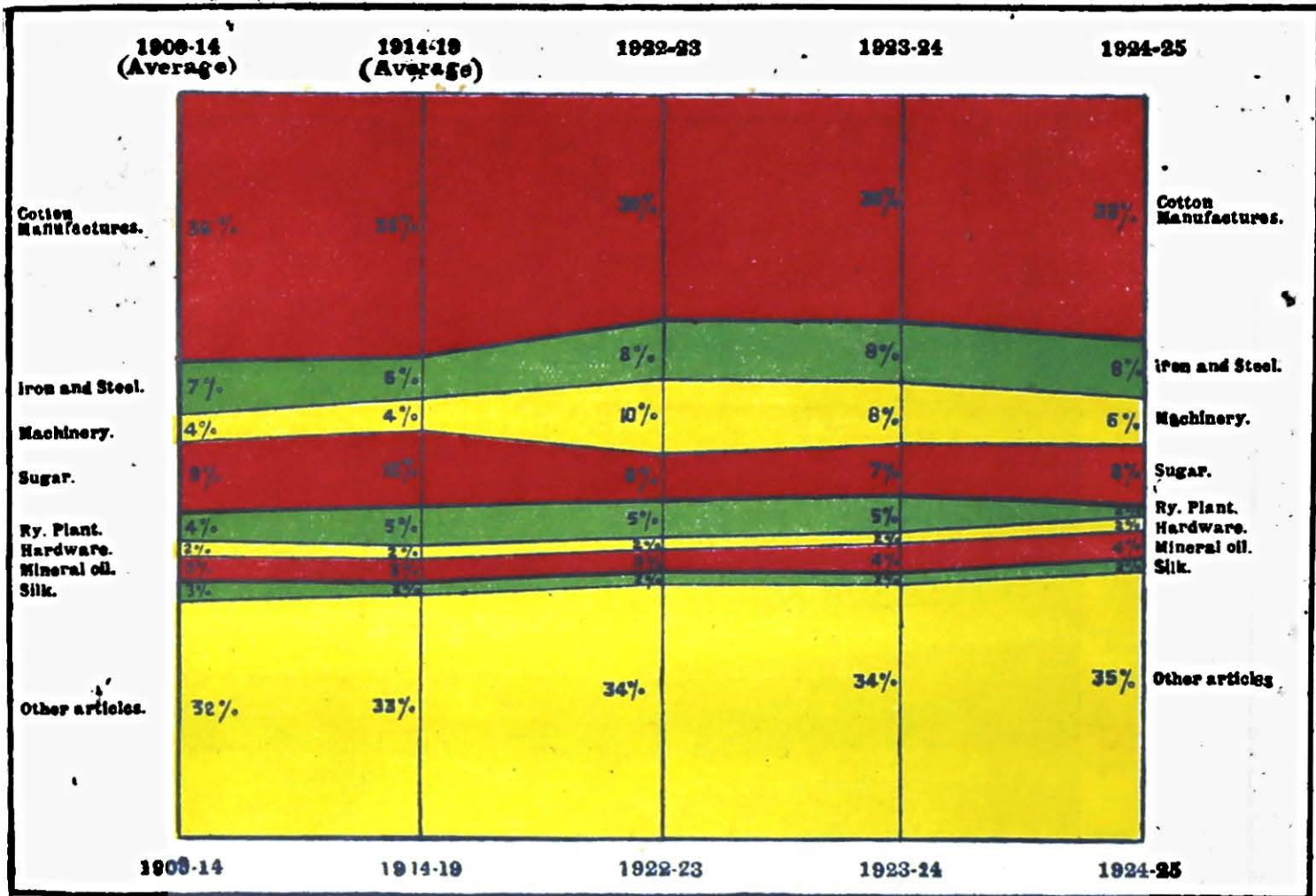


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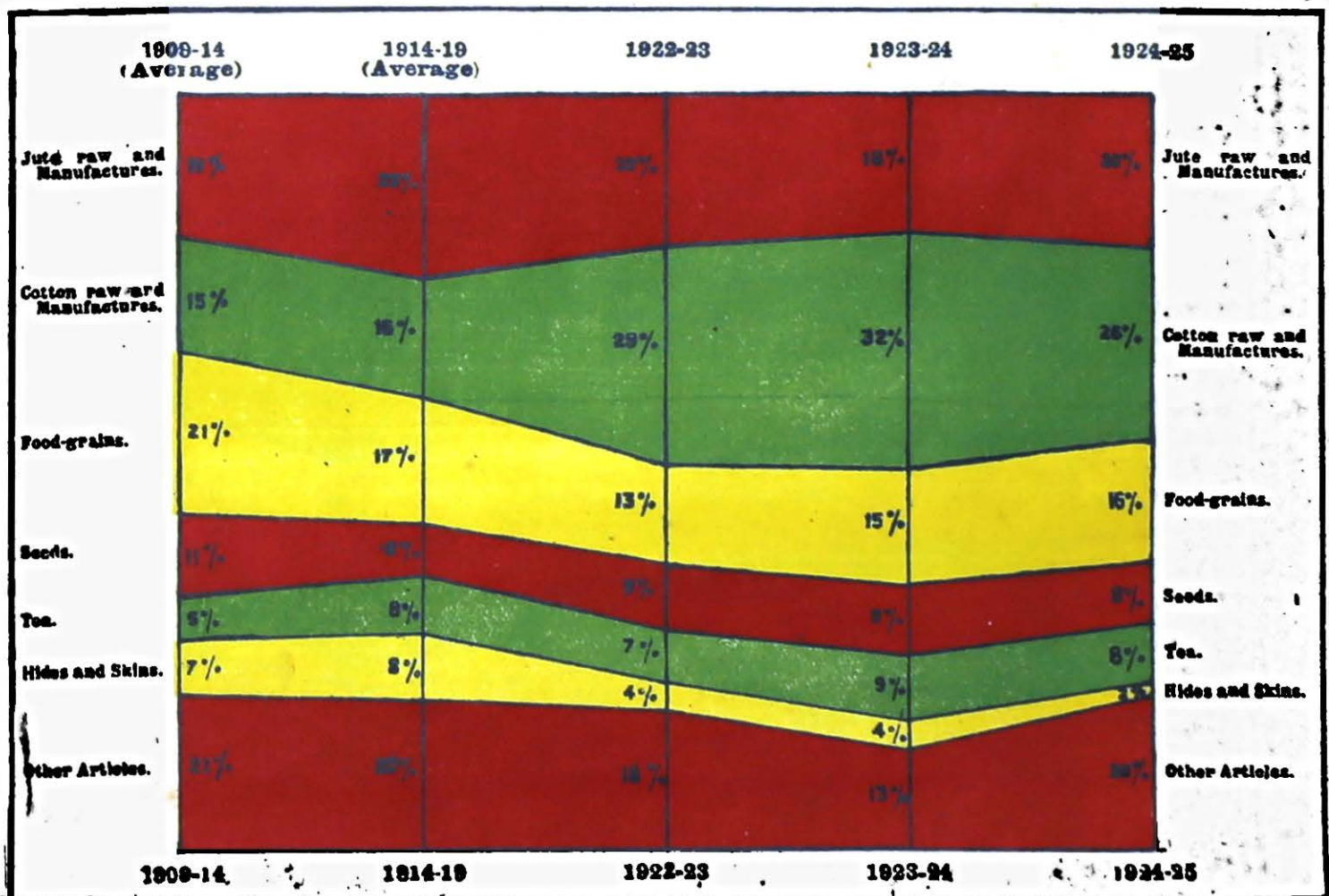


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IMPORTS

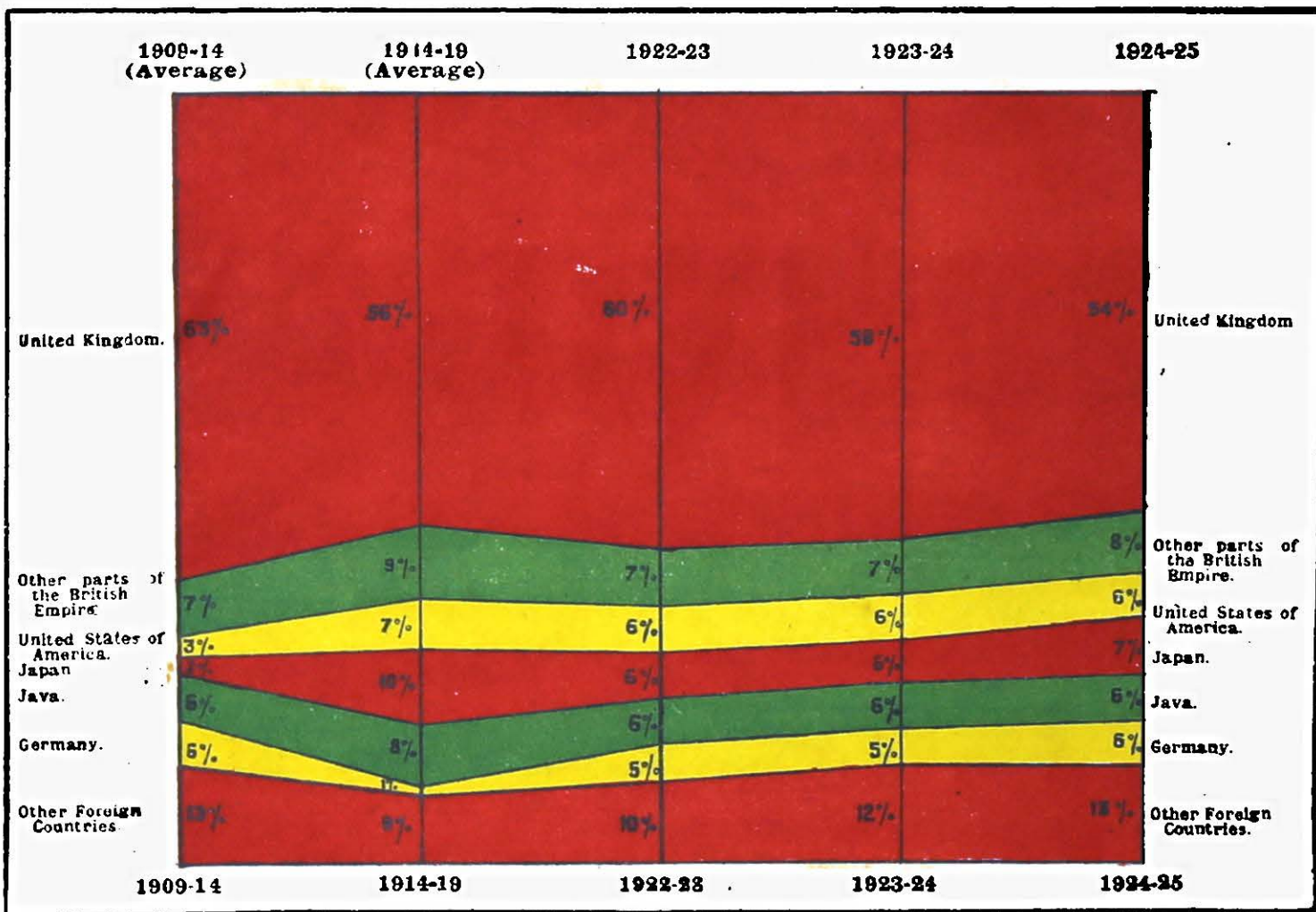


EXPORTS



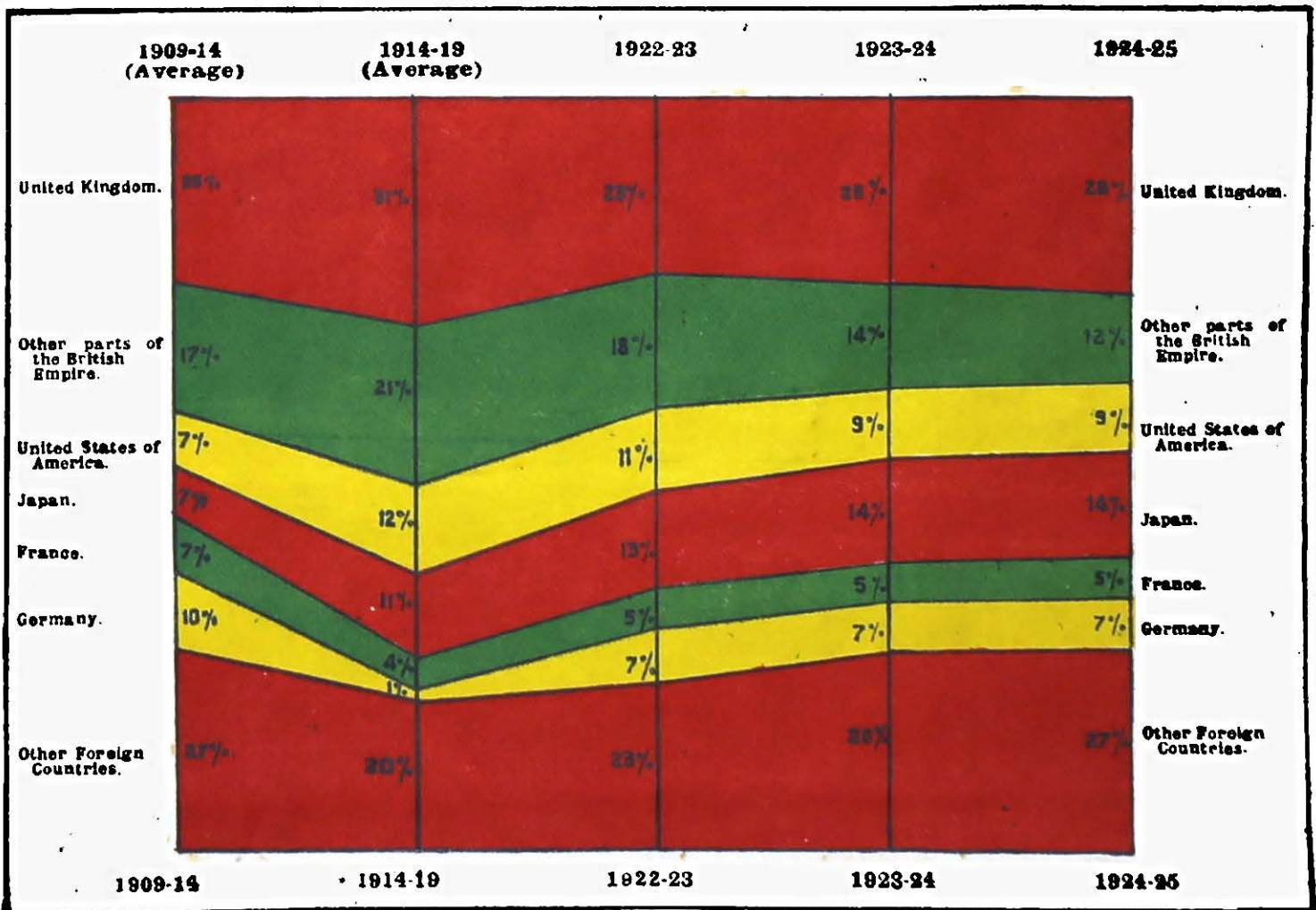
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IMPORTS.



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.

IMPORTS.

SUGAR—JAVA T. M. O. (CALCUTTA) Rs. 19-2
 Rs. PER B. M.D. Square=8 Annas.

SALT—LIVERPOOL (CALCUTTA) Rs. 113 0
 Rs. PER 100 Mds. (ex-GOLAH) Square=Rs 4

CLOTH INDEX Nos. (MANCHESTER) No. 215.
 PRICES IN JULY, 1914=100. Square=10

PIG IRON—MIDDLESBORO No. 3 (CAL.) Rs. 90-0
 Rs. PER TON. Square=Rs. 5

R. S. JOISTS (BASIS) BRITISH STD. Rs. 9-0
 Rs. PER CWT. Square=4 Annas.

MILD STEEL TEES—BRITISH STANDARD Rs. 9-0
 Rs. PER CWT. Square=4 Annas.

BAR IRON—BELGIAN No. 2 (BOMBAY) Rs. 45-0
 Rs. PER CANDY OF 748½-lb. Square=Rs. 1

PORTLAND CEMENT (GILLINGHAM, MADRAS) Rs. 12-6
 Rs. PER CASK, (HAND BRAND) Square=Rs. 1

EXPORTS.

RICE—BIG MILLS, SPECIAL (BANGON) Rs. 475-0
 100 BASKETS OF 75 lb. EACH Square=Rs. 10

WHEAT—WHITE, PUNJAB (LYALLPORE) Rs. 3-11-6
 Rs. PER M.D. Square=8 Annas.

TEA—SALES AVERAGE (CALCUTTA) As. 15-6
 As. PER lb. Square=1 Anna.

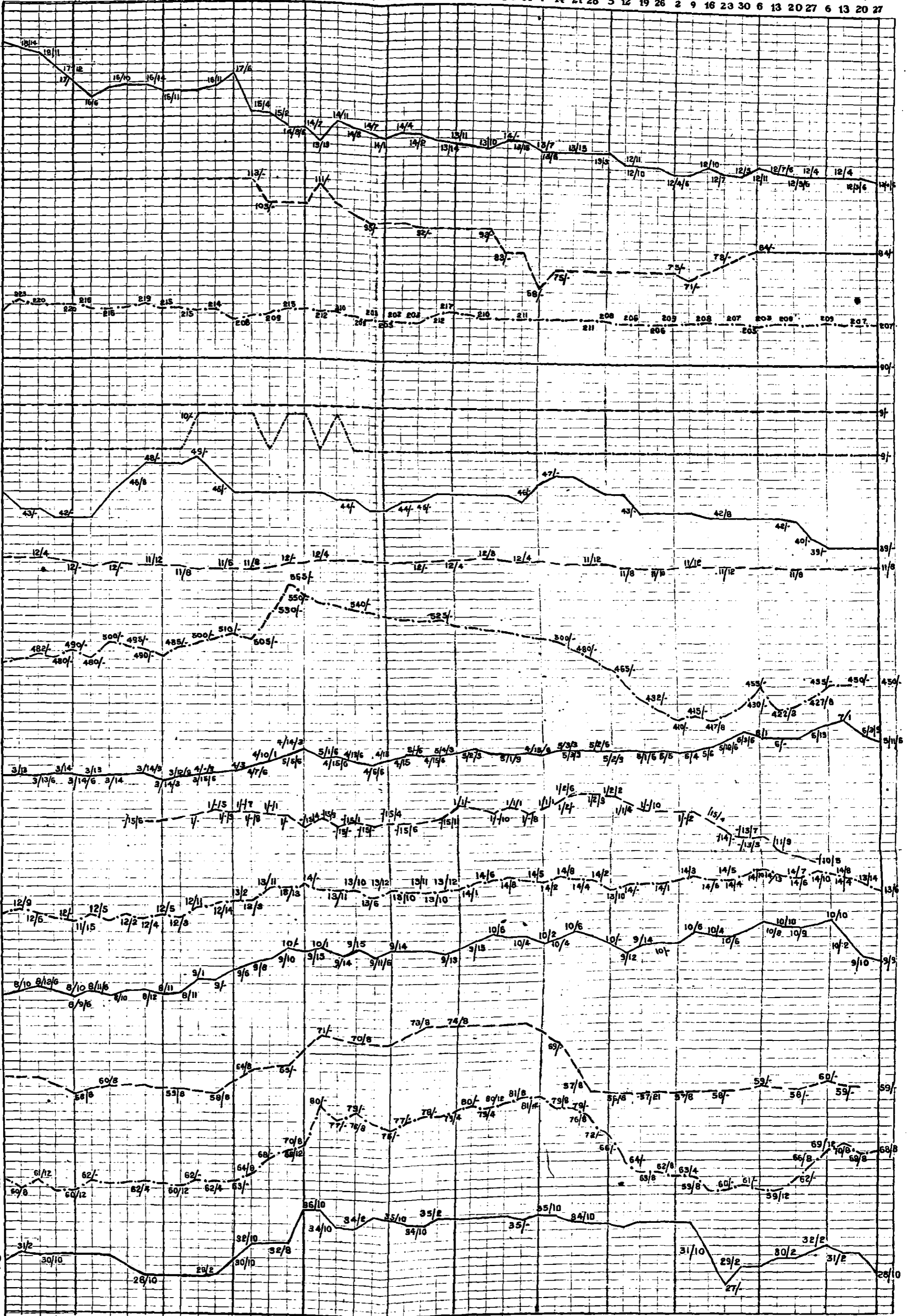
LINSEED—BOLD (BOMBAY) Rs. 12-9-0
 Rs. PER CWT. Square=8 Annas.

LINSEED—SMALL TO MEDIUM (CALCUTTA) Rs. 9-0-0
 Rs. PER B. M.D. Square=4 Annas.

GROUNDNUTS—ORDINARY (MADRAS) Rs. 62-0-0
 Rs. PER CANDY (629 lb.) Square=Rs. 2

RAPESEED—TORIA, NEW 9 PER CENT Rs. 61-8
 ADMIXTURE (KARACHI) Rs. PER CANDY Square=Rs. 2

CASTOR OIL No. 1, FINE PALE (CALCUTTA) Rs. 29-10
 Rs. PER M.D. Square=Rs. 1



REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA IN 1924-25.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

General.

Progress towards stabilisation was the keynote of the economic history of 1924-25 in Europe and this necessarily increased the world-demand for raw materials, of which India is one of the most important sources of supply. And in consequence the year was one of records in the Indian export trade. The import trade improved but not to the extent hoped for. Stocks of Indian goods in foreign markets were low at the beginning of the year, demand was strong, and there was a general rise in the sterling prices of Indian exports. And in most cases the rise was appreciably more than corresponded to the improvement in the sterling value of the rupee. It has been emphasised in previous reviews that the Continent of Europe is normally such a large purchaser of Indian goods (Europe, excluding the United Kingdom, took 35 per cent of India's exports in 1913-14) that the settlement of political and economic conditions in those countries was a necessary preliminary to the full expansion of Indian export trade. In the year under review noteworthy steps were taken in this direction. The London conference adopted the Dawes report and all the powers concerned, including the United States of America, accepted it. Three great international reconstruction loans, the German, the Hungarian, and the Greek, were successfully floated, in order to assist the financial recovery of those countries. Arrangements relative to the re-organisation of Hungary were put into execution; and the reconstruction of Austria progressed in spite of serious difficulties. There was at the same time a general tendency noticeable throughout the world towards restoring exchanges to gold parity. The French exchange improved considerably in the middle of the year but fell back again towards the end. In Japan the effects of the great earthquake were still being felt and the necessity for large imports for reconstruction work adversely affected its exchange. And in Germany a new unit of currency, the rentenmark, was brought into existence with fair prospects of stability.

In April 1922 the sterling value of the rupee was 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., it had improved to 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. by April 1923, to 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. by the end of that year, and, after a period of weakness and recovery in the early part of 1924, it had improved still further to 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. by October 1924, since when it has remained steady at approximately 1s. 6d. India has at the same time established her exports and a favourable trade balance on what seem to be permanent lines, and the broad conclusion must be that India's trade is in a healthy condition. The wholesale price levels of India's three best individual customers, the United Kingdom, Japan, and the United States of America were relatively stable during the year. The "Statist" wholesale price index number in the United Kingdom rose from 136.8 to 140.1, the Bank of Japan fell from 273.4 to 269.9, in the United States of America the Bradstreet index number rose from 12.7 to 13.8 and that of the Federal Reserve Board from 158 to 169. The index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta fell from 174 to 168. A good monsoon for the fourth year in succession led to a large increase in the exportable surplus of crops and the total figure of exports of merchandise rose from R363 crores to the unprecedented figure of R400 crores. The increase was largely in raw and manufactured jute and foodgrains. Imports of merchandise also rose from R237 crores to R253 crores, largely owing to increased importations of sugar and cotton piecegoods. In addition to the total exports of the year being a record, the exports during March constituted a record for any one individual month, namely, R46 crores, and the exports during the last four months of the year reached the phenomenal figure of R166 crores, 42 per cent of the year's total. The most striking feature of the year, however, was India's insatiable thirst for gold. It has always been her custom to liquidate favourable trade balances in bullion and a fall in the price of gold to 9 per cent below its pre-war level led to extraordinarily large importations which are more fully dealt with in chapter VI.

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	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Imports	183	142	124	138	120	137
Exports	244	172	182	214	240	250
Total trade in merchandise excluding re-exports	427	314	306	352	360	387

It will be observed that the true volume of the export trade in 1924-25 exceeded that of 1913-14, while trade on the import side was still far short of full recovery. A comparison of these figures with the values actually recorded gives the index numbers of exports and imports, namely 154 for exports and 180 for imports. And the difference between these is part of the explanation why the import trade has not recovered more rapidly. This difference is, however, much smaller than in the preceding year when the figures were 145 for exports and 190 for imports.

The following table shows the index numbers of the wholesale prices of staple commodities at Calcutta

(Prices in July, 1914=100)

Period	FOODGRAINS		Sugar	Tea	Other Food Articles	Oilseeds	Oil, Mustard	TEXTILES					Hides and Skins	Metals	Other raw and manu- factured articles	Building (Teakwood)
	Cereals	Pulses						Jute, raw	Jute Manufac- tures	Cotton, raw	Cotton Manu- factures	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
1915, Annual Average	115	122	164	116	121	81	78	88	109	89	97	94	102	120	128	99
1916	106	107	184	114	146	85	71	80	129	121	150	114	118	180	155	80
1917	92	96	189	95	185	83	71	65	138	174	221	129	112	260	183	103
1918	110	119	180	95	226	104	104	75	219	309	320	145	96	301	184	143
1919	163	180	268	105	206	198	161	116	175	230	319	140	184	236	192	187
1920	154	166	407	78	184	173	128	104	149	163	354	162	147	238	231	138
1921	145	160	270	100	157	185	108	83	105	143	306	142	103	237	242	146
1922	137	152	221	169	185	147	116	110	144	191	278	162	120	175	234	131
1923	114	112	246	206	222	138	100	90	138	244	208	163	135	165	207	120
1924	123	114	239	205	217	144	107	102	159	272	275	146	124	162	193	103
1924, April	106	99	251	194	212	131	93	86	145	295	282	163	129	169	196	106
May	112	110	244	197	220	132	93	88	146	293	280	160	123	162	196	103
June	118	121	244	200	222	135	94	88	150	292	278	151	109	155	189	100
July	134	129	225	200	215	147	129	102	162	297	279	148	105	161	186	100
August	136	118	227	195	214	150	124	109	170	296	280	145	108	165	198	100
September	142	115	224	205	218	152	121	117	182	242	284	136	114	154	193	100
October	138	118	222	213	217	155	115	132	193	238	273	136	119	167	190	100
November	137	122	218	240	217	154	120	123	179	233	273	130	123	166	186	100
December	135	124	208	222	223	154	114	120	161	219	269	129	126	153	182	100
1925, January	135	115	206	196	215	153	109	118	163	212	269	127	127	137	181	108
February	135	118	206	192	206	154	109	132	167	217	269	127	126	133	175	114
March	134	116	202	192	196	146	111	145	171	229	269	127	102	133	172	114

Taking the averages for the calendar year 1924, it will be seen that among imports sugar stood at 239, cotton manufactures at 275 and metals at 162. On the export side tea shows 205 and raw cotton 272, but the general level of agricultural produce registers a much lower figure, namely, cereals 123, pulses 114, oilseeds 144, raw jute 102, manufactured jute 159 and hides and skins 124. 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. These figures show the reason for the slow recovery of the import trade even more strikingly than do the index numbers of exports and imports which have just been examined.

On the import side, cotton piecegoods increased by 337 million yards or 23 per cent in quantity to 1,823 million yards and by R12 crores or 22 per cent in value to R69 crores. Grey goods rose by R5 crores, white goods by R crores and coloured goods by R2½ crores. The total value of the import trade in other articles (excluding cotton piecegoods) increased by over R6 crores or nearly 4 per cent from R171 crores to R177 crores. The importations of sugar, including confectionery, increased by 53 per cent in quantity from 476,000 tons to 729,000 tons and by 5 per cent in value from R15½ crores to R21 crores. In iron and steel the quantity rose by 15 per cent from 756,000 tons to 869,000 tons and the value by 6 per cent from nearly R18 crores to R19 crores. Machinery and mill-work showed a further decrease in the year under review from R20 crores to R16 crores, owing chiefly to the small import of textile machinery, and railway plant and rolling stock on private account also fell from R11½ crores to R6 crore. Imports of hardware increased in value from R4½ crores to R5 crores, and motor cars also improved from R2 crore to R2½ crores. Imports of foreign coal showed a further decrease in the year under review from R1½ crores to R1 crore. The value of imported provisions improved by over a crore of rupees to nearly R4 crores. Alizarine and aniline dyes increased in quantity from 16 million lbs. to 18½ million lbs. and the value showed a small increase from R5 lakhs to R2,56 lakhs. Mineral oils rose by a crore of rupees to R9 crores. There were also increases in raw cotton from R2½ crores to R4½ crores and in cotton twist and yarn from nearly R8 crores, to R9½ crores, while instruments and apparatus decreased by R23 lakhs to R3,02 lakhs, and matches by R57 lakhs to R89 lakhs. In liquors there was a small improvement of R14 lakhs to R3,28 lakhs.

On the export side, the value of raw cotton exported decreased from R98 crores to R91 crores and the total value of raw and manufactured cotton fell from R110½ crores to R103 crores. Shipments of raw jute increased 15 per cent in quantity from 660,000 tons to 696,000 tons and by 45 per cent in value from R20 crores to R29 crores. Gunny bags increased in number from 414 millions to 425 millions and gunny cloth from 1,349 million yards to 1,4 million yards. The value of the exports of jute manufactures, including twist and yarn, increased from R42 crore to nearly R52 crores and the total value of raw and manufactured jute rose from R62 crores to R81 crores. The value of grain, pulse, and flour exported increased by 28 per cent from R51 crores to R65 crores. Husked rice increased in quantity by 96,000 tons to 2.3 million tons and in value by over R2 crores to R37 crores, and shipments of wheat also considerably increased from 638,000 tons valued at R9 crores to 1,112,000 tons valued at R17 crores. Exports of tea increased in quantity by 1½ million lbs. to 340 million lbs. and in value by R1½ crores to R33 crores. Oilseeds also increased from nearly R30 to R33 crores, while lac fell from R9 crores to R7½ crores. Raw hides and skins showed a small decrease in value from nearly R7 crores to R6½ crores, while dressed hides and skins improved from nearly R6 to over R7 crores.

The balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India exceeded the previous year's record and amounted to R155 crores as compared with R1,45 crores in 1923-24 and R78 crores, the pre-war average. This was largely liquidated by heavy imports of bullion. The net imports of private treasure in the year under review established a record and amounted to R94 crores. The net imports of gold reached the record figure of R74 crores and those of silver amounted to R20 crores.

In spite of the very large importations of bullion and considerable purchases of sterling by Government, exchange rose fairly steadily from 1s. 4¾d. at the beginning of the year to 1s. 5¾d. at the end of September and during the last six months of the year it remained stable, with minor variations, in the neighbourhood of 1s. 6d. The highest point reached was 1s. 6¾d. on the 9th October 1924 and the year closed at 1s. 5¾d., which was 1½d. higher than the lowest rate 1s. 4¾d. on the 1st of April 1924.

Freight rates continued to rule low during the year under review as in the preceding year. Taking the year 1913 as a basis the "Economist" index number of whole cargo charter rates was 107 in March, 1925, as compared with 122 in March, 1924, 115 in March, 1923, and 136 in March, 1922. Indian rates are given in table No. 51.

At the beginning of the year the Imperial Bank of India rate stood at 9 per cent. On the 10th April 1924 it was reduced to 8 per cent to 7 per cent on the 29th May, 6 per cent on the 19th June, 5 per cent on the 3rd July

per cent on the 31st July. It rose again to 5 per cent on the 21st August, to 6 per cent on the 16th October, and to 7 per cent on the 22nd January 1925, at which rate it remained until the close of the year.

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.
1916	81	4.3
1917	68	5.1
1918	66	5.3
1919	70	5.0
1920	59	5.0
1921	56	6.2
1922	55	6.4
1923	61	5.7
1924	67	5.2
1925	68	5.1

The Steel Industry (Protection) Act, XIV of 1924, came into force from the 13th June 1924. It was designed to foster and develop the steel industry of India by increasing the import duties leviable on certain manufactures of iron and steel and by enabling bounties to be granted to Indian manufactures. The protective duties resulted in a substantial addition to revenue, but the fall in the rupee prices of Continental steel soon neutralised the protection they afforded, and further aid was therefore given to the industry in the form of bounties. The liability of Government stores to the payment of customs duties, with effect from 1st April 1924, was mentioned in last year's review. On the 30th March 1925 the *ad valorem* duty on cigarettes was replaced by specific duties of R7 per thousand, on those of value not exceeding R10-8 per thousand, and R10-8 per thousand, on those valued at R10-8 per thousand or more. Certain tariff changes were introduced by the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act 1925 and the Indian Finance Act, 1925, among which may be mentioned the reduction of the import duty on motor spirit from 8 annas 6 pies to 4 annas per gallon (the excise duty also being lowered from 6 annas to 4 annas), the imposition of specific duties on sugar in place of the *ad valorem* rate, and the lowering of the duty on silk mixtures from 30 to 20 per cent.

CHAPTER II.

Imports of Merchandise.

Cotton Manufactures.—After the disastrous slump of 1921-22 and the slow recovery in 1922-23 and 1923-24 stocks in India were light and there was a marked revival in the demand for cotton manufactures in the year under review. Cotton prices in America dominate the world's piecegoods markets and the preceding year 1923-24 was one of high and widely fluctuating prices, the prices of middling American at New Orleans having been in the neighbourhood of 28 cents per lb. both at the opening and at the close of that year while varying between 22 cents in July 1923 and 35½ cents in December 1923. In the first four months of 1924-25 prices ranged between 28½ to 31½ cents. But as the year advanced the good American crop of 1924 shortened prices, and rates fell to a more reasonable level in August and September, when fairly large orders for piecegoods were placed. Middling American was quoted at 21½ cents in the middle of September, 23 cents at the beginning of December, 25½ cents in the first week of March, and 24½ cents at the end of March.

The value of the imports of cotton manufactures increased to R82 crores as compared with R67 crores in 1923-24, R70 crores in 1922-23, and R66 crores in the pre-war year 1913-14. These values represented 33 per cent in 1924-25 and about 30 per cent in each of the two preceding years of the total import trade. Piecegoods showed an increase of R12½ crores and twist and yarn of R1¼ crores. The chief descriptions of the imports during the past three years and the pre-war year were as follows :—

Imports of Cotton manufactures	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4.16	9.26	7.94	9.66
Piecegoods—				
Grey (unbleached)	25.45	30.44	23.06	23.49
White (bleached)	14.29	15.01	15.44	20.23
Coloured, printed, or dyed	17.86	12.60	17.69	20.02
Fents of all descriptions	54	46	65	68
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	58.14	58.51	56.84	69.42
Hosiery	1.20	80	04	1.12
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	16	23	31
Thread	30	70	71	73
Other sorts	1.52	70	82	1.08
GRAND TOTAL	66.30	70.13	67.48	82.32

Cotton twist and yarn.—Imports of cotton twist and yarn, which had shown a considerable decrease in the preceding year, increased in 1924-25 by 11 million lbs. or 25 per cent in quantity from 44½ million lbs. to nearly 56 million lbs. and by R1.72 lakhs or 22 per cent in value from R7.94 to R9.66 lakhs. The increase was mainly due to larger imports from Japan which rose from R2.85 to R4.59 lakhs, while the value of the imports from the United Kingdom fell from R4.61 to R4.55 lakhs. The average declared value per lb. showed a small decrease from

R1-12-6 in 1923-24 to R1-11-8 in 1924-25. The following table compares the imports of yarn with the production of yarn in Indian mills during the past two decades and the year under review :—

	Imports	Indian mills production		Imports	Indian mills production
	lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)		lbs. (1,000)	lbs. (1,000)
Annual average—					
Five years ending 1908-09	38,573	641,776	Year 1913-14 (pre-war)	44,171	682,777
" " " 1913-14 (pre-war)	41,794	646,757	" " " 1914-15	42,864	651,985
" " " 1918-19 (war period)	34,063	666,227	" " " 1915-16	40,427	722,425
" " " 1923-24	44,682	662,512	" " " 1916-17	29,530	681,107
			" " " 1917-18	19,400	660,576
			" " " 1918-19	38,095	615,040
			" " " 1919-20	15,097	635,760
			" " " 1920-21	47,333	660,003
			" " " 1921-22	57,125	693,572
			" " " 1922-23	59,274	705,894
			" " " 1923-24	44,575	617,329
			" " " 1924-25	55,907	719,390

There was a marked increase in Indian mills production which rose by 102 million lbs. to 719 million lbs. 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)		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25	
	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	492,893	6,961	470,628	13,070	478,595	6,857	411,916	7,170	469,810
" 21 to 25	896	128,995	1,219	150,579	801	155,086	473	124,601	477	154,672
" 26 to 30	3,686	42,989	4,238	52,583	4,708	53,873	993	57,377	934	69,140
" 31 to 40	23,657	19,712	26,741	16,900	26,657	15,931	19,807	19,667	27,687	19,368
Above No. 40	7,859	2,699	8,881	2,365	6,222	2,195	7,789	3,261	7,659	5,822
Grey and coloured two folds (doubles)	—	—	5,746	—	4,553	—	4,033	—	5,833	—
Unspecified descriptions and waste	6,819	679	3,339	517	3,263	214	4,673	513	6,147	578
TOTAL	44,171	682,777	57,125	693,572	59,274	705,894	44,575	617,329	55,907	719,390

Under imports, counts Nos. 31 to 40 showed the most important increase of about 8 million lbs. from 20 million lbs. to 28 million lbs., of which 19 million lbs. came from Japan and 6½ million lbs. from the United Kingdom as compared with 10 and 8 million lbs., respectively, in the preceding year, while the production of these counts showed a small decrease from 19,667,000 lbs. to 19,368,000 lbs. The production of lower counts in the Indian mills showed noticeable increases in the year under review, counts Nos. 1 to 20 rising by 58 million lbs. from 412 to 470 million lbs., Nos. 21 to 25 by 30 million lbs. from 124½ to 154½ million lbs. and Nos. 26 to 30 by 12 million lbs. from 57 million lbs. to 69 million lbs. The imports of counts Nos. 1 to 20 also showed a small increase from 6,857,000 lbs. to 7,170,000 lbs. of which nearly 6 million lbs. came from Japan. The imports of counts above No. 40, of which over nine-tenths came from the United Kingdom, showed a small decrease while the production increased by 79 per cent from 3½ million lbs. to 5½ million lbs.

Japan considerably increased her supplies in the year under review from 20 million lbs. or 46 per cent of the total quantity imported in the preceding year to 32 million lbs. or 57 per cent of the imports in 1924-25. She had only 2 per cent of the trade in 1913-14. She has formerly competed mostly with Indian mills in the lower counts of yarn. But of recent years she has turned more and more to the higher counts, leaving the low count trade to Indian mills and competing more with Lancashire in the finer yarns, a trade in which the Indian mills are also tending to compete more. The imports from the United Kingdom fell from 21½ million lbs. or 48 per cent of the import trade to 20½ million lbs. or 37 per cent. Switzerland increased her supplies from 982,000 lbs. to 1,097,000 lbs. China including Hongkong from 208,000 lbs. to 400,000 lbs. and the Netherlands from 383,000 lbs. to 561,000 lbs. The sum total of imports and production was 775 million lbs. as compared with 662 million lbs. in 1923-24. The following table shows the different descriptions of cotton twist and yarn imported :—

	1913-14 pre-war year	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Cotton twist and yarn—					
Grey (unbleached)	19,087	43,776	48,983	31,256	41,277
White (bleached)	18,265	2,520	1,894	2,650	3,427
Coloured		10,010	7,027	8,645	8,483
Mercerised		793	1,320	2,019	2,664

Grey (unbleached) yarns increased by 32 per cent to 41 million lbs. White and mercerised yarn also increased while imports of coloured yarn showed a small decline.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.—The following table compares the imports of the three important classes of piecegoods in millions of yards during each of the past twelve 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	604.2	494.8
1915-16	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
1916-17	847.0	589.8	454.9
1917-18	625.5	502.3	395.6
1918-19	583.4	286.6	227.3
1919-20	533.3	322.0	208.3
1920-21	580.2	421.8	489.3
1921-22	635.6	306.2	138.3
1922-23	931.0	402.5	243.8
1923-24	704.0	415.3	347.5
1924-25	845.5	548.9	407.0

The imports of cotton piecegoods, including fents, increased by 23 per cent in quantity from 1,486 million yards to 1,823 million yards and by 22 per cent in value from R57 to R69 crores. All the three important classes of piecegoods showed increases. Grey goods rose by 141½ million yards or 20 per cent in quantity from 704 million yards to 845½ million yards, white goods by 133½ million yards or 32 per cent from 415 million yards to nearly 549 million yards and coloured goods by 59½ million yards or 17 per cent from 348 million yards to 407 million yards. The value of grey goods imported was R28½ crores and of white and coloured goods R20 crores, each, as compared with R23, R15½ and R17½ crores in the preceding year. The production of cotton goods also increased, grey and bleached piecegoods showing an increase of 15 per cent and coloured piecegoods of 17 per cent.

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

	1920-21		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25	
	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs	Million yards	R lakhs
Total printed goods	284.3	16.08	128.5	6.25	182.5	8.14	189.0	8.12
" dyed	133.9	11.54	77.6	3.93	110.1	6.12	142.2	7.54
" woven coloured goods	71.1	6.95	37.7	2.37	54.9	3.43	75.8	4.36

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		1921-22		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25			
	R	A. P.	R	A. P.	R	A. P.	R	A. P.	R	A. P.		
Grey (unbleached)	0	2	8	0	5	8	0	5	3	0	5	5
White (bleached)	0	2	11	0	6	7	0	6	0	0	6	11
Coloured, printed, or dyed	0	3	5	0	8	9	0	8	3	0	8	10

The fall in prices was however greater than these figures suggest. The price of standard longcloth at Bombay stood at R1.9 at the beginning of the year, fell to R1.8 at the beginning of June, to R1.7 at the end of October and to R1.6 in the middle of December, 1924. This cloth is perhaps not an absolutely fair sample of price movements, as there is severe competition between Indian mill made cloths and Japanese imported cloths of this class. But it is a very well recognised standard grade.

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, 1923-24 and 1924-25 :—

Grey (unbleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	White (bleached)	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25	Coloured, printed or dyed	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1923-24	1924-25
	Dhutis, saris and scarves	800.1	432.6		469.9	Dhutis, saris and scarves	104.3		45.7	68.9	Dhutis, saris and scarves	115.2	32.0	40.0
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	150.4	73.0	89.4	Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc.	307.9	172.9	194.9	Cambrics, etc.	113.6	44.1	44.5
Longcloth and shirtings	545.4	119.0	206.7	Longcloth and shirtings	115.3	67.2	122.7	Shirtings	152.0	51.6	69.3
Sheetings	2	60.7	39.4	Nainsooks	204.7	88.4	105.4	Prints and chintz	209.7	61.5	59.5
Drills and jeans	21.3	16.8	17.3	Drills and jeans	5.7	3.4	6.4	Drills and jeans	30.0	17.2	25.4
				Checks, spots and stripes	16.1	8.5	11.0	Checks, spots and stripes	19.7	8.5	15.5
				Twills	8.3	7.3	13.3	Twills	31.4	16.8	22.2
Other sorts	10.8	1.9	2.8	Other sorts	31.0	21.0	26.8	Other sorts	159.6	114.9	124.6
TOTAL	1,534.2	704.0	845.5	TOTAL	793.3	415.3	548.9	TOTAL	831.8	347.5	407.0

The imports of all the important descriptions improved with the exception of grey sheetings and coloured prints and chintz. Dhutis, saris, and scarves, jaconets, madapollams and mulls and longcloth and shirtings show noticeable increases.

The imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom increased by 21 per cent in quantity and 25 per cent in value from 600 million yards valued at R19 crores to 727 million yards valued at R24 crores. Japan increased her shipments by 13 per cent in quantity and 12 per cent in value from 97 million yards valued at R3½ crores to 110 million yards valued at R4 crores. The United States of America supplied 2½ million yards, as compared with one-half million yards in 1923-24. In white (bleached) goods 97 per cent of the total imports came from the United Kingdom and her shipments rose from 403 million yards valued at R14.1 crores to 533 million yards valued at over R10 crores.

The Netherlands, Switzerland, and Japan also increased their supplies. In coloured goods British shipments increased from 304 million yards valued at R15 crores to 338½ million yards valued at R16½ crores. Japan also increased her supplies of coloured goods from 23½ to 41 million yards and Italy from 5½ to 9½ million yards. The Netherlands and Switzerland showed small decreases while imports from the Straits Settlements and Germany improved. The following table shows the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in piecegoods imports in 1913-14 and in each of the past three years.

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

	1913-14		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25	
	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan	United Kingdom	Japan
Cotton, piecegoods grey	98.8	.5	89.5	9.6	85.2	13.7	86.0	13.0
" " white	98.5	...	99.2	.6	97.0	.6	97.1	.8
" " coloured	92.6	.2	86.9	6.3	87.4	6.7	83.1	10.0

The share of the United Kingdom in the imports of grey goods increased, while her share in white goods was about the same as in the preceding year and her share in coloured goods decreased. Japan improved her position in coloured goods but her share in grey goods showed a small decrease. Japan's share in white goods is small, the United Kingdom supplies more than 97 per cent and the remainder comes mostly from the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Japan. 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	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	97.1	85.6	87.6	91.2	88.8	88.5
Japan . . . . .	.3	11.3	8.3	6.8	8.2	8.5
United States . . . . .	.3	.9	2.1	.5	.5	.5
Netherlands . . . . .	.8	.9	1.1	.8	.7	.6
Other countries	1.5	1.3	.9	.7	1.8	1.9
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100

Fents increased from 19 million yards valued at R65 lakhs to nearly 22 million yards valued at R68 lakhs, of which 15 million yards came from the United Kingdom and 6 million yards from the United States.

SEWING COTTON.—The total imports increased from 1,534,000 lbs. valued at R71½ lakhs to 1,660,000 lbs. valued at R73½ lakhs, to which the United Kingdom contributed R67½ lakhs.

HOSIERY.—The value of the imports of hosiery rose from R94 to R1,12 lakhs. Japan increased her supplies from R75 to R85½ lakhs but her share in the total imports was reduced from 80 to 77 per cent. Hongkong and Germany also increased their supplies.

Haberdashery and Millinery.—The total imports increased from R99 to R1,15½ lakhs. Germany supplied R33 lakhs as compared with R27 lakhs in 1923-24. Japan and Switzerland also increased their supplies from R11 and R16½ lakhs, respectively, to R16 and R18 lakhs. The imports from the United Kingdom fell from R32½ to R29 lakhs.

Wool—Raw and Manufactured.—Raw wool rose by 70 per cent in quantity from 4,839,000 lbs. to 8,218,000 lbs., and by nearly 95 per cent in value, from R40½ to nearly R79 lakhs. Australia including New Zealand more than doubled her supplies from 1.7 to 3.8 million lbs. The United Kingdom and Persia also considerably increased their shipments. Woollen piecegoods again showed a noticeable increase in the year under review, the total imports rising by 57 per cent in quantity and by 47 per cent in value from 7½ million yards, valued at R1,78 lakhs to nearly 12 million yards valued at R2,61 lakhs. The increase in this trade during the past four years has been phenomenal, 2 million yards valued at R79 lakhs in 1921-22, 3½ million yards valued at R99 lakhs in 1922-23, 7½ million yards valued at R1,78 lakhs in 1923-24, and 12 million yards valued at R2,61 lakhs in 1924-25. The fall in prices in the first three of these years is noticeable, but the big jump in the year under review is an indication rather of increased purchasing power and higher standard of living. The imports from the United Kingdom increased from nearly 4 million yards valued at R1,08½ lakhs to over 6 million yards valued at R1,56½ lakhs. Italy, France, Germany and Japan also increased their supplies.

Silk—Raw and Manufactured.—Raw silk increased by nearly 4 per cent in quantity from 1,365,000 lbs. to 1,414,000 lbs. but the value was R1,19 lakhs, about the same as in the preceding year. Imports from China and Hongkong showed a small decrease from 1,276,000 lbs. to 1,174,000 lbs. and accounted for 83 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with 93 per cent in 1923-24. Siam and Japan increased their supplies. Imports by overland routes from Western China, Siam and the Shan States amounted to 679,000 lbs. valued at R1,06 lakhs, as compared with 669,000 lbs. valued at R98 lakhs in 1923-24. Silk yarn, noils and warps increased from 967,000 lbs., valued at R71 lakhs to 1,525,000 lbs. valued at R1,02 lakhs in the year under review. Japan increased her supplies from 207,000 lbs. to 508,000 lbs. or one-third of the total quantity imported and Italy from 488,000 lbs. to 527,000 lbs. or over 34 per cent of the imports. There were also larger arrivals from China, Switzerland, France and Belgium. The quantity of silk piecegoods, the most important description of manufactured silk imported, increased by 14 per cent from 14,087,000 lbs. to 16,128,000 lbs. and the value by one per cent from R2,30 to R2,33 lakhs. Ninety-eight per cent of the total quantity came as usual from the Far East (China, Hongkong and Japan). Imports from Japan, which were reduced in the preceding year owing to the earthquake, increased in the year under review from 7½ million yards valued at R1,19 lakhs to 9½ million yards valued at R1,33 lakhs. Chinese imports fell from 5,838,000 lbs. valued at R95 lakhs to 5,548,000 lbs. and R80 lakhs. Imports from Hongkong showed a

small increase from 408,000 lbs. to 675,000 lbs. The prices of pure silk piecegoods fell markedly in the year under review. After the Japanese earthquake in September, 1923, New York expected no shipments from Japan for many months and bought up raw material at any price. Japan upset calculations by resuming shipments a month later and the market remained upset throughout the first half of 1924. America is ordinarily a large purchaser and the lack of her support to the market brought prices down as much as 25 to 30 per cent in some cases, though there was later some recovery. Goods of silk mixed with other materials decreased from 2,086,000 lbs. valued at R33 lakhs to 1,770,000 lbs, valued at R29 lakhs. Imports from France and Italy were reduced while Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan increased their supplies.

There was a noticeable increase in the imports of artificial silk yarn from 406,000 lbs. valued at R19½ lakhs to 1,171,000 lbs. valued at R42 lakhs. The United Kingdom and Italy considerably increased their supplies from 247,000 lbs. and 77,000 lbs. to 703,000 lbs. and 393,000 lbs. respectively. The yardage of piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk imported almost doubled from 8,555,000 yards to 17,030,000 yards and the value rose from R1.04 to R1.76 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 8 million yards or 48 per cent of the total quantity imported, Italy 5 million yards or 29 per cent and Switzerland 2 million yards or 12 per cent as compared with 4½ million yards, 2½ million yards and nearly one million yards, respectively, in the preceding year. Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Austria also increased their supplies.

Sugar.*—The year 1924-25 may be considered as the turning point in the post-war history of sugar as it witnessed for the first time an excess of world's supplies over requirements. In the year 1923-24 there was an increase in production of over a million and a half tons of sugar as compared with 1922-23, while the year 1924-25 saw a further increase of 3 millions and a quarter over the production of 1923-24. The European beet sugar industry which was crippled during the period of the war almost regained its pre-war production, production in 1924-25 being 7,175,000 long tons as compared with 7,968,000 long tons in 1913-14. And the very fact that an increase of two million tons of beet sugar was expected in Europe from September onwards exerted no small influence in bringing down the level of prices. It was also anticipated that the two most important cane-producing countries, Cuba and Java, would show substantial increases in production. Java showed an increase of 200,000 tons while Cuba actually showed an increase in a single year of 1,100,000 tons. The lesser sugar producing countries, such as Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Australia also experienced favourable seasons. Thus the year under review brought to an end the era of inadequate supplies and high prices. The position now is that the sugar industries of both Cuba and Java are in difficulties as to how to dispose of their total outturn.

The general feature of the world's markets for the year was a steady decline in prices. In India, as the result of high prices, the importations of foreign sugar during 1923-24 had been less than in 1922-23 and stocks at the beginning of April, 1924, were low. And at the same time this downward course of prices led to a reduction in the area under cane in India and consequently indigenous production of sugar and gur was much reduced. These three factors, low stocks, falling prices, which led to increased consumption and reduced indigenous production, led to a large increase in the importation of foreign sugars. And at the same time the continuous fall in prices adversely affected the position of those who had entered into forward contracts and some large dealers are reported to have been hard hit.

Sugar, which in the preceding two years had fallen back to fourth place in India's import trade, ranked second in order of importance in the year under review coming next to cotton manufactures. The total value of all kinds of sugar including molasses and confectionery increased by 35 per cent, from Rs. 15½ crores to Rs. 21 crores. The imports of sugar, refined and unrefined, excluding molasses and confectionery, increased by 63 per cent, in quantity from 411,500 tons to 671,000 tons while the value rose by 38 per cent, from R14.78 to R20.37 lakhs, the smaller increase in value being due to lower prices. The imports of Mauritius sugar were the largest on record since the pre-war year 1913-14 and Java sugar also showed a considerable increase. Java accounted for 72 per cent of the total quantity imported as compared with 90 per cent in the preceding year and Mauritius raised her share to 20 per cent from less than one-half per cent in 1923-24. The quantity imported from Java (including consignments from the Straits Settlements which are forwarding agents for Java sugar) increased by 30 per cent from 371,200 tons in 1923-24 to 483,100 tons in the year under review.

The distribution of Java sugar into the different maritime provinces was as follows:—Bengal 230,200 tons (154,500 tons) or 48 per cent, Bombay 63,400 tons (99,600 tons) or 13 per cent, Karachi 137,600 tons (87,900 tons) or 28 per cent, Madras 27,900 tons (9,200 tons) or 6 per cent and Burma 24,000 tons (20,000 tons) or 5 per cent of the total. Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

Mauritius sugar was imported mainly into Bombay and Sind which took 95,200 tons or 72 per cent and 27,700 tons or 21 per cent, respectively, of the total imports of 133,000 tons. Bengal had 9,400 tons of Mauritius sugar. 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)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Java	583,000	623,300	371,100	368,300	480,200
Mauritius	139,600	61,600	31,400	1,300	133,000
Straits Settlements	2,900	5,100	2,600	2,900	2,900
China and Hongkong	1,600	4,400	4,400	5,800	2,600
Egypt	100	200	1,000	700	200
Japan	100	600	100		
Germany	700	100	9,000	5,100	21,700
Austria				6,600	2,700
Hungary	74,000			11,300	10,800
Netherlands		2,000	2,900	300	100
Belgium		12,800	4,900	2,100	6,500
Czechoslovakia		100		5,300	5,100
United States		2,800	10,300	200	600
Other countries	1,100	4,600	4,700	1,600	4,600
TOTAL (all countries)	803,000	717,600	442,400	411,500	671,000
VALUE R(lakhs)	14.29	26.78	14.85	14.78	20.37

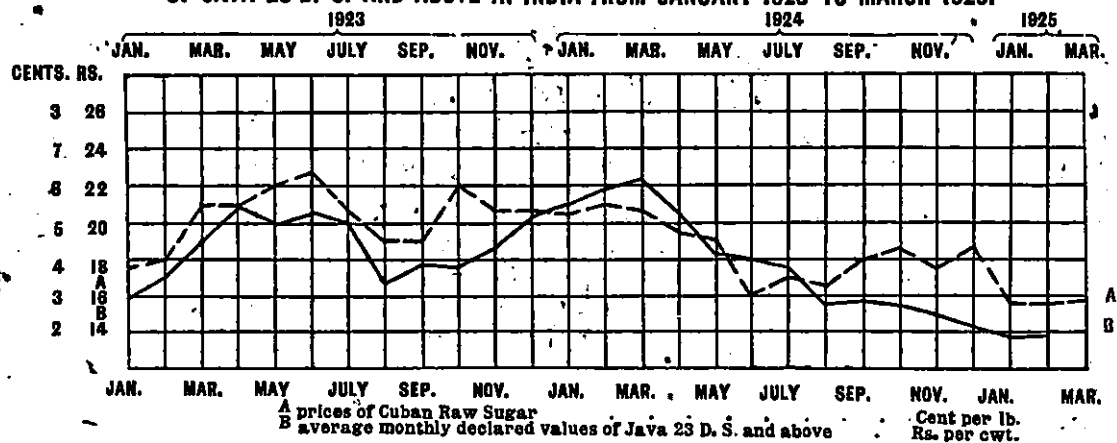
*Acknowledgments are due to the Secretary, Sugar Bureau, for assistance in connection with this paragraph.

Imports from China and Hongkong were reduced to less than one-half of the total quantity imported in 1923-24, from 5,800 tons to 2,600 tons.

There was a large increase in the imports of beet sugar, the total quantity amounting to 45,900 tons as compared with 29,700 tons in 1923-24 and 16,600 tons in 1922-23. The principal sources of supply of beet sugar were Germany 21,700 tons (5,000 tons), Hungary 10,800 tons (11,300 tons), Czechoslovakia 5,000 tons, (5,200 tons), Belgium 3,000 tons (800 tons) and Austria 2,600 tons (6,600 tons). The previous year's figures are given in brackets.

The average declared value per cwt. of imported sugar, 16 D. S. and above, including beet, decreased to R15-3 annas from R17-14 annas in the previous year. The average price in the Calcutta market of Java T. M. O. white 1923 crop per maund was R19-2 in the beginning of April 1924 which was the highest price recorded during the year. The price fell to R16-14 by the end of May. The quotation for 1924 crop Java whites was R15-5-6 on the 7th July, 1924, and with minor fluctuations it fell steadily, R14-7 being recorded at the end of August and R13-7 in the first week of November. During the last three months of the year it ranged between R12-0-6 to R12-11, the lowest quotation, R12-0-6, being recorded on March 27th. In the Bombay market the price of Java T. M. O. white per cwt. was R25-12 on April 4. After a small rise in the succeeding two weeks the price fell to R23 on 30th April. In the beginning of May R22-12 was recorded and then there was again a small upward tendency. From July onwards the price moved downwards and fell to R20-4 by the end of August and R19-4 by the middle of November. In the following four months prices ranged between R17-6 and R18-12, the quotation recorded on March 27th being R18-5. Mauritius sugar in the Bombay market was quoted at R26 per cwt. on April 4. This sugar ceased to be available from the last week of July to middle of September, 1924. The market reopened with a quotation of R20-8 on 19th September, and with small fluctuations the price moved downwards and R20-2 was recorded in the beginning of October. It fell to R18 by the first week of December and R16-2 was recorded on December 19. There was a small upward movement in the succeeding months and R18 was quoted on March 27. Continental beet sugar (Ordinary crystals beet) opened at R25-4 per cwt. *ex-godown* on April 4, and declined steadily to R22-12 in the third week of July, after which it ceased to be available. The market reopened in the 2nd week of December with the quotation at R17-8 on 10th December which however declined to R16 within a week. Thereafter prices rose steadily to R18-3 in the middle of March and the price stood at R18 on March 27th. The course of prices in India depends largely upon New York market prices of Cuban raw sugar, quotations for which were 4-75 cents per lb. in the beginning of April and fell to 3 cents per lb. in the beginning of June. In October the quotation was 4-25 cents. With small fluctuations the price moved downwards in the following months and stood at about 3 cents per lb. in March. The following chart compares the monthly prices from January 1923 to March 1925 of Cuban raw sugar in New York and the monthly average net declared value 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 VALUE OF JAVA 23 D. S. AND ABOVE IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1923 TO MARCH 1925.



The imports of molasses from Java decreased to 57,000 tons valued at R30 lakhs from 63,700 tons valued at R45 lakhs in the preceding year.

The re-exports of sugar (excluding confectionery) again decreased in the year under review from 35,800 tons, valued at R1,61 lakhs to 22,000 tons valued at R91½ lakhs in 1924-25. The United Kingdom which took the largest quantity in the two preceding years almost disappeared from the market, taking only 50 tons as compared with 6,100 tons and 15,700 tons, respectively, in 1923-24 and 1922-23. Arabia and Persia took 5,300 tons each and Mesopotamia 3,600 tons, Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba 3,100 tons and the Bahrein Islands 2,300 tons. Imports of saccharin were considerably reduced and the value fell from R1,15,000 to R12,600.

The area under sugarcane decreased from 2,921,000 acres in 1923-24 to 2,530,000 acres in 1924-25 and the production of raw sugar (gur) from 3,317,000 tons to 2,537,000 tons.

Exports of Indian sugar fell from 3,300 tons to 1,100 tons, of which 700 tons consisted of unrefined sugar. Exports of molasses (including palmyra and cane jaggery) decreased from 36,300 tons valued at R86 lakhs to 20,000 tons valued at R47 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 17,600 tons valued at R40½ lakhs as compared with 32,000 tons valued at R74 lakhs in 1923-24. Shipments from Madras amounted to 19,300 tons or 96 per cent. of the total as compared with 29,600 tons or 81 per cent. in the preceding year.

Metals and Manufactures thereof.—The imports of metals and manufactures thereof increased by 15 per cent. in quantity from 808,000 tons to 930,000 tons and by 8 per cent in value from R24 to R26 crores. Iron and steel represented R19 crores of this total as compared with R18 crores in 1923-24 and occupied the third place in order of importance among imports, as in the two preceding years. 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 R59 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 R98½ crores. In the preceding year the metals head accounted for R67 crores and the textiles head R76 crores.

Iron and Steel.—The United Kingdom output of steel ingots and castings in 1924 was 8½ million tons as compared with nearly 8½ million tons in 1923, 6 million tons in 1922, and 7½ million tons in the pre-war year 1913. The de-

cline in production was slight, but the iron and steel trade of Great Britain during the year 1924 suffered from keen foreign competition, and the total output was still no more than two-thirds of its maximum capacity. Continental products competed both in overseas markets and in the British domestic market. Prices fell universally and the rise in the value of the rupee in terms of sterling, francs, and marks made prices still lower in this country. British quotations were about R7 to R10 per ton lower than in the preceding year. But continental material was quoted at about R15 per ton less. Thus, though there was a small increase in the quantity of iron and steel imported into India from the United Kingdom her share in India's trade fell while the share of the Continent increased.

In order to provide for the fostering and development of the steel industry in British India, the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, which came into force on 13th June 1924, imposed protective duties on certain classes of iron and steel. The rates of duty imposed were intended to equalise the prices of imported steel and of similar Indian products. But this protection was soon rendered ineffective by reduced prices of imported Continental steel and after further investigation by the Indian Tariff Board additional aid was granted in the form of bounties. The duty on the principally used steel sections stands now at R30 per ton as compared with 10 per cent *ad valorem* in 1923-24. And the duty on fabricated material was also raised from 10 to 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

The monthly imports of pig iron and manufactured iron and steel from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Germany during 1924-25 are shown in the following tables:—

Pig Iron.

(In tons)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1924—			
April	310		15
May	235	169	..
June	164	98	..
July	144	50	..
August	225	..	..
September	308	..	12
October	31	..	..
November	24	..	..
December	..	..	..
1925—			
January	305	..	..
February	330	300	..
March	71	200	..
TOTAL			
1924-25	2,147	817	27
1923-24	3,284	482	15
1922-23	8,736	3,228	622

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

(In thousands of rupees)

Month	United Kingdom	Belgium	Germany
1924—			
April	1,02,15	39,57	19,92
May	1,29,97	37,78	14,72
June	87,39	34,30	14,93
July	78,79	32,42	12,38
August	80,16	27,40	12,97
September	1,01,92	26,29	14,37
October	1,04,14	36,33	19,02
November	1,06,98	35,64	19,65
December	79,73	30,61	13,14
1925—			
January	1,20,37	32,15	11,34
February	92,99	20,54	6,94
March	1,20,21	19,10	5,55
TOTAL			
1924-25	12,05,30	3,72,04	1,64,73
1923-24	11,97,42	3,33,68	1,14,79
1922-23	10,56,23	3,72,58	1,78,01

Manufactured iron and steel imported in the year under review (excluding pig and old iron or steel) increased by 16 per cent in quantity from 746,000 tons to 864,000 tons and by 6 per cent in value from R17,86 to R18,88 lakhs. Galvanised sheets accounted for nearly one-third of the total value of the imports of all iron and steel and rose from 165,000 tons valued at R5,17 lakhs to 209,000 tons valued at R6,03 lakhs. Imports were, as usual almost entirely from the United Kingdom which supplied 205,000 tons, valued at R5,91 lakhs, as compared with 159,000 tons valued at R4,99 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States reduced her share in this trade from R15 lakhs to R7½ lakhs. In tin plates there was a decrease from 44,000 tons valued at R1,79 lakhs to 36,000 tons valued at R1,44 lakhs, a decrease attributable to the increased production in this country of the Tin-plate Company. The United Kingdom reduced her supplies from 37,000 tons to 26,000 tons while the imports from the United States increased from 6,600 tons to 10,500 tons. Sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, rose from 108,000 tons valued at R1,81 lakhs to 118,000 tons valued at R1,91 lakhs. Belgium and Germany increased their supplies from 23,000 tons valued at R39 lakhs and 16,000 tons valued at R26 lakhs, respectively to 38,000 tons valued at R58 lakhs and 24,000 tons valued at R36 lakhs while British supplies fell from 68,000 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs to 53,000 tons valued at R91 lakhs. The imports of steel bars, other than cast steel, increased from 166,000 tons valued at R2,39 lakhs to 183,000 tons valued at R2,32 lakhs. Imports from Belgium rose from 110,000 tons valued at nearly R1,55 lakhs to 127,000 tons valued at R1,55½ lakhs, while German and British supplies were reduced from R37½ and R26½ lakhs, respectively, to R29½ and R2½ lakhs. Imports from Luxemburg further increased to R14½ lakhs. Iron bars and channels again showed a fall in the year under review from R23 to R16 lakhs, Belgium supplies falling from R13 to R7 lakhs. In beams, channels,

pillars, girders and bridgework, there was a small decrease from 81,500 tons valued at R1,37 lakhs to 80,900 tons valued at R1,23½ lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom and Belgium, the two principal sources of supply, fell from R80 and R50 lakhs, respectively, to R68 and R44 lakhs. Cast pipes and fittings fell from R34 lakhs to R31 lakhs, of which imports from the United Kingdom fell from R30½ lakhs to R26 lakhs. Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings improved from R84 to R1,14 lakhs. Germany increased her supplies from R6 to R25 lakhs and the Netherlands and Belgium from R3½ lakhs each to R10½ and R13 lakhs, respectively. The imports from the United Kingdom increased in quantity from 13,000 tons to 15,000 tons, but decreased in value from R59½ to R58 lakhs. Bolts and nuts showed a small increase from R27 to R29 lakhs, while hoops and strips fell from R70 to R68 lakhs. Imports from the United Kingdom were reduced while Germany improved her position in both these lines. Belgium supplied less bolts and nuts but more hoops and strips. In nails, rivets and washers, there was an improvement from R52 to R54 lakhs. The United Kingdom showed a small decrease from R21½ to R20 lakhs while supplies from the Continent, chiefly from Sweden, Germany and Belgium increased. Wire nails rose from R31 to R35 lakhs both Germany and Belgium increasing their supplies. In wire rope there was a decrease from 29½ to R21½ lakhs, and under this head imports from the United Kingdom fell from R28½ to R20 lakhs. The imports of wire other than fencing wire, increased in quantity from 5,600 tons to 6,600 tons, but decreased in value from R18½ to R17 lakhs. A reference is invited to table No. 19 for further details.

Imports of pig iron fell to 3,425 tons valued at R4,64,000, as compared with 3,786 tons valued at R4,22,000 in 1923-24 and 12,779 tons valued at R12,95,000 in 1922-23. The principal sources of supply in 1924-25 were the United Kingdom (2,147 tons), Belgium (817 tons), Italy (264 tons) and Norway (168 tons). The output of pig iron in India amounted to 884,000 tons as compared with 716,000 tons in 1923-24 and 384,000 tons in 1922-23. This side of the trade is commented upon more fully in chapter III.

The price in England of Cleveland No. 3 pig iron was £4-15-0 at the beginning of April, 1924, as compared with £6-7-6 at the beginning of April 1923. It moved steadily downwards until £4 was the quotation in the latter half of October. It remained at about this level with small fluctuations during the rest of the year, and the quotation on 26th March 1925 was £3-18-0. Belgian pig iron was quoted at £4-6-0 in April 1923. By the beginning of October the price had fallen to £3-4-9. There was then an upward movement and the quotation rose to £3-17-0 by the beginning of December. After small variations the price stood at £3-15-6 to £3-16-9 on March 26. The basic price of British angles was £9-15-0 at the beginning of April. The price fell steadily throughout the year and the basic quotation on March 26th, 1925, was £8-15-0. Table No. 19 shows the details of the imports and 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
	Tons	Share	Tons	Share	Tons	Share	Tons	Share	Tons	Share	
	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	per cent	(thousand)	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	468	70.0	15	2.1	69	9.7	113	15.9	17	2.3	712
1921-22	230	45.7	60	9.8	160	26.1	84	13.7	29	4.7	613
1922-23	359	48.1	90	12.1	229	30.7	38	5.1	30	4.0	746
1923-24	429	56.7	61	8.0	217	28.7	18	2.4	31	4.2	756
1924-25	439	50.5	88	10.1	273	31.4	17	2.0	52	6.0	869

Imports from the United Kingdom increased by 2 per cent but her share in the total quantity imported fell by more than 6 per cent to 50.5 per cent. Belgium increased her supplies by 26 per cent and her share rose from 28.7 to 31.4 per cent. Imports from Germany also increased and her share improved from 8 to 10 per cent. The combined share of Belgium and Germany was 41.5 per cent as compared with nearly 37 per cent in 1923-24 and in 1913-14. The share of the United States further decreased from 2.4 to 2 per cent, which is less than the share (2.2 per cent) which she had in the pre-war year.

Other Metals.—Imports of metals, other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, increased in the year under review and were valued at R7,37 lakhs as compared with R6,40 lakhs in 1923-24. Aluminium increased from 84,100 cwts. valued at R86 lakhs to 90,600 cwts. valued at R98 lakhs. The United States of America supplied 29,500 cwts. (18,400 cwts.), Germany 27,100 cwts. (25,900 cwts.) and the United Kingdom 16,900 cwts. (15,500 cwts.). Previous year's figures are given in brackets. Imports from Switzerland decreased from 14,100 cwts. to 6,600 cwts. Wrought circles accounted for 83 per cent of the imports and amounted to 74,900 cwts. valued at R80 lakhs, of which the United States supplied R29 lakhs, Germany R26½ lakhs and the United Kingdom R14½ lakhs.

Brass increased by 33 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value from 451,100 cwts. valued at R2,52 lakhs to 602,000 cwts. valued at R3,17 lakhs. Mixed or yellow metal for sheathing increased in value from R1,94 to R2,23½ lakhs of which the United Kingdom supplied R1,22 lakhs and Germany R99½ lakhs, as compared with R1,30 and R61 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year. Other sorts of brass manufactures (including rods, sheets, tubes and wire, which have been separately recorded in the sea-borne trade returns from April 1924) increased from R44 to R79 lakhs. The imports of unwrought brass were R13½ lakhs, about the same as in 1923-24.

The imports of copper increased in quantity from 12,800 tons to 13,600 tons, but decreased in value from R163 to R160 lakhs. Unwrought copper, which consists mainly of tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks and slabs, decreased from R31 to R22 lakhs. Smaller imports were received from the United Kingdom and Australia which were partly set off by increases in the supplies from Germany, Holland and Belgium. Wrought copper increased from R1,29½ to R1,36½ lakhs. The imports were largely from Germany, which supplied R92 lakhs' worth as compared with R52 lakhs' worth in 1923-24. Supplies from the United Kingdom fell from R58½ to R21 lakhs. Braziers and sheets, the most important item under wrought copper were valued at R1,23 lakhs as compared with R1,10 lakhs in 1923-24.

Lead fell from 59,600 cwts. valued at R16 lakhs to 48,300 cwts. valued at R15½ lakhs. Imports of sheets for tea-chests from the United Kingdom showed a small decrease in quantity but an increase in value of R1 lakh, while Ceylon supplied more than in the preceding year. Other sorts of wrought lead decreased both in quantity and value.

The quantity of tin imported increased from 47,300 cwts. valued at R64 lakhs to 53,200 cwts. valued at R87 lakhs. The bulk of the imports consist of unwrought tin (block, ingots, bars and slabs) which were valued at R86 lakhs as compared with R63 lakhs in 1923-24. The Straits Settlements supplied R80 lakhs and the United Kingdom R5 lakhs, as compared with R60½ and R1½ lakhs respectively in the preceding year.

Zinc or spelter fell from 5,600 tons valued at R30 lakhs to 5,300 tons valued at R26½ lakhs owing to a decrease in the imports of unwrought zinc, which fell from R14 to R9 lakhs, while wrought or manufactured zinc increased from R16 to R17½ lakhs.

German silver, including nickel silver, increased from 10,100 cwts. valued at R12 lakhs to 12,200 cwts. valued at R14 lakhs of which Germany supplied R7½ lakhs' worth and the United Kingdom R2 lakhs' worth. Imports of quicksilver fell from 224,000 lbs. valued at R4,43,000 to 197,000 lbs. valued at R4,33,000. Italy supplied 121,800 lbs. valued at R2,62,000 and the United Kingdom 58,700 lbs. valued at R1,33,000.

Machinery and Mill-work.—In the three preceding years machinery and mill-work ranked second in order of importance in India's import trade, being second only to cotton manufactures. In the year under review there was a considerable fall in the importations and this head fell back to fourth place, cotton manufactures, sugar, and iron and steel occupying respectively the first, second, and third places. The total imports of machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery and printing presses during the year 1924-25 decreased to R16 crores as compared with R20 crores in 1923-24 and R24 crores in 1922-23. The values of the more important descriptions imported are noted below :—

	1922-23 R (lakhs)	1923-24 R (lakhs)	1924-25 R (lakhs)
Prime movers	1,90	2,02	1,86
Electrical	2,60	2,23	2,02
Boilers	1,24	99	72
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	58	52	37
Mining	40	1,08	1,26
Oil crushing and refining	11	38	31
Paper mill	14	6	7
Refrigerating	8	9	7
Rice and flour mill	43	21	28
Saw mill	10	10	14
Sewing and Knitting	51	54	69
Sugar	17	13	17
Tea	26	39	46
Cotton	8,49	5,60	2,68
Jute	1,79	1,37	93
Wool	28	11	6
Typewriters	12	16	15
Printing and lithographing presses	12	21	20
Belting for machinery	83	88	94

It will be observed that in the year under review cotton mill machinery alone accounted for a decrease of R2,92 lakhs, nearly three-quarters of the total fall in the trade. This was owing to the depression in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. Jute mill machinery also showed a further fall owing mainly to lack of new extensions, while as a result of the prosperity of the industry, tea machinery recorded a further considerable increase.

The value of all textile machinery imported decreased by 47 per cent from R7,20 to R3,81 lakhs, of which R3,61 lakhs or 95 per cent came from the United Kingdom as compared with R7,04 lakhs or 98 per cent in the preceding year. Cotton mill machinery decreased from R5,60 to R2,68 lakhs, of which cotton spinning machinery was valued at R1,51 lakhs and cotton weaving machinery R69 lakhs as compared with R3,97 and R1,11 lakhs in 1923-24. Jute manufacturing machinery decreased from R1,37 lakhs to R93 lakhs. And wool manufacturing machinery from R11 to R6 lakhs. The value of electrical machinery imported amounted to R2,02 lakhs, as compared with R2,22½ lakhs in 1923-24, the decrease was mostly in motors which fell from R72 to R40 lakhs in 1924-25. The United Kingdom sent electrical machinery valued at R1,77 lakhs, an increase of R13 lakhs over 1923-24, while the United States of America reduced her supplies from R41 to R15 lakhs. Prime movers (other than electrical) fell from R2,02 to R1,86 lakhs, of which steam engines decreased from R87 to R68 lakhs, while oil-engines rose by R11 lakhs to R1,10 lakhs. There were also decreases in boilers from R99 to R72 lakhs, in metal working machinery from R52 to R37 lakhs, and oil-crushing and refining machinery from R38 to R31 lakhs. Imports of mining machinery (other than coal) increased from R95 to R1,19 lakhs, while coal mining machinery fell from R13 to R7 lakhs. Rice and flour mill machinery (R28 lakhs), saw mill and wood working machinery (R14 lakhs), sugar mill machinery (R17 lakhs) and tea machinery (R46 lakhs), all showed increases as compared with the preceding year. The value of sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof increased by R15 lakhs to R69 lakhs, while typewriters and parts fell from R17 to R15 lakhs. The number of sewing machines imported increased from 48,385 in 1923-24 to 61,229 in 1924-25, of which 49,042 came from the United Kingdom and 11,257 from Germany, as compared with 41,857 and 6,145 respectively in the preceding year. The number of typewriters fell from 7,930 to 7,445, of which 6,732 came from the United States of America.

Belting for machinery increased from R88 lakhs in 1923-24 to R94 lakhs in 1924-25. Cotton belting increased from R15 lakhs in 1923-24 to R17 lakhs in 1924-25 of which nearly R16½ lakhs came from the United Kingdom; leather belting fell from R44 to R42 lakhs, the United Kingdom supplying R33 lakhs and the United States R5 lakhs, while belting of other materials increased from R29 to R36 lakhs.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the imports :—

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

	1913-14 (pre-war year)		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25	
	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent	R (lakhs)	Per cent
United Kingdom	7,41	90	20,66	84.6	17,12	84.6	13,33	83.9
United States	27	3	2,35	9.6	2,11	10.4	1,51	9.5
Germany	46	6	83	3.4	9	2.4	59	3.7
Japan	2	..	2	.1	4	2	4	.3
Other countries	10	1	55	2.3	47	2.3	42	2.6
TOTAL	8,26	100	24,41	100	20,23	100	16,89	100

The share of the United Kingdom showed a small decrease. America also reduced her share, while Germany showed an increase.

Railway plant and rolling-stock.—The value of the imports of railway plant and rolling stock on private and Government accounts combined, decreased to R7,37 lakhs (R6,08 lakhs private and R1,29 lakhs Government) in 1924-25 as compared with R14,00 lakhs (R11,72 lakhs private and R2,28 lakhs Government) in 1923-24. The average value of the imports during the pre-war quinquennium was R8,91 lakhs. The following statement shows the details of the imports during the last two years :—

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

	1923-24 R (lakhs)	1924-25 R (lakhs)	Increase (+) or decrease (—) R (lakhs)
Carriages and wagons	7,31	4,35	—2,96
Locomotive engines and tenders	3,62	1,39	—2,23
Bridge-work	50	24	—26
Rails, chairs and fishplates of steel or iron	1,10	37	—73
Sleepers and keys of steel and iron	50	44	—6
Sleepers of wood	38	2	—36
Other kinds	59	56	—3
TOTAL	14,00	7,37	—6,63

It will be observed that the imports of all descriptions fell, the most noticeable decreases occurring under carriages and wagons and locomotive engines and tenders.

The percentage shares of the principal countries in the imports of railway plant and rolling stock are shown in the following table :—

	1922-23 Per cent	1923-24 Per cent	1924-25 Per cent
United Kingdom	93	94.6	87.0
Australia	0.6	1.3	—
Belgium	2.9	1.9	4.1
United States	1.1	1.2	2.6
Germany . . . . .	.7	.4	2.5

Imports from the United Kingdom were markedly reduced from R13,25 to R6,41 lakhs, while those from Germany increased from R6 lakhs to R18½ lakhs. Imports from Belgium increased from R26 to R30 lakhs and those from the United States from R17½ to R19 lakhs.

Motor Vehicles.—Since 1921-22 the imports of motor vehicles have steadily increased and the number of cars imported in the year under review amounted to 9,380 as compared with 7,984 in 1923-24, 4,324 in 1922-23 and 2,895 in 1921-22. Although the quantitative increase was 17 per cent, the increase in value was only 7 per cent, R2,20 lakhs in 1924-25 as compared with R2,05 lakhs in 1923-24. This was due to low prices all round. The average declared value of cars imported from Canada was R1,657 (R1,962) as compared with R2,365 (R2,424) for each car from the United States and R3,620 (R4,511) from the United Kingdom, the values per unit in the preceding year being shown in brackets. Of the total imports 42 per cent came from Canada, 33 per cent from the United States, and 18 per cent from the United Kingdom, as compared with 41, 36 and 13 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. The United Kingdom has steadily improved her position during the past three years. Bengal had 32 per cent of the trade, Bombay 38 per cent, Sind 8 per cent and Madras and Burma 11 per cent each. The following table shows the imports of motor cars during the past twelve years :—

Number of Motor Cars imported.

Year	From the United Kingdom	From the United States (a)	From Canada	From France	From other countries	TOTAL
Year 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	9,353	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	3,290	153	671	7,984
" 1924-25	1,682	3,106	3,956	160	476	9,380

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

Imports from the United Kingdom advanced from 1,005 cars valued at R45 lakhs in 1923-24 to 1,682 cars valued at R61 lakhs. Canada also increased her supplies from 3,290 cars valued at R65 lakhs to 3,956 cars valued at R66 lakhs, and the United States from 2,865 cars valued at R69 lakhs to 3,106 cars valued at R73 lakhs. Imports from Belgium were about the same as in the preceding year. Italy reduced her supplies from 370 to 235 cars a reduction attributable to labour troubles in the motor-car industry in that country. The number of cars imported from France increased from 153 to 160, but their value fell from R5½ to R4 lakhs.

The number of motor cycles imported increased in the year under review by 23 per cent from 1,182 to 1,456, and the value of the imports by 4 per cent from R9,25,000 to R9,66,000. The United Kingdom increased her supplies from 831 (70 per cent), to 1,201 (82 per cent), the United States reduced her shipments from 228 (19 per cent) to 180 (12 per cent), and Germany supplied 9 as compared with 63 in 1923-24.

The number of motor omnibuses, vans and lorries imported more than doubled from 1,044 to 2,162, while the value increased by 55 per cent from R25 lakhs to nearly R39 lakhs. Canada supplied 1,225, the United States 782, and the United Kingdom 100, as compared with 599, 352, and 61 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 1925 :—

Number of Motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March, 1925.

Provinces	Motor cars including taxi- cabs	Motor cycles including scooters, auto-wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (lorries, buses, etc.)	TOTAL
	Number	Number	Number	Number
Bengal including Calcutta	14,547	2,933	1,326	18,706
Bombay City	9,451	1,315	880	11,646
Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay City and Sind)	3,292	1,436	144	4,872
Madras City	6,187	1,957	360	8,504
Madras Presidency (excluding Madras City)	2,783	1,396	1,037	5,216
United Provinces	4,752	1,849	853	7,454
Punjab	5,552	2,558	226	8,336
Burma	6,557	2,262	716	9,535
Bihar and Orissa	2,983	745	445	4,173
Central Provinces	2,208	689	227	3,124
Sind	1,191	694	157	2,042
Delhi	332	70	129	531
North-West Frontier Province	1,243	858	364	2,465
Ajmer-Merwara	111	57	15	183
Assam(a)	926	248	167	1,341
TOTAL	62,115	19,067	6,946	88,128

(a) Figures relate to motor vehicles registered during the year ended 31st December 1924.

From 1st April, 1924, the classification in the trade returns of rubber tubes and tyres has undergone revision. Pneumatic covers and tubes are now separately recorded under each of the heads, motors, motor cycles, and cycles, and solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles form a new head. The following statement shows the quantity and value of the imports under these heads during 1924-25 :—

	1924-25	
	Number	R(lakhs)
Pneumatic motor covers	174,623	77
" " cycle covers	8,679	2
" cycle covers	313,094	12
" motor tubes	225,294	18
" cycle tubes	9,662	1
" cycle tubes	435,116	7
Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles	15,015	13

Pneumatic motor covers came mostly from the United Kingdom (R29 lakhs), France (R25 lakhs), United States (R10 lakhs), and Canada (R5½ lakhs). The United Kingdom accounted for R1,32,000 or 85 per cent of the total value of motor cycle covers imported. In cycle covers her share was R9,64,000 or 80 per cent while France accounted for R1,33,000 or 11 per cent. Pneumatic motor tubes were imported mainly from the United Kingdom (R7 lakhs) and France (R6½ lakhs), and pneumatic cycle tubes from the United Kingdom (R5½ lakhs). Solid rubber tyres for motor vehicles were imported mostly from the United Kingdom (R7 lakhs) and the United States (R3 lakhs).

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

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Agricultural Implements	23	21	19
Other Implements and tools (except machine tools)	79	68	65
Builders' hardware	35	24	31
Domestic hardware	9	9	10
Enamelled ironware	24	31	30
Metal lamps	57	60	84
Metal lamps, parts	12	9	8
Stoves	6	7	9
Safes, etc.	3	4	4
Gas mantles	6	5	6
Other sorts	2,61	2,04	2,33

The total value of the imports of all sorts of hardware showed an increase of R57 lakhs, or 13 per cent, from R4,42 lakhs in 1923-24 to R4,99 lakhs in 1924-25. There were important increases in metal lamps (R24 lakhs) and builders' hardware (R7 lakhs). The number of metal lamps imported increased by 67 per cent from 3,361,100 to 5,601,400 and the value by 40 per cent from R60 to R84 lakhs. Parts of metal lamps showed a small decrease. Germany supplied 2,883,000 (1,554,000) metal lamps, United States of America 1,926,000 (1,430,000), Austria 620,000 (272,000), Czechoslovakia 53,000 (10,000) and the United Kingdom 48,000 (62,000). Figures for the previous year are shown in brackets against each. Builders' hardware increased from R24 to R31 lakhs owing chiefly to larger imports from Germany which supplied R12 lakhs' worth as compared with R6 lakhs in the preceding year. Enamelled ironware showed a decrease of about a lakh of rupees to R30 lakhs, of which nearly R14 lakhs came from Japan, R9 lakhs from Germany and R3 lakhs from the United Kingdom. Agricultural implements fell from R21 to R19 lakhs and other implements

and tools from R68 to R65 lakhs. United Kingdom supplied agricultural implements valued at R16 lakhs and other implements and tools valued at R41 lakhs. Gas mantles increased from R4,74,000 to R6,17,000. Safes and strong boxes of metal showed a small decrease from R3,84,000 to R3,64,000. The number of stoves imported rose from 129,000 to 192,000, and the value of these imports increased from R7,38,000 to R9,45,000.

The total value of the imports of all sorts of hardware from the United Kingdom decreased from R2,08 to R2,0 lakhs while Germany increased her supplies from R93 to R1,34 lakhs and the United States of America from R72 to R78 lakhs.

The following table shows the relative shares of the principal countries in the imports of hardware :—

Imports of Hardware.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent.
United Kingdom	57	62	50	47	40
Germany	18	10	22	21	27
United States	10	17	15	16	16
Japan	1	4	6	6	5
Other countries	14	7	7	10	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

Germany improved her position from 21 to 27 per cent, while the share of the United Kingdom fell from 47 to 40 per cent. The share of the United States was the same as in the preceding year and Japan's share showed a small decrease.

The value of the imports of cutlery increased by 74 per cent from R23 lakhs to R40 lakhs, of which pruning knives accounted for R2 lakhs. Germany increased her supplies from R12½ lakhs or 54 per cent in 1923-24 to R27 lakhs or 67 per cent in 1924-25. The value of the imports from the United Kingdom increased from R8 lakhs to R10½ lakhs, but her share in the trade fell from 35 to 26 per cent. Japan reduced her supplies, while the imports from the United States of America increased from R55,000 to R1,03,000.

The value of electro-plated ware decreased from R6,32,000 to R4,87,000. The imports were, as usual, mostly from the United Kingdom.

Mineral Oils.—The imports of mineral oils into India from foreign countries again increased in the year under review, the total quantity imported rising by 18 million gallons from 169 to 187 million gallons. The imports of petrol

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
IMPORTS OF KEROSENE OIL.	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
United States	42,311	39,068	46,515	54,224
Borneo (British and Dutch)	20,815	7,728	10,267	11,041
Persia	2,303	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	2,340	956	1,807	1
Russia	1,079	..	2,004	..
Georgia . . . . .	..	..	6,013	5,328
Egypt . . . . .	..	2,091	..	1,385
Sumatra . . . . .	..	469	1,679	..
Other countries	2	..	670	1
TOTAL	68,850	50,312	68,955	71,980

from abroad are insignificant, almost all the consumption in India being indigenous oil. More than 38 per cent of the total quantity imported consisted of kerosene oil, 48 per cent of fuel oil, and 11 per cent of lubricating oils. Kerosene increased by 3 million gallons, fuel oils by 10 million gallons and lubricating oils by 4½ million gallons. Seventy-two million gallons of kerosene oil (bulk oil 68 million gallons and case oil 4 million gallons) were imported in 1924-25 as compared with 69 million gallons (bulk oil 62 million gallons and case oil 7 million gallons) in 1923-24, and 50 million gallons (bulk oil 46 million gallons and case oil 4 million gallons) in 1922-23. The total quantity was 5 million gallons larger than the average annual imports in the pre-war quinquennium. The average

declared value per gallon showed a small increase, in sympathy with the rise in the world's price of crude oil, from 10 as. 3 pies in 1923-24 to 10 as. 8 pies, and the total value of the imports increased by 8 per cent from R4,42 to R4,77 lakhs. The marginal table shows the sources of the imports of kerosene oil during the past three years and the pre-war year 1913-14. Fifty-four million gallons or 75 per cent of the imports came from the United States as compared with 46½ million gallons or 67 per cent in 1923-24. Almost the entire quantity of case oil imported into India (nearly 4 million gallons) came from the United States and over 50 million gallons of bulk oil. Imports from Borneo increased from 10 million gallons to 11 million gallons, of which 8½ million gallons came from Dutch Borneo. Georgia reduced her supplies from 6 million gallons to 5 million gallons, while there were no direct imports from Russia as compared with 2 million gallons in 1923-24. Also there were practically no imports from the Straits Settlements and Sumatra which together supplied 3½ million gallons in the preceding year. Coastwise imports of kerosene from Burma into India proper amounted to 124 million gallons as compared with 126 million gallons in 1923-24, 119 million gallons in 1922-23, and a pre-war average of 93 million gallons.

The steady increase in the consumption of liquid fuel by railways, steamships, and industrial concerns, is reflected in the figures of importations. Imports of fuel oils in 1919-20 amounted to 34 million gallons, to 62½ million gallons in 1922-23, to 80½ million gallons in 1923-24, and in the year under review they reached the record figure of 90 million gallons, valued at R1,84½ lakhs, of which 77½ million gallons or 86 per cent came from Persia as compared with 60 million gallons or 75 per cent in 1923-24. Both Borneo and the Straits Settlements reduced their supplies to 11 and 1 million gallons, respectively, from 16½ and 3½ million gallons in the preceding year.

Imports of lubricating and batching oils increased from 16 million gallons valued at R1,74 lakhs in 1923-24 to 21 million gallons valued at R2,17 lakhs. The United States of America supplied 16 million gallons and Dutch Borneo 3 million gallons, as compared with 11 and 3 million gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. The United Kingdom sent a little over one million gallons as compared with 1½ million gallons in 1923-24.

Importations of foreign motor spirit into India amounted only to 3,500 gallons. Coastwise imports from Burma into India proper of petrol and other motor spirit amounted to 14 million gallons as compared with 14½ million gallons in 1923-24 and 15½ million gallons in 1922-23.

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)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)	Gals. (1,000)
Fuel oil	7,766	58,172	62,547	80,460	90,174
Kerosene—					
In bulk	52,976	41,345	45,670	61,693	68,172
In tins	15,874	5,153	4,642	7,262	3,808
TOTAL KEROSENE	68,850	46,498	50,312	68,955	71,980
Lubricating oils	14,953	10,899	18,060	16,147	20,705
Benzine, benzol, petrol, etc.	37	1	1	2	3
Paints, solutions and compositions	1	..	3	1	2
Other kinds	3,416	1,400	1,980	3,337	4,413
TOTAL MINERAL OILS	95,023	122,970	132,903	168,902	187,277

Chemicals.—The total value of all chemicals imported improved from R2,05 to R2,09 lakhs. Soda compounds accounted for R1,00 lakhs or 48 per cent of the total as compared with R95½ lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of the soda compounds come from the United Kingdom. Sodium carbonate (soda ash and soda crystals) increased from 790,000 cwts. valued at R51½ lakhs to 857,000 cwts. valued at R56 lakhs, of which 726,000 cwts. valued at R50 lakhs came from the United Kingdom. Caustic soda increased in quantity but decreased in value from R17 to R15 lakhs and soda bicarbonate increased in value from R9½ lakhs to over R10 lakhs. Acids showed a falling off both in quantity and value from 11,300 cwts. valued at R5,58,000 to 10,200 cwts. valued at R5,39,000, owing chiefly to smaller imports of sulphuric acid. Alum decreased from R7 to R5 lakhs, owing mainly to smaller arrivals from the United Kingdom and Germany, and aluminous sulphates from R5 to R3 lakhs. Among other chemicals the following showed increases :—ammonia and salts thereof valued at R9,32,000 (+R38,000), carbide of calcium valued at R5,61,000 (+R58,000), disinfectants including naphthalene R8,97,000 (+R2,52,000), glycerine R2,84,000 (+R90,000), magnesium compounds R6,04,000 (+R2,31,000) and potassium compounds R6,47,000 (+R79,000). Bleaching materials fell from R7 to R6 lakhs and decreases were also recorded under copper sulphate, copperas, and lead compounds. The bulk of the imports of copperas came from Germany as in the two preceding years. Imports of sulphur increased in quantity from 12,500 tons to 12,800 tons, but fell in value from R13 to R12 lakhs. Italy supplied 10,400 tons or 81 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with 10,000 tons in the preceding year. Germany sent 2,200 tons as compared with 1,800 tons. The following table shows the percentage shares of the principal countries in the total imports of chemicals :—

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

	1913-14 (pre-war)	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	74.7	69.5	67.2	63.2	75.8	75.3	71.4	68.6	65.8	62.7
Germany	12.4	..	..	..	..	2.8	11.9	14.7	17.1	18.7
United States	3	4.5	10.7	5.7	6.6	8.2	5.6	3.8	2.9	1.9
Italy	5.2	5.6	3	1.2	2.0	3.8	2.2	3.8	5.8	5.0
Kenya Colony	..	6	4	3.1	..	7	3.0	2.4	1.5	1.4
Norway	5	9	..	..	6	1.0	8	2.0	1.5	1.9
Japan	1.5	17.2	20.4	24.3	11.9	5.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other countries	5.4	1.7	1.0	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.6	3.7	4.4	7.4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Drugs and Medicines.—The total imports of drugs and medicines were valued at R1,81 lakhs, about the same as in the preceding year. Camphor decreased from 1,135,000 lbs. valued at R34 lakhs to 9,07,000 lbs. valued at R23 lakhs. Japan reduced her supplies of camphor from 822,000 lbs. to 698,000 lbs, China and Hongkong from 174,000 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. and Germany from 108,000 lbs. to 104,000 lbs. Imports of quinine salts on private account increased from 95,800 lbs., to 1,07,500 lbs., while those on Government account were reduced from 44,100 lbs. to 1,500 lbs., owing to the increased output of Government plantations and factories in India. Cinchona bark imported on Government account also fell from 731,700 lbs. to 207,000 lbs. Cassia lignea increased from 48,200 cwts. valued at R10½ lakhs to 55,600 cwts. valued at R11½ lakhs. And the imports of proprietary and patent medicines also increased from R21½ to R25 lakhs, of which R14 lakhs' worth came from the United Kingdom, R3½ lakhs from Germany, and R3 lakhs from the United States. The quantity of cocaine imported increased from 600 ounces to 747 ounces, of which 466 ounces were received from the United Kingdom and 226 ounces from Germany. Morphia has been separately specified from April, 1924, and 640 ounces were imported in the year under review of which the United Kingdom supplied 459 ounces and Germany 107 ounces. Preparations of opium and morphia were valued at R36,000. Imports of asafetida, mostly from Persia, increased from R2½ lakhs to R3½ lakhs in the year under review.

Provisions.—This comprehensive head covers a variety of items of which the principal are, in order of importance, canned and bottled provisions, farinaceous and patent foods, condensed milk, 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 by 40 per cent from R2,80 to R3,92 lakhs.

The imports of canned and bottled provisions were more than double in quantity, 224,000 cwts. in 1924-25 as compared with 107,000 cwts. in 1923-24, while their value rose from R70 to R1,37 lakhs. The imports from the United Kingdom were valued at R40½ lakhs as compared with R35 lakhs in 1923-24. Belgium and the Netherlands together increased their supplies from R6 to R59 lakhs, and this increase is attributable almost entirely to a new trade in vegetable ghi which is extensively used for cooking purposes. The United States of America increased her shipments from R12 to R18 lakhs.

Farinaceous and patent foods increased from R80 to R93 lakhs, of which farinaceous foods in bulk (chiefly sago and sago flour imported from the Straits Settlements) were valued at R49 lakhs and milk foods for infants and invalids, imported mostly from the United Kingdom, were valued at R26 lakhs.

Imports of condensed milk increased from 71,000 cwts. valued at R47 lakhs to 99,000 cwts. valued at R57 lakhs. The Netherlands increased her supplies from 25,700 cwts. to 38,700 cwts., and Australia from 8,600 cwts. to 16,000 cwts., while imports from Norway were reduced from 14,800 cwts. to 11,600 cwts. The United States further reduced her supplies in the year under review, and Switzerland and Italy sent more than in the preceding year.

The imports of biscuits and cakes increased in quantity by 52 per cent from 22,900 cwts. to 34,800 cwts., and in value from R27 to R36 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 83 per cent of this quantity, increasing her shipments from 20,000 cwts. to 28,800 cwts. Australia, Japan and Germany also increased their supplies. Bacon and hams increased from 12,900 cwts. to 15,200 cwts. of which 14,600 cwts., or 96 per cent came from the United Kingdom as compared with 12,200 cwts. in 1923-24. Cheese, imported mostly from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, increased in quantity from 9,000 cwts. to 9,700 cwts., but the value remained almost stationary at about R11½ lakhs. Imports of jams and jellies increased from 14,300 cwts., valued at R8 lakhs to 16,900 cwts. valued at R9½ lakhs. The shipments from the United Kingdom and Australia amounted to 9,400 cwts. and 7,000 cwts. respectively as compared with 6,900 cwts. and 6,700 cwts. in 1923-24. Cocoa and chocolate showed a small increase in quantity with a decrease in value, while pickles and sauces increased both in quantity and value. Imports of vinegar were 22,378 gallons as compared with 22,755 gallons in 1923-24.

The total value of the imports of all sorts of provisions from the United Kingdom rose from R1,30 to R1,54 lakhs, but her share in the trade fell from 46 to 39 per cent. The Netherlands came next with R52 lakhs or 13 per cent of the total trade, closely followed by the Straits Settlements with R51 lakhs, as compared with R27 and R41 lakhs, respectively in the preceding year. Belgium also increased her supplies from R4 to R42 lakhs or nearly 11 per cent of the trade. The total value of Australia also increased from R14 to R19 lakhs and that of the United States from R24 to R28 lakhs.

Paper and Pasteboard.—The revival of trade in paper and pasteboard recorded in the two preceding years continued and imports increased by 22 per cent in quantity from 69,500 tons to 84,900 tons and by 12 per cent in value from R2,71 to R3,03 lakhs. There were noticeable increases in the imports of printing paper, packing paper and old newspapers in bales and bags. The quantity of writing paper imported was almost the same as in the preceding year. Imports of strawboards decreased. The feature of the year was the increase in importations from Germany.

The most important item under this heading is printing paper which increased by 48 per cent in quantity from 19,900 tons to 29,500 tons of which 17,800 tons were newsprinting paper, and by 32 per cent in value from R86½ to R1,14 lakhs. Germany considerably increased her supplies of printing paper and took the lead with 10,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs as compared with 5,500 tons valued at R22½ lakhs in 1923-24. Norway supplied 6,300 tons valued at R22½ lakhs and the United Kingdom 5,300 tons valued at R29½ lakhs, as compared with 5,300 and 5,000 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Austria increased her shipments from nearly 1,300 tons to 2,500 tons and the Netherlands from 900 tons to 2,200 tons. Imports from Sweden were 1,100 tons, almost the same as in 1923-24, while Belgium increased her supplies. There were also larger imports from Finland and Italy.

The quantity of writing paper and envelopes imported again increased slightly in the year under review from 8,150 to 8,300 tons, of which 7,550 tons was writing paper, while the value fell from R56 to R55 lakhs. The United Kingdom, the most important country of consignment, supplied 4,440 tons valued at R32 lakhs as compared with 4,480 tons valued at R35 lakhs in 1923-24. Her share in the total quantity imported, however, fell from 55 per cent to 54 per cent. Imports from Germany increased from 1,700 tons valued at R8 lakhs to 1,750 tons valued at R10 lakhs; Sweden, Austria and Italy also increased their supplies.

Packing paper increased from 4,900 tons valued at R21 lakhs in 1923-24 to 7,000 tons valued at R28 lakhs. Germany considerably increased her supplies and took the lead in this trade supplying 3,000 tons, or 43 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with 1,800 tons or about 36 per cent in the preceding year. Imports from Sweden rose from 1,000 to nearly 1,200 tons, while those from the United Kingdom showed a small decrease from 780 tons to 750 tons. Norway, the Netherlands, and Austria also increased their supplies.

Old newspapers in bales and bags increased from 22,100 tons valued at R33 lakhs to 25,700 tons valued at R37 lakhs in 1924-25. Of this quantity 22,700 tons, or 88 per cent of the total imports, came from the United Kingdom. In the preceding year more than 99 per cent came from the United Kingdom. The United States increased her shipments in the year under review.

Paper manufactures increased in value from R19 to R20½ lakhs, of which the United Kingdom accounted for R14 lakhs. Pasteboard, millboard and cardboard showed a small increase in quantity from 10,600 tons to 10,800 tons, combined with a decrease in value from R30 to R27 lakhs. Strawboards decreased from R14½ to R12 lakhs, of which the Netherlands supplied R8½ lakhs and Germany R2 lakhs. In 1924 there were seven mills in India, *viz.*, two in Bombay, three in Bengal, and one each in the United Provinces and Travancore, and their aggregate production amounted to 25,670 tons, as compared with 25,970 tons in 1923 and 23,928 tons in 1922. 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	1924-25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	56.2	47.7	48.0	49.2	42.9
Norway	5.1	9.6	15.1	9.3	9.0
United States	.8	5.8	4.0	1.7	3.1
Sweden	3.2	8.6	6.9	4.9	4.2
Japan	1.0	3.7	.9	1.0	1.0
Germany	17.3	7.9	11.0	18.0	21.2
Austria	8.3	.3	1.1	2.8	4.0
Hungary					.1
Other countries	8.1	16.4	13.0	13.1	14.3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

It will be observed that Germany's share has steadily increased since the termination of the war and it now exceeds her pre-war share by four per cent. The share of the United Kingdom decreased in the year under review, while those of Austria and the United States improved. Japan's share was practically the same as in the preceding year.

Imports of wood pulp increased to 10,000 tons valued at R22 lakhs from 7,700 tons valued at R20½ lakhs in the preceding year. Norway supplied 5,400 tons or 54 per cent (3,900 tons), Sweden 3,300 tons, or 33 per cent (3,000

tons), and Germany 1,300 tons, or 13 per cent, (760 tons). Previous year's figures are given in brackets. Imports of rags for paper making were negligible, amounting to 2 tons only.

Liquors.—The total imports of liquors increased in quantity by 12 per cent from 4,738,000 gallons to 5,321,000 gallons and in value by 4 per cent from R3,14½ to R3,28 lakhs. Ale, beer, and porter, brandy, gin, spirit in drugs, perfumed spirits, and wines increased both in quantity and value, while whisky and rum increased in quantity but decreased in value. Liqueurs and denatured spirit fell both in quantity and value.

Bombay took the largest quantity of liquors imported closely followed by Bengal. Imports into Bombay increased to 1,562,000 gallons valued at R1,04 lakhs as compared with 1,471,000 gallons, valued at R1,00 lakhs in 1923-24. In Bengal there was an increase in quantity from 1,496,000 gallons to 1,519,000 gallons, but the value was R95 lakhs, almost the same as in the preceding year. Sind, Madras and Burma also took larger quantities, the value of the imports into these three provinces being respectively R58, R24 and R48 lakhs, as compared with R49, R22 and R48½ lakhs in 1923-24. Sixty three per cent of the total imports of liquors consisted of ale, beer and porter, 31 per cent of spirits and 6 per cent of wines.

The imports of ale, beer and porter increased in quantity by nearly 18 per cent from 2,837,000 gallons to 3,338,000 gallons, of which 3,173,000 gallons were ale and beer and 165,000 gallons stout and porter. Ale and beer increased by 17 per cent in quantity from 2,705,000 gallons to 3,173,000 gallons and in value by 7 per cent from R72 to R77 lakhs. Germany increased her supplies from 886,000 gallons or 33 per cent of the total in 1923-24 to 1,121,000 gallons or 35 per cent in 1924-25. The imports from the United Kingdom increased from 1,635,000 gallons to 1,831,000 gallons but her share fell from 60 per cent to 58 per cent. Japan sent 131,000 gallons as compared with 89,800 gallons in 1923-24 while the Netherlands reduced her supplies from 83,000 gallons to 73,000 gallons. The value of the shipments from the United Kingdom was R44½ lakhs as compared with R44½ lakhs in the preceding year, while consignments from Germany increased in value to R27½ lakhs from R 22½ lakhs in 1923-24. Bottled beer increased in quantity from 1,601,000 gallons to 1,971,000 gallons of which 1,111,000 gallons or 56 per cent came from Germany, owing to the great popularity of the light German beers, 644,000 gallons or 33 per cent from the United Kingdom and 131,000 gallons or 7 per cent from Japan. The corresponding figures of imports in 1923-24 were 881,000, 539,000 and 90,000 gallons respectively. Beer in bulk always comes almost entirely from the United Kingdom. The imports under this head increased from 1,104,000 gallons to 1,202,000 gallons, of which 1,187,000 gallons or about 99 per cent came from the United Kingdom. Stout and porter, also mostly from the United Kingdom, increased in quantity from 132,000 gallons in 1923-24 to 165,000 gallons in 1924-25.

The total quantity of spirits imported decreased from 1,667,000 gallons in the preceding year to 1,659,000 gallons, while the value remained almost stationary at R2,09½ lakhs. The United Kingdom reduced her supplies from 680,000 gallons valued at R1,38 lakhs to 673,000 gallons valued at R1,31 lakhs in 1924-25, while imports from France increased from 292,000 gallons valued at R40½ lakhs to 340,000 gallons valued at R47 lakhs. Java— whose supplies consist mainly of denatured spirit and Java rum, sent 463,000 gallons as compared with 486,000 gallons in 1923-24. The imports from Germany and the United States showed small increases from 93,000 and 37,000 gallons, respectively, to 94,000 and 40,000 gallons. The Netherlands supplied almost the same quantity (13,500 gallons) as in the preceding year. Whisky accounted for 75 per cent of the imports from the United Kingdom, brandy for 93 per cent of the import from France, and Java rum and denatured spirit for 93 per cent of the imports from Java. The imports of whisky increased in quantity from 527,000 gallons to 528,000 gallons, but decreased in value from R97 to R93 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied 503,000 gallons as compared with 509,000 gallons in 1923-24, while imports from Germany increased from 14,200 gallons to 18,600 gallons. Brandy increased from 348,000 gallons valued at R43 lakhs to 394,000 gallons valued at R46 lakhs, of which France supplied 316,700 gallons and Germany 51,500 gallons, as compared with 274,000 and 50,500 gallons, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports of gin increased from 85,000 gallons to 91,000 gallons, of which 79,000 gallons came from the United Kingdom and 9,000 gallons from the Netherlands. The quantity of rum imported also showed a small increase from 123,000 gallons to 125,000 gallons, of which Java supplied 105,000 gallons and Germany 14,000 gallons. Denatured spirit which is imported mostly from Java, fell from 366,000 gallons to 330,000 gallons.

Wines increased from 225,000 gallons valued at R26 lakhs to 310,000 gallons valued at R34 lakhs. Imports of champagne, port, still white wines, madeira, marsala, vermouth, and ginger wine increased, while there was a decrease in still red wines other than port.

Salt.—The reduction in the duty on salt to its previous level of R1-4 per maund from the 1st of March 1924 resulted in a large increase in the importations of foreign salt. And the quantity actually passing into consumption in Bengal was higher than in any previous year on record. Total imports increased by 30 per cent both in quantity and value from 475,000 tons valued at R1,10 lakhs to 616,000 tons valued at R1,43 lakhs. Bengal is always the largest importer of foreign salt and in the year under review she took 527,000 tons or 86 per cent of the total quantity imported, and Burma 88,000 tons or 14 per cent, as compared with 419,000 tons and 55,300 tons, respectively, in the preceding year. Imports increased from all the principal countries of supply, with the exception of Italian East Africa. The chief source of supply was Aden whose shipments increased from 187,000 tons to 204,000 tons, but her share in total importations fell from 40 per cent in 1923-24 to 33 per cent in 1924-25. There was, however, a striking increase in supplies from Egypt, from which country 167,000 tons were received as compared with 80,000, an increase in share of total imports from 17 per cent to 27 per cent. The United Kingdom supplied 107,000 tons as compared with 92,000 tons in the preceding year. Imports from Germany, Spain and Italian East Africa were 34,000 tons, 29,000 tons and 48,000 tons, respectively, as compared with 25,000 tons, 14,000 tons, and 76,000 tons, in 1923-24, French Somaliland and Tunis appeared in the market and supplied 21,200 tons and 5,600 tons, respectively. 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)	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Aden and Dependencies	19.1	31.6	31.8	39.5	33.2
Egypt	13.9	23.2	18.1	16.9	27.1
United Kingdom	22.5	15.2	16.0	19.3	17.4
Spain	15.0	15.1	12.1	3.0	4.7
Germany	8.8	8.7	10.4	5.2	5.6
Italian East Africa	8.1	8.2	11.6	16.1	7.7
Turkey, Asiatic	12.6	...	...	...	...
Other countries . . . . .	...	...	...	...	4.4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
TOTAL QUANTITY IMPORTED (IN TONS)	607,300	472,400	542,100	474,600	615,700

The production of Indian salt in 1924 amounted to 1,622,000 tons as compared with 1,610,000 tons in 1923. The imports of salt from Bombay and Madras into Calcutta increased to 36,500 tons from 9,600 tons in the preceding year. The following statement shows the prices per 100 maunds in Calcutta, month by month, of Liverpool, Spanish and Indian salt :—

	IMPORTED.		INDIAN
	Liverpool (ex-golah)	Spanish (ex-ship)	Deahi, Bombay Kurkutch (ex-duty)
	R	R	R
April 1924	113	..	108
May "	113	..	98
June "	113	..	..
July "	103	..	82
August "	95	..	82
September "	92	..	82
October "	83	..	82
November "	75	..	82
December "	75	59	82
January 1925	72	59	..
February "	84	73(a)	82
March "	84	..	82

(a) Ex-golah fine.

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

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,82	5,81	5,15	3,15	3,26	3,02
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,41	3,74	3,21	2,79	2,94	2,91
Spices	1,73	1,91	1,93	2,45	2,59	2,66
Glass and glassware	1,95	3,38	2,22	2,60	2,46	2,60
Tobacco	75	2,96	1,65	2,26	2,26	1,98
Precious stones and pearls, unset	..	..	..	2,26	1,80	1,20
Coal and coke	11	30	5,85	3,22	1,76	1,32
Matches	90	1,67	2,04	1,62	1,46	89
Cement	66	1,39	1,39	1,06	75	69

Instruments and apparatus.—The value of instruments and apparatus imported decreased from R3,26 to R3,02 lakhs. Electrical instruments and apparatus, including telegraph and telephone apparatus, but excluding electrical machinery which has been dealt with separately, accounted for R1,97 lakhs or 65 per cent to the total value, as compared with R2,26 lakhs or 69 per cent in the preceding year. It has however to be remembered that since the amendment of the definition of machinery in March, 1923, many electrical instruments are now classed as machinery. The value of the imports of electrical instruments and apparatus from the United Kingdom decreased from R1,72 to R1,41 lakhs and from the United States from R18 to R16 lakhs. Germany improved her trade from R16 to R23 lakhs. The following statement gives the value of the different classes of electrical instruments and apparatus imported during the last three years :—

IMPORTS OF ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Electric fans and parts thereof	31	29	26
" wires and cables	77	70	67
Telegraph and telephone instruments	5	32	9
Electric lamps and parts thereof	23	21	17
Batteries	2	6	7
Carbons, electric	1	1	1
Accumulators	4	3	12
Electric lighting accessories and fittings including switches	11	9	14
Meters	6	5	6
Electro-Medical Apparatus including X-Ray apparatus	..	1	1
Switch boards (other than telegraph and telephone)	7	7	4
Unenumerated	49	42	33
TOTAL	2,16	2,26	1,97

The large increase in the imports of telegraph and telephone instruments noticed in the preceding year was not continued and their value fell from R32 lakhs to R9 lakhs.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total value of all sorts of instruments and apparatus imported was R1,98 lakhs or 66 per cent, of the United States R35 lakhs or 12 per cent, of Germany R43 lakhs or 14 per cent, of the Netherlands R7 lakhs, of Italy R6 lakhs and of Japan R3 lakhs.

Dyeing and Tanning substances.—The imports of synthetic dyes (alizarine and aniline dyes) increased in quantity by 12 per cent from 16½ million lbs. to 18½ million lbs. and in value by 2 per cent from R2,51 to R2,56 lakhs. Alizarine dyes represented 42 per cent of the total quantity imported and increased in quantity by 35 per cent from 5,809,000 lbs. to 7,852,000 lbs. and in value by 13 per cent from R47½ to R54 lakhs. British alizarine dyes showed a considerable decrease from 2,431,000 lbs. to 438,000 lbs. while Germany increased her shipments of alizarine from 2,607,000 lbs. to 5,326,000 lbs. Imports from Belgium and the Netherlands also increased from 94,000 lbs. and 599,000 lbs. respectively to 995,000 lbs. and 1,074,000 lbs. In aniline dyes, there was a small increase in quantity from 10,809,000 lbs. to 10,859,000 lbs. while the value showed a slight decrease of Rs. 23,000 to R2,02½ lakhs. The imports of German aniline dyes amounted in the year under review to 8,256,000 lbs. valued at R1,55 lakhs, as compared with 8,531,000 lbs. valued at R1,58 lakhs in 1923-24. British aniline dyes also decreased further in the year under review, while imports from Belgium and the Netherlands increased. The imports from the United States also fell. The

average declared value per lb. of alizarine dyes imported fell from R0-13-1 in 1923-24 to R0-11-0 in the year under review and of aniline dyes from R1-14 to R1-13-10. The following statement shows the details of the imports of alizarine and aniline dyes during the past four years :—

	QUANTITY IN THOUSANDS OF LBS.				VALUE IN LAKHS OF RUPEES			
	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
<i>Imports of Alizarine Dyes—</i>								
From United Kingdom	1,863	878	2,431	438	26	8	20	3
" Germany	2,861	3,127	2,607	5,326	34	24	21	36
" United States	21	25	14	2	1	..	..	..
" Belgium	252	470	94	995	3	3	1	8
" Netherlands	428	680	599	1,074	7	6	5	7
" Switzerland	57	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Other Countries	241	106	64	17	3	2	..	..
TOTAL	5,723	5,286	5,809	7,862	75	43	47	54
<i>Imports of Aniline Dyes—</i>								
From United Kingdom	1,084	443	297	239	52	12	7	5
" Germany	2,989	6,726	8,531	8,256	1,04	1,09	1,58	1,55
" United States	723	692	819	643	26	9	11	9
" Belgium	120	533	174	500	4	12	4	8
" Netherlands	86	244	665	822	4	8	14	15
" Switzerland	639	53	250	258	21	2	7	6
" Other Countries	219	51	73	141	6	..	2	4
TOTAL	5,870	8,742	10,809	10,859	2,17	2,02	2,03	2,02

Spices.—The imports of spices decreased in quantity from 1,463,000 cwts. to 1,280,000 cwts., but increased in value from R2,59 to R2,66 lakhs. Betelnuts, mostly from the Straits Settlements, fell from 1,362,000 cwts. valued at R2,02 lakhs to 1,147,000 cwts. valued at R1,91 lakhs. Cloves, mostly from Zanzibar and Kenya Colony, increased from R42 to R60 lakhs.

Glass and Glassware.—Imports of glass and glassware increased in value from R2,46 to R2,60 lakhs. Czechoslovakia took the lead in this trade in the year under review with R75½ lakhs, thus ousting Japan which fell back to second place with R66 lakhs, as compared with R42 and R81 lakhs respectively in the preceding year. Germany ranked third with R39 lakhs followed by the United Kingdom (R29 lakhs) and Belgium (R27 lakhs). Demand for the better-class bangles from Czechoslovakia was stimulated by reduced prices and imports from that country increased from R33 lakhs to R62 lakhs. And this resulted in a decrease in the imports from Japan from R38 lakhs in 1923-24 to R23 lakhs in 1924-25. The total importation of bangles increased from R86 lakhs in 1923-24 to R100 lakhs in 1924-25. Beads and false pearls increased in quantity but decreased in value. And in this trade also Czechoslovakia increased her shipments. In bottles and phials the quantity increased but the value showed a small decrease. Japan sent more bottles and phials and the quantity imported from Germany showed a small falling off accompanied by some increases in value. Funnels, globes, and glass parts of lamps, imported chiefly from Germany and Japan, further decreased in value in the year under review, while Belgium increased her supplies of sheet and plate glass.

Tobacco.—There was a further increase in the imports of unmanufactured tobacco in the year under review which rose to 7 million lbs. valued at R55½ lakhs as compared with 4½ million lbs. valued at R48½ lakhs in 1923-24 and 1½ million lbs. valued at R17 lakhs in 1922-23. On the other hand the imports of cigarettes, including imports by postal packets again decreased to 2½ million lbs. valued at R1,22 lakhs as compared with 3½ million lbs. valued at R1,57 lakhs in 1923-24. The increase in the imports of unmanufactured tobacco and the falling off in the import of cigarettes are together attributable to the steady growth in the manufacture of cigarettes in India. Unmanufactured tobacco comes almost entirely from the United States of America which supplied 6,653,000 lbs. or 94 per cent of the total quantity imported, as compared with 3,889,000 lbs. in the preceding year. The exports of cigarettes from the United Kingdom decreased from 3,342,000 lbs. to 2,714,000 lbs., but her share in the total trade increased from 97 per cent to nearly 99 per cent. The imports of Egyptian and American cigarettes were further reduced. Cigars increased in quantity from 27,200 lbs. to 32,900 lbs. but decreased in value from R1,78,000 to R1,76,000. Imports of tobacco for pipes and cigarettes amounted to 282,000 lbs. valued at R17,22,000 as compared with 279,000 lbs. valued at R17,66,000 in the preceding year.

Precious stones and pearls, unset.—The value of precious stones imported showed a further decrease in the year under review from R89 to R60 lakhs, of which diamonds accounted for R55½ lakhs as compared with R85 lakhs in 1923-24. All the principal countries reduced their shipments of precious stones, Belgium from R46 to R38½ lakhs, the United Kingdom from R24½ to R16 lakhs and France from R10 to R1½ lakhs. Imports of pearls were also reduced from R91 to R59½ lakhs owing to reduced shipments from the Bahrain Islands and Maskat which together supplied R54 lakhs as compared with R86½ lakhs in 1923-24.

Coal.—Imports of foreign coal again decreased in the year under review by 24 per cent in quantity from 552,000 tons to 448,000 tons and by 28 per cent in value from R1,66 to R1,20 lakhs. The Union of South Africa reduced her supplies by 72,000 tons to 202,000 tons, Portuguese East Africa by 51,000 tons to 118,000 tons, and Australia by 47,000 tons to 14,000 tons, while the United Kingdom increased her shipments from 79,000 tons to 107,800 tons. The decrease in foreign coal is attributable partly to the increased consumption of Bengal coal on the Bombay side and partly to the growing use of fuel oils by steamers, railways and industrial concerns. The following table shows the imports from the chief sources of supply during the past three years :—

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Tons	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	497,000	79,000	108,000
Natal	254,000	274,000	202,000
Japan	35,000	1,000	3,000
Portuguese East Africa	34,000	169,000	118,000
Australia	24,000	61,000	14,000

There was a considerable fall in coal prices during the year under review and there was also a marked lessening of the margin between the prices of Bombay of first grade Bengal coal and Natal coal. The following tables show the monthly prices per ton during 1924-25 and the average prices since 1910 of Bengal, Welsh, and South African coal at Bombay :—

Prices at Bombay in the first week of each month

	1924-25			Bengal			Cardiff			Natal		
				(Per Ton)			(Per Ton)			(Per Ton)		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April				29	8	0	36	0	0	27	12	0
May				29	0	0	36	0	0	26	8	0
June				29	0	0	34	0	0	26	12	0
July				29	0	0	34	0	0	27	0	0
August				29	0	0	33	8	0	27	8	0
September				28	0	0	33	8	0	27	8	0
October				27	0	0	33	0	0	26	0	0
November						32	0	0	24	0	0
December						33	0	0	24	0	0
January				23	0	0	33	0	0	23	0	0
February				23	0	0	32	0	0	22	8	0
March				23	0	0	.....			.....

Average prices (per ton) of Bengal, Welsh and Natal coal at Bombay.

	Bengal			Cardiff			Natal		
	(Per Ton)			(Per Ton)			(Per Ton)		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1910	13	3	0	18	14	0	15	10	0
1911	13	7	8	20	1	8	15	4	0
1912	17	6	4	23	2	2	19	0	0
1913	18	5	8	24	5	0	20	5	0
1914	16	5	8	23	14	0	19	4	0
1915	17	3	6	39	2	8	23	14	0
1916	25	0	0	43	0	0	41	5	0
1917	27	0	0	No quotation			45	0	0
1918	33	4	0	Ditto			No quotation		
1919	22	4	7	Ditto			Ditto		
1920	32	3	8	Ditto			Ditto		
1921	33	4	0	39	4	0	46	0	0
1922	33	8	0	39	5	10	30	10	0
1923	30	8	8	36	11	4	27	3	0
1924	29	15	2	34	2	0	26	8	0
1925 (six months)	29	0	0	32	8	0	23	12	0

Matches.—Imports of matches decreased from 11 million gross valued at R1,46 lakhs to 7 million gross, valued at R89 lakhs. Safety matches decreased from nearly 9 million gross valued at R1,18½ lakhs to 5 million gross, valued at R66½ lakhs. Japan supplied 56 per cent of the safety matches imported and Sweden 34 per cent. Other sorts of matches also fell from 2½ million gross valued at R27 lakhs to 2 million gross valued at R22 lakhs, of which 61 per cent came from Sweden. Imports of Swedish matches, all kinds, decreased from 5 million gross to 3 million gross and of Japanese matches from 5½ million gross to 3½ million gross. The share of Japan in the total quantity of matches imported was 48 per cent and of Sweden about 42 per cent, as compared with 49 and 46 per cent, respectively, in the preceding year. The imports of undipped splints and veneers for match boxes and empty boxes have been recorded separately from April 1924 and in the year under review undipped splints imported amounted to 967,000 lbs. valued at R2 lakhs and veneers and empty boxes 2,780,000 lbs. valued at R10 lakhs. With effect from 1st March 1924, a high specific duty has been imposed on these and match factories have turned to the importation of suitable timber. It is reported that for the manufacture of match splints and boxes about 295,000 cubic feet of timber, valued at R5 lakhs were imported from Japan and Sweden into Bombay during the year and in the seven months, September 1924 to March 1925, logs valued at R2,66,000 were imported for this purpose into Bengal.

Cement.—Imports of cement increased slightly in quantity from 113,000 tons to 114,000 tons but decreased in value from R75 to R69 lakhs. The quantity imported from the United Kingdom increased and represented nearly 87 per cent of the total quantity imported. Germany and Belgium reduced their supplies while imports of Japanese cement increased. The following table shows the imports of cement during the past three years :—

	QUANTITY			VALUE		
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	96,985	95,739	99,009	78	64	60
Hongkong	2,931	668	..	2	1	..
Sweden	965	483	336	1	..	..
Norway	5,239	2,198	903	4	1	1
Germany	13,244	7,781	5,452	10	5	3
Belgium	4,776	1,977	895	3	1	..
Italy	1,659	1,917	1,596	1	1	1
Japan	4,238	87	3,556	3	..	2
Other Countries	4,078	2,287	2,595	4	2	2
TOTAL	134,115	113,137	114,342	1,06	75	69

CHAPTER III.

Exports of merchandise.

Cotton.*—The Indian cotton crop in 1924-25 was estimated at 6,072,000 bales (400 lbs.) as compared with 5,161,000 bales in 1923-24 and 5,073,000 bales in 1922-23. The estimated area of the crop increased by 12 per cent to 26,465,000 acres. A feature of the year was the excellent crop of Broach cotton both in quantity and quality. The American crop of 1924 was the largest since 1914, in fact the fourth largest in history, and it was estimated at 17,035,000 bales as compared with 12,675,000 bales in 1923 and 12,203,000 bales in 1922. The Egyptian crop was estimated at 1,754,000 bales in 1924 as compared with 1,447,000 bales in 1923 and 1,659,000 bales in 1922.

The fall in American cotton prices which was in progress at the end of 1923-24 continued, save for a sharp but temporary reaction to 19.42d (Middling American) in April 1924. Thereafter fluctuations were considerable but, as it became evident that the 1924 crop would be a good one, there was a steady fall to a much lower range of values. Quotations fell below thirteen pence per pound in December and January. But there was a rise again to 14.41d in March 1925, when the rapid off-take of stocks made it clear that the surplus would be none too large. And the year closed with Middling American spot cotton at 13.88d.

In order to appreciate the movements in American futures, especially as trading takes place for deliveries up to 13 months ahead, it should be pointed out that for deliveries up to July 1924 the basis was Fully Middling Liverpool standard; from August 1924 to July 1925 the basis was Middling American Universal standard. For deliveries after August 1925, the Liverpool Middling standard was adopted which will hold until May 1926, from which date Universal standards again come into force. Spot quotations until July 31st 1924 were for "Fully Middling" and after that for Middling (the difference between these two grades on April 4th, 1924 and July 25th, 1924 was 45 points and 55 points respectively).

Indian prices fell in sympathy with American, as usual, but the Bombay market neither followed the American market in its rapid fluctuations nor did Indian cottons fall proportionately so much as American. This lessening of the margin between American and Indian cotton prices combined with the heavy fall in the former led to a much reduced demand from the Continent for Indian cotton. In April 1924 Broach for April-May delivery fluctuated between R564 and R579 per candy (784 lbs.) and on May 23rd the last date upon which it was quoted it stood at R596. Futures for the new crop however opened on a much lower basis on May 1st and until the end of August ranged between R506 and R538. During September prices fell and on the 19th stood at R445. September and October saw violent fluctuations in sympathy with American reports; prices in November, December and January showed less variation, the weekly figures ranging between R451 and R475 and keeping remarkably close to R460. A rise to R483 occurred in March and the year closed at R478½. The reader is invited also to turn to chart No. 9 in this connection.

At one time it appeared likely that, owing to late rains in the Central Provinces and Berar and the consequent shortage of tenderable cotton free from "black leaf," speculative manipulation of the Omra hedge contract would cause trouble. To prevent this trading in this contract for deliveries later than March was closed. The tender rules of the East India Cotton Association were subsequently amended for the 1925-26 season to permit black-leaf cotton, if suitable in other respects, to be a fair tender at a discount. This change should prove to be of distinct benefit to the cotton grower.

The quantity of raw cotton exported from India showed a decrease of 12 per cent from 3,764,000 bales to 3,326,000 bales and the value fell by 7 per cent from R98 to R91 crores. The value represented 24 per cent of the grand total value of all Indian merchandise exported during the year, as compared with 28 per cent in 1923-24 and 24 per cent in 1922-23. Japan increased her share from 46 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1923-24 (1,722,000 bales valued at R42.62 lakhs) to 50 per cent of the total quantity exported in 1924-25 (1,671,000 bales valued at R45.88 lakhs). Unusually large exports to China and Japan took place shortly after the close of the year. And during the cotton season September 1924 to August 1925 Japanese takings from Bombay were over 2 million bales, an increase of half a million on the previous season, which offset the reduction in the demand from Europe, and total exports of raw cotton from India amounted to 3,998,000 bales, as compared with 3,450,000 bales in the previous season. Shipments during the fiscal year to the Continent of Europe fell from 1,402,000 bales valued at R38.31 lakhs to 1,139,000 bales valued at R31.14 lakhs. All the continental countries took less with the exception of Spain. Italy was the next largest consumer after Japan. She took 485,000 bales valued at R13.50 lakhs as compared with 551,000 bales valued at R14.96 lakhs in 1923-24. Belgium and France reduced their takings from 256,000 bales and 174,000 bales, respectively, to 201,000 bales (R5.50 lakhs) and 134,000 bales (R3.60 lakhs). Germany took 174,000 bales valued at R4.49 lakhs as compared with 244,000 bales valued at R6.65 lakhs in 1923-24. Shipments to Spain increased from 87,000 bales to 96,000 bales (R2.72 lakhs), while exports to the Netherlands fell from 42,000 bales to 38,000 bales. Austria considerably reduced her demands from 42,000 bales to 8,000 bales. And the United Kingdom also reduced her purchases from 290,000 bales valued at R8.57 lakhs to 162,000 bales valued at R4.53 lakhs. Actual spinners' takings in the United Kingdom for the 12 months ending July 31st 1925, were 217,000 bales as compared with 268,000 bales for the previous year. The great fall in the price of American cotton gave a setback to the growing popularity of Indian cottons in that country. Table No. 32 shows the quantities and destinations of raw cotton, and the following statement shows the monthly exports of Indian cotton during the last three years:—

Exports of Indian cotton in bales of 400 lbs.

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
April	232,000	423,700	348,900
May	319,000	332,800	283,500
June	280,700	308,400	253,300
July	298,200	283,100	138,000
August	205,600	98,800	109,300
September	85,700	83,400	113,800
October	79,900	135,000	62,300
November	204,500	184,500	63,800
December	249,600	270,500	266,700
January	435,300	586,400	459,500
February	508,400	540,000	594,100
March	463,700	517,200	633,200
TOTAL	3,302,600	3,763,800	3,326,400

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

Bombay accounted for 70 per cent of the exports, Karachi 20 per cent and Madras 6 per cent, as compared with 79.14 and 5 per cent respectively, in the preceding year.

The imports of raw cotton into India from foreign countries increased from 12,700 tons valued at R2,50 lakhs to 20,200 tons valued at R4,24 lakhs in 1924-25. Bombay received 20,100 tons or over 99 per cent of the total quantity imported. The arrivals from Kenya Colony increased from 9,600 tons valued at R2,07 lakhs to 16,200 tons valued at R3,60 lakhs. The United Kingdom increased her shipments from 48 tons to 1,325 tons and the United States supplied 427 tons. There were practically no imports from the United States in the preceding year. The imports from Persia decreased from 1,800 tons to 1,500 tons. The re-exports of African cotton from Bombay are shown in the following statement:—

	From Bombay	
	1923-24	1924-25
To Japan	Tons 3,900	Tons 7,800
„ United Kingdom	2,100	2,700
„ Other countries	300	800
TOTAL	6,300	11,300

Arrivals in Bombay during the cotton season 1924-25 were 3,634,000 bales as compared with 3,291,000 bales in the previous season. Unsold stocks at Bombay on August 31st 1925 were 201,800 bales as compared to 233,600 in 1924—a reduction of 31,800 bales. Two features are of interest, namely that a six million bale crop was taken up without any addition to unsold stocks and that Bombay's share in the increased export has been relatively low owing to the increased importance as a cotton port of Karachi which handled this season 957,000 bales. This was largely due to the opening during the year under review of a direct steamer service between that port and Japan.

The following table which is based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, shows the mill consumption of Indian cotton during the past two fiscal years (April to March):—

Consumption of Indian raw cotton in Indian mills.
(400 lbs. bales).

	1923-24	1924-25
Bombay Island	783,488	916,238
Ahmedabad	220,658	261,286
Bombay Presidency	1,161,512	1,333,058
Madras	143,388	156,285
United Provinces	155,321	174,861
Central Provinces and Berar	83,450	104,203
Bengal	76,744	77,891
Punjab and Delhi	23,791	26,118
Rest of British India	11,409	12,525
Total British India	1,660,615	1,884,341
Total Indian States	137,600(a)	165,950(a)
Total India	1,798,215	2,050,891

(a) Calculated from yarn production.

In March the Cotton ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925) was passed by the Indian Legislature. This Act prescribes the marking of all cotton bales at the time of pressing and the maintenance of records which enable the ownership to be traced, thus placing in the hands of the cotton trade in India means of protecting themselves against fraud and of discouraging abuses which in the past have caused great economic loss to the country and, in particular, to the grower. The Act also provides for compulsory weekly returns of all cotton pressed, thus filling a serious gap in Indian cotton statistics. The Cotton Transport Act was in force throughout the year and to its working much of the improvement in the quality of Surat cotton is attributed by the trade. Shortly after the end of the year the Act was put into force in the Madras Presidency.

At the close of the year a committee of the Liverpool Cotton Association was engaged in working out the details of an Empire and Miscellaneous Cotton Futures Contract. This has since been adopted by the Association and was opened to trading on September 1st, 1925. Indian cottons are tenderable against this contract provided that they are not lower in value than Strict Low Middling American cotton, of fair staple, and not below Strict Low Middling American Universal Standard in grade. It is hoped that the provision of this contract will increase the demand for Indian cotton of superior staple and stabilize prices.

Cotton yarn.—Despite an increase in imports and a decrease in exports the production of yarn in Indian mills in the year under review increased to 719 million lbs. as compared with 617 million lbs. in 1923-24, 706 million lbs. in 1922-23 and 683 million lbs. in 1913-14. The details of production in million lbs. were:—

	1913-14	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Nos. 1—10	131	99	103	85	93
„ 11—20	362	372	376	327	377
„ 21—30	167	203	209	182	224
„ 31—40	20	17	16	20	19
Above 40	3	2	2	3	6

The total production in the year under review was greater by 16 per cent than in 1923-24 and by 5 per cent than in 1913-14. The increase was greatest in the counts from 11 to 30. It will be observed that as compared with pre-war figures there has been a considerable increase in the production of yarns of counts 21-30. India's yarn markets, Persia, Aden, Syria, Egypt, etc., prefer finer yarns than India formerly sent to China and this has stimulated the production of the higher counts.

Exports established a new low record, decreasing in the year under review to 36½ million lbs. as compared with 38½ million lbs. in 1923-24, and a pre-war average of 193 million lbs. The value of the exports, however, showed a small increase of R4 lakhs to R3,70 lakhs, as compared with R3,66 lakhs in 1923-24. China again reduced her demands and the shipments to China and Hongkong amounted to 14½ million lbs. valued at R1,39½ lakhs as compared with 20½ millions valued at R1,92 lakhs in 1923-24 and a pre-war average of 170 million lbs. valued at R7,97 lakhs. India's loss of the export trade in yarn to China has been commented upon in past reviews. Briefly, that trade has now passed to local mills, particularly Japanese mills round Shanghai. Exports to Egypt increased from 4.6 million lbs. to 6.7 million lbs. Persia took, 3.2 million lbs., Aden 2.8 million lbs. and Syria 2.4 million lbs. as compared with 2.3, 2.2 and 2.1 million lbs. respectively, in the preceding year. Siam also showed a small increase from 1.2 million lbs. to 1.4 million lbs. A reference is invited to tables Nos. 33-A and 33-B which show the detailed figures of exports.

Cotton piecegoods.—The production of cotton piecegoods in Indian mills increased in the year under review by 16 per cent. Exports of Indian-made piecegoods also improved by 10 per cent, but only a small portion of the total quantity produced is exported, 9.2 per cent of the total production in 1924-25 and 9.7 per cent in the preceding year.

The production and exports of the different classes of piecegoods during the past three years and in 1913-14 are shown below:—

	PRODUCTION IN THE INDIAN MILLS					EXPORTS			
	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25		1913-14 (pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards		Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Grey and bleached piecegoods—					Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth	292.5	470.6	443.8	525.7	Shirtings	2.2	3.1	5.5	6.4
Chadars	69.9	63.2	58.0	61.6	Chadars and dhutis	7.6	9.0	8.4	12.0
Dhutis	284.8	431.1	399.2	458.4	T cloth and domestics	21.6	10.2	12.4	17.7
T cloth, domestics, and sheetings	128.9	81.0	68.1	77.7	Drills and jeans . . . . .	.6	.9	2.4	3.1
Drills and jeans	27.8	56.3	55.0	77.2	Other sorts	12.2	9.8	6.0	6.1
Other sorts	68.5	169.5	173.6	181.0	TOTAL	44.2	32.2	36.3	45.3
TOTAL	872.4	1,271.7	1,197.7	1,382.4	Coloured piecegoods	45.0	124.8	130.0	186.2
Coloured piecegoods	291.9	453.5	503.9	588.1	TOTAL	89.2	157.0	166.3	231.5
TOTAL PIECEGOODS	1,164.3	1,725.2	1,701.6	1,970.5					

The total production increased by 269 million yards to 1,971 million yards as compared with 1,702 million yards in the preceding year and 1,164 million yards in 1913-14. Grey and bleached piecegoods increased by 185 million yards to 1,382 million yards chiefly in shirtings and long cloth (+82 million yards) and dhutis (+59 million yards). The output of drills and jeans, T cloth, domestics, and sheetings also increased. Coloured piecegoods rose by 84 million yards to 588 million yards.

The exports of cotton piecegoods increased in quantity by 17 million yards to 182 million yards and in value by R23 lakhs to R6,86 lakhs. Grey and bleached piecegoods increased by 10 million yards to 45 million yards, as compared with 35 million yards in the preceding year and 44 million yards in the pre-war year. Coloured goods rose by 6 million yards to 136 million yards. The exports of coloured piecegoods have trebled since 1913-14. Mesopotamia and Persia, the two largest purchasers of Indian piecegoods increased their demands and took 49 and 33 million yards, respectively, as compared with 41 and 27½ million yards in the preceding year. Shipments to the Straits Settlements decreased from 23 to 21 million yards, while Ceylon took 16 million yards, almost the same quantity as in 1923-24. The exports to East African ports increased from 24 million yards to 29 million yards. Aden and Arabia took less than in the preceding year, while exports to the Bahrein Islands increased. Bombay, as usual, had the bulk of the trade and accounted for nearly 79 per cent of the total exports while Madras had about 21 per cent of the trade as compared with 76 and 23 per cent, respectively in 1923-24.

The following table compares local production, imports and exports and deduces the balance available for local consumption. Owing to the numerous markets and scattered demands stocks cannot be calculated with any degree of certainty, and the production figures, strictly speaking, represent deliveries from the mills during the year and not the actual output of the year. The balance increased by nearly 600 million yards, due both to increased imports and production.

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1918-19	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
Indian mills production	1,164.3	1,450.7	1,580.8	1,731.6	1,725.2	1,701.6	1,970.5
Imported goods	3,197.1	1,122.0	1,509.7	1,089.8	1,593.3	1,485.8	1,823.2
TOTAL PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS	4,361.4	2,572.7	3,090.5	2,821.4	3,318.5	3,187.4	3,793.7
Exported, Indian	89.2	149.1	146.4	161.0	157.0	165.3	181.5
" Foreign	62.1	114.2	61.0	73.6	74.6	61.1	54.3
TOTAL EXPORTS	151.3	263.3	207.4	234.6	231.6	226.4	235.8
BALANCE AVAILABLE	4,210.1	2,309.4	2,883.1	2,586.8	3,086.9	2,961.0	3,557.9

It will be observed that the consumption of piecegoods in India as roughly estimated by the method is gradually working towards the pre-war figure.

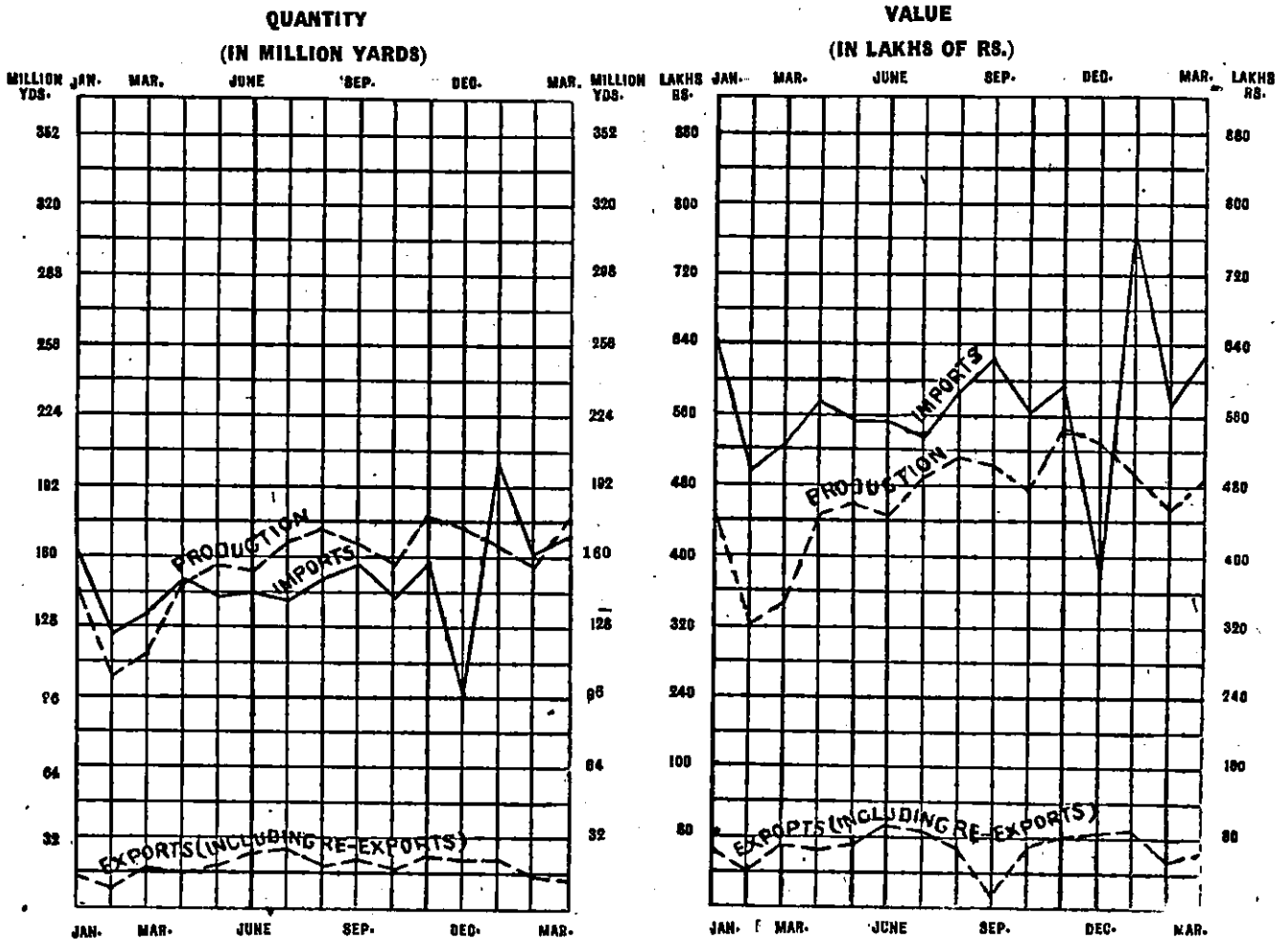
The average declared values of imported goods in 1924-25 decreased except in the case of grey goods which showed a small increase. The values of exported goods also fell except white goods, which are comparatively unimportant.

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	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1921-23	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	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 5 8	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5	0 2 7	0 8 6	0 5 11	0 5 3	0 4 10
White	0 2 11	0 6 7	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 11	0 6 0	0 9 1	0 7 0	0 6 0	0 6 10
Coloured	0 3 5	0 8 9	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10	0 5 0	0 7 7	0 7 6	0 6 8	0 6 5

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 1924 to March 1925.

IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON PIECEGOODS IN INDIA FROM JANUARY 1924 TO MARCH 1925.



Jute and Jute manufactures.—The total weight of raw and manufactured jute shipped increased by 7 per cent in quantity from 1,407,000 tons to 1,508,000 tons, while owing to higher prices, the value of the exports showed an increase of 30 per cent from R62 to R81 crores. Raw jute accounted for 36 per cent of the total value and jute manufactures for 64 per cent as compared with 32 and 68 per cent, respectively, in 1923-24. The following statement shows the quantities exported during 1913-14 and the past three years :—

	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Jute (in thousand tons)	768	578	660	696
Bags (in millions)	369	344	414	425
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,254	1,349	1,456

The quantity of raw jute exported exceeded that of the previous year by 5 per cent but this was still 9 per cent less than that of the pre-war year. The number of bags shipped was 3 per cent greater than in the preceding year and 15 per cent greater than in the pre-war year, while the yardage of cloth shipped was greater by 8 per cent and 37 per cent than in 1923-24 and 1913-14. The comparative figures of exports and mill consumption of jute in India will be found in Table No. 30. And full details of the exports of raw jute and jute goods will be found in Tables Nos. 29 and 31, A and B.

In 1923 the final official forecast estimated the jute crop at 70 lakhs of bales. Subsequent arrivals showed that this figure was too low and it was officially raised to 85 lakhs of bales, while the trade estimate put the crop at about 92 lakhs. The area sown during the year under review was estimated in the final official forecast for 1924 at 2,733,000 acres as compared with 2,788,000 acres, the finally estimated area of 1923, and the yield was estimated at 80½ lakhs of bales or over 4 lakhs of bales less than the revised estimate of the 1923 crop. The final trade estimate of the crop, based upon actual arrivals, was 86½ lakhs of bales. The arrivals at Calcutta and the neighbouring mill stations between 1st July 1924 and 31st March 1925 amounted to 79 lakhs of bales, as compared with 82 lakhs of bales in the preceding year. For week by week quotations for "First marks" at Calcutta a reference is invited to Chart No. 9, and the trend of prices during the year, as compared with those in the previous year and in 1913-14, will be found in table No. 50. The London price per ton c.i.f. of "First grade" stood at £27-10 at the beginning of April, fell to

£26-10 by the end of that month, but thereafter rose steadily until it stood at £42-15 at the end of October. It then eased, touching £37-10 in the middle of December, but firmed again to £41-10 at the end of February. In March there was a sharp rise and the quotation stood at £46 on 25th March 1925.

Exports of raw jute increased by 5 per cent in quantity from 3,696,000 bales to 3,898,000 bales while the value, on account of higher prices, showed an increase of 45 per cent from R20 to R29 crores. Germany increased her takings by 17 per cent in quantity and 56 per cent in value and as in the preceding year she was the largest purchaser, taking 1,060,000 bales or 27 per cent of the total quantity exported, valued at R7,98 lakhs, as compared with 909,000 bales valued at R5,13 lakhs in 1923-24. The pre-war average annual exports to Germany were 920,000 bales valued at R4,90 lakhs. The United Kingdom came next with 967,000 bales or 25 per cent of the total quantity, valued at R7,23 lakhs, as compared with 877,000 bales, valued at R4,62 lakhs, in the preceding year. The quantity shipped to the United States of America decreased from 488,000 bales to 332,000 bales, while the value (R246½ lakhs) was almost the same as in the preceding year. France increased her takings from 417,000 to 453,000 bales. Italy slightly reduced her requirements from 278,700 to 275,400 bales, but this was still thirty per cent more than she used to take before the war. Spain, Japan and China took more than in 1923-24, while shipments to Belgium, Brazil and the Netherlands decreased. The Argentine Republic also took less than in 1923-24. The quantities of raw jute taken by the various

countries are shown in Table No. 29 and those figures repay examination. The essentials of this table read with table No. 30 are briefly summarised in the margin. The figures represent thousands of bales. It will be seen that out of smaller exports than before the war Germany took 140,000 bales more and the Continent, excluding Germany, took 183,000 bales more, while the United Kingdom took 724,000 bales less. The differences between the prices of the raw material in 1924-25 and 1913-14 were very much less than the corresponding differences between the prices of the manufactured goods. And these figures suggest that in this trade Dundee's manufacturing costs are distinctly higher per unit of output than on the Continent or in India. And throughout the year under review while Dundee and Calcutta mills were working short-time Germany was working full-time, six days a week with three daily shifts. The tendency for more jute to be consumed in Indian mills and gradually less to be exported has been commented upon in previous reviews, and in this connection the increases in Indian exports of manufactured jute goods are of interest. As already mentioned, these amount to 15 per cent greater than before the war in the case of bags and 37 per cent greater in the case of cloth.

As in the three preceding years Indian mills continued the short-time working of fifty four hours per week. And there was a supplementary agreement entered into on February 29th, 1924, whereby, with the exception of an aggregate of some 1,200 looms that were in course of erection or had already been erected, all mills agreed not to add to productive machinery as long as the short-time agreement continues in force. Up to this time the expansion of looms had been continuous. In 1901 there were 15 thousand looms, 32 thousand in 1910, 40 thousand in 1920, 48 thousand in 1924, and 49 thousand at the beginning of 1925.

The total exports of gunny bags increased from 414 millions valued at R18 crores to 425 millions valued at R23 crores, of which 346 millions were sacking and 79 millions hessian gunny bags. There was an increase of 3 per cent in the number of bags exported accompanied with a rise of 28 per cent in the value. Australia reduced her demands from 79 to 73 millions. The United Kingdom and Chile took nearly 42 millions each as compared with 41 and 44 millions respectively in 1923-24. Cuban demands increased from 21 to 35 millions while the United States of America reduced her requirements from 33 to 25½ millions. There were larger shipments also to Java and Japan which took 25 and 18½ millions, respectively, as compared with 17 and 11 millions in the preceding year. The Union of South Africa took 17 millions or 2 millions more than in 1923-24, while Egypt reduced her demands by half a million bags to 13½ millions. The Straits Settlements and Siam slightly increased their requirements and took 11 millions each. China and New Zealand took less than in the preceding year, while Belgium took more.

The total exports of gunny cloth increased to 1,456 million yards valued at R28,28 lakhs as compared with 1,349 million yards valued at R23,75 lakhs in 1923-24 and the pre-war average figures of 970 million yards valued at R10,76 lakhs. As compared with the preceding year the yardage of cloth exported increased by 8 per cent and the value by 19 per cent. The United States of America was as usual the best customer and took 992 million yards or 68 per cent of the total quantity exported, valued at R18,69 lakhs, as compared with 946 million yards or 70 per cent, valued at R16,14 lakhs, in 1923-24. Shipments to the Argentine Republic also increased from 192 million yards valued at R3,39 lakhs to 233 million yards valued at R4,56 lakhs. Canada increased her takings from 62 million yards to 65½ million yards and the United Kingdom took 66½ million yards as compared with 66 million yards in 1923-24. Shipments to Australia and New Zealand increased by 8½ million yards to 33 million yards. Uruguay, and Egypt took more than in the preceding year, while the Philippine Islands, China, Hawaii and Peru took less. Exports to Kenya, Ecuador, Morocco and the Continental countries, e.g., Germany, the Netherlands, Greece, and Turkey (European) increased; while there were no shipments to Russia as compared with 50,000 yards in the preceding year. Fuller details will be found in Tables Nos. 31-A and 31-B.

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" x 8 oz.		HESSIANS, 40" x 10½ oz.	
	Near	Forward	Near	Forward	Near	Forward
1924 April, 1	R A. 53 12	R A. 52 6	R A. 16 0	R A. 15 14	R A. 20 8	R A. 20 7
" April, 29	52 0	49 0	14 14	14 13	19 6	19 9
" May, 27	52 0	49 12	14 9	14 9½	19 8	19 7
" June, 24	54 0	50 4	15 4	15 3	20 7	19 15
" July, 29	54 12	53 6	16 12	16 8	23 0	22 0
" August, 26	54 8	53 12	18 10	17 7	24 12	22 13
" September, 30	65 8	61 4	18 4	17 7	24 4	22 1
" October, 29	70 8	67 8	20 12	20 0	25 0	24 0
" November, 25	65 8	62 8	20 4	19 2	23 10	22 10
" December, 22	59 12	57 4	18 0	17 4	20 14	20 11
1925 January, 27	62 0	57 0	17 8	16 14	20 14	20 15
" February, 24	65 0	60 8	17 13	17 11	21 4	21 11
" March, 31	65 8	63 6	18 0	17 14	22 0	22 6

Foodgrains and flour.—The exports of grain, pulse and flour in 1924-25 showed an increase of 24 per cent in quantity and 28 per cent in value as compared with the preceding year, but the quantity was still 3 per cent below the average annual shipments, in the pre-war quinquennium. The total exports amounted to 4,260,000 tons valued at R65 crores, as compared with 3,429,000 tons, valued at R51 crores in 1923-24 and a pre-war average of 4,411,000 tons, valued at R46 crores. The important increases, as compared with 1923-24, were in wheat (+474,000 tons or 74 per cent), cleaned rice (+96,000 tons or 4 per cent) and barley (+280,000 tons or 166 per cent). The following table shows the detailed exports during the past three years as compared with the average figures of the five pre-war years :—

	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk.	2,398	2,088	2,177	2,273
„ in the husk	42	37	30*	28
Wheat	1,308	220	638	1,112
„ flour	55	50	57	78
Pulse	291	147	276	289
Barley	227	16	169	449
Jowar and bajra	41	16	14	5
Maize	49	23	67	25
Other sorts	1	1	1	1
TOTAL Tons (000)	4,411	2,598	3,429	4,260
VALUE R (lakhs).	45.81	42.48	50.87	65.06

The important crops are rice and wheat. Rice accounted for 54 per cent of the total quantity of foodgrains and flour exported, wheat and wheat flour 28 per cent, barley 10 per cent and the pulses (lentils, gram, etc.) 7 per cent.

RICE.—The following statement compares the total outturn of rice in India and Burma with the total exports during the past 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
1920-21	27,656	1,060	35
1921-22	33,143	1,366	39
1922-23	33,703	2,088	37
1923-24	28,198	2,177	30
1924-25	31,100	2,273	28

The exports during any fiscal year are drawn partly from that year's crop and partly from the previous year's crop.

The production of cleaned rice in India and Burma amounted in 1924-25 to 31 million tons on an area of 81 million acres as compared with 28 million tons on an area of 79 million acres in 1923-24.

The exports of cleaned rice increased from 2,177,000 tons valued at R34½ crores in 1923-24 to 2,273,000 tons valued at R37 crores in the year under review. Most of the provinces cultivate the crop primarily for home consumption, the one exception being Burma which normally exports nearly half her crop, the bulk of it going to foreign countries and some to other provinces in India. Burma contributed 81 per cent of the total quantity shipped, as in the preceding year, and Bengal 14 per cent and Madras 3 per cent, as compared with 13 and 3 per cent, respectively, in 1923-24. The exports from India, including Burma, formed 7 per cent of the total estimated production as compared with 8 per cent in the preceding year (see table No. 57). Burma exported to foreign countries in the year under review 37 per cent of her production as compared with 43 per cent in 1923-24.

The price of boat paddy in Rangoon per 100 baskets of 46 lbs. each was R185 to R187 in the first week of April 1924. It rose gradually and R207 to R210 was quoted on June the 20th. With small fluctuations the upward tendency continued and the highest quotation of the year, R228 to R230, was reached by the beginning of August. This was followed by a steady downward movement and at the end of the old crop season R195 to R200 was quoted on 5th December. When the new crop appeared on the market at the beginning of January the quotation stood at R170 to R172. Then the price rose slowly until it stood at R181 to R183 on March the 27th. The price of cleaned rice (Big mill specials) per 100 baskets of 75 lbs. each was R451 on April the 1st, 1924. It rose to R565, the highest quotation of the year, by the end of July. Then it moved downwards and was quoted at R500 on November the 18th, and R410 on January the 6th, after which there was again an upward tendency and the price stood at R450 on March the 16th.

Germany was the largest purchaser of rice taking 409,000 tons as compared with 414,000 tons in 1923-24 and a pre-war average of 345,000 tons. Ceylon came next with 403,000 tons as compared with 389,000 tons in the preceding year. The Straits Settlements and Japan increased their demands to 209,000 tons and 224,000 tons, respectively.

from 202,000 tons and 128,000 tons in 1923-24, while shipments to China and Hongkong decreased to 79,000 tons from 229,000 tons. Cuba, Mauritius, Sumatra, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom purchased more than in the preceding year, while Java and Arabia considerably reduced their demands. The table in the margin gives a clear idea as to the directions in which India's rice exports go. The figures are in thousands of tons. It will be seen that about one-half of the total shipments go to Asiatic countries and about one-quarter to Germany and the Netherlands. Fuller details will be found in Table No. 37.

WHEAT.—Indian wheat is a cold-weather crop and any year's exports are principally of the previous year's crop. The wheat outturn of 1923-24 was estimated at 9.7 million tons on an area of 31 million acres as compared

	Pre-war average	1924-25
Germany and the Netherlands	585	508
United Kingdom	159	102
Ceylon	325	403
Rest of Asia	772	782
Other countries	557	498
TOTAL	2,398	2,273

with nearly 10 million tons on an area of 30½ million acres in 1922-23. The following table shows the figures of production and exports of wheat in the last five 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	8,367	1,202
1920-21	6,706	238
1921-22	9,830	81
1922-23	9,974	220
1923-24	9,660	638
1924-25	8,702	1,112

The feature of the year was a considerable demand from Europe, particularly the United Kingdom, for Indian wheat on account of fears of a serious world shortage. As the result of three excellent wheat harvests the granaries of Northern India were full and there was an ample surplus for export. But it has been clearly shown during the last three years that the local consumption of wheat is appreciably greater than before the war and that it will take exceptionally large supplies and very tempting prices before the pre-war average export of 1,308 thousand tons is reached again. Reports on the North American crops in July and the early part of August were bad, Australian supplies were then exhausted and prices rose sharply. It was not so much that there was an actual shortage at that time, indeed the carry-over from the previous year was larger than for many years past. But there was fear of a probable shortage a few months later. India had already shipped considerable quantities to the United Kingdom in June and July and when American prices soared and London prices responded, though there the fluctuations were rather less, the prices in India rose above normal world parity and shipments in August and September were small. It was then found that the reports on North American crops had been over-pessimistic and reports on the Australian crop were good, and prices eased somewhat by the end of August. Prices rose again from the beginning of September to the middle of October, fell by the end of that month, and thereafter rose with minor fluctuations till the end of January. The position became easier in February and there was a sharp fall in March. The following table illustrates the course of prices during the year.

Prices of wheat in shillings per 480 lbs. c.i.f. Liverpool and London.

	No. 1 Manitoba	Karachi Choice White
	s. d.	s. d.
1924, April 4	45 0	44 0
" June 6	45 1	46 0
" July 4	51 0	49 0
" August 1	60 6	55 0
" August 29	56 0	53 3
" October 10	68 6	63 6
" October 31	61 10	61 0
1925, January 30	78 0	70 4
" February 27	76 6	69 6
" March 27	65 0	61 3

The firmness in September-October and the subsequent further rise in December-January brought India strongly into the wheat market and she made considerable shipments in the five months October to February. The total exports during the year under review were 1,112 thousand tons valued at R17,19 lakhs as compared with 638 thousand tons valued at R9,12 lakhs in the preceding year and 1,308 thousand tons valued at R13,97 lakhs before the war. In the year under review the United Kingdom took 754 thousand tons or 68 per cent of the total quantity exported as compared with 492 thousand tons in 1923-24. Of this total 270 thousand tons were shipped in June and July and 371 thousand tons were shipped in the five months from October to February. Belgium came next with 123,000 tons as compared with 38,000 tons in the preceding year. The Netherlands and Italy also took more, while France took less than in 1923-24. Germany, Greece, Smyrna and Mesopotamia also considerably increased their takings in the year under review. Karachi had 94 per cent of the total exports and Bombay 5 per cent, as compared with 95 and nearly 4 per cent in the preceding year. The price of white wheat (2 per cent barley and 1½ per cent dirt) at Karachi was R36-12 per candy of 656 lbs. on 1st April. From the beginning of May the price rose with minor fluctuations until it reached R41 early in July. It then rose sharply and the quotation was R49-6 on 5th August. Thereafter it fluctuated between R49 and R46 until the beginning of January when it took another definitely upward turn reaching R61-12 on the 11th March after which it fell sharply and the year closed with quotation of R51-8 on the 31st March.

WHEAT FLOUR.—Exports of wheat flour increased to 78,000 tons valued at R1,69 lakhs from 57,000 tons valued at R1,14 lakhs, in 1923-24. Egypt took 28,000 tons as compared with 12,000 tons in the preceding year, while Arabia reduced her purchases from 11,000 tons to 10,000 tons. Aden took 7,200 tons, almost the same quantity as in 1923-24, while Ceylon reduced her purchases from 7,000 tons to 5,700 tons.

OTHER FOODGRAINS.—The quantity of other foodgrains exported increased from 527,000 tons to 770,000 tons, mainly owing to larger shipments of barley. Barley exports increased from 169,000 tons valued at R1,77 lakhs in 1923-24 to 449,000 tons, valued at R5,19 lakhs in the year under review. The United Kingdom and Germany considerably increased their purchases from 97,000 tons and 38,000 tons, respectively, to 218,000 tons and 122,000 tons. Belgium also took more, the shipments amounting to 52,000 tons as compared, with 20,000 tons in 1923-24. Exports of beans and lentils were reduced, while shipments of gram doubled from 71,000 tons valued at R80 lakhs to 142,000 tons valued at R1,66 lakhs. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and Germany took more than in the preceding year.

Tea.—Tea producers experienced an exceptionally prosperous year and prices were maintained at a high level during the greater part of the year. Good quality and fine teas sold readily at full prices throughout the season

The average quality of the crop was good. Record prices were obtained for fine Darjeelings, and Sylhet teas were well above the average. Teas from Cachar were up to the average, but Assam and Dooars plucked somewhat more freely towards the end of the year and lowered the general standard. The Terai experienced drought and mosquito blight which adversely affected their realisations. Prices were somewhat irregular during the early part of the year, but by August it was felt that the crop would not be as large as in 1923 and prices advanced steadily until November when the freer plucking introduced in certain areas increased the outturn but lowered the quality and weather conditions were against the production of fine autumnal teas. And there followed a sharp drop in prices, owing partly also to accumulations of common teas in London. But even throughout this period really good teas still fetched their prices. The Madras Presidency was thrown open to recruitment for Assam in 1923 but a large proportion of the men drawn from the new areas were not content to remain on the gardens. And labour supplies continued to be a most difficult problem. The following table shows in millions of lbs. the exports from the principal producing countries during the past three years :—

(In millions of lbs.)

	1922	1923	1924
Northern India	277	288	307
Southern "	29	37	38
Ceylon	172	182	205
Java	81	90	105
Sumatra	14	16	18
China	77	107	102
Japan	29	27	24
Formosa	20	22	21
TOTAL	699	769	820

The rate of exchange opened at 1s. 5½d. for three months' bills, advanced steadily till the middle of October to 1s. 6¼d. and remained fairly steady at that rate till the close of the season. The estimated outturn in Northern India showed decreases month by month up to September, as compared with the preceding year, but the final estimate of outturn was approximately the same as in 1923. The following estimates prepared by Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. show the monthly returns in millions of lbs. for Northern India over the past five years and monthly percentages of increase or decrease as compared with 1923 :—

	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	Increase (+) or decrease (-) per cent in 1924 over 1923.
	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	Million lbs.	
April-May	29½	33½	29	23½	38½	-13
June	35½	35½	34½	27½	42½	-2
July	50	52½	44½	41½	52½	-5
August	59½	60½	53½	47½	59½	-2
September	56½	56½	45½	46½	53	-1
October	51½	49½	42½	37	47	+5
November	32½	29	23½	17½	20½	-13
December	12	10	8½	6½	5	-20
TOTAL	326½	327	280½	247½	318½	

The total production of tea in India was estimated at 375 million lbs. in 1924, as in 1923 and 312 million lbs. in 1922. Assam contributed 63 per cent, Northern India (excluding Assam) 24 per cent. and Southern India 13 per cent, as compared with 63.25, and 12 per cent, respectively in the preceding year. And the total area under tea in India during 1924 was 716,000 acres as compared with 711,000 acres in 1923. The statement below shows the development of the industry during the past 19 years :—

	1905	1915	1920	1922	1923	1924
Acreage						
Assam	338,200	382,800	420,200	412,100	411,900	412,900
Rest of Northern India	153,500	181,300	193,800	203,200	203,500	204,500
Southern India	33,800	68,000	88,400	92,900	95,800	98,800
TOTAL	525,500	632,100	702,400	708,200	711,200	716,200
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	199,965	237,601	237,153
Rest of Northern India	57,478	84,895	75,237	75,126	92,076	91,351
Southern India	11,910	31,611	35,655	36,548	45,679	46,752
TOTAL	221,293	372,058	345,206	311,639	375,356	375,256

Exports during the same years were as follows :—

Exports of tea by sea to foreign countries.

	1905-06	1915-16	1920-21	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	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	253,786	296,778	299,747
From Southern India (Madras ports)	12,680	25,840	30,638	30,386	38,560	37,717
From Bombay, Sind and Burma	1,807	11,227	4,881	4,114	3,417	2,843
TOTAL	214,224	338,470	285,752	288,290	338,755	340,107

A comparison of the figures of production and export will show that the bulk of India's production is exported.

The Calcutta auction sale average was 15 annas 6 pies per lb. on 27th May, 1924 and rose to R1-0-9 pies on 24th June. In July and August there was a downward tendency and annas 15 was the sale average of August 26. In September and October it ranged between 15 annas 4 pies and R 1-1-1. Thereafter there was a rise and R 1-2-9, the highest of the year, was realised on November 25th. Prices moved steadily downwards during the remaining months of the year and the closing quotation was 10 annas 5 pies on February 24th. Pekoe Souchong (Cachar and Sylhet) sold at 13 annas 6 pies at the sale of 27th May and then moved downwards realising 12 annas 3 pies on August 19. During the next three months there was an upward tendency and R1-2-0 was realised on November 25. Then the fall set in and 11 annas 3 pies, the lowest quotation of the year, was recorded on February 10th. The average price realised at auction sales in Calcutta for teas from all districts during the season 1924-25 was 15 annas 11 pies as compared with 15 annas in 1923-24, 13 annas 3 pies in 1922-23 and 10 annas 1 pie in 1921-22. In London broken pekoes realised 1s. 4d. on 4th April 1924, fluctuated during the early months of the year, but rose gradually and reached 1s. 11½d., the highest quotation of the year, on November 28. Prices then fell until 1s. 5½d. was realised on February 27.

The total exports of tea, during 1924-25 amounted to 340 million lbs. valued at R33½ crores, as compared with 338½ million lbs., valued at R 31½ crores in the preceding year. Of this total 879,000 lbs. were green tea as compared with 255,000 lbs. in 1923-24, the rest being black tea. The total quantity of tea shipped rose by less than one-half per cent, while the value showed an increase of over 5 per cent. The United Kingdom took 298 million lbs. of black tea valued at R29½ crores as compared with 296 million lbs. valued at R28 crores in 1923-24. She also took 875,000 lbs. of green tea as compared with only 10,000 lbs. in the preceding year. She had nearly 88 per cent. of the total quantity shipped as compared with 87 per cent. in 1923-24. The re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom during 1924-25 were 38 million lbs. as in the preceding year, of which 19 million lbs. were shipped to the Irish Free State, 10 million lbs. to the Continent of Europe, 3½ million lbs. to the United States of America and 2½ million lbs. to Canada. Direct shipments from India to the United States increased slightly from 5,869,000 lbs. to 6,209,000 lbs., while those to Canada fell from nearly 12 million lbs. to 9 million lbs. Australia took 4 million lbs.—almost the same quantity as in the preceding year. The exports to Ceylon showed a small increase and amounted to nearly 4 million lbs. Mesopotamia again reduced her demands from 3½ million lbs. to 2½ million lbs. and Arabia also took less than in 1923-24. Exports to Persia, Egypt and the Union of South Africa increased, while Chile took less. Russia reappeared in the market and took 1½ million lbs. There were no direct exports to Russia during the preceding four years. As in the two preceding years, 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, Japan, Java. India's share of the total imports of tea into the United Kingdom in 1924 was 57.6 per cent, as compared with 58.5 per cent in 1923, 61 per cent in 1922 and 54 per cent in the pre-war period. In France India's share was 10.3 per cent about the same as in the preceding year, as compared with 16 per cent both in 1922 and in the pre-war period. In Canada India had 57 per cent of the total imports of tea, as compared with about 55 per cent in each of the two preceding years and 38 per cent in the pre-war quinquennium. In the case of the United States, India's share improved from 7.3 per cent in 1923 to 11.5 per cent in 1924, as compared with 7.8 per cent in 1922 and 7 per cent, the pre-war average. In Australia India's share decreased from 10 per cent to nearly 9 per cent, while in New Zealand India had 10 per cent of the trade as in the previous year.

There was a vigorous and optimistic advertising campaign in the United States of America and that country's consumption of Indian tea was somewhat greater in the year under review than in either of the preceding years. But it is too early yet to regard this as a stable improvement as at the same time that country markedly reduced her total consumption of tea. Before the war she imported on an average 95 million lbs. Her annual average during the war was 101 millions, in 1922 97 millions, in 1923 105 millions, but in 1924 only 93 millions. India's share of that total improved as already remarked from 7.3 per cent in 1923 to 11.5 per cent in 1924. This advance was at the expense of America's major suppliers, Japan, China, and Ceylon, but the fall in the total importations does not indicate an increase in the tea-drinking habit, and her consumption of tea per head does not appear to be increasing. The figure for 1924 was estimated at 0.81 of a pound of tea as compared with 0.94 in 1923, and 0.86 in 1922, while, on the other hand, of coffee, the American takes between 12 and 13 lbs. per head per year.

In 1924 the import duty on tea into the United Kingdom was reduced. Foreign grown teas now pay 4 pence per lb. duty instead of 8 pence per lb. and Empire-grown teas pay 3½ pence per lb. duty instead of 6½ pence per lb. The latter hold a predominant position in the markets of the United Kingdom, but the lessening of their protection was followed by an increase in the importations of Java tea to 57½ million lbs. as compared with 39 millions in 1923 and 1922 and 18 millions before the war. [When comparing current tea figures with those before the war it has to be borne in mind that importations of tea into the United Kingdom have risen from a pre-war average of 349 millions to 512 millions]. At a special meeting of sellers on the Calcutta market held on the 14th November 1924 a resolution was adopted approving and supporting a decision of the London Tea Association to discontinue forward sales of crops or parts of crops for 1925.

The imports of foreign tea by sea into British India decreased in the year under review from 13 million lbs. valued at R82 lakhs to nearly 8 million lbs., valued at R63 lakhs. China supplied over 6 million lbs. or 75 per cent of the total imports as compared with 10 millions lbs. in 1923-24. Imports from Ceylon amounted to 646,000 lbs., from the Straits Settlements to 404,000 lbs. and from Java to 369,000 lbs., as compared with 777,000 lbs., 345,000 lbs. 1,047,000 lbs., respectively, in the preceding year.

The quantity of tea waste exported for the manufacture of caffeine increased from 2,296,000 lbs. to 3,240,000 lbs. The United States took 2,631,000 lbs. and the United Kingdom 542,000 lbs.

Oilseeds.—In the year under review the exports of oilseeds increased in value by R3,35 to R33,17 lakhs. They ranked fifth in order of importance but were very little behind tea (R33,39 lakhs). The first three in order of importance

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	(THOUSANDS OF TONS)		
Linseed	274	369	371
Rapeseed	252	337	261
Groundnuts	267	257	376
Castor	84	85	95
Cotton	183	150	161
Sesamum	36	10	31
Copra	14	4	—
Others	67	43	33

are always cotton raw and manufactured, jute raw and manufactured, and foodgrains, and thereafter follow tea and oilseeds. The most noticeable feature of the year's trade was the large increase in the shipments of groundnuts. Linseed, castor and cottonseed also showed improvement, while rapeseed decreased. Exports of copra were insignificant. The table in the margin shows the quantities of the principal seeds exported during the past three years. Fuller details of exports will be found in Tables Nos. 36-A, 36-B, 36-C and of prices in Chart No. 9 and Table No. 50.

The total exports increased in quantity by nearly 6 per cent from 1,255,000 tons to 1,328,000 tons and in value by 11 per cent from nearly R30 to R33 crores. Over 95 per cent of the total quantity of oilseed exported consisted of linseed (28 per cent), rapeseed (19·7 per cent), groundnuts (28·3 per cent), castor (7·2 per cent) and cotton seed (12·1 per cent).

LINSEED.—The Indian linseed crop of 1923-24, which was marketed in the year under review, was estimated at 463,000 tons as compared with 533,000 tons in the preceding year, or a decrease of 13 per cent. The estimated area under the crop was 3,724,000 acres or an increase of 10 per cent over the estimated area (3,382,000 acres) of the previous season. In 1924-25 the yield was estimated at 541,000 tons. The total quantity shipped increased by less than one per cent from 369,000 tons to 371,000 tons in 1924-25 and the value by 1·3 per cent from R9,62 to R9,74 lakhs.

An important factor in the linseed market during the past few years has been the demand for linseed oil in the United States of America for the manufacture of linoleum and oilcloth. The Argentine and India are the chief world's suppliers and in size of crops they rank in that order. In 1923 the United States took large quantities of the Argentine crop thus leaving the Europe to draw her supplies to an increased extent from India. In 1924 the North American crop was 998 thousand tons as compared with 606 thousand tons in 1923, thus leaving considerable supplies from South America free for European markets. Consequently India lost ground relatively to the Argentine in the markets of the United Kingdom and France, as compared with 1923, though she retained her position as compared with the pre-war average (See Table No. 63). She improved her position, however, in the smaller markets of Italy and Australia.

The quantity shipped to the United Kingdom fell from 181,000 tons to 125,000 tons, and the value from R4,69 to R3,29 lakhs. Exports to the Continent increased from 174,000 tons to 217,000 tons. France increased her demands from 78,000 tons to 85,000 tons. Italy and Belgium took about 43,000 tons each as compared with 26,000 tons and 28,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. Shipments to Spain increased from 6,000 tons to 12,000 tons and to Germany from 7,000 tons to 11,000 tons, while the Netherlands reduced her demands from 26,000 tons to 20,000 tons. Australia and Egypt took more than in the preceding year. The share of Bengal in the total quantity exported decreased from 59 to a little over 49 per cent, while Bombay increased her share from 40 to 50·5 per cent.

The price of linseed in Calcutta was R8-9 per maund on April 4 and rose gradually to R10-1 on August 8 after which prices fluctuated during the year, R10-10 being the highest and R8-9 the lowest, and on March 20, the quotation stood at R9-10. The London price of Bombay linseed per ton was £20-10s. on April 4. It was somewhat easier in May and in the earlier part of June but in July a steady rise set in, £22-5s. was quoted on July 25, and £23 in the beginning of August. The upward tendency continued during the following months until £25-5s. was quoted on October 17; Prices remained on about that level till the end of February but in March there was a decided fall and the price on March 27th was £23.

RAPESEED.—The yields of rape and mustard seed in 1923-24 and 1924-25 were estimated respectively at 1,149,000 tons and 1,172,000 tons, as compared with 1,209,000 tons in 1922-23. The quantity exported decreased by 23 per cent from 337,000 tons to 261,000 tons and the value by 18 per cent from R7,36 to R6,04 lakhs. As in the preceding year Italy was the largest purchaser and she increased her takings to 95,000 tons valued at R2,17 lakhs as compared with 81,000 tons valued at R1,80 lakhs in 1923-24, but most other consumers fell away. The United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium reduced their demands and took 45,000 tons (69,000 tons), 35,000 (71,000 tons), 20,000 tons (33,000 tons), respectively, the previous year's figures being given in brackets. Shipments to the Netherlands however, increased from 30,000 tons to 33,000 tons and to France from 21,000 tons to 23,000 tons. The large demand from Japan in 1923-24 did not continue in the year under review and her takings fell from 27,000 tons to 3,000 tons. Over 76 per cent of the total quantity was exported from Karachi, 16 per cent from Bombay, and 8 per cent from Bengal as compared with 77,14 and 9 per cent respectively in 1923-24. Table No. 63 shows India's share of the importations of rapeseed into the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, and France. It will be seen that her percentage share of the total imports into Italy increased from 93 per cent in the preceding year to 99 per cent and that she maintained her predominant position in the markets of the United Kingdom and France. In the Belgian market she lost ground owing to larger importations from the Argentine and Dantzic.

SESAMUM.—The area under sesamum (til or jinjili) was estimated at 5,167,000 acres in 1924-25, which is slightly greater than in the preceding season, and the yield at 504,000 tons as compared with 441,000 tons, the final figure of the 1923-24 crop, an increase of 14 per cent. Sesamum is grown in India primarily for domestic consumption. In 1923-24 the smallness of the crop had led to high internal prices and consequently small exports. In the year under review exports increased from 9,500 tons, valued at R29 lakhs to 30,500 tons valued at R94½ lakhs. Italy and France, the two chief consuming countries, took 16,600 tons and 6,000 tons respectively in 1924-25 as compared with 1,000 and 5,000 tons in 1923-24. The Netherlands and Germany also increased their demands while there were no exports to Austria. Table No. 63 shows the imports of sesamum into France and Italy by calendar years. It will be observed that China gained ground considerably in the French market in 1924, while to Italy India supplied a greater percentage share than in 1923 of that country's reduced takings.

GROUNDNUTS.—The area under groundnuts was 2,801,000 acres in 1923-24 and the yield was estimated at 1,084,000 tons of nuts in shell (to which Madras contributed 744,000 tons), a decrease of 12 per cent as compared with the crop of the previous season. The crop of 1924-25 was estimated at 1,450,000 tons, an increase of 34 per cent over 1923-24. The exports in the year under review increased in quantity by 46 per cent from 257,000 tons to 376,000 tons and in value by 48 per cent from R7,19 to R10,67 lakhs. All the principal importing Continental countries increased their purchases. France was, as usual, the best customer, taking 198,000 tons or 53 per cent of the total quantity shipped as compared with 191,000 tons or 74 per cent in 1923-24 and 169,000 tons or 80 per cent, the pre-war average. Germany took 40,000 tons (11 per cent), the Netherlands 39,000 tons (10 per cent) the United Kingdom 35,000 tons (9 per cent), Spain 23,000 tons and Italy nearly 22,000 tons (about 6 per cent each). Madras was responsible for 88 per cent of the total quantity shipped and Bombay 12 per cent. Table No. 63 shows the imports of groundnuts into France. It will be observed that India fell back again from a fifty per cent to a forty per cent share, France preferring the unshelled nuts from her West African colonies. The price in Madras was R62 per candy on April 3, 1924, this fell to R58-8 on June 26th, which was, however, followed by a sharp rise to R64-8 on July 10. Prices moved upwards during the next three months and R74-8 was quoted on October 30. They then moved steadily downwards with small fluctuations during the rest of the year and R57-8 was quoted on March 19.

COTTON SEED.—Shipments of cotton seed increased from 150,000 tons valued at R1,71 lakhs to 161,000 tons valued at R1,91 lakhs in the year under review. They went, as usual, almost entirely to the United Kingdom which took 152,000 tons 94 per cent of the total quantity exported.

CASTOR SEED.—There was an increase of 12 per cent in quantity and of 27 per cent in the value of castor seed exported. Shipments amounted to 95,000 tons valued at R2,89 lakhs as compared with 85,000 tons valued at R2,27 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States of America was, as usual, the principal customer. The quantity exported to that country decreased from 36,000 tons to 32,000 tons, while the value of the exports increased to R1,01 lakhs from R95 lakhs. The United Kingdom increased her demands from 15,000 tons to 25,000 tons and Italy from 6,000 tons to 12,000 tons. France and Belgium reduced their requirements and took 16,000 tons and 5,000 tons respectively as compared with 19,000 tons and 7,000 tons in 1923-24. Bombay was responsible for 68 per cent of the trade, Madras 16 per cent and Bengal 13 per cent.

Hides and skins.—The exports of raw hides and skins amounted to 47,700 tons valued at R6,77 lakhs as compared with 48,900 tons valued at R6,93 lakhs in 1923-24 and 45,700 tons valued at R5,71 lakhs in 1922-23.

Raw hides represented 61 per cent of the total quantity of raw hides and skins exported and increased from 27,900 tons valued at R2,85 lakhs to 29,200 tons valued at R3,31 lakhs. Of the total exports of all kinds of raw hides Germany accounted for R1,71 lakhs and Italy R73 lakhs. The shipments consisted of 24,300 tons of raw cow hides, 4,300 tons buffalo hides, and 600 tons of calf skins (which are included under raw hides).

Raw cow hides increased by 9 per cent in quantity from 22,300 tons to 24,300 tons and by 20 per cent in value from R2,41 to R2,89 lakhs. Germany was the best customer and took 12,400 tons or nearly 51 per cent of the total quantity shipped as compared with 11,600 tons in the preceding year. Italy came next with 5,700 tons as compared with 5,400 tons in 1923-24. Spain also increased her demands from 900 tons to 1,800 tons, while shipments to Sweden decreased from 1,400 tons to 1,300 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom and the United States of America showed small increases from 276 tons and 145 tons, respectively, to 323 tons and 275 tons. Finland took about the same quantity as in the preceding year while Norway took less. The average declared value per ton of raw cow hides exported increased to R1,187 from R1,079 in 1923-24. For price quotations a reference is invited to Chart No. 9 and table No. 50. Bengal contributed 88.1 per cent of the total quantity exported as compared with 88.7 per cent in 1923-24. Burma accounted for 6.2 per cent and Karachi 5.4 per cent as compared with 5.5 and 4.5 per cent, respectively in the preceding year. The exports from Bombay and Madras were insignificant.

Buffalo hides decreased from 5,300 tons valued at R42 lakhs to 4,300 tons valued at R35 lakhs. Germany which was the largest purchaser, as in the two preceding years, reduced her takings from 1,700 tons to 1,200 tons. Italy took 700 tons or about one-half of the quantity which she imported in 1923-24. The United Kingdom also reduced her purchases from 600 tons to 400 tons, while shipments to the United States of America increased from 200 tons to 400 tons. Egypt and Bulgaria took nearly the same quantity as in the preceding year.

Shipments of raw skins decreased by 18 per cent in quantity from 19,300 tons to 15,800 tons and by 16 per cent in value from R4,06 to R3,43 lakhs. Goat skins represented 95 per cent of the total quantity of raw skins shipped and decreased from 19,100 tons, valued at R4,00 lakhs to 15,000 tons, valued at R3,30 lakhs. The United States of America, the principal market, considerably reduced her purchases and took 10,600 tons, 71 per cent of the total shipments, valued at R2,12 lakhs as compared with 14,400 tons valued at R2,86 lakhs in 1923-24. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands took 1,500 tons and 1,200 tons, respectively, about the same quantities as in the preceding year. France increased her purchases from 900 tons to 1,200 tons while Belgium, Australia and Germany took less. The average declared value of goat skins per lb. rose from annas 15 to annas 15.8 pies. For price quotations a reference is invited to table No. 50 and chart No. 9. Shipments of sheep skins increased from 171 tons valued at R3,84,000 to 719 tons valued at R9,79,000. The United States of America and Germany took 272 tons and 164 tons, respectively, as compared with only 4 and 3 tons in the preceding year. The United Kingdom and France also took larger quantities. Bengal increased her share in the total quantity of raw skins shipped from India from 38 to 42 per cent and Sind from 16 to 25 per cent. Bombay's share decreased from 31 to 22 per cent and that of Madras from 15 to 11 per cent.

There was a further increase in the total exports of tanned hides and skins in the year under review from 18,100 tons valued at R5,90 lakhs to 19,400 tons valued at R7,18 lakhs. The increase was due mainly to larger shipments of tanned goatskins. The following statement shows the details:—

	QUANTITY				VALUE			
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Tanned Cow-hides	7,900	8,500	11,500	11,200	1,47	1,99	2,77	2,83
" Buffalo-hides	800	700	800	1,000	11	12	14	19
" other hides . . . . .	..	700	800	900	..	20	26	33
" Goat skins	3,700	1,500	1,400	3,200	1,61	1,04	85	2,04
" Sheep skins	2,500	3,100	3,500	3,100	96	1,68	1,87	1,78
" other skins	300	100	..	..	7	8	1	1
TOTAL HIDES AND SKINS TANNED .	15,200	14,800	18,100	19,400	4,22	5,06	5,90	7,18

In the United Kingdom there was a good demand for tanned hides, particularly for the home trade. The quantity of tanned hides shipped from India showed a small decrease from 13,194 tons to 13,049 tons, while the value rose from R3,17 to R3,35 lakhs on account of an advance in prices. Tanned cow hides decreased in quantity from 11,500 tons to 11,200 tons while the value showed a small increase from R2,77 to R2,83 lakhs. The United Kingdom absorbed 94 per cent of the total quantity of all tanned hides exported as compared with 93 per cent in 1923-24. She took 12,264 tons, valued at R3,15 lakhs as compared with 12,231 tons valued at R2,94 lakhs in the preceding year.

In tanned skins the quantity exported increased by 29 per cent from 4,900 tons to 6,300 tons and the value by 40 per cent from R2,73 to R3,83 lakhs. The increase was entirely in tanned goat skins which rose from 1,400 tons valued at R85 lakhs to 3,200 tons valued at R2,04 lakhs, while sheep skins decreased from 3,500 tons valued at R1,87 lakhs to 3,100 tons valued at R1,78 lakhs. There was a strong demand from London especially for the lower grades and prices ruled higher both for goat and sheep skins except during the months of May to September when there was a small decline. The United Kingdom took 76 per cent of the total quantity of tanned skins exported as compared with 65 per cent in the preceding year. Her demand for tanned goat skins rose from 1,300 tons to 3,000 tons, while she took less tanned sheep skins than in 1923-24, the shipments amounting to 1,876 tons as compared with 1,946 tons in the preceding year. Exports of tanned goat skins to the United States of America increased from 76 tons to 208

tons and of sheep skins from 272 tons to 288 tons. Japan and the Straits Settlements reduced their demands of tanned sheep skins to 660 tons and 209 tons, respectively, from 940 tons and 264 tons in the preceding year.

At this point a reference is invited to table No. 42. It will be seen therefrom that the value of India's exports of raw hides in the year under review was about half the pre-war average, that the value of her exports of raw skins was a little less than the pre-war average. But on the other hand the value of her exports of dressed and tanned hides was more than double her pre-war average and the value of her exports of dressed and tanned skins was 41 per cent greater than her pre-war average. It will be seen from table No. 50 that the prices of cow hides were throughout the year under review lower than in 1913-14, and the prices of buffalo hides very much lower, while goat skin prices fell in the course of the year to something very little above the pre-war level.

The corresponding figures of quantity are as follow, in thousands of tons :—

	RAW		TANNED OR DRESSED	
	Pre-war average*	1924-25	Prewar average*	1924-25
Buffalo hides	17	4	1	1
Cow hides	39	24	9	11
Calf skins	1	1	1	1
Goat skins	24	15	3	3
Sheep skins	2	1	3	3

* Averages for two years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

It will be seen that, although India has increased her exports of dressed hides and skins, her trade in raw skins is less than before the war and her important trade in raw hides is very considerably less than before the war. The decrease in the demand for Indian raw hides and skins has been due partly to changes resulting from the war and partly to changes in fashion. In Europe and America hides and skins are by-products of the meat trade, whereas in India they come largely from dead animals, in contradistinction to slaughtered animals, and handling, freight and sorting charges figure largely in their export prices. Since the war the world's consumption of meat has increased and its demand for leather has decreased, and in consequence the supplies of hides and skins have tended to exceed the demand and prices have been low. The causes of the fall in demand have been various. In many countries low shoes have largely replaced boots. The spread of the motor car habit has reduced the consumption of footwear and harness. And in America which has always been the chief consumer of Indian goat skins glaze kid is now much less in vogue. Buffalo hides tend to be in strong demand when cow hides are dear. With the present low prices of cow hides and good supplies of buffalo hides also available from China the demand for Indian buffalo hides has been very much reduced.

The chief demand for Indian raw hides has always been in Central Europe, particularly Germany, Austria, and Italy and also Spain, and the latest reports received from those countries are not very encouraging. The present position seems to be that with the increased consumption of meat there are considerable supplies of domestic hides at prices so low that there is little inducement for the hides available in India to be brought down from the interior to the ports. This situation has reacted to the advantage of Indian tanners and they are now in a position to select their hides and still pay prices for them distinctly above the prices at which those grades could be exported to Europe. At the same time, also, concomitant with the rise in the standard of living in India there is a noticeable increase in its consumption of leather, particularly for footwear but also for water bags, harness, etc.

Lac.—The total quantity of lac exported decreased by 12 per cent in quantity from 486,000 cwts. to 427,000 cwts. and by 17 per cent in value from R9,06 to R7,55 lakhs. Of the total quantity exported, 76 per cent consisted of shellac, 5 per cent button lac, 8 per cent seed lac, 2 per cent stick lac and 9 per cent other kinds.

Shipments of shellac decreased from 397,000 cwts valued at R8,07 lakhs to 327,000 cwts. valued at R6,25 lakhs in the year under review. America is always the largest customer but her takings were much reduced. She took 172,000 cwts. as compared with 241,000 cwts. in each of the two preceding years. The demand in the United Kingdom also fell and she took 66,000 cwts. as compared with 80,000 cwts. and 79,000 cwts. in 1923-24 and 1922-23, respectively. Germany and Japan increased their demands from 22,000 cwts. and 15,000 cwts., respectively, to 28,000 cwts. and 20,000 cwts., while exports to France showed a small decrease from 15,700 cwts. to 15,300 cwts. Italy took nearly the same quantity as in the preceding year. Button lac increased from 17,000 cwts. to 22,000 cwts. owing mainly to larger shipments to the United Kingdom.

The search for shellac substitutes has still not met with much success but during the past two or three years shellac manufacture has been steadily on the increase in the United States of America and also to a lesser extent in Germany. The following figures show the rapid increase in the exports of the raw products :—

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Seed lac	4,734	19,100	35,129
Stick lac	2,897	1,800	6,494

Of the shipments in 1924-25, 90 per cent of the seed lac and 75 per cent of the stick lac went to the United States of America. Practically the only other source of supply of lac in the world is Siam and the Straits Settlements, and the following figures show the decrease in India's takings and increases in the takings of other countries, particularly the United States of America and Germany, of the raw material from that source during the past three years :—

Exports in cwts. of sticklac from Bangkok and Singapore.

	1922	1923	1924
To United States of America	2,920	3,440	15,620
„ Germany	1,340	2,460	9,540
„ United Kingdom	2,260	3,760	5,300
„ India	31,540	23,920	10,020
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	39,560	34,740	42,760

Other kinds of lac decreased from 51,000 cwts. to 36,000 cwts. The United States reduced her demand from 23,000 cwts. to 8,000 cwts. and Germany from 21,000 cwts. to 17,000 cwts. There was a considerable fall in shellac prices during the year (see chart No. 9).

Raw wool.—As the result of higher prices and strong demand the exports of raw wool, which were on a reduced scale in the preceding year, showed a large increase in the year under review and the quantity shipped was almost the same as in 1922-23. The exports amounted to 52½ million lbs. valued at R5,07 lakhs, as compared with over 36½ million lbs. valued at R3,17 lakhs in 1923-24 and 52½ million lbs. valued at R4,41 lakhs in 1922-23. The United Kingdom took 90 per cent of the total quantity shipped and the United States of America nearly 8 per cent as compared with 94 and 5 per cent respectively in 1923-24. 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	467
1920-21	190	286
1921-22	135	421
1922-23	165	594
1923-24	179	425
1924-25	181	592

Re-exports of wool also increased from 11 million lbs. valued at R75 lakhs to 13½ million lbs. valued at R1,08 lakhs. The United Kingdom took 87 per cent of the total quantity re-exported and the United States of America about 13 per cent as compared with 85 and 14 per cent respectively in the preceding year.

Fifty-two per cent of the exports of raw wool passed through Karachi and forty-four per cent through Bombay, and Karachi had 70 per cent of the re-exports. 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	1924
Australia	285	265	500	311	458	276	230
New Zealand	184	181	164	148	305	181	170
South Africa	121	133	58	162	147	112	127
Argentina	56	55	44	49	64	49	54
India	55	55	42	35	55	51	56
TOTAL INCLUDING OTHER COUNTRIES	807	801	873	761	1,106	739	765
Percentage of India's share	7	7	5	5	5	7	7

Exports of carpets and rugs increased from 4,200,000 lbs. valued at R81 lakhs to 5,700,000 lbs. valued at R1,12 lakhs in 1924-25. Shipments to the United Kingdom increased from 2,600,000 lbs. valued at R51 lakhs to nearly 4 million lbs. valued at R77½ lakhs. The United States of America also increased her demands from 485,000 lbs. to 750,000 lbs. while exports to Australia and New Zealand fell from 198,000 lbs. to 78,000 lbs.

Oils.—The total value of the exports of oils of all sorts increased from R2,90 lakhs in 1923-24 to R3,44 lakhs in 1924-25, of which R2,48 lakhs or 72 per cent represented the value of benzine and petrol exported from Burma to foreign countries. The quantity of benzine and petrol shipped increased from 16½ million gallons valued at R1,87½ lakhs in 1923-24 to over 22 million gallons valued at R2,48 lakhs in 1924-25. The United Kingdom took 18 million gallons and Egypt 3 million gallons as compared with 15 and 1 million gallons respectively in the preceding year.

The exports of vegetable oils (excluding sandalwood oil) decreased from 1,467,000 gallons valued at R39 lakhs to 1,332,000 gallons valued at R37½ lakhs in the year under review. Castor oil fell from 581,000 gallons to 497,000 gallons of which the United Kingdom took 219,000 gallons, Australia and New Zealand 72,000 gallons, and Germany 69,000 gallons. Mustard or rape oil increased from 470,700 gallons to 512,600 gallons of which 290,000 gallons were shipped to Mauritius and 131,000 gallons to Natal. Other descriptions of vegetable oils decreased, coconut oil from 175,000 gallons to 125,000 gallons of which 64,400 gallons went to the United Kingdom, 19,500 gallons to the Netherlands and 15,700 gallons to the United States. The decrease is attributable partly to the smaller coconut crop in the Madras Presidency. Linseed oil fell from 94,000 gallons to 81,000 gallons, sesamum (til or jinjili) from 68,000 gallons to 60,000 gallons and other kinds from 77,000 gallons to 55,000 gallons.

The quantity of sandalwood oil exported rose from 153,000 lbs. valued at R28 lakhs to 189,000 lbs. valued at R33½ lakhs. Ninety-three per cent of the total shipments passed through Bombay and only 7 per cent through Madras as compared with 49 per cent from each of the two presidencies in 1923-24. The United Kingdom took 70 per cent of the total quantity shipped and France 9 per cent as compared with 75 and 6 per cent respectively in the preceding year. Japan's share was 11 per cent, about the same as in 1923-24.

The large exports of fish oil from the Madras Presidency in 1923-24 were not repeated in the year under review, and consequently the shipments of animal oils decreased from 1,642,000 gallons, valued at R12 lakhs to 366,000 gallons valued at R3½ lakhs. This was due partly to smaller catches of fish on the west coast of the Madras Presidency and partly to larger supplies being available again from Japan. Under essential oils, exports of lemon grass oil from Madras increased from 56,646 gallons to 57,450 gallons.

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

	1913-14 (Pre-war year)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Metals and ores—				
Pig iron	42	91	1,28	2,17
Pig lead	9	1,89	1,80	2,30
Manganese ore	1,21	1,73	1,78	1,62
Others	47	81	92	1,10
Oilcakes	1,38	1,72	1,94	2,20
Manures	94	1,24	1,59	1,27
Saltpetre	31	36	27	27
Coffee	1,54	1,24	1,57	2,09
Hemp raw	1,02	61	76	1,73
Fodder, bran and pollards	77	1,26	1,28	1,59
Opium	3,42	2,45	2,66	1,47
Rubber	79	73	1,15	1,43
Paraffin wax	67	1,23	1,14	1,37
Dyes	1,04	1,20	1,32	1,36
Tobacco	48	83	1,03	1,25
Coir manufactures	89	1,09	1,02	1,22
Teakwood	79	80	1,07	1,16
Spices	91	1,10	1,11	1,07
Mica	45	61	86	1,03
Provisions	54	61	60	59
Coal and coke	69	15	22	37

Metals and ores.—The total quantity of ores exported decreased further in the year under review from 793,000 tons to 684,000 tons owing mainly to smaller exports of manganese ore which accounted for 93 per cent of the total shipments as compared with 95 per cent in the preceding year.

Manganese ore decreased in quantity by 15 per cent from 752,000 tons to 639,000 tons and by 9 per cent in value from R1,78 to R1,62 lakhs. The United Kingdom which was the best customer in the preceding two years considerably reduced her demands and took 195,000 tons as compared with 310,000 tons in 1923-24. Belgium took the lead in this trade in the year under

review with 203,000 tons, as compared with 137,000 tons, while France reduced her demands from 171,000 tons to 147,000 tons. The shipments to the United States and Germany also fell from 97,000 tons and 9,000 tons, respectively, to 72,000 tons and 6,000 tons. There were no exports to the Netherlands as compared with 12,200 tons in the preceding year and Italy and Japan also took less. Bengal had 51 per cent of the trade as in the preceding year and Bombay 43 per cent as compared with 46 per cent in 1923-24. Shipments of ferro manganese from Bengal increased from 69 tons to 1,567 tons.

In 1924 an American Financial group concluded an agreement with the Soviet Government enabling them to control the output of manganese from the Caucasus. In 1913 Russia produced 54 per cent of the total world's supply of manganese, India 37 per cent, and Brazil 6 per cent. From 1914 to 1922 the Russian sources were practically closed. From 1922 onwards supplies of Russian manganese have been steadily increasing, but these have probably been drawn from old dumps, and, in view of internal conditions in Russia and the difficulties of transport, it is as yet difficult to say at what cost it will be found possible to export new supplies of Caucasian manganese. The situation is one however of grave concern to Indian manganese mining interests and strong competition in European and American markets is to be anticipated.

Wolfram ore.

Wolfram ore from Burma increased from 390 tons in 1923-24 to 532 tons of which 427 tons went to the United Kingdom.

Chromite or chrome iron ore increased from 30,050 tons valued at R9 lakhs to 31,479 tons valued at nearly R10 lakhs in 1924-25. The United Kingdom considerably reduced her purchases from 12,700 tons to 6,800 tons and the United States of America from 8,000 tons to 7,500 tons. Sweden increased her demands from 1,600 tons to 6,000 tons and the Netherlands took 3,700 tons as compared with nil in 1923-24. France, Italy and Belgium also took larger quantities while Germany took less.

Chromite.

There was a notable increase in the shipments of pig iron in the year under review which rose from 183,000 tons valued at R1,28 lakhs to 341,000 tons valued at R2,17 lakhs. The shipments were almost entirely from Bengal, only 1,155 tons having been shipped from Madras and Bombay. The feature of the trade this year was the increased demand from the United States of America which took 133,800 tons as compared with 24,200 tons in 1923-24 and 3,000 tons in 1922-23. Japan, the chief consumer of Indian pig iron, also increased her takings from 144,000 tons to 172,000 tons. Exports to the United Kingdom rose from 3,200 tons to 19,000 tons and to Italy from 1,100 tons to 4,500 tons. Shipments to Australia fell from 2,700 tons, to 200 tons while New Zealand took 4,000 tons, about the same quantity as in the preceding year. Germany appeared in the market and took 1,600 tons. The following figures show the increase in the production of pig iron and steel in India during the past three years. The figures are in thousands of tons.

Pig iron.

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Production of pig iron	384	716	894
„ „ steel	156	235	370
„ „ finished steel	104*	163	248

* Estimated.

The expansion in production of pig iron since 1922-23 was due to the Indian Iron and Steel Company developing large scale operations and to the extension of the steel works belonging to the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

Pig lead increased in quantity and price. Exports rose from 42,000 tons, valued at R1,80 lakhs to 47,000 tons valued at R2,30 lakhs in 1924-25. The exports were almost entirely from Burma. The United Kingdom took 25,000 tons or 52 per cent of the total quantity shipped as compared with 22,000 tons or 51 per cent in 1923-24. Japan and Ceylon also increased their demands and took 13,000 tons or 28 per cent and 5,000 tons or 11 per cent, respectively, while China and Germany took less.

Pig lead.

Oilcakes increased from 178,000 tons, valued at R1,94 lakhs to 195,000 tons, valued at R2,20 lakhs, due mainly to increased shipments of groundnut cake which rose from 65,000 tons to 95,000 tons. The United Kingdom and Germany took larger quantities of groundnut cake and the shipments to Ceylon also showed an increase in quantity but a decrease in value. Japan reduced her takings of rape and sesamum cake while linseed cake, shipped chiefly to the United Kingdom, showed a small improvement.

The total value of the exports of manures including bones, fish manures and guano, and sulphate of ammonia decreased in the year under review from R1,59 to R1,26½ lakhs of which bones were valued at R82 lakhs, fish manures and guano at R22½ lakhs, sulphate of ammonia at R19 lakhs, and other kinds at R3 lakhs. Crushed bones decreased from R71 lakhs to R43 lakhs due chiefly to smaller exports to Belgium and France which took R29½ and R6 lakhs, respectively, as compared with R48½ and R11 lakhs in 1923-24. Shipments of bone-meal also fell from R43 to R38 lakhs. Japan reduced her purchases of bone-meal from R17 to R13 lakhs, while Ceylon took R15 lakhs, worth as compared with R13½ lakhs in 1923-24. Fish manures and guano decreased from R29 to R22½ lakhs of which Ceylon took R18½ lakhs and the Straits Settlements R3½ lakhs. There were practically no exports of guano to Japan as compared with over R2 lakhs in 1923-24. Sulphate of ammonia, exported entirely from Bengal, improved from R12½ lakhs to R19 lakhs due to increased demands from Spain, Japan and Ceylon.

The exports of saltpetre increased from 156,000 cwts. valued at over R26,87,000 to 163,000 cwts. valued at R27,18,000. Ceylon was the best customer as in the two preceding years and took 64,000 cwts. as compared with 56,700 cwts. in 1923-24. The United Kingdom showed a small improvement from 16,800 cwts. to 21,400 cwts. Hongkong also increased her purchases from 32,400 cwts. to 34,000 cwts., while shipments to Mauritius fell from 39,500 cwts. to 32,100 cwts. The average declared value per cwt. decreased from R17-3 to R16-10.

Exports of coffee increased by 11 per cent in quantity and 33 per cent in value from 218,000 cwts. valued at R1,57 lakhs to 242,000 cwts. valued at R2,09 lakhs. The coffee crop of the season 1923-24 was estimated at 23 million lbs. on an area of 130,000 acres and there was also a good crop in 1924-25. The Brazilian crop of 1924-25 turned out a failure owing to bad weather experienced during the flowering season. Consequently, in spite of the abundant coffee crop of the previous year there was a shortage in the world's visible coffee supplies which caused a considerable rise in prices and stimulated exports from India. In spite of the rise in prices, world consumption continued at a high level. The average declared value per cwt. increased from R72 in the preceding year to R86. The United Kingdom was the best customer, as in the preceding year, and took 75,300 cwts. as compared with 73,400 cwts. in 1923-24. The shipments to France also increased from 63,100 cwts. to 67,700 cwts. and to Germany from 11,500 cwts. to 21,500 cwts. Of the other Continental countries the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy increased their takings, while Norway took less. Exports to Mesopotamia increased from 10,300 cwts. to 11,700 cwts. and to the Bahrein Islands from 5,800 cwts. to 10,300 cwts., while Arabia took 1,800 cwts. as compared with 7,900 cwts. in 1923-24. Shipments to Australia also decreased.

Raw hemp increased by 46 per cent in quantity and 126 per cent in value from 459,000 cwts. valued at R76½ lakhs to 669,000 cwts. valued at R1,73 lakhs in 1924-25. Belgium was the best customer as in the two preceding years and took 295,000 cwts. or 44 per cent of the total quantity exported as compared with 193,000 cwts. or 42 per cent in 1923-24. The shipments to the United Kingdom and Germany also increased from 106,000 cwts. and 33,000 cwts., respectively, to 158,000 cwts. and 85,000 cwts. Italy reduced her demands from 40,000 cwts. to 37,000 cwts., while the United States took 11,500 cwts. as compared with 11,000 cwts. in 1923-24. Exports to France also increased from 47,000 cwts. to 55,000 cwts.

The exports of fodder, bran and pollards further increased in the year under review by 19 per cent in quantity from 235,000 tons to 279,000 tons and by 24 per cent in value from R1,28 to R1,59 lakhs. Rice bran accounted for nearly 95 per cent of the total quantity shipped. The United Kingdom took 77 per cent of the total quantity of rice bran exported as compared with 57 per cent in the preceding year and the Straits Settlements 12 per cent as compared with 24 per cent. Shipments to Germany decreased to 15,100 tons from 24,200 tons in 1923-24.

The exports of opium on private account amounted to 3,365 chests (5,268 cwts.) valued at R1,47 lakhs as compared with 6,130 chests (9,042 cwts.) valued at R2,66 lakhs in the preceding year. All countries received smaller supplies except Persia. Siam decreased her imports from 1,600 chests to 1,300 chests, Indo-China from 2,710 chests to 1,145 chests, Java from 900 chests to 300 chests and Japan from 100 chests to 50 chests, while Persia received 495 chests as compared with 396 chests in the preceding year. The shipments to British Borneo on private account decreased to 75 chests from 179 chests but 48 chests were also shipped by Government and from the 1st December, 1924, opium required for consumption in Sarawak is being sold direct to the Government of Sarawak by the Government of India. Exports by Government increased from 2,566 chests (5,642 cwts.) to 3,592 chests (7,719 cwts.). The shipments to the Straits Settlements increased from 2,325 chests to 2,700 chests and Hongkong received 240 chests as in the preceding year. Shipments to the United Kingdom were 573 chests and 30 chests were sent to Ceylon. Shipments to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Siam, Java and British Borneo were consigned direct to the Governments of these countries and the balance was covered by certificates from the Governments of the countries concerned that the consignments had been approved by them and were for legitimate purposes. The highest price per chest was R6,455 realised in August 1924 and the lowest R4,500 in June 1924 and in January 1925. Demand which had been steady up to September fell away after that month.

The area tapped in 1924 was 81,900 acres and the yield was 15½ million lbs. as compared with 73,900 acres and 14½ million lbs. in 1923. Exports of rubber further increased in the year under review by 17 per cent in quantity and by 25 per cent in value and amounted to 18 million lbs. valued at R1,43 lakhs as compared with 15½ million lbs. valued at R1,14½ lakhs in the preceding year. General restriction of production and the smallness of available stocks in Europe and America led to a steady demand and rising prices. From July 1924 till the end of the year under review rubber prices advanced steadily. The average declared value of exports per lb. increased from 11 annas 10 pies to 12 annas 8 pies in 1924-25. The United Kingdom increased her demands from 7½ million lbs. to over 8½ million lbs. Her share in the total exports was 48 per cent as in the preceding year. Ceylon took nearly 4 million lbs. or 22 per cent of the total, the Straits Settlements 3½ million lbs. or 19 per cent and the United States 1½ million lbs. or nearly 10 per cent. Madras had 52 per cent of the trade and Burma 48 per cent.

Despite the falling away of Chinese and Japanese demand, the shipments of paraffin wax increased from 25,100 tons, valued at R1,14 lakhs, to 29,900 tons, valued at R1,36½ lakhs, in 1924-25. This was mainly due to increased takings by the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom rose from 3,600 tons in 1923-24 to 9,300 tons, those to Chile from *nil* to 800 tons, and those to Belgium from 2,100 tons to 2,800 tons. China and Japan, which took 4,700 tons and 5,200 tons respectively in 1923-24, took only 2,300 tons and 3,600 tons in the year under review. The Union of South Africa took 2,300 tons. Portuguese East Africa 2,400 tons, France 1,300 tons, Australia 900 tons, New Zealand 600 tons, and the United States nearly 800 tons.

Paraffin wax.

The exports of dyeing and tanning substances increased from 75,900 tons valued at R1,32 lakhs to 77,100 tons valued at R1,36 lakhs in the year under review. Myrobalans represented 87 per cent of the total quantity of dyeing and tanning substances shipped and showed a small increase in quantity from 66,200 tons to nearly 67,000 tons and the value rose by 9 per cent

Myrobalans.

from R73 to R79 lakhs. The increase in exports was mainly due to larger shipments from Bombay as bad crops reduced the Bengal supplies. The United Kingdom increased her purchases from 29,400 tons to 32,700 tons and Germany from 7,200 tons to 8,200 tons while the United States of America reduced her demands from 16,300 tons to 11,400 tons. Exports to Belgium increased from 3,100 tons to 3,600 tons and to France from 5,100 tons to 5,700 tons. Japan, Sweden and the Netherlands took more than in the preceding year while Australia and Italy reduced their demands. The shipments of myrobalan extracts, entirely from Bengal, decreased from 3,100 tons valued at R8,41,000 to 2,100 tons valued at R5,36,000. The United Kingdom took 1,200 tons as compared with 1,800 tons in 1923-24.

Cutch and gambier increased from 2,300 tons valued at R9,53,000 to 2,700 tons valued at R11,40,000. The United Kingdom, France and Italy increased their demands, while shipments to the United States were reduced. Germany and the Netherlands also showed some improvement. The exports of turmeric also increased from 2,500 tons valued at R16 lakhs to nearly 3,600 tons valued at R23 lakhs. There were larger exports to the United Kingdom, the Straits Settlements and the United States of America.

The total yield of indigo in 1924-25 was estimated at 19,100 cwts., on an area of 101,900 acres, as compared with 36,200 cwts. on an area of 186,300 acres in the previous season—a decrease of 47 per cent. Natural indigo

Indigo.

which received an artificial stimulus from war conditions, is now again feeling severely the competition of synthetic dyes, particularly those from Germany. The total exports were less than one-half of the shipments in the preceding year and amounted to 3,300 cwts. valued at R1½ lakhs, as compared with 6,700 cwts. valued at R20 lakhs in 1923-24. The fall was most marked in the case of Japan, in which country there was in the year under review a price-cutting competition between German and American synthetic dyes, a development which inevitably reduced the demand for the natural indigo markedly. That country's takings fell from 2,189 cwts. in 1923-24 to 647 cwts. Shipments to Egypt fell similarly from 1,631 cwts. to 685 cwts. The United Kingdom and Persia reduced their purchases to 473 cwts. and 212 cwts., respectively, from 790 cwts. and 984 cwts. in the preceding year, while Mesopotamia took 809 cwts. as compared with 640 cwts. in 1923-24. The price per unit of colour per Fy. maund was R3-12 up to 68 per cent and R4-4 over 68 per cent during the year.

There was a noticeable increase in the exports of unmanufactured tobacco by 31 per cent in quantity and by 24 per cent in value from 33 million lbs. valued at R96 lakhs to 43 million lbs. valued at R1,18½ lakhs. The Netherlands

Tobacco.

was the best customer, as in the preceding year, and took 12.2 million lbs. as compared with 8.3 million lbs. in 1923-24. The United Kingdom and Hongkong raised their demands from 5.4 and 2.6 million lbs. respectively to 8.2 and 5.5 million lbs. The shipments to Aden and the Straits Settlements also showed small increases from 5 and 3.6 million lbs. respectively, to 5.8 and 3.7 million lbs. Germany reduced her demands from 4.7 to 2.2 million lbs. and the Federated Malaya States from 1.3 to 1.2 million lbs. Belgium and Japan took more than in the preceding year.

Exports of manufactured coir increased from 31,000 tons valued at R1,02 lakhs to 36,000 tons valued at R1,21 lakhs in 1924-25. Germany was the largest purchaser in the year under review and took 10,300 tons, or 28 per cent of the total quantity shipped, as compared with 5,400 tons in 1923-24.

Coir manufactures.

The United Kingdom showed a small decrease from 8,600 tons to 8,100 tons. Shipments to the Netherlands and Italy increased, while the United States took less than in the preceding year. There were also small decreases in the quantities exported to Belgium and France.

Exports of teakwood showed a further increase in the year under review from 40,100 cubic tons valued at R1,07 lakhs in 1923-24 to 47,500 cubic tons valued at R1,16 lakhs in 1924-25. The United Kingdom took 25,000 cubic tons

Teakwood.

or 53 per cent of the total quantity shipped as compared with 22,700 cubic tons or 56 per cent in the preceding year. Ceylon and the Union of South Africa raised their demands to 6,100 and 4,200 cubic tons, respectively, as compared with about 4,000 cubic tons each in 1923-24. Portuguese East Africa, Germany, Mauritius and the Netherlands took more than in the preceding year, while the United States of America reduced her takings.

Exports of spices decreased from 311,000 cwts. valued at R1,11 lakhs to 275,000 cwts. valued at R1,07 lakhs. Chillies fell from R43 to R38 lakhs. Ceylon took more chillies, while the shipments to the Straits Settlements were reduced. The pepper crop was slightly poorer than last season, but prices were higher. The quantity of pepper shipped decreased from 90,100

Spices.

cwts. to 87,600 cwts. while the value increased from R27½ to R30 lakhs. Italy increased her demands from 20,600 cwts. to 36,500 cwts., but the shipments to the United States decreased, from 37,500 cwts. to 20,100 cwts. Exports of cardamoms were reduced. The quantity of ginger exported decreased, while the value showed a small improvement.

There was a further increase in the exports of mica in the year under review from 79,000 cwts. valued at R86 lakhs to 82,000 cwts. valued at R1,03 lakhs. Mica splittings increased from 64,500 cwts. valued at R67½ lakhs to 68,800

Mica.

cwts., valued at R69½ lakhs. Mica in blocks showed a small decrease in quantity from 14,500 cwts. to 13,400 cwts. while the value increased from R19 to R33 lakhs. These figures should not be regarded of course as evidence of the relative prices during the two years, owing to the large range of sizes and qualities involved. The United Kingdom increased her demands and took 5,100 cwts. of mica in blocks and 28,900 cwts. of splittings, as compared with 3,400 cwts. and 17,100 cwts. respectively in 1923-24. Germany increased her takings from 5,600 cwts. to 8,800 cwts., while the United States of America which was the biggest purchaser in the two preceding years reduced her demands from 47,200 cwts. to 33,800 cwts. Japan took more than in 1923-24, but France took less.

The exports of coal increased markedly from 132,500 tons valued at R22 lakhs to 228,100 tons, valued at R37 lakhs in the year under review. The shipments were mostly to Ceylon, which took 90 per cent of the total quantity exported, amounting to 206,300 tons valued at R33 lakhs as compared with 109,100 tons valued at nearly R18 lakhs in 1923-24. Shipments to the Straits Settlements decreased from 22,300 tons to 10,700 tons. These figures of exports exclude bunker coal. Shipments of coke increased from 31 tons to 1,173 tons. The production of coal in India was reported to be 21,177,000 tons in 1924 as compared with 19,657,000 tons in 1923 and 19,011,000 tons in 1922. Coal prices fell steadily, the Deshurghar pit-head figure falling from R11-8 in April 1924 to R8-8 in March 1925.

Coal and coke.

These export figures are much below the pre-war average of 825,000 tons valued at R75 lakhs. Imports are rather less than before the war—448,000 tons in 1924-25 and 592,000 tons in 1923-24 as compared with 532,000 tons in 1913-14 and 643,000 tons in 1912-13. The supplies of coal to ports for bunkers are considerably less than before the war—an average of 626,000 tons in the three years 1922-23 to 1924-25 as compared with 943,000 tons in the three years 1911-12 to 1913-14—this is partly due to the increase in the number of oil-driven vessels. At the same time the total number of coal mines* in India has increased from 527 in 1912 to 846 in 1924 and the total production from 14.7 million tons in 1912 to 21.2 million tons in 1924—an additional outturn of 6½ million tons.

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 R3,28 lakhs in 1924-25 as compared with R3,44 lakhs in 1923-24. The share of the United Kingdom was 79 per cent, Ceylon and Italy 4 per cent each, and Hongkong, Japan and Germany about 3 per cent each.

The value of articles exported by post was R2,64 lakhs as compared with R2,47 lakhs in 1923-24. The United Kingdom took 26 per cent of the exports, Ceylon 19, France 14, Dutch Borneo 8, the Straits Settlements 7, Hongkong 6 and Persia, Kenya Colony, and Mesopotamia about 3 per cent each.

Re-exports.

The total value of the re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to R13½ crores in 1924-25 as compared with R13 crores in 1923-24 and R15 crores in 1922-23. There were important increases in cotton raw (+R1,05 lakhs), wool raw (+R33 lakhs), hides and skins raw (+R42 lakhs), wool manufactures (+R12 lakhs) and spices (+R10 lakhs), while there were noticeable decreases in sugar, 16 D.S. and above (—R69 lakhs), cotton manufactures (—R28 lakhs), oils (—R21 lakhs) and tanned hides and skins (—R10 lakhs). The quantity of sugar, 16 D.S. and above re-exported decreased further in the year under review by 39 per cent from 35,800 tons to 22,000 and the value by 43 per cent from R1,61 to R91 lakhs. The United Kingdom took only 50 tons as compared with 6,151 tons and 15,708 tons respectively, in the two preceding years. Mesopotamia, Aden and Ceylon also reduced their purchases to 3,600 tons, 600 tons and 900 tons, respectively, while there were small increases in the shipments to the Bahrein Islands, Persia and Zanzibar. There were no re-exports of sugar to Java, Egypt, and France. The re-exports of raw cotton, almost entirely East African, increased from 6,753 tons to 11,829 tons of which Japan took 7,828 tons and the United Kingdom 3,129 tons, as compared with 3,884 tons and 2,376 tons, respectively, in 1923-24. The re-exports of cotton twist and yarn fell by 37 per cent in quantity from 1,543,000 lbs. to 966,000 lbs. This fall was mainly due to the re-exports to Persia falling from 1,193,000 lbs. to 627,000 lbs. Cotton piecegoods re-exported also decreased in quantity from 61 million yards to 54 million yards and in value from R2,54 to R2,34 lakhs, on account of smaller shipments of grey goods which fell from 41 to 33 million yards. Re-exports of cotton piecegoods to Aden amounted only to 7½ million yards as compared with 13 million yards in 1923-24. The shipments to Arabia and Persia also decreased to 8 and 6 million yards, respectively, from 9 and 6½ million yards in the preceding year. Mesopotamia slightly increased her purchases from 7½ to nearly 8 million yards and there were increased shipments to the Bahrein Islands, Ceylon, and Portuguese East Africa. Kenya Colony took 5½ million yards as compared with 7 million yards in 1923-24. Re-exports of raw wool increased owing to a strong demand at high prices, from 11 million lbs. valued at R75 lakhs, to 13½ million lbs., valued at R1,08 lakhs, in 1924-25. The United Kingdom took 11½ million lbs. or 87 per cent of the total shipments as compared with nearly 9½ million lbs. in 1923-24. The United States also showed a small increase from 1,578,000 lbs. to 1,718,000 lbs. Re-exports of woollen manufactures increased in value from R95 to R1,06½ lakhs. These consisted chiefly of Persian carpets and the increase was due to larger exports to the United States of America which took R33 lakhs as compared with R19 lakhs in the preceding year. The exports to the United Kingdom and European Turkey were valued at R47 and R19½ lakhs, respectively, as compared with R49 and R17 lakhs in 1923-24. Raw skins re-exported further increased in value in the year under review from R98 to R1,40 lakhs due chiefly to larger re-exports to the United Kingdom which took R1,15 lakhs' worth as compared with R87 lakhs in the preceding year. The United States also increased her demands from R3 to R12½ lakhs. Re-exports of dressed skins (chiefly fur skins) which had risen abnormally in 1923-24 fell in the year under review from R28 lakhs to R19 lakhs owing to a reduction in demand from the United Kingdom.

Bombay increased her share in the total re-export trade from 70 to 73 per cent, Karachi had 18 per cent of the trade and Bengal 5 per cent as compared with 19 and 8 per cent, respectively, in 1923-24. The percentage shares of the principal countries in the trade were the United Kingdom 31, Japan 12, Persia 7.6, Arabia and the United States 5.7 each, Mesopotamia 5.5, Ceylon 4.2, Aden 3.6 and Kenya Colony and the Bahrein Islands 3 per cent each.

Government Stores.

The value of the imports of Government stores further decreased in the year under review by nearly 30 per cent from R9,57 to R6,74 lakhs. Railway plant and rolling-stock decreased from R2,28 to R1,29½ lakhs (largely owing to reduced importations by the North-Western Railway under its changed stores policy), stationery from R56 to R29 lakhs, and hardware and cutlery from R52 to R28½ lakhs. Other important decreases were in drugs, medicines and narcotics (mainly cinchona bark and quinine salts), instruments and apparatus, leather manufactures, machinery and millwork, telegraph materials and cotton manufactures, while vehicles (excluding locomotives for railways) and

* Excluding non-aet mines.

metals (chiefly iron and steel) showed improvement. The value of the exports of Indian produce on Government account increased from R1,28 to R1,54 lakhs, due to larger exports of opium which increased in value from R79 to R1,13 lakhs. Grain, pulse and flour exported on Government account further decreased in the year under review from R9 to R6 lakhs, due mainly to smaller shipments of wheat flour. The value of the re-exports on Government account amounted to R53 lakhs as compared with R19 lakhs in 1923-24 and R55½ lakhs in 1922-23.

CHAPTER IV.

The Direction of Overseas Trade in 1924-25.

The following tables illustrate the direction of India's trade in 1924-25 in two different aspects. Tables A, B, and C show the shares of various countries in the total trade of India and Tables D and E analyse the trade in selected commodities or groups of commodities so as to indicate 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.

	1913-14			1922-23			1923-24			1924-25		
	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	70	140	- 70	91	132	- 41	102	132	- 30
Other British Possessions	36	11	+ 25	53	16	+ 42	50	15	+ 35	52	21	+ 31
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	94	128	- 34	123	156	- 23	141	147	- 6	154	154	-
Europe	85	30	+ 55	70	29	+ 41	95	31	+ 64	106	39	+ 67
United States of America	22	5	+ 17	35	13	+ 22	34	13	+ 21	35	14	+ 21
Japan	23	5	+ 18	41	14	+ 27	51	14	+ 37	57	17	+ 40
Other Foreign countries	25	15	+ 10	40	20	+ 20	41	23	+ 18	46	23	+ 23
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	155	55	+100	186	76	+110	221	81	+140	244	93	+151
GRAND TOTAL	249	183	+ 66	314	232	+ 82	362	228	+134	398	247	+151

TABLE B.

TABLE C.

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	64.1	60.2	57.8	54.1	23.4	22.4	25.0	25.5
Germany	6.9	5.1	5.2	6.3	10.6	7.2	6.1	7.1
Java	5.8	5.5	6.2	6.3	9.1	13.0	14.1	14.3
Japan	2.6	6.2	6.1	6.9	8.7	11.1	9.4	8.8
United States of America	2.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	7.1	5.0	5.5	5.3
Belgium	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.7	4.8	3.6	3.8	3.9
Austria and Hungary	2.3	1	1	1	4.0	4	4	2
Straits Settlements	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.0	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.7
Persia, Arabia, Asiatic Turkey, etc.	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	3.2	3.6	1.8	1.5
France	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.0	3.1	3.3	6.0	5.0
Mauritius	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.0
Italy	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.1
China	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.3	4.4	2.9	2.4
Netherlands	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.1
Australia	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.0
Hongkong	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.8
Dutch Borneo	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Ceylon	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Switzerland	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
East Africa and Zanzibar	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

TABLE D—IMPORTS.

	IRON AND STEEL			MACHINERY			HARDWARE			MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, ETC.			RAILWAY PLANT			INSTRUMENTS		
	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25
	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	67.1	63.0	89.8	84.9	84.1	57.2	46.9	40.1	71.3	26.2	29.2	93.0	94.1	89.0	75.3	68.8	65.6
United States	2.6	4.1	3.6	3.3	10.2	9.5	9.7	16.4	15.6	15.1	35.8	35.5	..	1.5	2.8	8.0	11.7	11.6
Germany	14.5	6.4	7.7	5.6	2.3	3.5	13.2	21.0	20.9	..	..	..	3.0	4	1.2	3.2	10.6	14.2
Belgium	11.5	18.7	19.6	..	5	5	..	..	..	4.5	1.7	1.2	..	1.6	3.0	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	5.3	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	1.0
France	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.8	2.4	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.2	3.1	..	..	..	2.2	2.1	2.0
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.1	27.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.0	1.5	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	93.5	96.3	93.9	98.7	97.9	97.6	86.6	90.1	88.0	95.4	96.9	98.1	99.6	99.3	96.0	94.3	94.3	94.4
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE R(LAKHS)	16,01	17,94	15,93	7,76	19,13	14,74	3,95	4,42	4,99	1,53	2,81	3,21	10,03	11,72	6,03	1,32	3,25	3,02

	COTTON MANUFACTURES			SILK MANUFACTURES			SUGAR			LIQUORS*			MINERAL OILS			PAPER		
	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	90.1	81.9	80.5	9.0	4.0	3.5	1.8	1.1	1.0	62.0	53.7	59.4	5.7	2.9	2.7	56.0	49.2	42.9
United States	4.4	4.4	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66.1	54.4	59.9	..	..	..
Germany	2.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	2.9	10.7	9.9	11.0	..	..	..	17.0	18.0	21.1
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	1.8	12.4	13.8	46.9	40.9	47.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	..	7.8	4.7	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	1.5	..	1.0	5.1	11.7	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	1.6	1.4	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China*	..	..	..	20.6	34.6	23.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Borneo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norway	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	97.5	97.2	97.4	90.8	95.9	92.7	90.6	93.0	95.3	92.4	80.2	88.4	87.3	85.8	90.0	81.1	81.1	77.6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS)	66,30	67,48	62,32	3,10	3,40	3,71	14,98	15,45	20,90	2,24	3,15	3,28	4,12	3,40	9,35	1,59	2,71	3,03

* 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	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1923-24	1924-25
	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	88.4	89.2	38.0	23.1	24.8	6.3	7.4	6.6	3.5	8.7	5.0	22.3	20.9	24.1	26.7	20.5	25.8	25.0	40.7	47.5
Canada	4.3	3.2	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russia	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia, Arabia, Turkey, Asiatic and Mesopotamia	1.2	2.0	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	1.7	1.6	11.9	12.3	8.5	41.5	40.2	37.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	21.8	25.6	27.4	..	..	..	14.6	6.7	4.9	16.0	7.5	7.4	7.8	14.1	11.8	24.3	24.3	18.2
France	..	..	..	9.9	10.9	11.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	5.5	7.9	7.2	..	..	..	7.7	15.2	14.8	5.0	9.8	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.4	8.5	9.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	2.3	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.2	43.2	50.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	7.3	6.0	16.0	6.4	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	7.0	8.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	1.0	7.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	6.3	5.4	3.8	2.9	3.3
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Percentage of total trade represented by countries shown	94.4	96.9	97.2	87.1	79.6	79.6	71.8	69.6	68.6	85.0	88.1	89.5	91.6	89.2	88.6	52.7	54.7	55.9	81.9	86.0	88.6
TOTAL VALUE OF TRADE IN (LAKHS)	14,98	31,64	33,39	30,38	20,00	29,09	29,27	42,28	51,77	41,04	98,47	91,23	25,65	29,32	33,17	45,14	50,87	65,06	15,95	12,81	18,92

It will be seen from Table A that India's exports normally exceed her imports in the case of all countries with which she deals in large quantities excepting the United Kingdom where the reverse has always been the case. There is, however, a tendency on the part of the United Kingdom to purchase more and more from India, her best customer thus reducing the excess of imports over exports from R70 crores in 1922-23 to R41 crores in 1923-24 and R31 crores in 1924-25. And it is interesting to note that the figure of the year under review was less by R4 crores than the corresponding average during the pre-war quinquennium, and it will be noted further that India's import and export trade with the rest of the British Empire, including the United Kingdom, exactly balanced each other in 1924-25, as compared with an excess of imports of 34 crores in 1913-14.

Tables B and C show the fluctuations in the percentage shares of the first twenty countries arranged in the order of their importance in 1913-14. The percentage share of the United Kingdom in the import trade fell from 57.8 in 1923-24 to 54.1 in 1924-25, while her share in the export trade showed a slight increase from 25 to 25.5 per cent. The share of His Majesty's Dominions and British Possessions in imports showed an increase from 6.7 per cent to 8.1 per cent, chiefly as the result of renewed importations of Mauritius sugar and larger arrivals of raw cotton from Kenya Colony. In exports their share fell slightly from 13.9 per cent to 13.2 per cent. The whole British Empire had 47.7 per cent of the total trade (62.2 per cent in imports and 38.7 per cent in exports) as compared with 48.8 per cent (imports 64.5 per cent and exports 38.9 per cent) in the preceding year. The share of the United States of America in imports was 5.7 per cent, as in the two preceding years, while her share in exports has steadily declined from 11.1 per cent in 1922-23 to 9.4 per cent in 1923-24 and 8.8 per cent in the year under review. The share of Japan in the export trade showed no appreciable change and remained at 14 per cent. On the import side her share increased owing to larger supplies of cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods. Germany's share in imports was 6.3 per cent as compared with 5.2 per cent in 1923-24 and 6.9 per cent in the pre-war year and in exports 7.1 per cent as compared with 6.9 per cent in the preceding year and 10.6 per cent in 1913-14. Belgium had 2.7 per cent of the import trade and 3.9 per cent of exports as compared with 2.4 and 3.8 per cent respectively, in 1923-24. There were larger importations of sugar from Java but at lower prices and consequently Java's share of the import trade was unchanged. The imports of sugar from Mauritius increased in the year under review and that colony had 1.5 per cent of the import trade as in the pre-war year. Large imports of Kenya cotton accounted for an increase in the share of East Africa in imports from 1.4 per cent in 1923-24 to 2 per cent in 1924-25.

Tables D and E illustrate 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 lost ground, supplying 63 per cent only as compared with 67 per cent in the preceding year and 70 per cent in the pre-war year. The share of the United States although higher than before the war, decreased, as compared with the preceding year, while those of Belgium and Germany improved. In machinery the United Kingdom maintained her predominant position, although Germany improved her share somewhat, and the share of the United States decreased. Under hardware the share of the United Kingdom fell by 6.8 per cent to 40 per cent and here again Germany made substantial progress, at the expense of the

United Kingdom, the United States, and Japan, her share rising from 21 per cent in the preceding year to 26.9 per cent. In motor vehicles the United Kingdom made a recovery and had 29.3 per cent of the imports as against 26.2 per cent in the preceding year. The position of the United States and Canada remained stationary at 35 and 27 per cent respectively, while Continental countries, e.g., Italy, France and Belgium decreased slightly, their shares being 3, 2 and 1 per cent respectively. Under railway plant and rolling stock the share of the United Kingdom fell from 94.1 per cent in the preceding year to 89 per cent in the year under review. United States, Belgium and Germany secured 2.8, 3 and 1.2 per cent, respectively of the trade in 1924-25 or 1.3, 1.2 and 0.8 per cent more than in the preceding year. Under 'Instruments' Germany considerably improved her position at the expense of the United Kingdom while the shares of other countries remained practically unchanged. In cotton manufactures, the share of the United Kingdom decreased by 1.4 per cent to 80.5 from 81.9 per cent in the preceding year, while there was a corresponding increase in the share of Japan from 12.4 to 13.8 per cent. Japan made a recovery in silk manufactures and her share rose from 40.9 to 47.7 per cent, while China's share fell from 34.6 to 28.6 per cent. There was also a decrease in the share of Italy from 11.7 to 10.5 per cent. Java's share in sugar fell from 89.5 to 73.9 per cent owing to the re-entry of Mauritius into the market which had 17.4 per cent of the trade as compared with 0.4 per cent in the preceding year and 16.9 per cent in the pre-war year. In liquors the share of the United Kingdom again decreased while those of France and Germany improved. The United States increased her share in mineral oils from 54.4 per cent to 59.9 per cent in 1924-25; the share of Persia also showed an increase while that of Borneo decreased. In paper Germany improved her position at the expense of the United Kingdom, Norway and Sweden.

Turning now to the exports (Table E), the United Kingdom, always the foremost customer of Indian tea further increased her share of that trade from 88 to 89.2 per cent. At the same time Canada's share fell to 2.5 per cent as compared with 3.2 and 4.3 per cent in 1923-24 and 1913-14. Direct trade with Russia has not yet assumed any importance. In raw jute the shares of Germany and the United Kingdom rose from 25.6 and 23.1 per cent in 1923-24 to 27.4 and 24.8 per cent respectively, in the year under review. France also increased her share, but the share of the United States decreased from 12.3 per cent in 1923-24 to 8.5 per cent. In jute manufactures there was a noticeable decrease in the share of the United States from 40.2 to 37.4 per cent. Australia, the Argentine, Java, and Japan showed small increases while the United Kingdom reduced her share. Under raw cotton, Japan absorbed more than 50 per cent of the trade as compared with 43 per cent in the preceding year. The shares of all the other principal purchasers, with the exception of China, decreased; that of the United Kingdom fell from 8.7 per cent in 1923-24 to 5 per cent in 1924-25. In oilseeds the share of Italy rose from 9.8 to 14.7 per cent, while the shares of the United Kingdom and France fell from 29.9 and 29.6 per cent to 24.1 and 27.8 per cent. In foodgrains the United Kingdom made considerable advance to regain her pre-war position, taking 25.8 per cent of the exports as compared with 20.5 per cent in 1923-24, and correspondingly the shares of Ceylon and Germany fell from 14.1 and 13.8 per cent to 11.8 and 12.9 per cent. In hides and skins the United States lost ground considerably, while the United Kingdom and to a less extent Germany made progress at her expense. The share of the United Kingdom rose from 40.7 to 47.5 per cent, as compared with 25.9 per cent before the War, and that of the United States, which rose from 24.3 in 1913-14 to 34.1 per cent in 1921-22 has since fallen steadily and stood at 18.2 per cent in 1924-25.

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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
United Kingdom	1,17,58	1,40,05	1,31,60	1,33,45	58,35	70,40	90,40	1,01,70
Ceylon	81	1,44	1,29	1,36	9,04	13,00	13,17	14,17
Straits Settlements	3,42	4,48	4,93	4,86	6,79	8,11	8,52	8,32
Hongkong	98	1,45	1,06	1,13	7,82	6,85	4,66	3,48
Egypt	(a)	61	—	—	(a)	3,66	—	—
South Africa	23	82	77	59	1,20	2,44	2,16	2,66
Mauritius	2,53	1,02	9	3,67	1,26	2,37	1,75	1,89
Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba	39	1,93	2,65	4,32	1,02	2,49	2,26	2,31
Canada	1	65	90	99	1,43	2,20	2,43	2,28
Australia	92	97	1,07	76	4,10	5,48	5,74	7,14
New Zealand	—	—	—	14	56	63	88	76
Other countries	1,20	2,91	2,60	2,22	2,82	10,37	3,79	9,30
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,28,07	1,56,33	1,46,96	1,53,49	94,39	1,28,00	1,40,76	1,54,01

(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 R30 lakhs for imports and R2,27 lakhs for exports.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The value of the imports from the United Kingdom showed an increase of nearly R2 crores in the year under review from R131½ crores to R133½ crores. The value in 1913-14 was R117½ crores. The value of the exports thereto also increased by over R11 crores and amounted to R101½ crores as compared with R 90½ crores in the preceding year and R58 crores in 1913-14. Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, accounted for over 49 per cent of the total value of the imports from the United Kingdom and increased to R66 crores as compared with R55 crores and R59 crores, respectively, or 42 per cent each, in the two preceding years. The other important groups, namely, metal and manufactures, machinery, and railway plant and rolling stock were valued at R32 crores or 24 per cent of the total imports, as compared with R42 crores or 32 per cent in 1923-24. Imports of cotton piecegoods increased by 22 per cent both in quantity and value in the year under review and amounted to 1,614 million yards, valued at R60 crores as compared with 1,319 million yards, valued at R49 crores in the preceding year. The most important increases, were in grey and bleached piecegoods. The imports of iron and steel increased in quantity from 429,000 tons to 439,000 tons while the value remained at R12 crores, as in 1923-24. Machinery and mill-work showed a further fall in the year

under review from R16 crores to R12 crores and imports of railway plant and rolling stock also fell considerably from R11 crores to R5½ crores. The improvement in the imports of instruments and apparatus, chiefly electrical, referred to in last year's review, was not maintained and the value showed a decrease of R25½ lakhs or 11 per cent from R2,24 lakhs to R1,98½ lakhs and hardware also fell from R2,07½ lakhs to R2,00 lakhs. The quantity of paper and paste-board imported increased from 35,000 tons to 36,000 tons, while the value showed a small decrease from R1,33 to R130 lakhs. In liquors also the quantity rose from 2½ million gallons to 2¾ million gallons, while the value fell from R2,00 lakhs to R1,95 lakhs. Tobacco, chiefly cigarettes, were valued at R1,40 lakhs and chemicals at R1,30 lakhs, as compared with R1,75 lakhs and R1,35 lakhs, respectively, in the preceding year, while soap improved from R1,11 lakhs to R1,25 lakhs. Coal and coke also showed a small increase from 89,000 tons, valued at R33½ lakhs, to 123,000 tons, valued at R41 lakhs. There were noticeable increases in the imports of wollen piecegoods (+ R48 lakhs), piecegoods of mixed cotton and artificial silk (+ R25 lakhs), tea chests (+ R26 lakhs), provisions (+ R24 lakhs), raw cotton (+ R22 lakhs), motor cars (+ R15½ lakhs) cycles (+ R19 lakhs) and raw wool (+ R14 lakhs), while there were important decreases in synthetic dyes (—R19 lakhs), copper (—R47 lakhs), and parts of ships (—R54 lakhs).

The principal articles exported to the United Kingdom were tea (R29½ crores), foodgrains (R16½ crores), raw and manufactured jute (R10½ crores), seeds (R8 crores), raw and tanned hides and skins (R6½ crores), raw cotton and raw wool (R4½ crores each) and lac (R1½ crores). These articles combined represented 81 per cent of the exports to that destination as in the preceding year. The quantity of tea exported to the United Kingdom increased by one per cent from 296 million lbs. to 299 million lbs., while the value rose by 6 per cent from R28 to R29½ crores. Shipments of foodgrains rose again in the year under review from 795,000 tons valued at R10½ crores, to 1,190,000 tons, valued at R16½ crores, due chiefly to larger exports of wheat and barley. Wheat increased from 492,000 tons to 754,000 tons and barley from 97,000 tons to 218,000 tons. Rice also improved from 67,000 tons to 102,000 tons. Raw jute increased by 10 per cent in quantity from 156,600 tons to 172,800 tons, while the value rose on account of higher prices by 56 per cent from R4,62 to R7,23 lakhs. Jute gunny bags increased in number from 40¾ to 42 millions and in value from R1,78 to R2,03 lakhs. The yardage of gunny cloth exported showed a small increase from 66 to 66½ million yards and the value rose from R1,28 to R1,37 lakhs. The total value of raw and manufactured jute exported increased by R2,88 lakhs from R7,76 to R10,64 lakhs. In seeds there was a decrease of over 11 per cent in quantity from 441,000 tons to 390,000 tons and of 10 per cent in value from R8,91 to R7,98 lakhs. Linseed decreased by 56,000 tons to 125,000 tons and rapeseed by 24,000 tons to 45,000 tons while shipments of castor, cotton seed and groundnuts improved. Raw hides and skins showed a small decrease in quantity from 2,600 tons to 2,450 tons while tanned hides and skins again increased in the year under review from 15,400 tons to 17,100 tons. The quantity of raw cotton exported decreased by 44 per cent from 290,000 bales to 162,000 bales and the value by 47 per cent from R8,57 to R4,53 lakhs. Raw wool increased from 34 million lbs. to 47 million lbs. while shipments of lac were reduced from 94,900 cwts., valued at R1,50 lakhs, to 83,900 cwts., valued at R1,61 lakhs. Shipments of coffee, myrobalans, rice bran, pig lead, mica, groundnut cake, paraffin wax, raw rubber and raw hemp increased while there were marked decreases in molasses from 32 thousand tons valued at R74 lakhs to 17½ thousand tons valued at R40½ lakhs and manganese ore (from 310 thousand tons valued at R64 lakhs to 195 thousand tons, valued at R45 lakhs).

OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The total values of the imports from other British Possessions increased from R15 to R20 crores and of the exports from R50 to R52 crores.

Ceylon.—The value of the total trade with Ceylon increased from R14½ crores to R15½ crores. Imports from Ceylon are small and amounted in value to R1½ crores, about the same as in the preceding year, while exports increased from R13 crores to R14 crores. Betelnuts imported from Ceylon decreased in quantity from 149,000 cwts. to 123,000 cwts. and in value from R33 to R32½ lakhs. She sent less tea but more lead sheets for tea chests. The imports of copra which amounted to only 26 tons in the preceding year increased to 1,400 tons. As in 1923-24 she stood next to Germany in the rice trade and increased her purchases of rice, from 389,000 tons valued at R6½ crores to 403,000 tons valued at R7 crores. She took more coal, bones, pig lead, raw rubber, spices, tea, gunny bags and cloth, coloured cotton piecegoods, and teak-wood, but less wheat flour and pulse and raw cotton.

Straits Settlements.—The values of the imports from the Straits Settlements decreased from R4,93 to R4,86 lakhs and of the exports from R8,52 to R8,32 lakhs. Imports of betelnuts decreased from R1,68 to R1,57½ lakhs, while unwrought tin increased from R60½ to nearly R80 lakhs and provisions from R41 to R51 lakhs. She sent more canned fish and coloured cotton piecegoods but less mineral oil. The quantity of sugar, 16 D.S. and above, imported showed a small increase but the value decreased. Her purchases of rice increased from 202,400 tons to 208,600 tons. She took more gunny bags, wheat flour, and raw rubber but less rice bran, chillies, dressed sheep skins, coal, cotton twist and yarn and coloured cotton piecegoods. The exports of unmanufactured tobacco increased in quantity but decreased in value.

Hongkong.—The total value of the trade with Hongkong fell from R5,72 lakhs to R4,61 lakhs. Imports showed a small increase from R1,06 to R1,13 lakhs but exports fell from R4,66 to R3,48 lakhs. Her supplies of silk piecegoods increased from 408,000 yards valued at R8 lakhs to 675,000 yards valued at R11 lakhs. Raw silk also increased from R12 to R18½ lakhs while the quantity of sugar imported fell from 5,700 tons to 2,500 tons. Her takings of rice fell from 78,100 tons to 31,600 tons and of cotton twist and yarn from nearly 20 million lbs. to 14 million lbs. The number of gunny bags exported decreased from 9½ millions to nearly 8 millions but the value rose from R43½ to nearly R46 lakhs.

Mauritius.—The total value of the imports from Mauritius increased from R9 lakhs to R3,66½ lakhs, due entirely, to larger arrivals of sugar. The imports of Mauritius sugar were the largest on record since the pre-war year 1913-14 and amounted to 133,000 tons, valued at R3,64 lakhs, as compared with 1,300 tons valued at R6 lakhs in 1923-24, and 139,600 tons, valued at R2,51 lakhs in 1913-14. The value of exports also increased from R1,75 to R1,89 lakhs. She took more rice, wheat flour, and gunny bags but less cotton piecegoods.

Canada.—The total value of the trade with Canada decreased from R3,33 to R3,27 lakhs. Imports increased from R90 to R99 lakhs while exports fell from R2,43 to R2,28 lakhs. The number of motor cars imported from Canada increased from 3,290 to 3,956 and the value from R64½ to R65½ lakhs. Motor omnibuses also increased in number from 599 to 1,225. There were no imports of wood pulp or wooden railway sleepers in the year under review. The direct exports of tea to Canada fell from 12 millions lbs. to nearly 9 million lbs. and of gunny bags from 3 millions to 390,000, while shipments of gunny cloth improved from 62 million yards to 65½ million yards. It is difficult, however, 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.—The value of the imports from the Union of South Africa decreased from R77 to R59 lakhs while exports rose from R2,16 to R2,66 lakhs. Imports of coal from Natal decreased from 273,700 tons, valued at R69½ lakhs, to 201,800 tons, valued at R48 lakhs. Shipments of rice to the Union increased from 23,700 tons, valued at R45 lakhs, to 27,400 tons, valued at R52 lakhs. Gunny bags also increased from 15 millions, valued at R81 lakhs to 17 millions, valued at R1,12 lakhs.

Australia.—The total value of the trade with Australia increased from R6,81 to R7,90 lakhs. Imports decreased from R1,07 to R76 lakhs, while exports improved from R5,74 to R7,14 lakhs. Her supplies of coal decreased from 61,000 tons to 14,000 tons while she sent more condensed milk, jams and jellies and raw wool. There were no imports of wooden railway sleepers from Australia in 1924-25. The exports of gunny bags to Australia decreased in number from 79 millions to 73 millions but increased in value, from R3,67½ to R4,57½ lakhs. She took more rice and linseed but less raw goat skins. The quantity of tea taken was about the same as in 1923-24 but the value increased.

Mesopotamia.—The value of the imports from Mesopotamia fell from R1,16 to R88 lakhs while exports rose from R3,10 to R3,31 lakhs. Imports of dates decreased from 49,500 tons, valued at R74 lakhs, to 42,600 tons, valued at R68 lakhs and of wheat from 11,000 tons, valued at R15 lakhs to 4,000 tons, valued at R5½ lakhs. She took more cotton piecegoods, rice, wheat flour, and indigo but less tea in the year under review.

Kenya Colony and Zanzibar.—The increase in the imports was mainly due to larger arrivals of raw cotton from Kenya Colony and of cloves from Zanzibar.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
European Countries—								
Russia	6	1	15	1	2,47	1	..	12
Sweden	52	1,13	1,33	1,20	42	25	28	36
Norway	23	82	68	65	5	38	38	59
Germany	12,67	11,89	11,89	15,47	20,42	22,64	25,71	28,09
Netherlands	1,55	2,22	2,28	2,98	4,42	4,08	5,96	8,06
Belgium	4,26	6,32	5,51	6,76	12,10	11,37	13,90	15,39
France	2,69	1,98	2,23	2,58	17,72	15,57	20,05	20,91
Spain	19	26	9	15	2,23	3,17	3,79	5,94
Switzerland	69	1,10	1,63	1,81	..	2	1	1
Italy	2,20	2,10	2,73	3,54	7,89	10,29	21,82	23,35
Austria . . . . .	..	29	76	73	..	1,26	1,54	86
Hungary	4,29	..	42	31	10,01	..	..	..
Turkey, European	1	..	..	..	11	28	46	49
Other Countries	15	90	1,62	2,09	73	89	1,30	1,59
TOTAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	29,51	29,00	31,32	38,58	84,57	70,21	94,60	1,05,76
Other Foreign Countries—								
Egypt (a)	30	..	52	64	2,27	..	2,98	6,32
Turkey, Asiatic	57	..	2	..	2,94	5	9	15
Peria	71	1,75	1,76	2,23	1,41	3,55	3,18	3,63
Java	10,75	12,89	14,03	15,46	1,95	3,03	3,67	2,70
China	1,71	2,87	3,36	2,77	5,71	13,70	10,61	9,60
Japan	4,78	14,42	13,82	17,12	22,69	40,77	50,97	56,80
United States	4,79	13,18	12,83	14,07	21,85	34,92	34,04	35,00
Cuba . . . . .	..	..	..	..	56	4,01	2,74	4,62
Argentine . . . . .	..	..	..	..	3,14	3,16	3,81	5,03
Chile . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,06	38	1,61	1,86
Other Countries	2,06	2,27	2,99	2,27	6,34	12,55	12,85	12,69
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,67	47,38	49,33	54,56	69,92	1,16,12	1,26,55	1,38,40

Japan.—Japan retained second place in India's foreign trade as in the preceding year.* The total value of Indo-Japanese trade increased from R64½ crores to R74 crores. Imports increased in value from nearly R14 crores to R17 crores and exports from R51 crores to R57 crores. Imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, increased to R11½ crores or 66 per cent of the total import trade as compared with 8½ crores or 60 per cent in the preceding year. The quantity of cotton piecegoods imported rose from 123 million yards to 155 million yards and the value from R4½ crores to R5½ crores. It will be observed from the table

in the margin that the importations of all descriptions of cotton piecegoods increased but especially those of grey and coloured goods. The imports of cotton twist and yarn also increased from 20 million lbs. to 32 million lbs. The imports of matches have steadily decreased since 1922-23 and amounted in the year under review to 3½ million gross, valued at R40½ lakhs, as compared with 5½ million gross, valued at R70 lakhs, in 1923-24. The value of silk manufactures imported rose from R1,39

to R1,77 lakhs, of which silk piecegoods accounted for R1,33 lakhs. Imports of glass and glassware, umbrella fittings, camphor, and wood manufactures decreased, while apparel, haberdashery and millinery, brass, hardware, earthenware and porcelain and woollen piecegoods showed increases. Under exports, raw cotton accounted for 81 per cent of the total value as compared with 84 per cent in the preceding year. The shipments of raw cotton decreased in quantity by 3 per cent from 1,722,000 bales to 1,671,000 bales but increased in value by about 8 per cent from R42½ to nearly R46 crores. Rice further increased in the year under review by 96,000 tons to 224,000 tons and by R1,51 lakhs in value to R3,63 lakhs. Pig iron rose from 144,000 tons valued at R1,02 lakhs to 172,000 tons valued at R1,15 lakhs. In raw jute the quantity increased from 12,300 tons to 13,800 tons and the value from R35 to R50 lakhs. Gunny bags also increased by 7 millions in number and R54½ lakhs in value to 18½ millions valued at R1,05 lakhs. She took less rape seed, rape and sesamum cake, tanned sheep skins, paraffin wax, and indigo but more pig lead and shellac in the year under review than in the preceding year.

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

United States.—The United States occupied the third place in India's foreign trade as in the three preceding years. The total value of the trade with that country increased by R2 crores to R49 crores. Imports rose from R13 crores to R14 crores and exports from R34 crores to R35 crores. The principal articles imported from the United States were mineral oil (R5½ crores), machinery and millwork (R1½ crores), motor vehicles (R1 crore), and hardware and iron and steel (about three-quarters of a crore each). These five articles accounted for 68 per cent of the total value of the imports in the year under review as compared with 70 per cent in each of the three preceding years. The imports of mineral oils rose from 58 million gallons to 71 million gallons and in value from R4½ crores to R5½ crores. Machinery and millwork further decreased in value from R1,96 to R1,40 lakhs. Imports of iron and steel also fell from 18,200 tons valued at R72 lakhs to 16,900 tons valued at R69 lakhs. Motor cars increased in number from 2,865 to 3,106 and in value from R69½ to R73½ lakhs—this was however a small percentage increase as compared with the previous year which had more than doubled the figure of 1922-23. Imports of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries also increased while motor cycles showed a fall. Hardware improved from R72 to R78 lakhs. There were decreases under aniline dyes, electrical instruments, and cigarettes, while raw cotton, grey cotton piecegoods, provisions, and apparel improved. The value of railway plant and rolling stock imported was about the same as in the preceding year. Under exports, raw and manufactured jute (R22 crores), shellac (R3½ crores), raw hides and skins (R2½ crores), castor seed and raw cotton (R1 crore each) accounted for 84 per cent of the total value as compared with 86 per cent in 1923-24. The quantity of raw jute shipped decreased by 32 per cent from 87,200 tons to 59,300 tons, while the value (R2,46½ lakhs) was about the same as in 1923-24. Gunny cloth increased from 946 million yards, valued at R16 crores to 992 million yards valued at R18½ crores, while gunny bags fell from 33 millions valued at R85 lakhs to 25½ millions valued at R65½ lakhs. The value of raw and manufactured jute exported rose from R19½ crores to nearly R22 crores. The exports of raw hides and skins fell from 15,800 tons valued at R2,91 lakhs to 13,500 tons valued at R2,27 lakhs. Shellac showed a decrease of 29 per cent in quantity from 241,000 cwts. to 172,000 cwts. and of 32 per cent in value from R4,82 to R3,25 lakhs. The exports of castor seed decreased in quantity from 35,700 tons to 32,200 tons but rose in value from R95 lakhs to R100 lakhs. Shipments of raw cotton fell from 7,700 tons to 5,900 tons. Direct shipments of tea showed a small increase from 5,869,000 lbs. to 6,209,000 lbs.

Germany.—Germany stood fourth in order of importance in India's foreign trade as in the two preceding years. The total value of Indo-German trade increased by R6½ crores or 18 per cent from R37 crores to R43½ crores. Imports increased by R3½ crores to R15½ crores and exports by R3 crores to R28 crores. As compared with the pre-war average imports showed an increase of R6 crores or 65 per cent and exports of R5½ crores or about 26 per cent. The following figures show the extent of Indo-German trade during the past three years as compared with the pre-war average.

	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Imports	R (lakhs) 9,35	R (lakhs) 11,89	R (lakhs) 11,89	R (lakhs) 15,47
Exports, including re-exports	22,36	22,64	25,11	28,09

It will be observed that the balance of trade remains steadily in India's favour. The favourable balance in the year under review was R12½ crores, as compared with R13 crores in 1923-24 and before the war. The principal articles imported from Germany are noted below with quantities and values for the past three years as compared with the pre-war averages:—

		Pre-war average (1909-10— 1913-14)	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Alizarine and aniline dyes	lbs (000)	11,671	9,803	11,139	13,583
	R (000)	77,20	1,82,68	1,79,88	1,91,13
Iron and steel	Tons	136,000	90,000	60,800	87,600
	R (000)	1,55,02	1,78,57	1,14,80	1,64,76
Brass and Copper	Cwts.	188,000	128,000	207,000	401,000
	R (000)	94,97	63,16	1,25,40	2,24,50
Hardware	R (000)	57,24	1,12,40	92,97	1,39,64
Machinery and millwork	R (000)	30,27	78,58	43,55	50,93
Glass and glassware	R (000)	23,69	44,34	43,09	38,96
Liquors—					
Ale, beer and porter	Gallons (000)	521	665	889	1,123
	R (000)	13,14	19,71	22,59	27,72
Spirit	Gallons (000)	148	70	98	94
	R (000)	5,43	8,08	8,08	743
TOTAL LIQUORS	Gallons (000); R (000)	687 19,41	739 28,29	986 31,17	1,223 36,03
Paper and pasteboard—					
Printing paper	Cwts.	66,700	44,800	110,600	200,800
	R (000)	7,15	10,28	22,61	34,87
TOTAL PAPER AND PASTEBOARD	R (000)	21,82	30,70	48,91	64,25
Woolen manufactures	R (000)	90,62	28,10	42,25	55,61
Salt	Tons	57,800	56,300	24,900	34,300
	R (000)	9,46	17,49	6,72	9,33
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet)	Tons.	1,700	9,000	5,100	21,700
	R (000)	3,42	37,18	19,64	61,15
Haberdashery and millinery	R (000)	22,10	19,41	26,70	32,66
Cotton manufactures—					
Hosiery	R (000)	15,96	3,97	4,88	6,41
Coloured piecegoods	Yds. (000)	4,016	173	846	1,515
	R (000)	22,30	2,15	7,54	16,09
Blankets (two years' average only)	lbs (000)	9,843	47	892	2,129
	R (000)	53,28	56	7,34	17,47
TOTAL COTTON MANUFACTURES including twist and yarn	R (000)	1,83,71	9,82	23,16	42,30
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	Yds. (000)	1,514	204	317	440
	R (000)	15,89	4,73	5,63	8,67

It will be observed that as compared with the preceding year almost all the principal articles imported showed increases, with the exception of glass and glassware. Synthetic dyes increased by 21 per cent in quantity from 11 million lbs. to 13½ million lbs. and by 6 per cent in value from R1.80 to R1.91 lakhs. Iron and steel increased by about 44 per cent both in quantity and value; the quantity imported increased by nearly 27,000 tons to 87,600 tons and the value by R50 lakhs to R1.65 lakhs. Imports of hardware increased by R40½ lakhs to R1.33½ lakhs and of machinery and millwork by R7½ lakhs to R51 lakhs. The demand for light German beers has been steadily increasing and imports of liquors increased by R5 lakhs. There were also increases under paper and pasteboard (+R15 lakhs), woollen manufactures (+R13 lakhs), cotton manufactures, especially coloured piecegoods and blankets (+R19 lakhs). She also sent more beet sugar, mixed or yellow metal for sheathing, wrought copper, cutlery, electrical instruments and apparatus, haberdashery and millinery, salt, and goods of silk mixed with other materials, but less stationery and cement than in the preceding year. As compared with the pre-war averages synthetic dyes show an increase both in quantity and value, while iron and steel shows a decrease in quantity but an increase in value. The values of the imports of hardware, machinery, paper and pasteboard, and glassware also exceeded the pre-war averages, while woollen and cotton manufactures and goods of silk mixed with other materials showed decreases. In beer both quantity and value increased while spirits showed a decrease in quantity with an increase in value.

The principal articles of export to Germany are shown below:—

		Pre-war average 1909-10—1913-14	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Jute, raw	Tons	164,400	141,500	102,300	189,300
	R(000)	4,90,40	5,57,88	5,12,68	7,97,83
Grain, pulse and flour—					
Rice	Tons	344,600	340,100	414,000	409,500
	R(000)	3,41,37	5,31,38	6,39,76	6,37,27
Wheat	Tons	16,300	100		14,200
	R(000)	17,37	24	5	23,51
TOTAL (including other sorts)	Tons	463,900	345,200	476,100	579,900
	R(000)	4,43,30	5,36,89	7,02,85	8,41,89
Cotton, raw	Tons	62,600	47,000	48,600	31,100
	R(000)	4,45,06	5,29,54	6,65,43	4,48,63
Seeds	Tons	177,600	114,600	98,000	91,300
	R(000)	3,45,50	2,70,27	2,24,84	2,45,79
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	18,600	11,200	13,500	13,900
	R(000)	2,53,97	1,10,78	1,51,18	1,74,80
Lac	Cwts.	83,200	33,400	43,700	47,600
	R(000)	37,67	53,12	59,15	67,24
Coir manufactures	Tons	10,600	6,300	5,400	10,300
	R(000)	22,55	17,94	15,33	31,92
Manures—Bones	Tons	10,400	7,000	5,000	3,000
	R(000)	7,59	8,20	6,78	3,91
Hemp, raw	Cwts.	56,900	58,800	33,400	85,300
	R(000)	8,48	9,04	6,09	22,51

It will be noticed that Germany considerably increased her purchases of raw jute in the year under review and the quantity taken in 1924-25 was 15 per cent above the pre-war average. Shipments of rice showed a small decrease but the quantity shipped was 19 per cent higher than the pre-war average. She took 122,000 tons of barley as compared with 38,000 tons in 1923-24. Her purchases of wheat also increased. She took less raw cotton, oilseeds, and bones, but more raw hides and skins, lac, coir manufactures, groundnut cake, coffee, myrobalans and hemp. Her purchases of raw hemp exceeded the pre-war average.

Italy.—The value of India's total trade with Italy further increased in the year under review from R24½ crores to R27 crores. Imports rose from R2½ crores to nearly R4 crores and exports from R22 crores to R23½ crores. Imports of coloured, printed, or dyed cotton piecegoods increased markedly from 5½ million yards valued at R45 lakhs to 9½ million yards valued at R73 lakhs and of piecegoods of mixed cotton and artificial silk from R25½ to R44 lakhs. She also increased her supplies of artificial silk yarn, woollen piecegoods, almonds, haberdashery, glass and glassware, and apparel while she sent less motor cars than in 1923-24. The quantity of sulphur imported increased but the value decreased, and the value of electrical instruments imported was about the same as in the preceding year. Under exports, raw cotton decreased from 98,400 tons, valued at R15 crores, to 86,600 tons, valued at R13½ crores. Shipments of seeds increased from 123,000 tons valued at R3 crores to 189,600 tons valued at nearly R5 crores. The increase was chiefly in rapeseed, linseed, sesamum and groundnuts. The quantity of raw jute shipped was about the same as in the preceding year while the value rose from R1½ crores to over R2 crores. She took more wheat, rice, raw cowhides, castor oil, and pepper in the year under review than in the preceding year.

France.—The total trade with France increased from R22½ crores to R23½ crores. Imports rose from R2½ crores to R2½ crores and exports from R20 crores to R21 crores. She increased her supplies of liquors, gold and silver thread, iron and steel and woollen piecegoods, while imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials and lametta decreased. The imports of motor cars increased in number but decreased in value. Shipments of groundnuts increased from 191,000 tons valued at R5.36 lakhs to 198,000 tons valued at R5.55 lakhs and of linseed from R2.06 to R2.21 lakhs. Raw jute also increased from R2.18½ to R3.40½ lakhs, while raw cotton fell from R4.74 to R3.60½ lakhs. She took more coffee and gram but less wheat and raw silk than in the preceding year.

Belgium.—The value of India's trade with Belgium increased by R2½ crores to over R22 crores. Imports increased from R5½ crores to R6½ crores and exports from R14 crores to R15½ crores. Imports of iron and steel increased from 216,900 tons valued at R3.34 lakhs to 273,300 tons valued at R3.72 lakhs. She sent more glass and glassware, provisions (chiefly vegetable ghi), aniline and alizarine dyes, refined sugar and cotton manufactures, but less diamonds and other precious stones and railway plant and rolling stock. Shipments of raw cotton to Belgium decreased from 45,800 tons valued at R7 crores to 36,000 tons valued at R5½ crores. Raw jute exported decreased in quantity from 48,700 tons to 46,300 tons but increased in value from R1.47 to R1.96 lakhs. There were important increases in wheat from 38,400 tons valued at R53½ lakhs to 123,200 tons valued at R1.91½ lakhs, and in barley from 20,000 tons to 52,000 tons. Linseed increased from 28,000 tons valued at R73 lakhs to 43,000 tons valued at R1.12½ lakhs. She also took more rice, manganese ore, groundnuts and gunny bags, but less bones and rape and castor seed.

Java.—The value of the total trade with Java increased from nearly R17½ crores to over R18 crores. Imports rose from R14 crores to R15½ crores while exports fell from R3½ to R2½ crores. The increase in the import trade was

due to larger arrivals of sugar which accounted for 98 per cent of the total value of the imports as compared with 96 per cent in the preceding year. The imports of sugar 16 D.S. and above from Java increased from 268,100 tons valued at R13 crores to 480,200 tons valued at R15 crores. Molasses fell from 63,700 tons to 57,000 tons. Java took more gunny bags but less opium, while her takings of rice fell from 134,000 tons to 45,000 tons.

Netherlands.—There was an increase of nearly R3 crores in the value of India's total trade with the Netherlands in the year under review. Imports increased from R2½ crores to nearly R3 crores and exports from R6 crores to over R8 crores. Imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, rose from R93 to R98 lakhs, and the value of provisions imported nearly doubled from R26½ to R52 lakhs owing to a large trade in vegetable ghi. She sent more synthetic dyes, metals, and paper and pasteboard. Her takings of raw cotton fell from 7,400 tons valued at R1,12 lakhs to 6,800 tons valued at R1,01 lakhs while her imports of rice increased from 57,000 tons valued at R87½ lakhs to 98,000 tons valued at R1,48 lakhs. She took more wheat, coffee, gram, raw goatskins, groundnuts and rapeseed, but less linseed than in the preceding year.

China.—The total value of the trade with China further decreased in the year under review from R14 crores to R12½ crores. Imports fell from R3,36 to R2,77 lakhs and exports from R10,61 to R9,60 lakhs. Her supplies of silk, raw and manufactured, and tea were reduced. Shipments of raw cotton increased from 48,000 tons valued at R6.85 lakhs to 50,700 tons valued at R7,78 lakhs, while rice fell from 151,000 tons valued at R2,48 lakhs to 48,000 tons valued at R71 lakhs. She took also less jute goods and cotton twist and yarn than in the preceding year.

South America.—The exports of gunny cloth to the Argentine Republic increased from 192 million yards valued at R3,39 lakhs to 233 million yards valued at R4,56 lakhs. Her takings of gunny bags were however reduced from 4 millions to 2 millions in number. Uruguay further increased her imports of gunny cloth from 11½ million yards to over 12½ million yards. Shipments of gunny bags to Chile decreased in number from 44 millions to 41½ millions but rose in value from R1,46½ to R1,66½ lakhs. Peru took 6½ million bags as compared with 5 million bags in the preceding year. Brazil reduced her imports of raw jute from 18,000 tons to 13,000 tons and the shipments to the Argentine Republic decreased in quantity from 3,900 tons to 3,600 tons while the value showed a small increase.

CHAPTER V.

Frontier and Indo-Burma Trade.

I.—FRONTIER TRADE.

Since 1875 the trade across the land frontiers of India has been recorded by means of clerks posted upon important trade routes. A critical examination of this system has shown it to be far from accurate, more particularly owing to the extreme difficulty of supervising the work of low-paid clerks stationed at isolated outposts. In view of the fact that a very high percentage of the land frontier trade which it is of importance to record is carried by rail within India, it has been decided to record instead the traffic in selected commodities at railway stations adjacent to the more important of the frontier routes of the North-West, North, and North-East, and this system has been done in operation since 1st April, 1925. The corresponding modification of the system of recording the land frontier trade of Burma is under separate examination. The following figures relate to frontier trade recorded under the old system.

	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
MERCHANDISE—				
Imports	9,04	16,11	17,77	20,79
Exports	7,59	14,69	15,73	18,07
TREASURE—				
Imports	1,14	2,17	2,18	2,30
Exports	93	51	55	67
GRAND TOTAL	18,70	33,48	36,23(a)	41,83

The value of the total trade across the land frontiers of India, including Burma, amounted to R42 crores in 1924-25, an increase of 15 per cent over 1923-24 and of 123 per cent over the pre-war average. The figures of merchandise and treasure are shown separately in the margin and the relative importance of the various commodities in this trade is shown in table No. 59.

The following table summarises the imports and exports of merchandise from and to the principal countries according to the geographical distribution of this trade and fuller details will be found in table No. 58.

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			1922-23			1923-24			1924-25		
	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	1,61	1,58	3,19	94	1,73	2,67	1,68	2,78	4,46
Persia	3	15	18	94	1,28	2,22	56	1,52	2,08	66	2,56	3,22
Central Asia	4	5	9	42	47	89	43	64	107	44	30	74
Dir, Swat and Bajaur(a)	69	77	1,46	31	66	97	11	14	25	35	52	87
North and North-East Frontier—												
Nepal	3,95	1,93	5,88	5,08	2,75	7,83	6,07	2,81	8,88	6,82	2,79	9,61
Tibet	25	14	39	59	30	89	75	34	1,09	57	36	93
Sikkim	15	12	27	69	15	84	73	16	89	65	16	81
Bhutan	9	15	24	14	9	23	10	4	14	8	2	10
Eastern Frontier—												
Shan States	1,79	1,70	3,49	4,63	6,15	10,78	6,27	7,25	13,52	8,44	7,03	15,47
Western China	21	48	69	1,00	77	1,77	1,15	84	1,99	1,22	97	2,19
Siam	32	21	53	42	15	55	45	14	59	47	13	60
Karennee	25	4	29	7	3	10	10	2	12	8	6	11

(a) **Afghanistan.**—Of the trade which crosses the North-Western Frontier that with Afghanistan is the most important. This trade rose by 67 per cent to R4.46 lakhs as compared with R2.67 lakhs in the preceding year, but the figures of 1923-24 were vitiated by the lack of returns from July, 1923, to February, 1924, from the North-Western

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

Frontier Province, which has always a considerable share in the trade with Afghanistan. The value of imports therefrom amounted to R1,68 lakhs and that of exports to R2,78 lakhs showing an increase of 79 and 60 per cent respectively as compared with the preceding year. The imports of fruits, vegetables and nuts showed a considerable advance from 160,000 cwts, valued at R24 lakhs, to 244,000 cwts., valued at R64 lakhs, in 1924-25. Raw wool, valued at R51 lakhs, was imported from Afghanistan in 1924-25 as compared with R47 lakhs in 1923-24. Imports of ghi, shawls, other manufactures of wool, oil-seeds and tobacco also showed increases. Under exports, cotton manufactures, tea, sugar, leather manufactured and indigo showed increases, while wheat decreased.

Persia.—The total trade with Persia amounted to R3,22 lakhs as against R2,08 lakhs in the previous year, figures which are themselves a commentary upon the improvement of internal conditions in that country. Imports were valued at R66 lakhs being 18 per cent more than in the year 1923-24. There were larger receipts of raw wool and asafetida from Persia, which amounted to R10 and R4 lakhs respectively. The arrivals of woollen manufactures also increased considerably from R21 lakhs to R33 lakhs. The value of exports to Persia was R2,56 lakhs, an increase of R1,04 lakhs or 68 per cent over the previous year, and the increased trade was largely carried by the Nuskhi-Duzdap railway. The exports of Indian yarn and piecegoods showed considerable increases, the former amounting to R11 lakhs and the latter to R57 lakhs, as compared with R8 lakhs and R36 lakhs, respectively, in 1923-24. The exports of leather both unmanufactured and manufactured advanced considerably from R3 lakhs and R12 lakhs, respectively, in 1923-24 to R16 lakhs and R22 lakhs. Persia increased her imports of Indian black tea from 4,806,000 lbs. valued at R44 lakhs in 1923-24 to 6,280,000 lbs. valued at R74 lakhs. The exports of sugar to Persia also increased to R38 lakhs from R24 lakhs in 1923-24.

Nepal.—Of the trade in merchandise which crosses the North and North-Eastern Frontier, that with Nepal is always the largest. In 1924-25 it amounted to R8,61 lakhs or 22 per cent of the whole frontier trade, as compared with R8,88 lakhs or 26 per cent in the preceding year. The imports of grain and pulse (chiefly rice) and raw jute increased, while those of fruits, vegetables and nuts, oilseeds, animals and lao showed considerable decreases. The imports of foodgrains amounted to 247,000 tons as compared with 221,000 tons in the preceding year. Of this unhusked rice accounted for 156,200 tons and husked rice 70,250 tons, as compared with 131,000 tons and 64,000 tons, respectively, in 1923-24. The imports of raw jute from Nepal amounted to 12,100 tons, valued at R37 lakhs, as compared with 11,000 tons valued at R35 lakhs in 1923-24. The total imports of ghi from Nepal decreased in quantity to 58,000 cwts from 84,000 cwts in the preceding year. The imports of oilseeds amounted to 20,587 tons, as compared with 22,940 tons in 1923-24. The exports of cotton yarn and piecegoods to Nepal increased to R1,37 lakhs from R1,05 lakhs in 1923-24.

Tibet.—The trade with Tibet amounted to R93 lakhs, which was 15 per cent less than in the preceding year. The imports of wool declined by R10 lakhs from R48 lakhs to R38 lakhs in 1924-25. The imports of borax, skins and salt from Tibet also decreased. The export trade showed a slight improvement in cotton piecegoods of Indian manufacture (R1 lakh.)

Shan States.—The Eastern Frontier trade is recorded as being chiefly with the Shan States, and the total value of this trade in 1924-25 amounted to R15,47 lakhs, which was 84 per cent of the total trade on that Frontier, and showed an increase of 14 per cent over the figures of the previous year. The production in Burma of refined lead in the Bawdwin Mines in the Northern Shan States amounted in 1924 to 50,559 tons as compared with 44,551 tons and that of silver to 5,287,711 ounces as compared with 4,843,939 ounces in 1923. There was a considerable output of copper zinc concentrates from the Burma Corporations Mines in the Northern Shan States of which 16,866 tons were imported into Burma during 1924-25. Imports of lead from the Northern Shan States into Burma increased to 1,030,000 cwts, valued at R2,47 lakhs, as compared with 945,000 cwts., valued at R1,99 lakhs, in 1923-24. Silver valued at R1,47 lakhs was imported from the Shan States as compared with R1,32 lakhs in the preceding year. The exports of cotton piecegoods amounted to R52 lakhs, as compared with R69 lakhs in 1923-24. There were larger exports of coal and coke to meet increased demands from the mines. Exports of railway materials declined from R97 lakhs to R64 lakhs.

The shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1924-25 as compared with the two preceding years are shown below :—

	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE		
	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Sind and British Baluchistan (chiefly with Kandahar, Herat and Persia)	4,45	3,94	5,82
North-West Frontier Province (chiefly with Kalat, Ghazni, Dir, Swat and Bajaur and Waziristan)	2,35	1,22*	3,36
Kashmir (chiefly with Chinese Turkestan)	55	59	46
Punjab (chiefly with Central Asia)	57	61	40
United Provinces (chiefly with Nepal)	2,58	3,19	3,19
Bihar and Orissa (with Nepal only)	4,90	5,53	6,27
Bengal (chiefly with Sikkim)	1,98	2,05	1,86
Assam (chiefly with Nagá and Mishmi Hills)	20	13	11
Burma (chiefly with Shan States and China)	13,22	16,24	18,39

* 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 past three years as compared with pre-war figures is shown in the statement below :—

	IMPORTS INTO BURMA				EXPORTS FROM BURMA			
	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
Bengal	6,02	10,12	10,19	10,09	5,09	7,31	6,45	7,31
Bombay	82	2,50	2,16	2,54	3,04	6,33	7,25	6,95
Sind	4	16	12	12	24	68	61	65
Madras	1,48	3,06	2,70	2,55	3,40	6,99	5,59	7,20
TOTAL	8,86	16,93	15,17	15,30	11,77	23,61	19,90	22,11

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

Imports into Burma.—The coastwise imports of coal into Burma decreased from 472,000 tons in 1923-24 to 344,000 tons in 1924-25 as compared with the pre-war average of 413,000 tons. The imports of cotton piecegoods of Indian manufacture into Burma increased from 21,804,000 yds., valued at R1,03 lakhs, in 1923-24 to 27,072,000 yds., valued at R1,27 lakhs in 1924-25. The increase was due to greater imports of grey goods from Bombay. The imports of yarns from India fell slightly from 16 million lbs. in 1923-24 to 15 million lbs. in the year under review. Jute gunny bags from Calcutta advanced from 40½ millions, valued at R2,07 lakhs, to 41½ millions, valued at R2,37 lakhs.

Exports from Burma.—Exports of rice to India increased from 444,000 tons to 506,000 tons. Madras was the principal purchaser, taking 225,000 tons, followed by Bombay with 209,000 tons and Bengal with 69,000 tons. Shipments of beans to India, the bulk of which was absorbed by Madras, fell considerably from 17,900 tons, valued at R19 lakhs, to 9,000 tons, valued at R12 lakhs. Shipments of kerosene oil to Indian ports amounted to 138 million gallons in 1924-25 as compared with 132 million gallons in 1923-24. Exports of petrol increased to 18 million gallons from 15 million gallons in 1923-24. Shipments of metals and ores, consisting chiefly of pig lead and block tin, rose from 2,800 tons, valued at R19 lakhs, to 3,500 tons worth R26 lakhs. Exports of lac to India chiefly sticklac, dropped from 65,300 cwts. valued at R56 lakhs, to 59,700 cwts. valued at R38 lakhs. Calcutta was, as usual, the chief purchaser. Exports of teakwood rose from 176,000 cubic tons to 185,000 cubic tons, while other timber remained on the same level as in the preceding year, namely 18,000 cubic tons. The increase under teakwood was due to a larger supply of railway sleepers.

CHAPTER VI.

Balance of Trade and Movements of Treasure.

I.—BALANCE OF TRADE.

There was a record surplus of exports over imports of private merchandise amounting to R155 crores as compared with R145 crores in 1923-24, R90 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 imports and exports of private merchandise and the balance of trade in merchandise during 1924-25 :

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		Excess Net imports— Net exports+	Excess in the corresponding month of 1923-24
	Imports	Exports		
1924—				
April	19,87	30,71	+10,84	+10,59
May	20,08	29,07	+ 8,99	+12,34
June	18,46	29,54	+11,08	+12,85
July	19,75	25,93	+ 6,18	+10,42
August	20,42	25,15	+ 4,73	+ 7,00
September	22,50	28,35	+ 5,85	+ 5,50
October	20,59	29,33	+ 9,24	+ 5,65
November	22,03	33,60	+11,57	+ 7,60
December	16,91	36,08	+19,17	+16,01
1925—				
January	24,16	40,13	+15,97	+15,41
February	18,62	43,54	+24,92	+18,33
March	19,77	46,24	+26,47	+23,18
TOTAL	243,16	398,17	+155,01	+144,88

N.B.—Railway stores imported by State Railways are not paid for in the ordinary way and do not affect the monthly balance of trade figures. The cost of these stores has therefore been excluded from the import side and consequently these monthly figures do not agree with those given in last year's review.

Throughout the year under review exports of private merchandise exceeded imports. In April 1924 the credit balance was nearly R11 crores, in the monsoon period it fell to R6 crores in July, R5 crores in August and R6 crores in September. Thereafter exceptional export figures produced very high credit balances finishing with the largest surplus ever recorded in any individual month, R26½ crores. The credit balance during the last four months of the year amounted to R86½ crores or 56 per cent of the year's surplus.

The net import of private treasure in the year under review established a record, R94 crores, as compared with R49 crores in 1923-24 and R60 crores in 1922-23. Imports of treasure exceeded exports in every month of the year but most markedly during the last quarter. In each of the first two quarters net imports were in the neighbourhood of R15 crores, they rose to R21 crores in the third quarter and to R43 crores in the last quarter of the year, the highest figure in any individual month, R17 crores, being reached in March as in the case of the net exports of merchandise.

Chart No. 5 shows the net import or export of treasure and also of gold and silver separately on private account during the last 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 R61 crores in 1924-25 as compared with a favourable balance of R96 crores in 1923-24 and of about R30 crores in 1922-23. In the pre-war quinquennium the average annual credit balance of private merchandise and treasure was R42 crores and in the war period R65½ crores. The balance of remittances of funds was minus R57 crores in the year under review as compared with adverse balances of R34 crores in 1923-24 and R4½ crores in 1922-23. As in the preceding year, purchases of sterling 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 were taken into account in arriving at the balance of remittances of funds, but these figures do not take into account (a) net payment in India of money

and postal orders and (b) telegraphic transfers on India from Iraq which together amounted to R4,39 lakhs in 1924-25. The appended table shows the details :-

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+2,19,50	+2,15,97	+2,99,16	+3,48,84	+3,84,66
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+4,62	+8,14	+15,16	+13,07	+13,51
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private)	-1,45,85	-1,47,80	-2,24,31(b)	-2,17,03(b)	-2,43,16(c)
Balance of trade in merchandise	+78,27	+76,31	+90,01	+1,44,88	+1,55,01
Gold (private)*	-28,87	-7,81	-41,18	-29,19	-73,93
Silver (private)*	-7,21	-2,99	-18,17	-18,38	-20,06
Currency notes (private)	-	-	-91	-1,08	-28
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-36,08	-10,80	-60,28	-48,65	-94,27
Total visible balance of trade	+42,19	+65,51	+29,75	+96,23	+60,74
Council Bills, purchase of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom(c)	-41,35	-34,96(a)	-7,06	-33,39	-66,35
Sterling Transfers on London sold in India	+5	+5,50	+5,62	-35	-38
Transfers of Government securities	-87	-38	-35	-44	-41
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	-44	-30	-35	-44	-41
Balance of remittances of funds	-42,61	-30,14	-4,79	-34,18	-57,14

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 most important feature of the year under review was the record import of gold on private account which amounted to R74½ crores as compared with R29½ crores in 1923-24 and R41½ crores in 1922-23. The average annual imports on private account in the pre-war period were R33 crores and in the war period R10½ crores. The imports in 1924-25 include nearly R5 crores of gold imported by letter post from the United States and Switzerland. Importations of silver on private account also surpassed the previous year's record figure of R21½ crores by R2½ crores and amounted to R24½ crores in 1924-25, and the total imports of gold and silver reached the high figure of over R98½ crores as compared with R51 crores in 1923-24 and R62 crores in 1922-23. These large bullion importations are ascribable partly to the very large balance of trade in merchandise in favour of India but more particularly to the fact that the rupee-price of gold was lower than for many years past and, in fact, lower than before the war. The following table shows the imports of coin and bullion on private account during the past three years, as compared with the averages of the pre-war and war periods :-

(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)

	GOLD		SILVER		Net imports— Net exports+ Gold and 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
1922-23	41,31	13	20,71	2,54	-59,35
1923-24	29,25	6	21,78	3,40	-47,57
1924-25	74,29	36	24,26	4,20	-93,99

Imports of gold bullion increased from R22 to R59½ crores and of sovereigns and other British gold coin from R7 to R14½ crores. Of the total value of gold imported in the year under review Natal supplied R23½ crores as compared with R3½ crores in 1923-24. The increase in the imports of South African gold was due, as stated in the previous year's review, to the release of the mines in August 1923 from their obligations to send their whole production to the United Kingdom. The United States of America, where gold was obtainable freely in exchange for currency, also increased her shipments from R2½ to R20½ crores and the United Kingdom from R16½ to R23 crores. Imports from Australia decreased to R2½ crores from R3½ crores. Exports of gold were valued at R36 lakhs as compared with R6 lakhs in the preceding year. There were no imports or exports of gold on Government account as in the preceding year. The highest sterling price of gold per fine ounce in London was 95s. 11d. on the 1st day of the year under review. It fell to the lowest point at 86s. 4d. on the 13th March 1925 and closed at 86s. 7d. at the end of that month. The corresponding highest and lowest quotations for 1923-24 were 98s. in January 1924 and 88s. 1d. in April 1923. At the beginning of the year the price of gold in Bombay was R26-4 per tola. By the middle of September it had fallen to R23-14-4 per tola, the pre-war price, and during the last four months of the year it varied within a few annas above or below R22 per tola, the quotation at the end of March being R21-13-0 per tola. There was therefore a drop of R4-7-0 per tola or about 16-9 per cent in the price of gold in the course of the year and during the latter part of the year the price was about R2 per tola, or 8-3 per cent, below its pre-war level.

Imports of silver on private account exceeded the previous year's record figure and amounted to R24½ crores as compared with R21½ crores in 1923-24. The increase was mainly in large arrivals of bars from the United States. The direct imports from that country rose from nearly R9 to R14 crores, an increase due to an arrangement between two large British shipping companies by which the through rate of freight from New York to India is cheaper than the sum-total of the rates from New York to London and London to India. The shipments from the United Kingdom decreased from nearly R10 to R5½ crores. Australia increased her shipments from R80 to R1,13 lakhs and China, including Hongkong, from R30 to R1,09 lakhs. At the same time China imported from India R2½ crores' worth of silver. Other principal sources of supply were Mesopotamia (R73 lakhs), the Bahrein Islands (R55 lakhs), and Arabia (R47 lakhs). Exports of silver increased from R3,40 to R4,20 lakhs, and were despatched chiefly to China (R2,52

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

(a) Includes R86 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 Not Export and — Net Import.

lakhs), Arabia (R44 lakhs), the Bahrein Islands and Ceylon (R40 lakhs each), and East Africa (R23 lakhs): Import of silver on Government account decreased from R32 to R2 lakhs and exports amounted to R36,500 only as compared with R52,000 in 1923-24.

Imports of currency notes on private account fell from R1,17 to R63 lakhs, while exports increased from R9 to R35 lakhs. There were no imports recorded on Government account but exports on Government account increased from R11 to R25 lakhs.

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 under review silver prices were a little higher than in 1923-24. The highest point, $36\frac{1}{8}d.$ per standard ounce, was reached on the 9th October and the lowest point $31\frac{1}{2}d.$ on the 29th December 1924. The difference between the highest and the lowest prices of the year was thus $4\frac{3}{8}d.$ as compared with the preceding year's difference of $3\frac{3}{8}d.$ between the highest price $34\frac{1}{8}d.$ on the 13th February 1924 and the lowest $30\frac{1}{8}d.$ on the 13th July 1923.

CALCUTTA;
December 19, 1925.

C. G. FREKE,
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
IMPORTS.						
Private merchandise		1,45,55	1,47,80	2,32,71	2,27,61	2,46,63
Government Stores		5,32	11,45	13,43	9,57	6,74
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		1,51,87	1,59,25	2,46,19	2,37,18	2,53,37
Treasure—						
Private	{ Gold	32,79	10,60	41,31	29,25	74,29
	{ Silver	10,38	4,56	20,71	21,78	24,25
	{ Currency notes	—	—	1,02	1,17	68
Government	{ Gold	—	1,54	1	—	—
	{ Silver	3,53	22,37	23	32	3
	{ Currency notes	—	—	30	68	—
TOTAL TREASURE		32,79	12,14	41,32	29,25	74,29
	{ Gold	14,41	26,93	20,94	22,10	24,28
	{ Silver	—	—	1,32	1,85	68
	{ Currency notes	—	—	63,68	53,20	99,20
TOTAL IMPORTS		1,98,87	1,98,32	3,00,77	2,90,38	3,52,57
EXPORTS.						
Private merchandise—		2,19,50	2,15,07	2,90,16	3,48,84	3,84,66
Indian produce		4,62	8,14	15,16	13,07	18,61
Foreign goods (re-exports)		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE		2,24,12	2,24,11	3,14,32	3,61,91	3,98,17
Government Stores		11	1,72	1,75	1,47	2,07
TOTAL MERCHANDISE		2,24,23	2,25,83	3,16,07	3,63,38	4,00,24
Treasure—						
Private	{ Gold	3,92	2,90	13	6	36
	{ Silver	3,67	1,77	2,84	3,40	4,20
	{ Currency notes	—	—	11	9	85
Government	{ Gold	72	1,27	5	—	1
	{ Silver	1	1,27	19	11	25
	{ Currency notes	—	—	13	3	36
TOTAL TREASURE		4,64	4,26	2,59	3,41	4,21
	{ Gold	3,68	3,04	30	20	60
	{ Silver	—	—	3,02	3,67	5,17
	{ Currency notes	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL EXPORTS		2,32,55	2,33,18	3,19,09	3,67,05	4,05,41
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE		4,31,42	4,31,45	6,28,86	6,57,43	7,57,98

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

	MERCHANDISE			TREASURE			TOTAL OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE	GOLD		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net imports		Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—										
1864-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	1,06,98	6,15	82	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,26	1,50	6,07	99,14	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,88	2,31	7,05	1,11,35	1,68	1,04	64
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,10	78,08	1,28,18	11,66	1,38	10,33	1,42,23	4,23	10	4,13
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	83,64	1,45,15	13,62	1,04	11,98	1,65,41	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	1,04,99	1,75,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	1,97,37	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	1,07,53	1,81,20	14,89	6,40	8,49	2,08,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	1,24,02	2,08,70	26,01	11,65	14,36	2,47,26	13,00	6,62	6,18
1904-05 to 1908-09	1,19,85	1,65,14	2,85,29	36,15	0,90	26,25	3,31,24	16,35	7,50	9,35
1909-10 to 1913-14	1,51,87	2,24,23	3,75,90	47,20	8,32	38,88	4,31,42	32,70	4,64	35,15
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	7,68
1919-20 to 1923-24	2,07,05	3,06,38	5,73,43	52,22	13,12	39,10	6,38,77	31,24	10,25	20,99
In the year 1920-21	3,47,58	2,67,76	6,15,34	34,76	26,17	8,59	6,76,27	23,57	21,46	2,11
" 1921-22	2,82,50	2,48,66	5,31,25	31,30	19,06	12,24	5,61,61	13,82	16,68	2,56(a)
" 1922-23	2,46,19	3,16,07	5,62,26	63,58	3,02	60,56	6,28,86	41,32	13	41,19
" 1923-24	2,37,18	3,63,38	6,00,56	53,00	3,07	49,53	6,57,43	29,25	6	29,19
" 1924-25	2,53,37	4,00,24	6,53,61	69,20	5,17	64,03	7,67,08	74,29	36	73,93

NOTE.—Government transactions are included in Table No. 2.
(a) Net exports.

NO. 3.—MONTHLY SEA-BORNE TRADE (PRIVATE MERCHANDISE) IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN 1924-25, AS COMPARED WITH THE TWO PRECEDING YEARS 1922-23 AND 1923-24, 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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
April	11.77	11.77	17.87	21.00	10.40	19.84	17.32	28.88	30.87	30.71	8.07	6.45	6.06	9.67	10.31
May	10.95	11.38	18.90	19.28	20.60	18.70	20.01	27.41	30.10	29.07	7.75	8.08	8.51	10.82	8.47
June	9.76	11.81	16.19	18.01	18.82	17.51	19.13	19.27	29.89	29.54	7.75	7.32	3.08	11.88	10.72
July	10.88	13.45	18.15	16.89	20.00	17.77	17.88	24.46	26.10	25.93	6.89	4.43	6.31	9.71	5.93
August	12.06	13.03	21.20	17.01	20.65	15.90	17.56	25.24	28.43	25.15	3.85	4.53	4.04	6.42	4.50
September	12.92	12.11	18.24	18.71	23.82	16.27	17.02	21.65	23.42	23.35	3.85	4.91	3.41	4.71	5.52
October	13.79	13.20	22.91	20.59	20.84	18.00	18.92	21.64	25.53	20.83	4.21	5.72	-1.27(a)	4.94	8.98
November	13.74	13.33	20.70	21.10	22.82	17.71	18.21	23.89	27.63	33.60	3.97	4.88	8.19	6.53	11.28
December	11.60	10.71	19.20	15.41	17.21	16.67	17.09	23.09	30.70	36.08	5.07	6.38	8.89	15.29	18.87
January	14.47	13.87	21.39	22.61	24.24	21.04	19.16	29.47	36.95	40.13	6.57	5.29	8.08	14.34	15.76
February	11.39	11.86	19.40	18.19	19.77	22.08	19.96	31.68	35.73	43.54	10.67	8.90	12.28	17.54	24.77
March	12.53	11.83	18.56	19.31	19.86	22.66	21.95	32.69	41.76	46.24	10.12	10.12	14.13	22.45	26.31
TOTAL	1,45,85	1,47,80	2,32,71	2,27,61	2,46,63	2,24,12	2,24,11	3,14,32	3,61,91	3,98,17	78,27	76,31	81,61	1,34,30	1,51,56

(a) Net imports.

4.—VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FIVE MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
I.—FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	80.03	20.14	24.30	29.67	81.27
B. Fruits and Vegetables	1,07.73	1,10.30	1,83.57	1,79.80	1,59.46
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	19.68	63.29	54.32	43.99	10.41
D. Liquors	1,72.04	2,04.04	3,00.94	2,72.17	2,82.94
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	2,05.10	2,14.82	2,77.30	2,80.22	3,01.77
F. Spices	1,54.72	1,06.94	2,45.35	2,58.77	2,66.00
G. Sugar	13,17.58	14,70.48	15,43.90	15,45.07	20,90.24
H. Tea	22.29	47.39	45.52	82.26	62.83
I. Other Food and Drink	88.52	1,93.87	1,29.49	1,29.49	1,56.56
J. Tobacco	71.97	1,32.42	2,25.67	2,26.18	1,97.88
TOTAL, CLASS I	21,84,65	26,38,94	30,99,74	30,38,53	36,49,30
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	76.08	27.68	3,08.03	1,65.85	1,19.74
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	90.54	81.91	2,62.66	2,19.80	1,59.58
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	2.27	3.41	97	73	36
D. Gums, Resins, and Lac	26.52	22.90	57.95	51.75	34.67
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	13.86	15.67	9.77	15.50	14.74
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	3.51	3.46	1.26	7.27	1.59
G. Oils—Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	3,94.98	4,23.95	7,00.16	8,65.18	9,69.49
H. Oilcakes of all kinds	5	32	10	12	14
I. Paper making materials	11.31	18.13	24.26	20.46	22.09
J. Rubber, raw or crude	1	11	46	46	1.09
K. Seeds, including nuts for oils	7.72	58.19	4.54	5.64	9.53
L. Tallow, Stearine, and Wax	16.79	17.71	27.21	26.62	29.82
M. Cotton, raw and waste	1,02.83	44.90	1,73.42	2,50.82	4,24.73
N. Jute, raw	11	66	6	1.17	90
O. Silk, raw and waste	1,18.49	1,11.12	1,60.33	1,22.00	1,20.05
P. Wool, raw	16.21	18.23	18.05	40.55	78.94
Q. Other textile materials	5.26	14.32	5.95	6.62	7.71
R. Wood and Timber	71.10	85.31	49.18	39.70	40.83
S. Miscellaneous	42.48	39.67	53.07	53.71	65.47
TOTAL, CLASS II	10,08,02	9,87,70	18,57,60	18,92,05	21,02,37
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	2,03.40	1,84.77	1,27.14	1,66.70	1,33.60
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores	33.78	32.85	62.83	64.63	91.92
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	2,12.73	3,42.57	3,02.05	4,12.37	4,19.40
D. Cutlery, hardware, Implements and Instruments (excluding Electrical instruments and apparatus)	4,86.09	3,77.57	6,73.48	5,01.03	6,75.20
E. Dyes and Colours	2,06.53	2,00.01	4,23.20	4,29.51	4,21.87
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)	70.26	1,09.31	2,15.86	2,25.92	1,07.16
G. Furniture, Cabinetry and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	29.82	31.73	25.86	45.31	3.86
H. Glassware and Earthenware	2,15.69	1,75.90	3,37.82	3,17.27	3,35.40
I. Hides and skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	45.40	36.13	52.39	52.32	54.76
J. Machinery of all kinds including belting for Machinery	5,80.04	5,76.52	24,41.09	20,22.70	15,88.02
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	11,15.63	9,59.32	18,36.12	17,00.02	18,92.34
L. Metals other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	4,58.00	2,77.89	6,91.88	6,39.84	7,37.33
M. Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	1,84.88	2,06.64	3,70.41	3,60.14	3,35.05
N. Railway plant and rolling stock	6,11.21	1,41.84	11,05.81	11,72.46	6,07.56
O. Rubber manufactures	23.15	97.14	1,30.20	1,07.96	1,54.97
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	1,74.92	1,62.13	3,42.57	4,34.09	4,41.91
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	52,18.03	52,48.21	70,13.02	67,48.46	82,32.52
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	19.37	35.08	16.79	20.82	27.75
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	2,70.79	2,82.03	3,10.55	3,10.17	3,71.20
T. Woollen yarns and manufactures	3,08.35	1,81.70	1,51.56	2,44.10	3,56.44
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1,67.21	1,62.03	1,00.83	2,55.79	3,76.73
V. Miscellaneous	5,86.58	9,33.48	10,03.12	9,64.62	9,06.59
TOTAL, CLASS III	1,11,78,79	1,08,23,85	1,70,40,38	1,74,65,59	1,85,52,23
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	39.73	50.43	24.54	17.98	23.20
B. Other living animals	3.94	1.45	1.20	1.89	2.15
TOTAL CLASS IV	43.67	51.88	25.83	19.87	25.35
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES NOT SPECIFIED					
	1,69.59	2,77.82	3,47.22	3,44.19	3,28.34
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,84.72	1,47,80.19	2,32,70.77	2,27,61.13	2,46,62.65

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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO—					
A. Fish (excluding canned fish)	38.62	42.86	54.25	62.84	72.32
B. Fruits and Vegetables	46.63	57.20	63.12	71.78	71.66
C. Grain, Pulse, and Flour	45,81.11	37,41.90	42,47.33	50,87.15	65,06.04
D. Liquors	61	13	50	18	6
E. Provisions and Oilman's stores	45.68	60.27	60.92	60.35	53.87
F. Spices	85.88	1,03.35	1,09.30	1,10.86	1,06.75
G. Sugar	16.01	21.91	10.49	96.97	52.49
H. Tea	13,06.78	17,54.57	22,04.00	31,64.81	33,39.24
I. Other Food and Drink	1,33.35	1,18.33	1,24.74	1,57.65	2,09.25
J. Tobacco	36.91	56.23	62.63	1,02.97	1,25.04
TOTAL, CLASS I	62,96.63	59,56.95	69,58.13	89,15.36	1,05,41.78
II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UN-MANUFACTURED—					
A. Coal	75.53	48.24	14.73	22.30	37.16
B. Other Non-metallic mining and quarry products and the like	37.07	58.98	62.36	1,07.13	1,04.55
C. Fodder, Bran and Pollards	89.73	41.86	1,26.26	1,28.46	1,58.86
D. Gums, Resins, and Lac	2,28.85	2,65.53	10,37.38	9,18.94	7,63.13
E. Hides and Skins, raw or undressed	10,31.60	9,88.21	5,70.60	6,93.25	6,77.41
F. Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	1,14.32	1,90.33	2,27.10	2,37.57	2,18.97
G. Oils—Vegetable, Mineral and Animal	91.90	1,87.22	3,19.81	2,90.03	3,44.10
H. Oleates of all kinds	1,09.37	94.96	1,72.23	1,94.10	2,20.00
I. Paper making materials	8	5	1	1	56
J. Rubber raw or crutched	38.69	1,58.13	72.50	1,14.46	1,42.94
K. Seeds, including nuts for oils	24,30.97	12,17.42	27,35.38	29,31.72	38,10.85
L. Tallow, Stearine and Wax	9.48	7.93	8.76	22.42	11.35
M. Cotton, raw and waste	33,27.33	33,66.07	72,07.19	99,71.83	91,96.30
N. Jute, raw	22,20.24	12,80.34	22,52.84	20,00.06	29,09.30
O. Silk, raw and waste	42.78	39.88	35.17	50.21	39.07
P. Wool, raw	2,68.39	3,89.61	4,41.43	3,17.49	5,07.01
Q. Other textile materials	73.36	1,17.87	61.03	76.54	1,73.33
R. Wood and Timber	98.14	69.42	94.03	1,24.67	1,39.64
S. Miscellaneous	1,69.60	1,16.78	2,10.64	2,55.16	2,49.00
TOTAL, CLASS II	1,04,63.38	86,41.03	1,56,52.40	1,85,06.35	1,92,07.55
III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED—					
A. Apparel	17.70	12.30	37.53	29.94	34.03
B. Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores		1	4	11	
C. Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	10,62.59	3,37.50	8,07.52	3,25.29	2,14.66
D. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments (excluding Electrical instruments and apparatus)	5.96	3.78	9.28	14.51	15.21
E. Dyes and Colours	1,17.55	2,42.18	1,20.70	1,35.45	1,38.61
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus (other than Machinery)					
G. Furniture, Cabinetware and Manufactures of Wood and Timber	6.59	4.32	8.35	7.97	7.38
H. Glassware and Earthenware	1.90	1.21	3.96	2.89	3.02
I. Hides and Skins, tanned or dressed and Leather	4,29.58	7,19.34	5,16.07	6,00.77	7,28.87
J. Machinery of all kinds including belting for machinery	24	55	47	1.21	1.25
K. Metals—Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	22.41	34.96	63.33	1,30.70	2,19.92
L. Metals, other than Iron and Steel and manufactures thereof	31.30	47.42	1,62.66	2,09.97	2,80.02
M. Paper, Pastboard, and Stationery	64	2.43	1.03	1.14	1.21
N. Railway Plant and Rolling Stock	1.02	1.73	2.35	2.54	3.47
O. Rubber manufactures	68	22	9	46	10
P. Vehicles (excluding Locomotives, etc., for Railways)	39	37	92	64	60
Q. Cotton yarns and manufactures	11,40.54	11,72.71	13,00.22	10,95.49	11,27.48
R. Jute yarns and manufactures	20,24.37	40,19.32	40,49.41	42,28.36	51,76.68
S. Silk yarns and manufactures	7.09	5.87	2.43	4.27	2.95
T. Woolen yarns and manufactures	25.99	21.20	93.41	82.63	1,14.29
U. Other yarns and textile fabrics	1.11	1.90	6.30	7.05	5.38
V. Miscellaneous	1,72.56	2,15.22	3,16.54	3,07.16	3,45.62
TOTAL, CLASS III	50,61.01	68,44.39	70,44.71	71,83.64	84,21.79
IV.—LIVING ANIMALS—					
A. Horses	57	40	1.11	55	76
B. Cattle	17.15	8.20	8.29	8.79	8.37
C. Sheep and Goats	15.15	12.55	11.26	13.98	18.23
D. Other living animals	2.18	1.02	2.62	3.33	4.06
TOTAL, CLASS IV	35.05	22.18	23.28	26.60	31.42
V.—POSTAL ARTICLES—					
	90.76	1,32.15	2,37.37	2,46.76	2,84.11
GRAND TOTAL	2,19,49.73	2,15,96.70	2,99,16.19	3,48,83.61	3,84,66.38

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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	
Cotton, raw	Tons	12	68	11	13	20	1,02.22	44.49	1,73.34	2,50.59	4,24.53	
	waste	5*	2		1	1	60*	45	7	23	20	
	manufactures—											
	Piece goods, grey	Yds.	1,381,017	904,870	931,025	708,956	845,511	21,08.56	19,65.42	30,44.45	28,06.47	28,48.90
	" white		654,255	518,890	402,492	415,357	548,876	11,20.33	12,33.42	16,01.17	15,44.45	20,23.19
	" coloured		631,552	386,277	243,789	347,493	406,971	12,94.80	12,41.46	12,60.09	17,68.47	20,01.60
	Twist and yarn	lb	41,794	34,063	59,274	44,675	55,907	8,77.18	4,94.79	9,25.95	7,93.76	9,66.81
	Hosiery							92.86	94.38	80.22	93.94	1,11.92
	Handkerchiefs and shawls	No	24,014	8,970	4,039	5,915	8,712	52.20	22.92	16.17	22.95	30.77
	Fents	Yds	37,127*	30,913	15,939	19,020	21,882	21.60*	69.78	45.99	65.87	68.16
	Thread, sewing	lb	1,593	1,722	1,230	1,534	1,660	36.10	49.65	70.15	71.45	75.47
Other sorts							2,69.97	65.55	69.30	81.60	1,08.30	
TOTAL							54,70.51	52,82.00	71,86.44	69,99.28	86,57.25	
Metals—												
Iron and steel—												
Sheets and plates—												
Galvanised	Tons	175	46	122	165	209	3,35.93	1,08.98	3,65.77	5,17.16	6,09.29	
Tinned	"	31	41	44	44	57	73.31	1,54.95	1,69.36	1,79.17	1,44.23	
Not galvanised or tinned	"	92	31	97	103	118	1,28.29	90.00	1,37.38	1,80.87	1,90.60	
Bars (steel)	"	140	40	183	166	183	1,33.29	57.69	2,87.44	2,89.44	2,32.18	
Beams, channels, pillars, girders, and bridgework	"	28	11	22	12	9	31.20	30.84	45.01	22.83	16.12	
Pipes and fittings, cast	"	71	18	71	81	81	82.01	26.98	1,32.27	1,36.05	1,23.53	
Tubes, pipes, and fittings, wrought	"	25†	16	27	15	13	53.23†	82.34	69.78	33.93	30.74	
Hoops and strips	"	12†	22	31	20	34	29.85†	79.59	1,44.04	84.06	1,14.03	
Angle and spring	"	26	27	25	31	35	34.94	90.02	59.25	70.16	67.99	
Nails, rivets, and washers	"	81	14	26	30	42	31.69	35.46	45.39	45.50	56.58	
Studs	"	20	18	11	12	15	41.48	89.62	56.45	51.78	54.00	
Studs—	"	2*	1	1	2	2	10.65*	13.74	14.55	16.15	15.60	
Steel bowls	"	6	2		1	1	11.68	3.96	2.31	3.01	3.66	
Steel (cast)	"	3	2		3	3	8.44	8.19	20.41	13.45	12.15	
Other sorts	"	25	36	78	66	87	1,10.51	1,13.74	2,36.83	1,98.01	2,29.48	
TOTAL		695	325	746	756	860	11,17.45	9,61.00	18,37.27	17,92.68	18,96.28	

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

† " " four years 1910-11 to 1913-14.

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Metals—contd.										
Tin Cwt.	33	30	50	47	53	51.87	44.61	50.31	64.28	87.01
Brass, etc. "	20	118	504	451	602	11.05	78.58	2,82.14	2,51.63	3,10.67
Copper, wrought "	532	63	222	196	228	2,75.37	62.44	1,58.91	1,29.53	1,36.76
unwrought "	61	27	69	60	45	31.68	18.27	38.66	33.89	23.48
TOTAL	593	90	291	256	278	3,07.00	70.71	1,97.56	1,68.47	1,60.24
Lead "	123	102	52	60	48	18.41	30.18	15.53	16.01	16.30
Zinc "	105	51	95	118	106	22.11	22.89	25.23	30.16	26.59
Aluminium "	31	9	77	10	91	23.45	10.77	85.80	85.66	97.61
German silver "	23	5	12	10	12	17.67	3.03	13.31	12.48	14.48
Others "	41	1	1	1	2	6.74	17.11	16.00	19.01	19.33
TOTAL OF METALS	753	345	801	808	930	15,76.35	12,33.88	25,29.16	24,32.48	26,30.66
TOTAL OF ORES.	1	..	..	24	..	1.99	1.77	11	4.61	70
Sugar—										
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above (including beet) Tons	624	469	442	411	670	12,33.90	14,07.55	14,84.37	14,76.93	20,34.80
15 D. S. and below "	10	3	..	..	1	17.07	7.47	40	1.14	2.10
Molasses "	93	81	61	64	67	41.53	41.40	42.58	45.14	30.08
Confectionery "	3	1	1	1	1	24.04	13.14	17.83	20.71	23.14
Saccharin "	3	..	..	..	..	1.04	92	3.87	1.15	12
TOTAL	733	554	504	476	729	13,17.58	14,70.48	15,48.90	15,45.07	20,90.24
Machinery and millwork—										
Metal working machinery (including machine tools) "	—	—	—	—	—	1.49	88	58.08	51.94	36.76
Textiles, Cotton "	—	—	—	—	—	1,46.16	1,86.32	8,40.01	5,60.15	2,67.61
Jute "	—	—	—	—	—	1,15.06	83.05	1,79.08	1,36.89	92.84
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	8.95	3.78	39.70	22.78	20.36
Prime-movers "	—	—	—	—	—	79.20	45.94	1,89.91	2,01.70	1,80.47
Electrical "	—	—	—	—	—	39.59	39.60	2,59.92	2,22.58	2,02.26
Paper mill machinery "	—	—	—	—	—	3.06	4.29	14.00	6.16	7.21
Sewing and knitting machines and parts "	—	—	—	—	—	26.35	40.20	51.46	54.11	68.69
Rollers "	—	—	—	—	—	20.34	1,24.19	98.64	98.64	72.19
Looms "	—	—	—	—	—	19.57	16.05	25.79	39.15	46.46
For "	—	—	—	—	—	11.51	13.26	40.32	1,07.80	1,25.85
Mining No.	5	6	5	8	7	2.75	10.92	9.92	14.96	13.17
Typewriters "	—	—	—	—	—	6.28	6.27	42.70	21.43	27.95
Rice and flour mill machinery "	—	—	—	—	—	3.85	2.46	16.89	12.78	16.92
Sugar "	—	—	—	—	—	1,02.62	90.51	4,45.14	3,82.12	2,89.63
Other kinds "	—	—	—	—	—	5.61.14	5,13.87	25,46.11	19,13.19	14,74.07
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	5,61.14	5,13.87	25,46.11	19,13.19	14,74.07
Oils—										
Mineral, kerosene Gals.	66,009	48,538	50,313	68,955	71,980	2,71.16	2,37.57	3,37.90	4,41.64	4,77.51
other kinds "	24,056	34,298	52,591	99,943	115,297	1,06.87	1,64.78	3,42.33	3,97.91	4,57.90
Animal "	712	475	14	7	10	8.42	8.40	48	22	40
Vegetable "	471	367	317	438	849	10.00	8.37	12.08	15.37	24.49
Essential "	14	20	82	30	41	4.43	4.86	7.87	10.04	9.46
TOTAL	92,162	83,093	133,297	169,378	188,183	3,94.88	4,23.93	7,00.16	8,65.18	9,69.49
Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carrriages and wagons and parts "	—	—	—	—	—	2,44.97	1,54.92	5,14.41	6,09.03	3,69.13
Locomotives "	—	—	—	—	—	1,04.46	89.37	2,15.08	2,76.38	87.52
Materials for construction—										
Rails, chairs, and fish-plates of steel or iron Tons	98	34	82	79	20	1,01.25	42.45	1,21.95	1,05.25	36.39
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron "	50	21	78	26	22	49.25	24.00	1,52.65	45.60	44.03
Sleepers of wood "	59	12	16	28	2	40.02	8.67	25.16	33.08	2.44
Bridgework "	15	3	9	31	10	29.81	7.59	32.88	49.91	23.77
Other kinds "	222	8	13	16	13	41.45	21.21	43.68	48.28	45.27
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	6,11.21	3,48.21	11,05.81	11,72.46	6,07.55
Hardware—										
Implements and tools "	—	—	—	—	—	29.47	38.76	79.15	67.50	64.57
Lamps and parts "	—	—	—	—	—	49.42	31.26	69.74	68.89	93.32
Builder's hardware "	—	—	—	—	—	23.36	18.57	35.20	24.31	30.92
Agricultural implements "	—	—	—	—	—	12.13	13.44	22.69	20.65	18.95
Enamelled ironware "	—	—	—	—	—	22.61	13.65	23.64	31.09	30.33
Domestic hardware "	—	—	—	—	—	18.63	7.59	8.97	9.38	9.62
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	1,62.22	1,36.18	2,75.51	2,20.47	2,50.63
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,17.04	2,79.45	5,14.90	4,42.29	4,98.69
Silk, raw										
waste lb	2,567	1,953	1,829	1,365	1,414	1,17.25	1,10.01	1,57.88	1,19.07	1,19.00
manufactures—	92	78	131	60	82	1.24	1.11	2.45	2.93	1.95
Piece goods Yds.	26,030	10,719	14,331	14,087	16,128	1,92.22	2,01.50	2,23.61	2,29.64	2,33.69
Yarn, rolls, and warps lb	1,011	787	897	987	1,624	41.20	42.23	42.36	70.78	1,01.89
Mixed goods Yds.	6,476	3,158	1,174	2,086	1,770	51.50	33.36	20.57	32.60	25.68
Other sorts lb	55	65	42	69	34	1.13	4.91	7.00	7.20	7.68
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,94.84	3,93.12	4,76.87	4,62.17	4,92.15
Vehicles—										
Aircraft "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	3.45
Carrriages and carts "	—	—	—	—	—	24.29	9.81	30.19	21.68	27.56
Cycles "	—	—	—	—	—	31.35	20.58	39.42	59.62	77.24
Mechanically propelled vehicles—										
Motor cars No.	(a)3	2	4	8	9	(a)1,13.45	74.91	1,38.40	2,04.63	2,19.87
Motor cycles "	(a)1	1	1	1	1	(a)10.68	6.36	8.65	9.25	9.65
Motor omnibuses, etc. . . . . "	..	..	..	..	2	(a)5.71	6.39	21.77	25.01	36.72
Tram cars . . . . . "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
Parts and accessories "	—	—	—	—	—	31.30*	23.79	40.70	42.33	53.17
Ships and parts "	—	—	—	—	—	18.64	20.29	57.24	71.54	12.24
Total vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	1,74.92	1,62.13	3,42.57	4,34.09	4,41.91
Wool, raw										
manufactures—										
Piece goods Yds.	22,420	8,200	3,364	7,553	11,871	2,04.79	1,37.68	98.66	1,77.81	2,60.75
Shawls No.	1,668	189	111	212	420	41.45	5.50	3.23	11.54	24.50
Carpets and rugs lb	1,400	636	304	874	624	16.20	9.57	9.50	10.76	16.41
Hosiery "	440	257	122	178	271	11.98	11.33	8.68	10.61	13.29
Yarn and knitting wool "	877	230	530	694	833	19.32	10.94	25.12	23.26	30.34
Other sorts "	1,315	540	340	791	1,160	12.63	6.74	5.47	9.62	11.19
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	3,24.58	1,99.99	1,64.61	2,84.06	4,35.41

* Average for two years 1913-13 and 1913-14.
(a) Figures for 1913-14.

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Provisions and oilman's stores—										
Canned and bottled provisions Cwt.	86	100	100	107	224	40,16	55,99	74,71	70,37	1,37,36
Biscuits and cakes "	73	46	22	23	35	37,08	27,72	20,99	26,98	35,94
Farinaceous and patent foods "	256	248	277	289	334	58,10	46,40	60,99	80,16	93,27
Milk, condensed and preserved "	108	74	61	71	89	32,57	34,00	44,12	40,71	56,84
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	67,19	50,70	61,62	56,00	68,36
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,05,10	2,14,81	2,77,30	2,80,22	3,01,77
Liquors—										
Spirit Gals.	1,644	1,537	1,665	1,687	1,659	1,14,00	1,56,70	2,28,28	2,09,39	2,09,79
Ale, beer, and porter "	4,405	2,545	2,712	2,837	3,338	59,43	53,06	83,86	78,11	83,88
Wines "	337	205	217	225	310	27,95	26,28	29,87	26,45	34,01
Cider "	16	18	10	9	14	49	56	73	64	77
TOTAL	6,401	4,362	4,604	4,738	5,321	2,02,47	2,36,64	3,42,74	3,14,59	3,28,43
Paper and pasteboard Cwt.	—	—	1,207	1,390	1,699	1,27,07	2,02,47	2,78,67	2,71,08	3,03,47
Instruments, apparatus and appliances—										
Electrical "	—	—	—	—	—	70,27	1,09,31	2,15,85	2,25,02	1,07,16
Musical "	—	—	—	—	—	22,73	12,11	17,46	17,30	18,90
Scientific and philosophical "	—	—	—	—	—	14,98	12,88	25,13	26,82	23,99
Photographic "	—	—	—	—	—	9,98	13,48	31,39	31,25	33,19
Other kinds "	—	—	—	—	—	17,91	17,93	25,32	25,48	29,16
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,35,92	1,65,66	3,15,15	3,25,77	3,02,16
Dyes—										
Aniline lb	8,703	1,919	9,742	10,809	10,859	67,84	56,36	2,02,27	2,02,58	2,02,33
Alizarine "	6,607	1,202	5,286	5,809	47,852	32,35	12,46	43,25	47,52	53,91
Others "	—	—	—	—	—	32,82	87,60	33,38	43,45	34,66
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,33,01	1,06,42	2,78,90	2,93,53	2,90,70
Spices—										
Betelnuts Cwt.	1,155	1,175	1,100	1,362	1,147	1,03,24	1,36,35	1,62,58	2,01,06	1,90,90
Cloves "	78	90	109	62	100	27,78	39,15	68,22	41,91	59,88
Others "	62	61	86	29	38	12,70	21,43	14,55	15,21	15,62
TOTAL	1,294	1,326	1,294	1,453	1,285	1,54,72	1,96,93	2,45,35	2,58,78	2,66,00
Glass and glassware—										
Bangles "	—	—	—	—	—	61,55	31,59	79,87	86,38	1,00,23
Bottles and phials Gross	165	845	339	434	402	12,56	35,14	35,90	34,79	34,60
Beads and false pearls Cwt.	29	15	29	27	31	24,67	17,05	47,80	39,42	37,76
Sheets and plates Sq. ft.	16,187	8,329	18,266	16,900	24,043	17,46	20,09	30,95	32,90	33,85
Funnels, globes, etc. "	—	—	—	—	—	12,44	14,21	22,58	17,32	16,59
Other glassware "	—	—	—	—	—	3,24	19,94	30,52	34,98	36,99
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,61,92	1,28,02	2,59,60	2,45,74	2,60,01
Chemicals—										
Soda compounds Cwt.	531	828	945	1,073	1,262	23,80	74,44	93,69	95,65	1,00,07
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	62,19	1,17,07	1,08,01	1,09,09	1,08,76
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	90,49	1,91,51	2,01,70	2,04,74	2,08,83
Tobacco—										
Cigarettes lb	1,791	2,623	4,087	3,458	2,748	52,74	1,12,70	1,85,84	1,56,78	1,21,83
Others "	1,498	1,017	1,595	4,902	7,428	18,33	19,63	40,33	69,42	76,05
TOTAL	3,229	3,640	5,682	8,355	10,171	71,07	1,32,42	2,26,17	2,26,18	1,97,88
Drugs and Medicines—										
Camphor lb	1,417	1,682	619	1,136	907	15,65	24,37	17,61	34,28	28,03
Proprietary and patent medicines "	—	—	—	—	—	24,74	21,87	28,29	21,57	25,06
Quinine salts lb	119	76	80	96	108	11,61	17,9	25,12	26,37	26,09
Cassia lignea Cwt.	35	39	70	48	56	9,56	9,9	17,46	10,58	11,78
Other sorts "	—	—	—	—	—	41,07	55	82,70	88,58	93,33
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,02,63	1,29,02	1,66,08	1,81,33	1,81,34
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Dried, salted, or preserved—										
Dates Tons	46	47	59	68	55	68,03	67,52	1,11,58	1,13,71	96,70
Almonds "	8	3	6	5	5	23,78	25,61	46,18	34,34	36,27
Others "	—	—	—	—	—	10,27	8,72	10,38	12,21	15,48
Fresh fruits and vegetables "	4	3	3	3	3	15,64	8,45	9,45	10,64	12,01
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,07,72	1,10,80	1,89,57	1,70,80	1,59,98
Rubber, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	23,16	97,25	1,80,20	1,68,42	1,56,06
Apparel—										
Apparel "	—	—	—	—	—	74,64	77,31	54,34	62,29	68,09
Gold and silver thread "	—	—	—	—	—	43,49	36,65	24,49	27,80	26,23
Hats, caps and bonnets "	—	—	—	—	—	14,46	16,08	14,03	21,68	30,03
Second-hand clothing "	—	—	—	—	—	12,76	7,12	7,47	14,59	20,39
Other kinds "	—	—	—	—	—	1,32	7,30	8,80	14,82	9,65
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,46,67	1,43,44	1,09,18	1,41,26	1,54,39
Salt Tons	545	444	543	475	616	79,18	1,81,65	1,68,80	1,10,28	1,42,78
Soap Cwt.	314	342	272	318	361	61,87	96,45	1,13,95	1,19,27	1,32,48
Coal and coke Tons	455	133	909	614	483	80,89	30,41	3,22,47	1,76,20	1,32,44
Paints and painter's materials—										
Paints and colours Cwt.	296	255	297	315	334	54,19	83,08	1,10,71	1,04,93	1,02,61
Painter's materials "	—	—	—	—	—	16,81	16,91	26,99	25,96	23,91
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	71,00	99,99	1,37,70	1,30,89	1,26,52
Building and Engineering materials—										
Cement Tons	130	95	134	113	114	52,77	33,22	1,05,67	74,71	68,62
Bricks and tiles No.	17,833	16,534	20,774	17,763	17,887	15,13	20,35	35,50	26,74	24,60
Others "	—	—	—	—	—	10,12	45,23	25,35	26,47	26,75
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	78,02	98,80	1,64,52	1,27,92	1,19,97
Precious stones and pearls, unset	—	—	—	—	—	92,81	46,83	2,25,74	1,79,81	1,19,55
Fabrics and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	1,36,54	1,02,30	93,02	99,02	1,15,57

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

No. 6—concluded

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Belting for machinery	—	—	—	—	—	39.58*	60.37	83.20	88.12	94.34
Tea chests	—	—	—	—	—	48.61	79.89	62.56	64.92	92.70
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	33.78	32.85	62.83	64.63	91.92
Matches	14,560*	14,645	11,286	11,244	7,265	88.21	1,63.31	1,61.81	1,46.92	88.89
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	57.81	64.16	91.74	89.06	81.58
Earthenware and porcelain	—	—	—	—	—	52.19	45.97	77.28	67.76	72.29
Books, printed, etc.	Cwt. 31	28	20	22	25	43.06	46.12	50.08	51.42	64.47
Tea	lb 4,842	7,412	6,109	12,328	7,885	22.29	47.38	45.52	82.22	62.83
Toys and requisites for games	—	—	—	—	—	40.05	30.30	53.36	62.68	59.06
Wood and Timber—										
Timber	C. tons 92	70	36	28	42	69.32	32.67	45.85	35.35	37.58
Others	—	—	—	—	—	10.97	19.62	12.64	30.04	21.16
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	79.39	1,02.29	58.49	65.39	58.74
Umbrellas and fittings	—	—	—	—	—	41.95	28.96	43.44	55.99	48.27
Toilet requisites	—	—	—	—	—	20.48*	24.95	41.70	48.94	45.11
Knobbs	—	—	—	—	—	37.35	57.54	50.54	50.54	42.94
Cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	21.78	15.22	23.15	23.14	40.02
Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt. 205	129	116	114	124	20.93	20.14	24.30	19.67	31.27
Animals, living	No. 14	12	4	5	5	43.67	51.88	25.83	29.87	20.35
Ivory	—	—	—	—	—	25.62	23.65	32.00	24.75	180.19
Flax, raw	lb 7	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	..
manufactures—										
Canvas	Yds. 2,335	2,087	853	810	990	15.74	28.04	16.52	10.78	14.23
Piece goods	.. 2,347	1,072	412	477	415	5.35	5.46	3.47	4.20	3.48
Other sorts	..	..	..	..	..	6.52	10.06	11.84	13.38	12.26
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	30.67	42.19	31.83	28.31	29.97
Boots and Shoes	pair 2,323	1,170	385	723	918	56.73	41.31	18.01	25.45	29.27
Jute, raw	Tons ..	..	..	1	1	12	66	6	1.17	90
manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	19.37	35.08	16.79	20.82	27.75
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	19.49	35.74	16.85	21.99	28.65
Tallow and stearine	Cwt. 57	40	73	75	79	15.05	15.93	25.25	25.71	27.89
Gums and resins	Owt. 150	87	163	178	162	23.86	19.65	28.80	29.57	26.43
Paper-making materials	Owt. 171	185	180	155	201	11.31	18.13	24.26	20.46	23.09
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	10.27*	18.06	18.84	22.52	21.18
Clocks and watches and parts	—	—	—	—	—	22.78	18.10	14.25	16.51	20.96
Mauures	Tons 5	3	8	10	16	5.17	5.28	11.54	13.12	19.09
Furniture and cabinetware	—	—	—	—	—	21.53	14.75	16.55	18.61	15.46
Hides and skins, raw	Tons 1	1	1	1	1	13.86	15.07	9.77	15.50	14.74
Jewellery also plate of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	23.22	8.55	17.90	16.11	11.88
Grain, pulse and flour	Tons 15	34	28	29	7	19.68	53.29	54.32	48.90	10.41
Cordage and rope	Cwt. 23	25	12	11	12	9.96	15.07	7.50	7.50	8.59
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds. 1,444	1,121	508	630	679	9.58	9.83	9.46	8.57	8.03
Hides and skins, tanned	Tons ..	..	..	..	..	12.33	15.40	6.83	6.93	8.99
Fish and tar	Owt. 290	219	88	62	50	11.86	12.46	7.07	4.92	3.99
Articles imported by post	—	—	—	—	—	1,69.59	2,77.81	3,47.22	3,44.19	3,23.54
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,03.00	4,74.68	6,06.79
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS	—	—	—	—	—	1,45,84.72	1,47,80.19	2,32,70.77	2,27,81.13	2,46,82.67

Government Stores.

Railway plant and rolling-stock—										
Carriages and waggon	—	—	—	—	—	1,10.86	58.01	1,31.07	1,22.20	67.23
Locomotive engines and tenders	—	—	—	—	—	68.98	41.56	1,08.33	85.13	51.91
Materials for construction—										
Rails and sleepers	Tons 56	10	15	3	1	55.72	11.29	22.68	5.17	4.8
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	44.03	14.12	8.10	15.50	9.93
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2,79.59	1,24.98	2,70.23	2,28.00	1,29.55
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	23.15	27.37	2,04.50	1,00.24	88.84
Metals and ores—										
Iron and steel	Tons 25	19	25	22	20	35.10	46.50	78.13	45.38	58.04
Copper	Cwt. 31	79	11	6	9	16.40	55.62	8.13	4.26	4.81
Others	Tons 2	3	..	1	1	10.60	38.74	10.22	10.76	10.43
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	62.10	1,41.86	96.48	60.40	68.33
Textiles—										
Cotton manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	4.78	51.34	36.19	32.19	20.29
Flax	—	—	—	—	—	4.09	43.64	7.28	6.34	6.98
Wool	—	—	—	—	—	6.56	1,12.63	9.83	31.50	29.11
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	15.43	2,07.61	53.28	70.03	56.35
Carriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	2.15	11.69	1,12.07	72.92	44.29
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	18.16	37.75	67.93	51.10	33.07
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	9.69	22.22	51.61	55.86	28.69
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	20.59	64.48	74.56	52.27	28.56
Arms, ammunition and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	24.22	1,05.58	66.64	28.12	24.27
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	11.82	17.95	37.88	14.85	2.09
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	3.08	71.30	15.46	10.76	13.06
Drugs and medicines	—	—	—	—	—	7.08	15.13	34.60	23.11	5.17
Chemicals	—	—	—	—	—	5.89	22.39	10.40	6.87	5.02
Coal and coke	Tons 71	10	326	3	7	15.17	4.09	1,11.89	91	1.84
Ships, parts of (including launches and boats)	—	—	—	—	—	1.95	27.77	20.65	74	43
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	68.11	2,42.97	1,30.29	1,76.01	1,44.24
TOTAL VALUE OF GOVERNMENT STORES	—	—	—	—	—	5,82.28	11,45.13	13,48.47	9,57.19	6,73.83

* Average for two years 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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Cotton, raw	Ton	430	391	600	672	594	33,27,83	33,63,19	70,97,43	98,47,99	91,22,89
" manufactures—											
Misc goods	Yds.	47,414	74,576	31,126	33,877	44,198	73,94	1,48,11	1,14,45	1,10,85	1,23,56
Twist and yarn		42,384	80,377	124,775	129,988	138,168	1,38,37	2,79,41	5,83,99	5,46,70	5,47,16
Other sorts	lb	192,844	129,685	66,861	88,631	36,632	9,13,45	7,18,93	5,47,76	3,06,22	3,70,11
							19,87	60,02	71,72	76,64	
TOTAL (EXCLUDING KAPOK AND WASTE)							44,68,86	45,35,90	84,02,65	1,09,62,58	1,02,60,36
Jute, raw	Ton	764	464	578	660	696	22,20,24	12,80,28	22,52,85	20,00,06	29,09,30
" manufactures—											
Gunny bags	No.	339,122	412,631	72,686	99,578	79,432	9,39,10	5,79,99	2,22,80	3,23,56	3,82,58
Sacking(s)		302,896	271,646	271,646	314,138	345,710	14,24,99	13,72,89	14,93,54	20,39,53	20,39,53
Gunny cloth	Yds.	669,971	1,146,699	1,211,862	1,294,591	1,394,423	10,75,75	23,68,14	23,47,01	22,01,52	26,89,29
Hessian(s)		30,299	48,490	54,151	61,866	79	60,68	84,86	1,13,03	1,38,48	1,38,48
Sacking(s)	Cwt.	64	76	64	74	79	9,62	19,08	12,00	19,44	23,01
Rope and twine							40	8,93	9,25	17,07	4,81
Other kinds											
TOTAL							42,45,11	52,99,59	62,02,26	62,28,42	80,85,97
Grain, pulse and flour—											
Rice (in the husk)	Tons	42	32	37	30	28	27,18	20,09	34,13	27,99	25,88
Rice (not in the husk)	"	2,398	1,685	2,088	2,177	2,273	25,86,55	18,86,25	34,69,98	34,61,74	36,97,12
Wheat	"	1,308	897	220	638	1,112	13,96,86	10,38,41	3,44,02	9,11,81	17,19,50
Wheat flour	"	55	57	50	57	78	36,99	1,13,29	1,30,11	1,14,21	1,68,77
Pulse	"	159	129	147	276	289	1,29,81	1,88,62	2,02,00	3,08,62	3,42,08
Barley	"	227	198	16	169	449	1,98,16	2,21,73	19,18	1,76,90	5,19,85
Jawar and bajra	"	41	41	18	14	5	37,60	44,15	22,05	16,36	5,97
Other sorts	"	181	192	24	68	26	1,42,96	2,32,45	25,61	69,32	27,37
TOTAL		4,411	3,141	2,508	3,429	4,260	45,81,11	37,41,80	42,47,68	50,87,15	65,06,04
Tea	lb	266,497	322,691	238,296	338,755	340,107	13,06,78	17,54,57	22,04,00	31,64,61	33,39,34
Seeds, essential	Tons	10	8	12	13	12	20,57	24,16	53,29	52,67	41,47
Non-essential—											
Linseed	"	379	270	374	369	371	7,08,90	4,94,94	7,35,36	9,62,15	9,74,39
Groundnut	"	212	119	267	257	376	3,52,57	1,91,17	7,12,76	7,12,76	10,67,05
Rapeseed	"	273	91	252	267	261	4,14,69	1,48,01	5,58,17	7,85,94	6,08,57
Sesamum (all or in shell)	"	119	38	36	10	31	2,48,15	37,35	1,08,05	28,66	94,49
Castor	"	114	89	84	85	95	1,66,43	1,57,55	1,83,38	2,29,99	2,88,67
Copra	"	31	16	14	4	4	1,10,43	60,78	50,54	16,68	2,00
Cotton	"	240	69	183	150	161	1,79,98	50,85	1,97,23	1,71,13	1,91,99
Mustard	"	4	3	4	4	4	10,08	9,18	11,94	18,73	14,48
Moha	"	29	3	24	8	2	42,58	3,04	35,45	13,67	3,67
Poppy	"	33	5	4	6	6	69,41	9,58	18,62	17,40	16,30
Other sorts	"	9	2	23	12	9	23,23	6,46	30,76	24,19	19,57
TOTAL		1,453	708	1,177	1,255	1,828	24,39,97	12,17,42	27,35,38	29,81,72	33,16,85
Lac	Cwt.	434	345	476	436	427	2,20,15	2,57,06	10,26,63	9,06,37	7,55,06
Leather—											
Cow hides	Tons	(b)	16	9	11	11	(b)	4,15,98	1,99,24	2,76,97	2,82,97
Buffalo hides	"	(b)	1	1	1	1	(b)	21,48	11,90	14,10	19,38
Goat skins	"	(b)	3	1	1	3	(b)	1,42,53	1,04,23	85,02	2,04,23
Sheep skins	"	(b)	2	3	4	3	(b)	1,20,69	1,62,66	1,87,35	1,78,03
Other kinds	"	(b)					(b)	18,61	38,04	37,83	44,20
TOTAL							4,29,58	7,19,24	5,16,07	6,00,77	7,28,86
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides	Tons	(b)	24	20	22	24	(b)	3,70,78	1,83,38	2,40,62	2,88,54
Buffalo hides	"	(b)	4	4	5	4	(b)	1,11,07	21,05	41,76	35,07
Goat skins	"	(b)	21	21	19	15	(b)	4,39,66	3,45,39	4,00,29	3,29,69
Calf skins	"	(b)	1	1	1	1	(b)	22,03	3,21	3,07	7,13
Other kinds	"	(b)	3	3	3	4	(b)	44,07	7,57	7,51	16,98
TOTAL		78	57	46	49	48	10,31,60	9,58,21	5,70,60	6,92,25	6,77,41
Wool, raw	lb	54,573	49,658	52,795	36,601	52,799	2,68,39	3,89,61	4,41,48	3,17,49	5,07,03
" manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs	"	1,775	1,254	4,145	4,174	5,710	23,16	19,08	96,30	81,19	1,12,04
Other sorts	"						2,84	2,12	2,12	1,44	2,25
TOTAL							2,94,39	4,10,82	5,39,85	4,00,12	6,21,32
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron or steel	Tons	42	61	121	201	362	22,41	34,98	64,80	1,37,24	2,25,90
Other metals	"	10	11	56	51	75	31,81	47,42	1,62,67	2,09,97	2,80,02
TOTAL OF METALS		52	72	177	252	437	54,22	82,88	2,57,47	3,47,21	5,05,92
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	46	51	88	96	91	11,88	22,84	42,36	49,17	53,15
Mineral	"	18,172	24,639	19,958	16,841	22,201	13,93	24,72	2,24,51	1,89,07	2,49,92
Vegetable—											
Castor	"	1,114	1,594	603	581	497	15,22	28,22	14,62	18,68	14,80
Coconut	"	1,737	3,269	834	175	125	31,15	65,38	20,21	4,41	3,16
Others	"	1,175	2,045	742	711	710	19,72	46,06	13,11	31,10	23,07
TOTAL		17,244	31,658	22,220	18,398	23,624	91,90	1,87,22	3,19,81	2,90,08	3,44,10

(a) Separately recorded from 1916-17 and war average represents the average for three years 1916-17 to 1918-19.
 (b) Detailed figures not available.

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Oilcake	Tons	140	117	151	178	195	1,06,37	94,95	1,72,23	1,94,10	2,20,00
Ores—											
Manganese ore	"	607	474	805	752	639	98,64	86,94	1,78,26	1,77,72	1,62,01
Others	"	12	21	56	41	45	16,18	1,00,69	52,98	53,52	50,94
TOTAL OF ORES	"	619	495	861	793	684	1,14,82	1,89,63	2,20,22	2,31,04	2,12,95
Coffee	Cwt.	255	216	169	218	242	1,87,52	1,18,09	1,23,61	1,57,46	2,08,95
Hemp, raw	"	509	551	412	459	669	78,27	1,17,87	60,85	76,42	1,72,67
Fodder, bran and pollards	Cwt.	51	14	9	9	5	89,73	41,86	1,26,28	1,22,46	1,88,86
Optum	"	—	—	—	—	—	9,06,17	2,17,35	2,44,87	2,60,31	1,47,24
Rubber, raw	lb	1,120	7,728	12,499	15,430	18,005	38,70	1,58,13	72,50	1,14,40	1,42,94
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	G. Tons	50	29	29	40	47	77,64	56,91	80,14	1,06,94	1,16,28
Sandal	"	—	—	—	—	—	13,78	9,99	8,43	11,22	15,98
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	9,05	4,44	7,98	8,93	8,71
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,42	71,34	96,55	1,27,09	1,40,97
Paraffin wax	Tons	12	22	27	25	30	54,99	97,62	1,23,36	1,14,14	1,36,60
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo	Cwt.	16	31	5	7	8	29,92	1,57,35	16,94	20,03	10,92
Myrobalsam	"	1,399	1,058	1,441	1,325	1,339	59,78	56,51	74,00	72,62	79,36
Turmeric	"	92	78	42	50	71	11,08	12,31	9,84	15,64	23,07
Others	"	107	94	124	135	129	14,13	14,90	18,55	23,45	22,37
TOTAL	"	1,613	1,261	1,612	1,517	1,542	1,14,91	2,41,07	1,19,68	1,31,74	1,35,72
Manures—											
Bones	Tons	95	39	36	96	71	65,41	23,68	90,34	1,14,74	82,00
Other kinds	"	22	18	25	35	31	13,76	24,30	32,94	44,15	44,68
TOTAL	"	117	57	110	131	102	79,17	53,26	1,23,78	1,58,89	1,26,68
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	20,427	24,046	21,596	32,016	43,196	23,27	41,56	72,50	95,98	1,18,58
Cigars	"	1,535	1,200	818	352	327	13,01	4,20	4,20	3,98	3,74
Others	"	384	611	1,135	724	617	63	3,44	5,98	3,01	2,72
TOTAL	"	22,346	25,917	23,549	33,092	44,140	36,91	56,23	82,68	1,02,97	1,25,04
Coir	Tons	36	23	34	32	37	80,25	54,03	1,10,45	1,03,13	1,22,46
Spices—											
Pepper	Cwt.	117	123	114	90	88	38,58	53,52	34,91	27,70	30,05
Chillies	"	124	126	162	165	141	20,43	27,23	49,53	45,30	38,31
Ginger	"	75	55	52	45	37	19,85	12,61	17,80	20,34	20,46
Others	"	9	11	7	11	9	6,97	9,99	7,56	19,52	17,93
TOTAL	"	325	315	335	311	275	85,83	1,03,35	1,09,80	1,10,86	1,06,75
Mica	Cwt.	49	50	60	79	82	35,87	57,45	60,78	80,37	1,02,71
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry, salted	Cwt.	185	166	119	127	141	20,97	24,61	23,56	28,74	30,49
Fishmaws and sharkfins	"	10	8	10	10	12	12,38	10,65	17,56	16,92	21,15
Others	"	54	65	78	92	98	5,27	7,40	13,18	17,18	20,70
TOTAL	"	249	239	207	229	251	38,62	42,66	54,25	62,84	72,32
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh	"	—	—	—	—	—	24,81	34,63	40,27	45,15	46,88
Dried, salted or preserved	Tons	11	10	10	12	9	21,82	22,57	22,85	26,63	24,78
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	46,63	57,20	63,12	71,78	71,66
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	Cwt.	47	46	34	34	33	29,48	38,25	36,55	35,17	34,10
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	16,16	27,02	24,37	24,18	24,77
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	45,63	60,27	60,92	60,35	58,87
Sugar	Tons	11	8	4	40	21	16,01	21,91	10,49	90,97	52,49
Silk, raw	lb	1,711	1,017	1,245	1,620	1,646	42,73	39,65	38,17	50,21	38,07
" manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	7,09	5,87	2,43	4,27	2,95
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	49,82	45,55	40,60	54,48	41,02
Coal and coke	Tons.	825	526	98	133	229	75,77	48,46	15,07	22,81	37,51
Drugs and medicines	"	—	—	—	—	—	19,24	30,07	22,89	25,98	35,87
Animals, living	No.	451	274	191	227	277	28,04	22,18	23,29	26,60	31,42
Apparel	"	—	—	—	—	—	15,44	10,87	31,27	24,88	29,45
Saltpetre	Cwt.	305	440	212	155	163	34,99	79,85	36,33	23,73	27,18
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Tons	—	4	4	6	6	—	15,38	16,97	20,73	24,56
Bristles	Cwt.	94(a)	4	3	3	4	16,29(a)	14,20	14,05	20,00	24,56
Cordage and rope	"	53	56	50	57	55	8,43	10,33	11,94	15,12	15,39
Candles	lb.	6,059	8,014	5,088	5,194	4,000	17,10	23,34	14,84	15,12	11,59
Tallow, stearine and wax	Cwt.	17	13	21	76	31	9,48	7,28	8,75	22,42	11,35
Horns, tips, etc.	"	83	30	92	88	82	21,00	1,82,15	12,76	11,56	10,40
Articles exported by post	"	—	—	—	—	—	90,76	—	2,64,77	2,46,76	2,64,11
All other articles	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,64,77	3,18,22	2,53,24
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,19,49,78	2,15,06,70	2,99,10,19	3,48,83,11	3,84,66,53

(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 THE IMPORTANCE

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)					
		Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	
Cotton, raw	Tons	..	..	6	7	12	14	66	1,12,12	1,35,28	2,40,5
Cotton manufactures—												
Piece goods	Grey	Yds.	4,768	22,043	51,752	41,137	32,964	8,40	79,27	2,07,41	1,56,85	1,24,1
	White	"	9,371	14,672	6,732	6,052	6,663	17,14	46,88	31,52	29,28	28,9
	Coloured	"	50,796	37,838	16,021	13,278	14,628	1,16,79	1,36,19	89,88	67,07	70,7
Twist and yarn	lb	926	1,045	1,480	1,543	966	8,05	12,77	23,09	21,87	16,0	
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	7,18	18,19	15,23	10,70	9,0	
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	1,57,65	2,93,96	4,79,25	4,21,96	4,09,61	
Wool, raw	lb	6,580	13,673	13,635	11,034	13,516	43,50	1,02,06	89,14	74,83	1,07,7	
„ manufactures		—	—	—	—	—	4,16	8,37	76,77	94,71	1,06,61	
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	46,66	1,10,43	1,65,91	1,69,54	2,14,3	
Hides and skins, raw	Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..	287	67,30	98,02	1,40,21
Sugar	"	27	32	63	36	22	52,95	1,12,57	2,63,19	1,01,06	92,7	
Metals and ores—												
Iron or steel	Tons	19	5	10	13	22	10,20	10,02	10,26	11,78	13,55	
Others	"	1	..	1	2	1	9,85	8,18	10,42	14,72	13,48	
TOTAL		20	5	11	15	23	20,05	18,20	20,68	26,50	27,01	
Hardware		—	—	—	—	—	13,89	11,88	25,41	22,72	25,21	
Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)		—	—	—	—	—	15,89	13,89	35,72	29,45	23,34	
Gums and resins	Cwt	53	43	58	58	47	10,54	13,59	21,00	19,35	16,28	
Fruits and vegetables		—	—	—	—	—	13,11	42,13	79,02	21,34	15,95	
Haberdashery and millinery		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,05	8,77	7,59	7,61	
Silk, raw	lb	47	49	42	40	109	1,28	2,00	1,72	3,18	2,59	
„ manufactures—												
Piece goods	Yds.	776	997	296	185	210	6,37	11,67	4,86	3,43	3,16	
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	66	2,41	1,52	2,14	1,75	
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	8,26	16,08	8,10	8,75	7,50	
Articles re-exported by post		—	—	—	—	—	16,24	23,85	36,14	31,13	29,78	
||| other articles		—	—	—	—	—	1,06,64	1,51,03	3,05,75	2,90,08	2,52,40	
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	4,61,88	8,14,38	15,16,32	13,07,48	13,50,91	

COUNTRIES	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			1922-23		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
British Empire—									
United Kingdom	91,58	56,30	1,47,88	83,56	69,62	1,53,18	1,40,05	70,40	2,10,45
Egypt (a) . . . . .	..	..	...	88	9,36	10,24	61	8,66	4,27
Ceylon	72	8,24	8,96	1,66	9,63	11,29	1,44	13,00	14,44
Straits Settlements	3,08	7,73	10,81	4,37	6,23	10,60	4,48	8,11	12,59
Australia	1,01	3,14	4,15	1,11	5,03	6,14	97	5,48	6,45
Hongkong	98	9,26	10,24	1,30	4,48	5,78	1,45	6,85	8,30
Canada	1	1,09	1,10	4	1,79	1,83	65	2,20	2,85
Aden and Dependencies	41	1,25	1,66	77	2,15	2,92	73	2,64	3,37
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	36	89	1,25	1,15	1,32	2,47	1,93	2,49	4,42
Other countries of the British Empire	3,39	4,16	7,55	1,80	6,17	7,97	4,02	13,17	17,19
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE	1,01,54	92,06	1,93,60	96,64	1,15,78	2,12,42	1,56,33	1,28,00	2,84,33
Foreign Countries—									
United States of America	4,49	16,90	21,39	10,29	26,75	37,04	13,18	34,92	48,10
Japan	3,64	16,86	20,50	15,41	25,20	40,61	14,42	40,77	55,19
France	2,21	14,82	17,03	1,85	10,02	11,87	1,96	15,57	17,53
Italy	1,45	7,08	8,53	1,73	8,77	10,50	2,10	10,29	12,39
Persia	63	1,22	1,85	86	3,60	4,46	1,75	3,55	5,30
China	1,58	8,74	10,32	1,93	4,56	6,49	2,87	13,70	16,57
Turkey, Asiatic	59	2,40	2,99	49	3,29	3,78	..	5	5
Java	9,35	2,91	12,26	11,56	2,55	14,11	12,89	3,03	15,92
Cuba . . . . .	..	41	41	..	1,65	1,65	..	4,01	4,01
Argentine Republic . . . . .	..	2,27	2,27	..	2,61	2,61	..	3,16	3,16
Indo-China	1	67	68	1	1,51	1,52	1	1,87	1,88
Chile . . . . .	..	87	87	1	1,42	1,43	..	38	38
Spain	17	1,99	2,16	36	1,60	1,96	26	3,17	3,43
Russia	22	1,94	2,16	10	2,74	2,84	1	1	2
Netherlands	1,27	3,34	4,61	86	40	1,26	2,22	4,08	6,30
Belgium	2,76	11,97	14,73	38	1,10	1,48	6,32	11,37	17,69
Germany	9,35	22,83	31,71	1,04	2,04	3,08	11,89	22,64	34,53
Austria*	3,19	7,77	10,96	27	94	1,21	29	1,26	1,55
Egypt (a)	26	1,90	2,16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other countries	3,14	5,64	8,78	4,01	7,58	11,59	6,21	12,49	18,70
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	44,31	1,32,06	1,76,37	51,16	1,08,33	1,59,49	76,38	1,86,62	2,62,70
GRAND TOTAL	1,45,85	2,24,12	3,69,97	1,47,80	2,24,11	3,71,91	2,32,71	3,14,32	5,47,03

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

WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(In lakhs of Rupees)

1923-24			1924-25			COUNTRIES
Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	
1,31,60	90,40	2,22,00	1,33,45	1,01,70	2,35,15	British Empire—
—	—	—	—	—	—	United Kingdom
1,79	13,17	14,46	1,36	14,17	15,53	Egypt (a)
4,93	8,52	13,45	4,86	8,32	13,18	Ceylon
1,07	5,74	6,81	76	7,14	7,90	Straits Settlements
1,06	4,66	5,72	1,13	3,48	4,61	Australia
90	2,43	3,33	99	2,28	3,27	Hongkong
53	2,02	2,55	57	1,98	2,55	Canada
2,65	2,26	4,91	4,32	2,31	6,63	Aden and Dependencies
2,93	11,56	14,49	6,05	12,63	18,68	Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba
						Other countries of the British Empire
1,46,96	1,40,76	2,87,72	1,53,49	1,54,01	3,07,50	TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE
						Foreign Countries
12,83	34,04	46,87	14,07	35,00	49,07	United States of America
13,82	50,97	64,79	17,12	56,80	73,92	Japan
2,23	20,05	22,28	2,58	20,91	23,49	France
2,73	21,82	24,55	3,84	23,35	27,19	Italy
1,76	3,18	4,94	2,23	3,63	5,86	Persia
3,36	10,61	13,97	2,77	9,80	12,57	China
2	9	11	..	15	15	Turkey, Asiatic
14,03	3,67	17,70	15,46	2,70	18,16	Java
..	2,74	2,74	..	4,62	4,62	Cuba
..	3,81	3,81	..	5,03	5,03	Argentine Republic
3	2,39	2,42	1	1,79	1,80	Indo-China
..	1,61	1,61	..	1,86	1,86	Chile
9	3,79	3,88	15	5,94	6,09	Spain
15	..	15	1	12	13	Russia
2,28	5,96	8,24	2,98	8,06	11,04	Netherlands
5,51	13,90	19,41	6,76	15,39	22,15	Belgium
11,89	25,11	37,00	15,47	23,09	43,56	Germany
76	1,54	2,30	73	86	1,59	Austria*
52	2,98	3,50	64	6,32	6,96	Egypt (a)
8,64	12,89	21,53	8,32	13,94	22,26	Other countries
80,65	2,21,15	3,01,80	93,14	2,44,16	3,37,30	TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
2,27,61	3,61,91	5,89,52	2,46,63	3,98,17	6,44,80	GRAND TOTAL

re-exports.
 relate to Austria-Hungary.
 British Empire from 1916-16 to 1922-23.

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

Countries	Pre-war average			War average			1922-23			1923-24			1924-25		
	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	60.2	22.4	38.5	57.8	25.0	37.6	54.1	25.5	36.5
Ceylon . . . . .	.5	3.7	2.4	1.1	4.3	3.0	.6	4.1	2.6	.6	3.6	2.5	.6	3.7	2.4
French Settlements	2.1	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0
Australia . . . . .	.7	1.4	1.1	.8	2.2	1.7	.4	1.7	1.2	.5	1.6	1.2	.3	1.3	1.2
Hongkong . . . . .	.7	4.1	2.7	.9	2.0	1.6	.6	2.2	1.5	.5	1.3	1.0	.5	.9	.7
Mauritius and Dependencies	1.8	.6	1.1	1.1	.0	.8	.4	.8	.6	.04	.5	.3	1.5	.5	.9
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	69.7	41.1	52.3	65.4	51.7	57.1	67.2	40.7	52.0	64.5	38.9	48.8	62.2	38.7	47.7
Foreign Countries—															
Japan	2.5	7.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	10.9	6.2	13.0	10.1	6.1	14.1	11.0	6.0	14.3	11.5
United States of America	3.1	7.5	5.8	7.0	11.9	9.9	6.7	11.1	8.8	5.7	9.4	8.0	5.7	8.8	7.6
Java	6.4	1.3	3.3	7.3	1.1	3.8	5.5	1.0	2.9	6.2	1.0	3.0	6.3	.7	2.8
France	1.5	6.6	4.5	1.3	4.5	3.2	.8	5.0	3.2	1.0	5.5	3.8	1.0	5.3	3.6
Italy	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.2	3.9	2.6	.9	3.3	2.3	1.2	6.0	4.2	1.6	5.0	4.2
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	1.1	3.9	2.8	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	4.4	3.0	1.5	2.9	2.4	1.1	2.4	1.9
Persia . . . . .	.4	.5	.5	.6	1.6	1.2	.8	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9
Russia . . . . .	.1	.9	.6	.1	1.2	.8	.0	.0	.0	.1	.03	.03	.03	.03	.02
Netherlands . . . . .	.9	1.5	1.3	.6	.2	.3	.9	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.7
Belgium	1.9	5.3	3.9	.3	.5	.4	2.7	3.6	3.2	2.4	3.8	3.3	2.7	3.9	3.4
Germany	6.4	9.3	8.3	.7	.9	.8	5.1	7.2	6.3	5.2	6.9	6.3	6.3	7.1	6.8
Austria (a)	2.2	3.5	2.9	.2	.4	.3	.1	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30.3	58.0	47.7	34.6	48.3	42.0	32.8	59.3	49.0	35.5	61.1	51.2	37.8	61.3	52.3

(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 1922, 1923 AND 1924, WITH RESPECTIVE PRE-WAR AVERAGES*

(In millions of £ sterling)

Countries	IMPORTS				EXPORTS (DOMESTIC)			
	Pre-war average	1922	1923	1924	Pre-war average	1922	1923	1924
United Kingdom	599	1,008	1,096	1,280	465	720	767	795
France	305	430	432	471	253	302	402	436
Egypt (e)	26	44	46	52	31	50	60	67
Canada	106	170(d)	194(d)	181(d)	66	107(e)	218(e)	237
United States of America	341	703	829	817	433	850	894	1,018
British South Africa	38	54(f)	56(f)	68	35	20	37	33
Netherlands	(b)	176	172	204	(b)	106	111	144
Germany	477	335	320	495	405	214	318	354
Switzerland	71	81	88	102	63	73	68	82
Italy	137	166	172	191	88	98	111	141
Czechoslovakia (h) . . . . .	..	65	65	105	..	91	70	112
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union	155†	(g)	149	183	144†	(g)	110	145
Denmark	(b)	72	81	80	(b)	56	62	75
Sweden	(b)	66	75	84	(b)	68	66	76
Australia	73†	124	136	145	67†	124(h)	111(h)	139
British India (e)	103	166‡	161‡	160	148	182‡	224‡	267

* 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 the duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
UNITED KINGDOM.					UNITED KINGDOM—contd.				
Imports therefrom—					Exports of Indian produce—contd.	6,52	6,20	2,83	3,06
Animals, living	5,02	11,02	9,42	10,76	Seeds—				
Apparel	59,29	49,78	60,04	70,00	Castor	78,89	84,01	89,54	73,88
Arms, ammunition, etc.	30,60	58,98	52,81	62,29	Cotton	1,74,92	1,95,18	1,89,30	1,89,30
Artificial silk yarn	—	10,34	11,75	26,05	Cottonseed	2,65,01	3,51,72	4,09,26	3,29,24
Asbestos	—	9,50	9,25	11,12	Linseed	35,17	99,54	1,44,13	98,85
Belt for machinery	36,28	71,96	75,72	79,74	Rape	3,82	18,54	61,62	1,15,00
Bobbins	—	49,55	45,56	36,99	Copra	10,52	53,34	15,46	13,54
Books and printed matter	41,05	41,42	44,64	47,41	Others	6,93	13,34	15,46	13,54
Boots and shoes	51,33	13,50	16,82	20,18	Silk, raw	10,65	8,83	16,39	14,61
Building materials	59,89	1,08,20	87,62	79,57	Spices	8,59	56	74,02	40,55
Carriages and carts	19,11	13,50	10,55	12,49	Sugar	9,51,87	1,14,03	27,98,09	29,78,52
Chemicals	69,55	1,38,42	1,35,38	1,30,44	Tea	10,50,94	2,08,18	7,03,91	11,45,07
China clay	—	15,42	18,37	16,03	Wheat	53,71	45,68	70,35	71,28
Coal and coke	41,83	1,09,65	33,45	41,30	Wood (mainly teak)	2,61,11	4,31,78	3,00,07	4,58,12
Cordage and rope	4,39	3,40	3,31	4,81	Wool, raw	15,71	55,04	50,67	78,25
Cotton—					Other manufactures	1,51,59	2,60,95	3,01,31	2,19,58
Raw	58,07	45,40	1,08	23,33	Other articles	55,04,09	65,91,44	36,44,84	9,54,38
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	5,69,88	4,61,18	4,54,98	TOTAL				
Piecegoods—					Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Gray	20,78,55	26,80,95	19,14,62	24,06,16	Apparel (excluding boots and shoes)	5,66	8,96	6,07	5,72
White	10,87,38	14,60,21	14,81,08	19,24,71	Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	32,56	64,86	30,09	30
Coloured	11,29,72	10,66,58	15,12,24	18,44,95	Wool, raw	37,56	77,98	65,89	93,44
Other manufactures	1,40,25	1,04,95	1,78,55	1,04,12	Other articles	48,75	2,07,28	2,92,83	3,10,35
Outlery	10,53	7,55	8,02	10,58	TOTAL	1,24,52	4,40,05	3,05,48	4,15,71
Cycles and parts	29,40	29,88	47,70	65,13	AUSTRIA*				
Drugs and medicines	54,03	75,05	82,70	84,85	Imports therefrom—				
Dyeing and tanning substances	6,10	21,05	28,39	8,77	Apparel	6,91	1,22	3,48	2,43
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	33,35	31,22	29,49	Boots and shoes	2,50	12	63	1,47
Flax manufactures	28,83	31,24	27,84	29,42	Cotton manufactures	22,15	1,75	3,68	5,67
Glass and glassware	22,26	37,35	31,55	29,11	" twist and yarn	8,08	2	2,80	5,56
Haberdaasery and millinery	61,21	35,05	32,01	29,45	Glass and glassware	18,98	0,52	6,78	4,60
Hardware	1,88,01	2,54,54	2,07,53	2,00,34	Haberdaasery and millinery	21,39	59	1,23	2,65
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,08,52	2,24,06	1,98,51	Hardware	27,28	3,31	8,35	14,12
Ivory	11,33	16,05	11,08	15,16	Instruments	1,98	62	1,27	1,28
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	13,63	10,75	8,44	Matches	9,07	85	34	1,18
Jute manufactures	10,09	4,26	5,73	9,38	Metals	12,13	2,11	4,95	3,09
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	38,59	43,62	48,40	44,47	Paper and pasteboard	10,89	2,92	7,67	12,76
Liquors—					Sugar	85,12		27,38	8,29
Ale, beer and port	45,64	57,34	50,78	51,83	Woolen manufactures including yarn	8,05		28	34
Spirit	69,47	1,58,35	1,37,09	1,30,76	Other articles	38,31	0,95	6,01	9,78
Wines	13,62	14,23	11,23	12,55	TOTAL	3,18,75	29,48	76,10	73,17
Machinery and millwork	4,97,69	19,87,72	16,28,94	12,39,54	Exports of Indian produce—				
Metals—					Coffee	6,25			
Aluminium	5,38	14,45	15,82	18,46	Cotton, raw	2,38,18	91,16	1,16,50	22,42
Brass	6,13	1,79,39	1,66,83	2,56,02	" twist and yarn	58			30
Copper	1,07,45	1,24,42	79,69	32,17	Hides and skins	1,30,42	47	18	10
Iron	28,88	27,15	18,37	15,47	Indigo	4,19			
Iron or steel	6,95,13	9,59,85	11,26,94	11,25,39	Jute, raw	1,30,68		1,78	59
Lead	13,99	11,50	10,07	9,70	Lac	5,70			
Steel	42,02	79,07	62,97	62,71	Seeds	78,68	21,47	7,98	85
Zinc	14,35	15,10	15,15	15,14	Rice (not in the husk)	1,69,06	11,84	25,48	69,49
Others	27,43	23,31	23,19	20,61	Other articles	11,64	60	62	39
Motor cars and motor cycles, etc.	74,50	66,69	78,58	74,25	TOTAL	7,73,18	1,25,63	1,52,44	84,04
Oils, mineral	22,51	36,95	24,74	24,64	BELGIUM.				
vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	13,11	14,63	12,81	Imports therefrom—				
Packing engine and boiler	4,98	2,87	3,31	3,25	Building materials	4,04	7,12	4,64	3,10
Paints and painters' materials	50,00	1,08,40	1,07,02	96,83	Cotton manufactures including yarn				
Paper and pasteboard	75,44	1,33,88	1,33,40	1,30,22	Dyeing and tanning substances	42,12	4,52	15,23	24,74
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	12,76	57,74	83,06	Earthenware and porcelain	10,82	16,54	4,75	10,44
Pitch and tar	8,72	5,49	4,42	3,53	Glass and glassware	3,45	1,47	1,84	1,88
Pollaxes	9,45	16,54	20,55	19,28	Hardware	18,92	26,30	24,53	27,11
Precious stones	14	31,74	24,54	15,80	Liquors	5,58	3,84	3,31	3,17
Printing materials	14,70	15,88	20,82	22,69	Machinery and millwork	1,50	2,23	2,16	3,51
Provisions	1,84,15	1,84,19	1,21,92	1,54,18	Manures	1,78	17,69	8,81	7,44
Railway plant, etc.	5,54,48	10,40,32	11,03,39	5,41,08	Metals—				
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc.	16,45	77,82	77,52	78,57	Brass	37	4,16	1,48	3,31
Salt	23,44	30,32	23,63	27,79	Copper	3,64	2,02	71	6,90
Ships, parts of	18,00	52,62	64,60	10,83	Iron	15,95	27,46	18,86	6,90
Silk manufactures, including yarn	10,07	11,08	13,60	13,49	Iron or steel	45,48	1,60,84	1,42,87	1,79,67
Soap	56,52	1,06,98	1,11,27	1,24,81	Steel	68,54	1,37,22	1,77,42	1,65,60
Stationery	41,44	56,33	53,64	61,26	Motor cars, etc.	4,15	5,60	4,68	3,58
Sugar	25,37	24,10	17,02	20,42	Paints and materials	2,08	3,24	1,93	2,65
Tallow and stearine	10,43	9,80	9,79	9,95	Paper and pasteboard	5,00	4,73	4,91	6,00
Tea-chests	41,32	59,02	49,57	75,38	Precious stones	1	76,28	40,05	38,60
Tobacco	54,83	1,09,22	1,76,37	1,39,13	Provisions	1,41	1,73	4,10	41,97
Toilet requisites	10,36	17,38	19,38	20,60	Railway plant, etc.	4,28	20,70	21,02	17,71
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	12,65	12,79	12,38	Sugar	2,9	19,71	9,47	23,37
Umbrellas	24,71	18,08	22,98	18,78	Woolen manufactures	2,11			12,58
Woolen manufactures, including yarn	1,85,24	91,48	1,44,68	2,08,13	Other articles	40,87	87,17	52,15	51,85
Other articles	1,60,54	3,89,98	3,8,32	4,05,55	TOTAL	2,76,00	6,31,78	5,51,29	6,76,06
TOTAL	91,58,01	1,40,04,57	1,31,60,43	1,33,46,18	Exports of Indian produce—				
Exports of Indian produce—					Barley	34,85	6	20,92	60,50
Barley	1,06,54	10,93	1,08,75	2,47,80	Cotton, raw	3,68,24	5,30,45	7,07,94	5,49,90
Fodder, Bran and pollards	45,19	63,38	70,09	1,17,33	Dyeing and tanning substances	7,76	4,12	4,82	6,10
Bristles and fibres	12,74	15,84	29,24	27,81	Hemp, raw	13,73	21,39	30,52	74,82
Coffee	50,88	41,98	54,28	57,05	Hides and skins	10,00	1,11	4,92	3,88
Coir and manufactures	22,85	38,04	30,89	29,80	Jute manufactures	13,69	11,14	20,17	30,75
Cotton, raw	1,72,39	4,17,00	8,50,87	4,52,73	" raw	14,42	1,12,05	1,47,90	1,05,79
" twist and yarn	2,31	1,31	7,60	4,79	Manganese ore	25,84	65,51	35,84	52,52
" manufactures	11,13	23,65	34,77	47,27	Manures	1,83	33,00	50,13	30,80
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5,47	1,80	3,71	5,77	Rice not in the husk	41,51	14,06	21,15	21,74
Dyeing and tanning substances—					Seeds—				
Cutch and gambler	6,87	4,03	5,37	6,48	Castor	20,16	18,08	17,70	14,00
Indigo	6,52	3,16	2,46	1,75	Copra or coconut kernel	7,14	3,81	1,40	
Myrobalsans	23,46	34,26	33,22	37,42	Groundnut	26,78	31,29	18,74	48,75
Gram	34,94	13,73	29,04	65,83	Linseed	1,55,71	59,80	73,30	1,12,60
Ramp, raw (chiefly sann)	38,47	16,03	18,82	42,38	Moha	7,67	7,03	8,42	96
Hides and skins—					Poppy	16,11	30	2	24
Raw	55,46	45,72	40,20	42,58	Rape	1,51,62	1,19,78	74,78	48,62
Dressed or tanned	3,07,93	4,09,04	4,80,40	6,15,95	Sesamum (oil or linseed)	56,40	7,19		1,18
Horn and byproduct	5,73	3,28	3,82	3,82	Others	2,20	89	1,08	1,14
Jute, raw	8,06,52	5,92,12	4,62,24	7,23,09	Wheat	1,46,22	17,32	53,63	1,01,51
" gunny bags	79,25	1,39,30	1,78,37	2,03,52	Other articles	54,08	65,68	92,26	90,37
" cloth	55,57	1,05,92	1,28,36	1,37,10	TOTAL	11,04,20	11,30,06	13,79,53	15,35,25
Lac	56,87	2,29,40	1,90,48	1,61,01	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Manures	10,39	9,70	5,31	4,48	Miscellaneous articles	2,61	6,72	16,14	3,59
Manganese ore	30,66	62,58	63,58	44,68					
Other metals and ores	24,78	58,78	1,09,92	1,49,22					
Mica	20,80	23,13	25,90	45,88					
Oils	18,34	1,45,81	2,10,52	2,43,74					
Paraffin wax	17,38	15,87	16,57	42,25					
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,02	7,55	7,90	8					

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
FRANCE.					GERMANY—contd.				
Imports therefrom—					Exports of Indian produce—				
Apparel	40.08	14.85	16.71	20.60	Coir and manufactures	22.66	17.98	15.39	31.92
Chemicals	47	58	1.16	74	Cotton, raw	4,45,06	5,29,54	6,65,48	4,45,03
Clocks and watches	4.65	15	55	85	Cotton, bran, etc.	22.84	21.63	13.91	8.88
Cotton manufactures including yarn	2.88	1.87	3.49	4.52	Fodder, bran, etc.	2.87	1	63	2.20
Drugs and medicines	2.65	4.11	4.98	4.68	Fruits and vegetables	8.48	9.04	6.09	22.51
Dyeing and tanning substances	6.02	8.08	11.48	6.02	Hemp, raw	2.53.97	1,10.78	1,51.18	1,74.80
Fruits and vegetables	8.95	5.58	6.15	4.58	Hides and skins, raw	4,90.40	5,57.88	5,12.68	7,97.83
Furniture	14	13	16	19	Jute, raw	15.38	7.57	7.31	8.49
Hardware	2.18	1.02	2.42	2.73	" gunny bags	0.83	3.23	44	2.93
Haberdashery	8.25	2.62	2.34	3.78	" cloth	37.67	53.12	59.15	67.24
Instruments	4.20	2.18	1.86	3.31	Lac	8.30	6.20	6.30	4.28
Liquors	38.04	49.90	49.04	59.23	Manures	12.29	2.57	6.54	5.23
Machinery	31	3.06	1.84	2.29	Oils	3,41.37	5,31.38	6,39.76	6,37.27
Metals—					Rice (not in the husk)	1,04.92	1,88.98	1,53.98	86.55
Brass	16	61	9	68	Seeds, Rape	80.25	15.52	5.27	
Copper	12.93	58	42	1.43	Copa or coconut kernel	12.42	71.59	31.87	1,19.02
Iron or steel	2.84	5.56	3.08	12.57	Groundnut	70.14	8.10	19.05	29.93
Steel	0.97	0.97	4.30	8.50	Linseed	29.01	21.36	5.25	
Motor cars, etc.	5.94	4.78	6.66	6.05	Mowa	8.43	50	97	1.41
Oils	62	1.55	2.58	2.17	Poppy	24.92	10.28	64	3.12
Provisions	3.07	2.48	4.06	2.15	Sesamum (til or jinjil)	27.84	75.58	39.98	6.78
Rubber manufactures	1.78	43.25	39.38	34.66	Others	3.09	54	3.98	3.47
Seeds	51	17	12	4	Tea	15.08	9.99	5.12	6.65
Sugar	48	6.39	2.69	3.73	Wood (chiefly teak)	1,50.15	44.08	1,43.36	3,31.60
Silk manufactures	27.18	10.13	16.12	9.28	Other articles				
Wool manufactures	12.64	7.62	15.50	27.75	TOTAL	22,30.35	22,50.30	24,94.78	27,98.72
Toilet requisites	68	75	1.01	1.90	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Umbrellas	81	1	25	59	Miscellaneous articles	5.98	13.37	16.45	10.63
Other articles	31.78	14.44	24.77	38.92					
TOTAL	2,20.50	1,95.40	2,22.94	2,58.55	NETHERLANDS.				
Exports of Indian produce—					Imports therefrom—				
Coffee	50.64	44.70	44.11	53.01	Cotton manufactures	33.45	97.39	84.94	85.79
Gram	28.39	15.84	11.54	17.45	" twist and yarn	11.14	8.15	8.29	12.19
Cotton, raw	1,51,39	2,67.12	4,73.76	3,90.45	Dyeing and tanning substances	30	14.38	19.04	23,00.3
Hides and skins, raw	33.68	19.64	32.33	36.57	Liquors	1.54	4.97	4.22	3.89
Horn and hornmeal	9.27	78	90		Metals	44	12.67	15.67	26.32
Jute, raw	2,25.21	2,24.98	2,19.65	3,40.44	Paper and pasteboard	2.81	17.75	20.45	22.40
" bags and cloth	2.56	2.55	1.91	5.28	Provisions	8.65	15.78	26.72	52.01
Lac	11.55	29.90	30.28	34.99	Sugar	10	13.03	1.70	74
Manganese ore	17.24	32.51	35.40	33.38	Other articles	18.18	37.83	46.71	71.89
Manures	10.47	5.99	11.79	6.55	TOTAL	1,28.61	2,21.95	2,27.74	2,97.82
Pulse—					Exports of Indian and Foreign				
Beans	1.82	6.06	12.71	2.86	produce—				
Lentils		95	1.46	93	Cotton, raw	7.88	18.98	1,12.26	1,00.86
Other pulses		4.62	2.74	4.63	Hides and skins, raw	33.50	21.52	39.60	47.61
Rice (not in the husk)	13.80				"	6.06	4.78	1.09	5.10
Seeds—					Rice (not in the husk)	2,15.93	93.13	87.55	1,47.75
Castor	23.18	36.27	50.15	48.80	Seeds, Linseed	20.98	21.46	69.26	54.85
Groundnut	2,81.66	5,00.50	5,35.99	5,54.85	Rape	4.99	60.38	68.48	77.55
Linseed	1,56.94	1,32.43	2,05.66	2,20.76	Wheat	2.02	80	2.26	27.34
Mowa or mowa	4.16	7.05	3.57	2.06	Other articles	42.92	1,87.48	2,16.66	3,45.12
Poppy	43.87	10.48	15.23	8.81	TOTAL	3,34.23	4,08.53	5,95.76	8,06.18
Rape	96.17	62.02	47.62	55.80	ITALY.				
Sesamum (til or jinjil)	85.36	26.70	13.90	16.68	Imports therefrom—				
Others	21.25	21.27	15.69	13.80	Apparel	6.09	3.22	8.24	14.35
Silk, raw	35.23	19.99	23.61	17.54	Art. works of	45	33	76	89
Wheat	1,12.55	6.63	91.78	80.99	Building materials	2.57	13.14	10.61	11.62
Other articles	62.25	68.59	98.49	1,57.87	Buttons		7.33	5.27	5.44
TOTAL	14,77.26	15,39.17	10,85.27	20,75.34	Chemicals	4.72	7.72	11.88	10.95
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Dyeing and tanning substances	1.49	1.07	74	2.48
Miscellaneous articles	4.68	17.51	19.41	16.13	Fruits and vegetables	8.48	24.74	16.18	18.88
					Glassware	4.26	10.18	6.21	9.21
GERMANY.					Instruments	1.70	10.97	6.77	6.34
Imports therefrom—					Liquors	78	2.93	2.03	2.86
Apparel	14.87	8.20	19.85	18.59	Machinery	1.44	3.23	5.09	4.10
Bobbins		1.04	1.27	2.30	Metals—				
Building materials	6.72	11.18	5.81	3.80	Aluminium	9	3.71	1.44	2.41
Buttons		8.52	6.68	6.36	Brass	1.09	17.60	3.84	1.22
Carriages	2.81	3.79	1.81	2.18	German silver		80	4.14	1.19
Chemicals	10.62	29.74	34.56	39.38	Others	67	2.65	3.84	8.88
Cutlery	7.95	11.93	12.50	26.93	Motor cars, etc.	66	7.21	11.89	10.16
Cycles	1.75	7.05	10.75	10.75	Paper and pasteboard	79	95	79	8.50
Drugs and medicines	6.19	10.49	15.09	17.39	Rubber manufactures	13	7.78	1.78	3.77
Dyeing substances	87.40	1,87.98	1,89.62	1,92.29	Stones and marble	2.48	2.97	3.22	2.56
Glassware	23.69	44.34	35.99	38.98	Textiles—				
Hardware	57.24	1,12.40	92.97	1,38.64	Artificial silk yarn		12	3.92	13.50
Instruments	13.57	37.64	34.54	42.93	Cotton—twist and yarn	4.98	6.90	8.18	4.05
Liquors	19.41	28.29	31.17	36.03	" manufactures	45.22	17.09	43.54	81.26
Machinery	30.27	78.58	43.55	50.98	Haberdashery and millinery	4.32	3.10	5.96	7.12
Metals—					Silk manufactures	19.38	28.08	39.80	39.13
Aluminium	12.16	35.21	24.92	29.38	Piece goods of cotton and artificial silk		4.88	25.64	43.83
Brass	1.56	1.29	72.78	1,20.52	Other articles	31.71	25.93	38.42	79.40
Copper	93.41	21.87	52.62	94.98	TOTAL	1,44.84	2,10.43	2,73.33	3,83.95
Iron	2.86	3.33	51	12	Exports of Indian produce—				
Iron or steel	86.97	1,11.84	72.20	1,31.13	Cotton, raw	8,18.38	4,85.50	14,95.79	18,40.95
Steel	65.19	63.40	42.10	35.51	Hides and skins, raw	85.98	47.67	72.82	73.37
Motor cars, etc.	5.64	5.04	3.74	2.24	Jute, raw	1,14.89	1,51.54	1,55.37	2,09.22
Paints and materials	5.58	9.36	7.82	8.75	Spices, Pepper	6.81	11.14	6.97	11.58
Paper and pasteboard	21.82	30.70	48.91	64.25	Rice (not in the husk)	2.97	6.23	14.14	37.12
Paper making materials	1.61	5.90	1.64	3.88	Seeds—				
Printing materials	1.02	3.88	3.98	5.56	Castor	16.05	18.58	15.47	35.56
Railway plant	12.19	9.47	4.85	7.50	Linseed	54.88	79.41	6.97	1,13.61
Rubber manufactures	3.82	10.30	17.97	8.00	Rape	11.40	64.10	1,80.41	2,17.36
Salt	0.46	17.49	6.72	9.33	Sesamum (til or jinjil)	27.30	32.23	2.07	54.07
Stationery	5.04	22.28	21.75	17.88	Others	3.20	68.51	27.18	66.22
Sugar	3.84	39.37	20.23	61.29	Wheat	37.14	7.90	35.14	65.78
Textiles—					Other articles	22.63	42.90	88.30	85.16
Artificial silk		2.10	4.13	13.02	TOTAL	7,01.61	10,15.26	21,60.20	23,19.01
Cotton manufactures	83.71	9.32	22.09	42.30	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Haberdashery	22.10	19.41	26.70	32.66	Miscellaneous articles	6.08	13.82	12.45	15.62
Silk manufactures	16.81	5.36	6.8	10.06					
Wool manufactures	90.65	28.10	42.5	55.61					
Toys	11.10	20.04	25.60	19.70					
Umbrellas	7.66	8.42	9.39	12.07					
Other articles	88.90	63.53	1,09.19	1,55.07					
TOTAL	9,35.55	1,88.68	11,89.19	16,46.86					

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
NORWAY.					KENYA COLONY AND ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA.				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Carbide of calcium	68	4.01	3.21	4.15	Cotton, raw	13	1,01.66	2,07.76	2,60.42
Hardware	64	79	1.11	1.18	Ivory, unmanufactured	4.96	11.93	7.08	5.52
Iron or steel—nails, screws, rivets and washers	2.60	12.33	11.40	6.55	Soda compounds		4.39	3.19	3.48
Matches	9.34	1.77	1.57	3.23	Spices (mainly cloves)	26.08	67.66	40.49	57.66
Milk, condensed and preserved	41	3.99	10.47	7.95	Other articles	4.82	6.51	6.32	5.30
Paper and pasteboard	4.49	41.94	25.24	27.20	TOTAL	35.97	1,92.65	2,84.84	4,32.38
Pulp of wood for making paper	31	10.12	11.24	11.26	Exports of Indian produce—				
Tea		1.22	1.08	87	Cotton manufactures	10.91	62.68	48.37	52.79
Wood—timber, other than railway sleepers	1.85	67	5	13	Grain, pulse, and flour—				
Other articles	63	4.95	2.29	2.76	Rice (not in the husk)	32.72	36.08	39.23	25.61
TOTAL	20.85	81.79	67.66	65.26	Other sorts	3.58	17.38	14.67	16.18
Exports of Indian produce—					Other articles	10.47	40.40	53.98	60.86
Coffee	3	8.59	5.12	3.51	TOTAL	69.08	1,56.54	1,56.20	1,64.44
Rice (not in the husk)	64	66	38	85	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Hides, raw	20	3.78	9.46	8.10	Cotton manufactures	8.24	59.40	42.08	35.33
Cotton, raw	55	1.20	1.31	60	Other articles	11.57	32.90	27.75	31.17
Jute, raw		80	1.03	4.13	TOTAL	19.81	92.30	69.78	66.50
Gunnybags	55	13.17	10.36	16.95	EGYPT.				
Other articles	1.98	0.92	10.47	25.32	Imports therefrom—				
TOTAL	4.25	88.12	38.13	59.46	Cigarettes	4.69	1.67	91	71
ROUMANIA.					Cotton, raw	4.45	4.24	20.38	15.23
Imports therefrom—					Salt	9.17	29.53	18.30	37.66
Miscellaneous articles	3.44	..	..	3	Sugar	7	4.56	2.91	90
Exports of Indian produce—					Other articles	7.79	20.61	9.64	19.79
Rice (not in the husk)	18.31	..	14	43	TOTAL	26.17	60.61	52.04	64.39
Jute manufactures	5.32	2.05	19	..	Exports of Indian produce—				
Other articles	1.80	16	35	1.26	Cotton, twist and yarn	10.12	32.90	41.66	67.12
TOTAL	24.98	2.21	68	1.69	Indigo	3.98	3.51	4.23	1.61
RUSSIA.					Grain, pulse and flour—				
Imports therefrom—					Rice (not in the husk)	53.31	1,05.74	68.06	1,50.99
Mineral oils	19.86	..	10.33	56	Wheat	3.33	..	50	90.87
Tea-chests	..	98	4.15	..	Others	27.56	20.39	25.15	79.43
Other articles	2.42	51	72	2	Jute, gunny bags	48.40	43.58	74.51	84.19
TOTAL	22.28	1.44	15.20	58	Seeds	11.91	2.33	2.25	40.82
Exports of Indian produce—					Other articles	26.11	87.03	65.11	1,08.02
Cotton, raw	3.35	..	..	..	TOTAL	1,35.70	3,55.98	2,82.17	6,18.06
Jute, raw	25.08	..	..	81	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
goods	1.43	..	0	8.18	Miscellaneous articles	4.84	10.23	16.34	14.10
Rice (not in the husk)	4.08	90	..	8.38	TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.				
Tea	1,41.97	9	17	17	Imports therefrom—				
Other articles	13.72	..	..	..	Miscellaneous articles	41	10.51	2.77	5.70
TOTAL	1,90.48	99	26	12.54	Exports of Indian produce—				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	12.46	14.88	17.00	27.34
Miscellaneous articles	3.58	..	..	..	Grain, pulse and flour	19.98	1.32	1.44	3.50
SPAIN.					Other articles	5.10	4.53	4.58	7.60
Imports therefrom—					TOTAL	37.52	21.23	23.00	38.34
Salt	12.02	19.05	3.31	6.20	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Saffron	3.88	1.87	3.08	5.42	Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	6.27	11.59	9.98	7.70
Other articles	1.55	4.17	2.83	3.87	Other articles	3.95	3.39	2.82	4.65
TOTAL	17.45	25.09	9.22	15.49	TOTAL	10.22	15.48	12.80	12.35
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).				
Cotton, raw	72.63	1,36.39	2,46.03	2,32.79	Imports therefrom—				
Hides and skins, raw	43.23	24.81	10.44	123.06	Salt	3.88	19.37	18.34	10,592
Oleaginous	10.11	21.85	33.78	1,06.70	Other articles	3.02	2.74	39	30
Jute, raw	64.61	1,15.92	74.67	1,64.76	TOTAL	6.90	22.11	18.73	10.80
Other articles	3.92	18.43	9.27	16.84	Exports of Indian produce—				
TOTAL	1,99.40	3,17.40	3,79.09	5,94.15	Cotton manufactures	2.44	6.42	5.89	5.71
SWEDEN.					Grain, pulse and flour	7.93	1.64	3.10	2.87
Imports therefrom—					Other articles	2.20	2.98	2.67	3.87
Hardware	2.57	14.52	13.60	16.89	TOTAL	12.57	10.14	11.57	12,463
Machinery and millwork	..	4.20	9.74	9.59	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Iron and steel	9.53	16.43	13.33	17.64	Miscellaneous articles	1.79	12.66	6.59	3.35
Matches	28.08	41.60	68.68	39.33	TURKEY IN EUROPE.				
Paper and pasteboard	3.99	19.08	13.40	13.55	Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—				
Paper-making materials	4.21	7.47	2.57	6.88	Jute manufactures	7.53	9.37	17.68	12.46
Wood and timber	..	1.93	2.79	8.62	Wool manufactures	8	15.45	17.12	20.98
Other articles	2.93	6.69	3.67	7.20	Other articles	8.33	2.69	10.96	15.58
TOTAL	51.31	1,12.65	1,32.78	1,19.55	TOTAL	15.94	23.01	45.76	49.02
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					ITALY.				
Cotton, raw	7.07	5.20	6.85	7.06	Imports therefrom—				
Hides, raw	..	7.15	14.03	13.75	Salt	..	..	..	..
Rice (not in the husk)	12.00	..	..	2.81	Other articles	3.02	2.74	39	30
Wheat	8.56	..	..	7	TOTAL	6.90	22.11	18.73	10.80
Other articles	4.23	12.19	7.54	12.19	Exports of Indian produce—				
TOTAL	32.56	24.54	23.42	35.88	Cotton manufactures	2.44	6.42	5.89	5.71
TURKEY IN EUROPE.					Grain, pulse and flour	7.93	1.64	3.10	2.87
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Other articles	2.20	2.98	2.67	3.87
Jute manufactures	7.53	9.37	17.68	12.46	TOTAL	12.57	10.14	11.57	12,463
Wool manufactures	8	15.45	17.12	20.98	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Other articles	8.33	2.69	10.96	15.58	Miscellaneous articles	1.79	12.66	6.59	3.35
TOTAL	15.94	23.01	45.76	49.02					

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
ADEN.					CEYLON.				
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—				
Cotton manufactures	32	77	25	1,11	Coffee	1	7,29	4,48	3,20
Salt	12,94	52,11	40,14	45,70	Grain, pulse and flour	12	32	65	69
Other articles	28,19	20,32	12,79	10,58	Hides and skins, raw	3,43	4,37	4,70	3,14
TOTAL	41,45	78,20	58,18	57,39	Jute, gunny bags	7,62	10,96	12,39	13,16
Exports of Indian produce—					Machinery	1,33	2,59	1,91	2,27
Cotton, twist and yarn manufactures	9,89	29,85	23,76	32,84	Metals	1,41	2,15	3,56	4,92
Grain, pulse and flour—	18,38	30,28	25,40	22,45	Oils	45	87	2,38	18,44
Jowar and bajra	10,77	5,98	2,43	22	Rubber	10	1,77	71	99
Rice (not in the husk)	24,88	25,64	19,35	16,25	Seeds	91	87	52	5,25
Wheat flour	12,25	16,54	14,67	18,12	Spices	29,91	37,52	33,57	33,66
Spices	4,70	9,01	7,34	9,22	Tea	7,10	2,13	6,18	5,94
Tobacco	0,39	22,11	24,60	20,30	Other articles	20,11	73,49	58,12	42,58
Other articles	18,01	17,87	18,59	20,46	TOTAL	72,53	1,18,73	1,29,06	1,35,55
TOTAL	1,06,83	1,57,88	1,36,14	1,50,07	Exports of Indian produce—				
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Animals, living	18,40	16,53	17,49	18,73
Cotton manufactures	13,07	80,19	51,45	38,58	Coal and coke	43,39	14,68	17,79	35,54
Other articles	5,78	25,53	14,84	14,58	Coffee	5,76	23	27	36
TOTAL	18,80	1,06,72	66,29	48,21	Cotton manufactures	36,03	87,10	80,73	86,95
Exports of Indian produce—					Fish (excluding canned fish)	24,39	33,93	43,92	46,23
Grain, pulse and flour—					Fodder, bran, etc.	1,78	4,26	4,49	4,14
Rice	4,26,72	6,90,65	6,37,62	6,96,12	Fruits and vegetables	13,55	20,25	29,77	29,76
Other sorts	48,80	80,33	77,83	74,88	Grain, pulse and flour—				
Jute manufactures	5,41	10,76	8,49	10,52	Rice	4,26,72	6,90,65	6,37,62	6,96,12
Manures	10,87	31,44	29,10	40,16	Other sorts	48,80	80,33	77,83	74,88
Oleicakes	38,54	49,91	50,58	44,45	Jute manufactures	5,41	10,76	8,49	10,52
Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,00	9,49	8,45	Manures	10,87	31,44	29,10	40,16
Seeds	12,51	20,29	21,22	17,74	Oleicakes	38,54	49,91	50,58	44,45
Spices	15,31	32,25	31,53	33,27	Provisions and oilman's stores	5,45	9,00	9,49	8,45
Tea	29,90	16,46	23,95	27,25	Seeds	12,51	20,29	21,22	17,74
Wood and timber	2,32	4,94	6,61	5,8	Spices	15,31	32,25	31,53	33,27
Other articles	66,52	1,26,79	1,68,05	1,72,81	Tea	29,90	16,46	23,95	27,25
TOTAL	8,02,35	12,34,40	12,64,89	13,00,29	Wood and timber	2,32	4,94	6,61	5,8
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Other articles	66,52	1,26,79	1,68,05	1,72,81
Cotton manufactures	8,20	22,84	11,44	14,03	TOTAL	8,02,35	12,34,40	12,64,89	13,00,29
Other articles	13,32	53,25	40,78	43,09	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
TOTAL	22,08	76,09	52,22	57,12	Cotton manufactures	8,20	22,84	11,44	14,03
Exports of Indian produce—					Other articles	13,32	53,25	40,78	43,09
Grain, pulse and flour—					TOTAL	22,08	76,09	52,22	57,12
Rice	2,20	1,66	81	56	HONGKONG.				
Jowar and bajra	30,01	65,18	54,05	30,56	Imports therefrom—				
Rice (not in the husk)	16,76	42,07	41,03	43,58	Apparel	1,21	2,14	1,03	1,09
Other articles					Building materials	83	2,39	41	7
TOTAL	48,97	1,09,51	95,89	74,80	Cotton manufactures	1,94	7,84	6,89	9,87
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Cordage	8,19	2,15	2,03	2,25
Cotton manufactures	21,23	21,90	23,62	25,21	Drugs and medicines	6,48	7,67	7,37	9,40
Other articles	10,93	21,21	22,56	20,56	Fire works	5,00	6,37	5,20	6,14
TOTAL	32,16	43,11	46,18	45,77	Grain, pulse and flour	4,58	4,13	68	47
Exports of Indian produce—					Provisions	3,35	7,65	6,33	9,77
Grain, pulse and flour—					Silk, raw	22,69	22,46	12,22	18,61
Rice	2,20	1,66	81	56	" manufactures including				
Jowar and bajra	30,01	65,18	54,05	30,56	yarn, etc.	21,61	37,22	8,98	12,09
Rice (not in the husk)	16,76	42,07	41,03	43,58	Sugar, refined	10,34	17,90	22,87	10,16
Other articles					Other articles	19,44	26,73	31,11	38,46
TOTAL	48,97	1,09,51	95,89	74,80	TOTAL	98,31	1,45,20	1,05,67	173,40
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Exports of Indian produce—				
Cotton manufactures	21,23	21,90	23,62	25,21	Chemicals	11,14	11,98	8,48	8,46
Other articles	10,93	21,21	22,56	20,56	Cotton—				
TOTAL	32,16	43,11	46,18	45,77	Raw	32,35	5,85	2,80	1,12
Exports of Indian produce—					Twist and yarn	3,65,49	3,58,14	1,82,78	1,36,06
Grain, pulse and flour—					Grain, pulse and flour	12,70	1,59,60	1,06,47	86,95
Rice	2,20	1,66	81	56	Jade-stone	5,85	18,18	8,38	7,02
Jowar and bajra	30,01	65,18	54,05	30,56	Jute manufactures, including				
Rice (not in the husk)	16,76	42,07	41,03	43,58	twist and yarn	7,42	34,10	49,19	60,54
Other articles					Opium	4,15,52			
TOTAL	48,97	1,09,51	95,89	74,80	Other articles	41,09	74,62	87,86	81,48
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					TOTAL	9,12,88	6,62,67	4,45,91	3,35,54
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	43,45	42,28	31,75	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
TOTAL	32,16	43,11	46,18	45,77	Fish—				
Exports of Indian produce—					Fishmaws and sharkfins	4,67	10,77	9,92	5,86
Grain, pulse and flour	21,74	1,18,32	87,80	40,16	Fruits and vegetables—				
Other articles	14,69	51,86	48,51	37,70	Dried, salted, or preserved	2,13	1,87	2,93	1,94
TOTAL	36,43	1,70,18	1,36,31	77,86	Other articles	6,52	10,05	7,19	4,33
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					TOTAL	13,42	22,72	20,04	12,18
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	43,45	42,28	31,75	CHINA (EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO).				
TOTAL	32,16	43,11	46,18	45,77	Imports therefrom—				
Exports of Indian produce—					Silk, raw	83,44	1,34,95	95,87	80,91
Grain, pulse and flour	2,20	1,66	81	56	" manufactures, including				
Jowar and bajra	30,01	65,18	54,05	30,56	yarn	35,87	63,36	1,08,70	94,16
Rice (not in the husk)	16,76	42,07	41,03	43,58	Tea	10,70	28,11	65,57	47,88
Other articles					Other articles	28,17	60,83	67,58	54,26
TOTAL	48,97	1,09,51	95,89	74,80	TOTAL	1,57,98	2,67,24	3,35,67	2,76,71
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Exports of Indian produce—				
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	43,45	42,28	31,75	Cotton—				
TOTAL	32,16	43,11	46,18	45,77	Raw	42,79	10,50,90	6,84,06	7,77,54
Exports of Indian produce—					Twist and yarn	4,10,64	27,61	9,31	2,57
Grain, pulse and flour	2,20	1,66	81	56	Piece goods	2,70	17	29	85
Jowar and bajra	30,01	65,18	54,05	30,56	Grain, pulse and flour	12,32	1,96,87	2,48,18	71,16
Rice (not in the husk)	16,76	42,07	41,03	43,58	Jute manufactures including				
Other articles					twist and yarn	49,50	32,68	49,38	48,00
TOTAL	48,97	1,09,51	95,89	74,80	Tea	35,95	6	10	98
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					Other articles	3,18,49	55,22	60,59	55,87
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	43,45	42,28	31,75	TOTAL	8,72,39	13,63,51	10,62,91	9,56,47
TOTAL	32,16	43,11	46,18	45,77	Exports of Foreign merchandise—				
Exports of Indian produce—					Miscellaneous articles	1,30	6,20	7,08	3,29
Grain, pulse and flour	2,20	1,66	81	56	TOTAL	1,30	6,20	7,08	3,29
Jowar and bajra	30,01	65,18	54,05	30,56					
Rice (not in the husk)	16,76	42,07	41,03	43,58					
Other articles									
TOTAL	48,97	1,09,51	95,89	74,80					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—									
Miscellaneous articles	13,84	43,45	42,28	31,75					
TOTAL	32,16	43,11	46,18	45,77					

No. 12—concluded

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	ARTICLES	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	
SUMATRA.					AUSTRALIA—contd.					
Imports therefrom—					Exports of Indian produce—					
Oils, mineral	11,78	2,18	8,66	19	Jute, bags and cloth	2,05,07	3,71,31	4,14,74	5,37,74	
Other articles	5	8	4,10		Oils	6,20	90	1,08	1,49	
TOTAL	11,83	2,26	12,76	19	Rice (not in the husk)	20,93	58,47	24,94	42,23	
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—					Tea	40,81	25,06	29,10	34,52	
Coal and coke	9,18				Other articles	40,29	91,54	1,00,20	96,61	
Rice (not in the husk)	10,87	1,00,55	78,09	1,30,07	TOTAL	3,18,36	5,43,37	5,71,26	7,12,69	
Other articles	4,75	8,56	6,83	11,61	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
TOTAL	24,55	1,09,11	85,62	1,32,68	Miscellaneous articles	53	4,95	3,27	1,43	
MESOPOTAMIA (a)					NEW ZEALAND.					
Imports therefrom—					Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	—	23	22	24	Miscellaneous articles	26	13	14	13,70	
Arms Ammunition, etc.	—	10	37	6	Exports of Indian produce—					
Drugs and medicines	—	1,15	93	57	Jute manufactures	35,87	50,29	68,74	50,96	
Dyeing and tanning substances	—	84	43	62	Manures	3,97	85	91	1,70	
Fruits and vegetables	—	68,84	75,43	70,21	Other articles	10,02	11,34	10,98	23,07	
Gums and resins	—	5	20	31	TOTAL	50,86	22,48	87,63	75,73	
Hardware	—	31	44	45	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Hides and skins, raw	—	39	30	31	Miscellaneous articles	7	11	18	86	
Metals—Brass	—	2,45	3,32	1,55	HAWAII.					
Motor cars, etc.	—	2,17	1,66	23	Exports of Indian produce—					
Mineral oils	—	3,47	18	39	Jute, gunny bags	18,51	27,58	25,36	37,11	
Provisions	—	2,07	15	37	Other articles	34	6,13	8,52	1,87	
Railway plant, etc.	—	30	15	10	TOTAL	18,85	33,71	33,88	38,48	
Seeds	—	3,93	5,27	10						
Ships, parts of	—	72	3	3						
Silk, raw	—	15,86	15,31	5,51						
Wheat	—	13	2,07	78						
Wool, raw	—	74	38	54						
Other articles	—	12,91	10,57	6,44						
TOTAL	—	1,17,19	1,14,23	88,36						
Exports of Indian produce—										
Cotton manufactures	—	1,12,18	1,18,82	1,35,36						
Indigo	—	4,46	2,31	3,03						
Grain, pulse and flour—										
Rice (not in the husk)	—	20,38	8,71	17,20						
Wheat flour	—	3,50	32	7,20						
Others	—	67	29,94	16,08						
Tea	—	47,56	50,86	51,33						
Other articles	—	42,05	—	—						
TOTAL	—	2,30,50	2,18,72	2,56,46						
Exports of foreign merchandise—										
Cotton manufactures	—	26,20	31,85	31,09						
Provisions	—	78	35	28						
Sugar	—	59,13	23,59	17,84						
Other articles	—	62,31	40,93	25,62						
TOTAL	—	1,38,41	96,72	74,83						
TURKEY IN ASIA (b)					NO. 13.—IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS.					
Imports therefrom—					(In thousands of yards)					
Animals, living	4,20				COUNTRIES.	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Fruits and vegetables: dried, salted, etc.	38,27	2	7		GRAY.					
Grain, pulse and flour	2,13		2,10		From United Kingdom	1,315,997	815,197	833,321	599,707	727,421
Other articles	19,26	2	3	3	Japan	2,559	81,171	90,037	96,988	109,839
TOTAL	58,86	4	2,20	3	United States	10,495	7,356	4,447	525	2,450
Exports of Indian produce—					Other countries	2,056	1,150	3,220	6,768	5,800
Cotton goods	59,50		37	5	TOTAL	1,331,017	904,374	931,025	703,988	845,510
Indigo	6,59	35	5	9	WHITE.					
Grain, pulse and flour	71,40	2,16	11	3,15	From United Kingdom	642,371	510,036	395,412	402,842	532,915
Wheat flour	7,54			3,05	Netherlands	7,606	3,324	3,216	4,493	5,368
Others	0,05				Switzerland	2,606	762	991	4,727	4,900
Jute manufactures	17,69	2,06	5,38	5,63	Japan	48	3,323	2,375	2,307	4,484
Tea	16,19	29	50	2,18	Other countries	1,124	945	498	968	1,203
Other articles	32,64	61	33	63	TOTAL	654,255	518,690	402,492	415,357	548,376
TOTAL	2,17,60	6,47	7,34	14,78	COLOURED, ETC.					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—					From United Kingdom	590,482	350,826	211,936	303,696	336,403
Cotton manufactures	5,22				Netherlands	15,219	3,783	9,395	6,422	6,205
Provisions	11				Belgium	4,032	548	141	824	893
Sugar	2,65		1,29		Switzerland	2,655	1,794	1,570	2,645	2,467
Other articles	14,44	1			Italy	10,320	9,111	1,991	5,607	9,546
TOTAL	22,33	1	1,29	—	Straits Settlements	1,453	686	1,775	2,591	3,331
AUSTRALIA.					Japan	521	33,095	15,366	23,422	40,979
Imports therefrom—					Other countries	6,835	1,509	1,115	2,826	4,537
Coal	7,30	9,54	21,60	4,70	TOTAL	631,552	386,277	243,789	347,468	406,071
Horses	30,00	9,59	5,51	5,69	TOTAL OF COTTON PIECEGOODS INCLUDING FETTS.					
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,96	17,99	13,75	19,00	From United Kingdom	2,563,705	1,702,072	1,453,409	1,318,304	1,618,087
Railway plant, etc.	58,74	8,45	18,03	—	Aden and Dependencies	118	123	208	58	323
Wheat	17,81	33,84	48,07	46,34	Straits Settlements	2,008	908	2,002	2,772	4,246
Other articles	23,57	—	—	—	Netherlands	23,777	12,764	13,161	10,956	11,710
TOTAL	1,01,16	97,22	1,00,96	75,32	Belgium	4,122	551	143	850	931

(a) Included in Turkey in Asia prior to 1921-22.

(b) Includes Mesopotamia prior to 1921-22.

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

(In thousands of yards)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Grey and Bleached piece-goods	854,141	1,065,855	1,271,700	1,197,654	1,382,369
Coloured piece-goods	251,353	378,187	453,494	503,920	538,078
TOTAL	1,105,494	1,444,042	1,725,194	1,701,574	1,920,447

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

(In thousands of lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
From United Kingdom	37,050	24,674	31,018	21,790	20,759
“ Hongkong	25	19	64	68	1
“ Netherlands	1,360	627	304	388	561
“ Switzerland	1,132	339	724	952	1,097
“ China	15	214	80	140	399
“ Japan	458	7,424	26,547	20,430	32,325
“ Other Countries	1,754	766	447	782	765
TOTAL	41,794	34,068	59,274	44,575	55,907

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

(In thousands of lbs.)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Percentage of total in 1924-25
Nos. 1 to 20	1,375	2,191	13,069	6,857	7,170	12.8
“ 21 to 30	4,374	3,198	5,509	1,466	1,411	2.5
“ 31 to 40	23,213	17,530	26,657	19,807	27,687	49.5
Above No. 40	7,502	5,945	6,223	7,739	7,659	13.7
Coloured and Grey two-folds (doubles)	—	—	4,553	4,032	5,889	10.4
Unspecified descriptions	5,230	5,199	3,263	4,674	6,147	11.1
TOTAL	41,794	34,068	59,274	44,575	55,907	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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Percentage of total in 1924-25
Nos. 1 to 20	478,538	460,952	478,596	411,910	469,810	65.4
“ 21 to 30	146,363	174,069	208,959	181,077	223,812	31.1
“ 31 to 40	18,699	20,987	16,930	19,667	19,378	2.7
Above No. 40	2,665	3,834	2,195	3,261	5,622	8
Wastes	502	335	214	514	578	..
TOTAL	646,767	666,227	705,894	617,329	719,390	100

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

(In thousands of Rupees.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
IMPORTS OF SILK, RAW—					
China	33.44	32.92	1,24.95	95.87	80.01
Hongkong	23.69	16.83	22.46	12.22	18.61
Straits Settlements	6.75	1.29	28	1	1
Other Countries	3.37	8.97	10.19	10.07	19.47
TOTAL	1,17.25	1,10.01	1,57.89	1,19.07	1,19.00
IMPORTS OF SILK MANUFACTURES (including silk yarn)—					
China	1,81.45	1,49.91	1,62.29	1,39.08	1,76.87
Japan	35.67	47.76	63.36	1,08.79	94.16
Hongkong	21.61	32.37	37.22	8.98	12.09
France	27.18	17.82	10.18	16.12	9.28
United Kingdom	19.07	15.18	11.08	18.60	13.49
Italy	19.83	14.79	23.08	39.80	39.13
Germany	16.51	98	5.36	6.88	10.06
Other Countries	5.17	3.27	4.02	7.01	16.11
TOTAL	3,76.79	3,82.03	3,16.54	3,40.17	3,71.19

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	1,25.25	1,47.60	91.43	1,44.63	2,09.13
Japan	8	15.36	7.45	7.27	12.02
France	12.64	3.90	7.52	16.50	27.75
Belgium	2.11	3.33	5.90	12.66	12.68
Germany	90.62	7.68	23.10	42.25	55.61
Persia	58	1.26	3.03	1.13	1.08
Other Countries	17.10	5.55	8.03	20.67	39.31
TOTAL	3,08.38	1,81.68	1,51.56	2,44.10	3,56.48

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

(Quantities in hundreds of ton)

ARTICLES	1913-14 (PRE-WAR YEAR)			1922-23			1923-24			1924-25		
	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	5.88	194	122.5	3.66	299	165.0	5.17	313	209.1	6.03	274
		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R		R (lakhs)	R
	Tinned	52.8	1.25	237	43.6	1.69	368	44.1	1.79	406	36.5	1.44	395
Not Galvanised or Tinned	100.6	1.23	123	96.6	1.87	194	108.1	1.31	167	118.1	1.90	161
Iron, Bars and Channels	26.7	35	130	22.0	45	204	12.1	23	183	9.2	16	175
Bars (Steel)	204.6	2.07	101	188.0	2.67	158	166.4	2.39	144	188.5	2.32	126
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	89.6	1.16	129	70.3	1.33	190	81.5	1.37	168	80.9	1.24	153
Cast pipes and fittings	56.2	91	161	26.9	70	259	15.4	34	220	12.6	31	244
Steel, angle and spring	44.2	47	106	26.1	45	174	29.9	45	162	41.6	57	136
Wrought tubes, pipes and fittings	18.4	46	253	30.6	1.44	471	19.8	84	424	33.3	1.14	337
Hoops and Strips	30.8	48	140	25.1	59	336	30.9	70	227	35.4	69	192
Nails, rivets and washers	25.1	50	209	11.3	56	499	12.2	52	423	16.3	54	364
Rails, chairs and fishplates (excluding those for railways)	17.8	19	112	16.6	24	154	10.0	16	161	16.4	21	131
Wire	9.8	24	245	3.8	14	356	5.6	19	338	6.6	17	260
Wire nails	—	—	—	12.8	37	293	11.0	31	284	16.2	36	216
Wire rope	—	—	—	3.0	26	866	3.2	29	920	3.8	21	760
Bolts and Nuts	7.4	23	308	6.5	34	520	6.3	27	432	8.0	29	363
Other sorts	56.6	1.14	201	41.8	1.41	337	34.6	1.10	318	42.9	1.37	319
TOTAL	1,018.3	16.01	157	746.5	13.37	246	750.1	17.93	237	868.9	13.93	216

No. 20.—IMPORTS OF IRON AND STEEL

(In tons)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
(i) Pig-Iron—					
United Kingdom	12,471	2,754	8,736	3,284	2,147
Continent	32	9	3,874	499	1,278
Other Countries	878	3	199	3	—
TOTAL	12,881	2,766	12,779	3,786	3,425

(In lakhs of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
(ii) Manufactured Iron and Steel (excluding pig-iron and old iron remanufacturing)—					
United Kingdom	7.58	5.50	10.56	11.97	11.88
Continent	2.91	56	6.19	5.13	6.27
United States of America	39	28.88	1.89	72	69
Other Countries	20	68	9	4	4
TOTAL	11.08	9.57	18.28	17.86	18.88

No. 21.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	4,97.69	4,20.35	19,87.72	16,23.94	12,39.54
United States of America	24.58	66.81	2,23.94	1,96.03	1,40.10
Japan	48	13.47	2.21	3.69	2.72
Italy	1.44	2.37	3.23	6.09	4.10
Germany	30.27	2.49	78.58	43.55	50.93
Other Countries	6.55	8.37	50.43	40.89	36.62
TOTAL	5,61.14	5,18.87	23,46.11	19,13.19	14,74.07

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Motor cars—					
United Kingdom	77.27	23.67	32.83	45.34	60.89
United States of America	21.08	46.23	43.92	69.44	73.46
Canada	—	—	36.61	64.57	65.54
Italy	29	1.89	6.82	11.11	9.39
France	4.89	2.22	3.39	5.56	4.94
Other Countries	9.97	90	14.83	8.61	5.65
TOTAL	1,12,45†	74.91	1,38.40	2,04.63	2,19.87
Motor cycles—					
United Kingdom	10.22	5.10	5.13	5.99	7.91
Other Countries	40	1.26	5.52	3.26	1.75
TOTAL	10,68†	6.36	8.65	9.25	9.66
Motor omnibuses—					
United Kingdom	3.55	2.70	10.27	6.01	5.46
United States of America	66	2.70	5.67	9.68	16.94
Italy	—	84	—	12	31
Canada	—	—	3.56	8.44	16.17
Other Countries	1.50	15	2.17	73	84
TOTAL	5,71†	6.39	21.77	26.01	38.72
Parts of Motor cars and Motor cycles, etc., and accessories—					
United Kingdom	22.74	13.20	18.27	16.21	19.47
United States of America	1.08	9.45	18.64	17.49	23.62
France	2.12	48	36	85	89
Other Countries	5.86	66	9.33	7.78	9.19
TOTAL	31,805	23,79	46,70	42,33	53,17
Total Motor cars, etc., and parts—					
United Kingdom	74.50	44.70	66.70	73.58	93.73
United States of America	8,49	59.43	70.73	99.20	1,14.42
Italy	66	2.84	7.21	11.80	10.16
France	8.94	2.78	4.78	6.66	6.08
Germany	5.54	—	8.04	3.74	2.25
Belgium	4.15	86	5.98	4.68	3.53
Canada	—	—	43.10	76.22	87.42
Other Countries	1.26	1.39	11.93	5.25	3.86
TOTAL	1,00,64	1,11,45	2,15,62	2,81,22	3,21,42

† 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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Private—					
United Kingdom	5,51.48	3,23.08	10,40.32	11,03.39	5,41.08
Australia	36.74	3.18	8.45	18.03	7.50
Germany	12.19	5.22	9.47	4.86	17.46
United States of America	54	7.59	12.99	17.56	41.51
Other Countries	7.23	4.14	34.53	23.62	—
TOTAL	6,11.21	3,48.21	11,03.81	11,72.46	6,07.55
Government—					
United Kingdom	2,68.70	1,20.36	2,43.74	2,31.23	1,00.04
United States of America	1.74	2.46	3.07	4	1.74
Australia	7.78	1.50	—	—	—
Other Countries	1.37	66	23.42	6.73	27.77
TOTAL	2,79.59	1,24.98	2,70.23	2,38.00	1,29.55
GRAND TOTAL	8,90.80	4,73.19	13,76.04	14,00.46	7,37.10

* Railway plant and rolling-stock includes carriages and wagons, locomotive engines and tenders, and materials for construction, viz., bridgework, rails, chairs, fishplates 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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	1,88.61	1,50.00	2,54.54	2,07.58	2,00.24
United States of America	24.72	60.27	77.60	72.40	78.09
Japan	3.69	46.68	32.69	25.70	27.03
Sweden	2.57	4.86	14.52	13.60	16.89
Germany	57.24	3.70	1,12.40	92.97	1,33.64
Austria	27.23	2.25	3.31	8.85	14.14
Hungary	5.58	51	3.84	3.31	3.17
Belgium	7.45	9.48	16.00	18.43	25.44
Other Countries	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3,17.04	2,79.45	5,14.00	4,42.29	4,93.69

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
COPPER (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	1,67.45	24.78	1,24.42	79.69	32.17
Japan	37.99	30.21	1.04	26	4
France	12.93	5.37	57	42	1.43
Germany	98.41	4.44	21.87	52.62	94.92
Belgium	3.54	66	2.03	71	6.30
Other Countries	1.63	5.25	48.04	29.77	25.32
TOTAL	3,07.00	70.71	1,97.56	1,63.47	1,60.24
TIN—					
Strait Settlements	44.54	40.53	45.97	60.82	80.11
United Kingdom	5.73	2.73	5.97	2.46	5.64
Other Countries	1.60	1.85	1.37	1.20	1.26
TOTAL	51.87	44.61	53.31	64.28	87.01
ZINC—					
United Kingdom	14.85	5.34	15.10	18.13	16.14
Belgium	3.75	24	4.96	7.38	7.01
Japan	—	12.03	1.01	10	4
Germany	3.23	24	2.95	2.78	1.63
Other Countries	28	5.04	1.21	1.76	1.72
TOTAL	22.11	22.89	25.23	30.16	26.59
LEAD (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	13.99	19.59	11.50	10.07	9.70
Other Countries	4.42	10.59	4.08	5.91	4.80
TOTAL	18.41	30.18	15.58	16.01	15.50
ALUMINIUM—					
United Kingdom	5.35	2.51	14.45	16.82	13.46
Germany	12.16	1.15	35.21	26.91	29.33
Other Countries	5.91	7.11	36.14	42.95	49.82
TOTAL	23.45	10.77	55.80	65.66	92.61
BRASS—					
United Kingdom	6.13	27.29	1,79.39	1,56.83	1,56.06
Germany	1.58	11.74	61.29	72.78	1,20.57
Other Countries	3.94	39.56	41.46	22.02	31.09
TOTAL	11.65	78.58	2,32.14	2,51.63	3,16.67
OTHER METALS—					
United Kingdom	20.54	14.27	14.36	10.72	14.98
Other Countries	3.87	5.87	12.96	17.58	18.83
TOTAL	24.41	20.14	29.31	28.60	33.81
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores and Iron and Steel)	4,58.90	2,77.98	6,91.88	6,39.80	7,37.4

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

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	1.7	28.5	2.6	2.9	2.9
Hongkong	4.4	5.7	4.4	5.7	2.5
Egypt	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	2
Mauritius and Dependencies	128.8	56.7	31.4	368.3	138.0
Java	453.0	367.2	371.1	368.3	480.2
Japan	2	5.7	1	3	1
Netherlands	..	..	2.9	2.1	6.5
Belgium	..	..	4.9	30.2	45.6
Other Countries	45.3	6.9	24.0	30.2	45.6
TOTAL	633.6	472.3	442.4	411.5	671.0

No. 27.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OIL

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United States of America	2,19.66	3,54.31	4,12.15	4,56.51	5,60.18
Borneo	53.78	62.34	76.63	1,23.93	1,06.36
Persia	4.09	31.11	1,04.26	1,15.45	1,50.84
Straits Settlements	15.52	18.84	27.96	25.32	9.04
United Kingdom	22.31	26.18	30.86	24.74	24.63
Sumatra	11.78	3.78	2.18	8.66	..
Germany	17.89	8.48	1.12	33.12	38.59
Russia	10.86	..	..	10.33	..
Georgia	..	..	..	35.75	33.32
Other Countries	7.16	1.77	19.07	5.74	11.65
TOTAL	3,72.03	4,02.30	6,80.23	8,39.55	9,35.11

No. 28.—IMPORTS OF CEMENT

(In hundreds of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	10.80	69.7	97.0	95.7	99.0
Japan	..	14.3	4.2	1	3.6
Hongkong	..	7.3	2.9	7	..
Italy	13	7	1.6	1.9	1.6
Other Countries	1.33	2.9	28.4	14.7	10.1
TOTAL	13.03	95.4	134.1	113.1	114.3

No. 29.—EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE

(In thousands of bales)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	1,691	1,295	875	877	967
Other part of the British Empire	4	8	4	3	4
Total British Empire	1,695	1,303	879	880	971
United States of America	585	593	502	489	332
France	428	198	321	417	453
Italy	213	215	195	279	275
Brazil	15	66	80	102	75
Japan	17	30	64	69	77
Belgium	..	1	158	273	259
Spain	122	172	157	137	217
Germany	92	34	792	909	1,060
Austria	..	..	..	3	1
Hungary	250	13	..	..	..
Other Countries	86	44	83	139	178
Total foreign Countries	2,586	1,226	2,358	2,816	2,927
TOTAL	4,281	2,529	3,237	3,696	3,898

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	46	43
1914-15	104	49	30
1915-16	78	58	32
1916-17	83	57	23
1917-18	89	54	18
1918-19	70	61	22
1919-20	86	52	34
1920-21	69	56	33
1921-22	40	44	30
1922-23	54	47	29
1923-24	85	51	33
1924-25	80	57	32

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

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	2,523	75	133	168
Australia	77	149	262	309
United States of America	323	201	312	284
Argentine Republic	84	10	10	4
Other Countries	1,120	211	279	230
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	4,127	726	906	704

BAGS—SACKING

(In lakhs of bags)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	102	237	274	252
Australia	638	480	529	635
Japan	134	103	113	132
Indo-China	186	103	81	91
Java	213	103	173	249
United States of America	92	28	19	22
Chile	467	65	439	415
Peru	51	40	51	68
Cuba	210	380	214	352
Other Countries	941	1,079	1,248	1,195
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,029	2,716	3,141	3,457

CLOTH—HESSIAN

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	1,237	452	598	613
Canada	561	643	621	654
Australia	177	174	147	213
United States of America	7,057	9,316	9,189	9,595
Argentine Republic	1,134	1,217	1,354	2,250
Uruguay	42	39	118	126
Other Countries	1,209	278	416	498
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	11,467	12,119	12,946	13,944

CLOTH—SACKING

(In lakhs of yards)

COUNTRIES	Average of 3 war years 1916-17 to 1918-19	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	103	48	63	49
Australia	74	60	72	83
United States of America	29	229	271	335
Argentine Republic	42	4	68	85
Other Countries	55	42	67	62
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	303	425	541	610

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

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

BAGS

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average		War average		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25	
	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	2,285	33.9	312	9.1	407	9.8	420	9.9
Europe (excepting United Kingdom)	206	6.0	688	10.3	214	6.2	259	6.3	217	5.1
Egypt	119	3.5	385	5.7	89	2.6	140	3.3	135	3.2
South Africa (including Rhodesia)	119	3.5	243	3.6	204	5.9	157	3.8	180	4.2
East Africa (including Mauritius)	99	2.9	90	1.3	116	3.4	152	3.7	197	4.6
Australia and New Zealand	628	18.5	727	11.1	712	20.7	899	21.7	790	18.8
Java	130	3.8	206	3.2	192	5.8	173	4.2	240	5.9
Japan	35	1.0	118	1.7	108	3.1	114	2.7	186	4.4
Far East (excepting Java and Japan)	393	11.6	436	6.5	440	12.8	489	11.8	518	12.2
South America	431	12.7	532	8.1	146	4.2	542	13.1	512	12.0
Central America and West Indies	130	3.8	229	3.4	445	12.9	232	5.8	424	10.2
Other Countries	796	23.7	747	11.2	458	13.3	523	12.8	404	9.5
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	3,891	100	6,676	100	3,442	100	4,137	100	4,251	100
	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	1,339	11.5	1,499	4.0	661	4.9	667	4.6
Canada	333	3.4	534	4.6	644	5.1	624	4.6	655	4.5
Australia	209	2.1	253	2.2	234	1.9	219	1.6	301	2.1
United States of America	6,639	68.4	6,985	60.4	9,544	70.1	8,460	70.1	9,920	69.1
Argentine Republic	1,727	17.8	1,440	12.5	1,268	10.1	1,922	14.2	2,335	16.0
Other Countries	369	3.9	1,016	8.8	860	7.8	601	4.6	685	4.7
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	9,700	100	11,561	100	12,544	100	12,487	100	14,563	100

No. 32.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	122	212	191	290	162
Other parts of the British Empire	30	21	9	9	9
Total British Empire	152	233	200	299	171
Japan	1,012	1,873	1,621	1,722	1,671
Italy	283	249	241	551	484
France	109	69	126	174	184
China (exclusive of Hong-kong, etc.)	31	48	494	270	284
Belgium	277	44	252	256	201
Spain	50	41	60	87	96
Germany	351	69	268	244	174
Austria (a)	167	33	43	42	8
Other Countries	25	31	57	119	102
Total Foreign Countries	2,255	1,957	3,163	3,465	3,155
TOTAL	2,407	2,190	3,363	3,764	3,326

(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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
China	169,953	110,294	41,060	20,734	14,495
Egypt	2,133	5,458	3,665	4,593	6,607
Straits Settlements	4,411	4,111	1,079	1,416	831
Persia	2,030	2,677	2,177	2,315	3,225
Siam	305	623	1,186	1,199	1,429
United Kingdom	683	1,246	150	848	509
Arabia, other than Maskat	144	1,981	85	49	195
Other Countries	13,135	3,325	6,859	7,377	9,268
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	192,844	129,685	56,861	33,531	26,532

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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
No. 1 to 20	196,459	124,697	42,075	27,689	25,837
21 to 40	4,334	4,274	1,075	787	776
Above No. 40	2	170	2	1	17
Grey two-folds (doubles) . . . . .	..	..	12,885	8,712	8,359
Unspecified descriptions	185	544	828	1,842	1,556
TOTAL	200,970	129,685	56,861	38,581	36,532

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

(a) GREY (UNBLEACHED)

(In thousands of yards)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Persia	4,009	9,822	2,717	2,992	5,556
Mesopotamia (a)	9,632	9,537	5,766	9,619	13,091
Straits Settlements	687	1,608	293	401	843
Aden and Dependencies	7,636	21,822	2,291	2,415	1,995
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	4,158	8,928	6,565	4,518	6,232
Ceylon	175	533	185	483	265
Portuguese East Africa	4,914	5,266	5,538	6,061	6,621
Other Countries	16,172	17,062	7,701	7,298	10,050
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	47,414	74,576	31,126	33,877	44,198

(b) COLOURED, PRINTED OR DYED.

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Persia	3,289	21,421	24,785	24,349	27,532
Mesopotamia (a)	2,767	12,183	27,006	30,465	35,508
Straits Settlements	13,244	16,319	21,332	22,936	21,894
Aden and Dependencies	2,534	3,147	4,077	3,769	3,700
Kenya Colony and Zanzibar and Pemba	1,208	2,508	4,975	4,851	4,327
Ceylon	9,330	9,818	16,649	15,571	15,521
Portuguese East Africa	699	618	2,726	2,300	2,631
Other Countries	9,355	14,568	23,175	25,330	26,025
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	42,394	80,877	124,775	129,968	136,168

(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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
BRITISH EMPIRE					
United Kingdom	194,481	252,338	248,268	295,008	299,063
Canada	10,105	10,002	10,450	12,178	8,899
Australia	8,978	8,253	3,983	4,300	4,364
Ceylon	4,182	3,403	2,579	3,846	3,985
Egypt	1,209	1,918	2,300	—	—
Mesopotamia	—	—	6,010	3,318	2,358
Cape of Good Hope	116	1,131	949	720	863
Other British Possessions	2,028	2,800	2,401	2,687	2,874
Total British Empire	321,169	379,912	276,995	322,957	322,406
Foreign Countries					
Egypt	—	—	—	1,958	2,715
Russia	29,614	18,390	—	—	1,388
United States of America	2,430	6,846	4,343	5,899	6,209
China (exclusive of Hong-kong, etc.)	7,880	6,230	6	10	139
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,324	3,000	44	83	223
Persia	347	4,406	2,926	2,358	3,095
Chile	44	1,733	871	1,175	930
Other Countries	1,661	2,674	3,111	4,370	2,950
Total Foreign Countries	45,328	42,779	11,301	15,798	17,701
TOTAL	266,497	322,691	288,296	338,755	340,107

(a) Figures prior to 1931-23 include Mesopotamia

No. 36-A.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS

LINSEED

(In hundreds of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	180.5	208.5	141.8	181.3	125.5
France	76.8	25.3	49.6	78.4	84.7
Italy	26.6	16.6	80.5	25.6	43.5
Belgium	67.9	4.9	22.2	25.1	11.2
Germany	85.6	2.0	2.8	7.2	11.2
Australia	1.6	11.1	12.0	15.4	16.5
Other Countries	42.2	7.0	15.9	34.8	46.7
TOTAL	379.0	270.4	274.8	368.8	371.1

RAPE

United Kingdom	25.3	50.5	46.5	69.2	44.9
France	63.5	19.6	23.9	21.0	23.5
Italy	7.1	6.0	27.1	81.8	95.0
Belgium	85.8	5.4	54.0	35.0	20.5
Germany	68.2	1.6	63.1	71.1	35.1
Other Countries	10.0	7.6	32.3	61.3	41.6
TOTAL	272.7	90.7	251.9	336.9	240.6

SESAMUM (TIL OR JINJILI)

France	48.1	15.7	9.4	5.0	6.0
Italy	13.0	4.1	11.1	9	16.6
Belgium	23.2	1.1	2.4	—	4
Austria (a)	20.2	8	4.7	1	—
Other Countries	16.8	10.9	8.8	3.5	7.5
TOTAL	119.8	32.6	36.4	9.5	30.5

(a) Figures prior to 1931-23 represent Austria-Hungary

GROUNDNUT

France	169.1	87.5	178.7	191.4	198.1
United Kingdom	1.9	8.8	11.1	16.0	35.4
Belgium	15.3	6	10.4	6.6	16.3
Italy	7	2.9	23.5	8.8	21.6
Germany	7.4	8	24.7	10.3	40.3
Netherlands	1.1	—	13.5	14.7	39.1
Other Countries	17.8	18.6	5.5	8.9	25.8
TOTAL	211.8	118.7	267.4	257.0	376.1

COTTON

United Kingdom	232.2	64.6	181.6	148.4	152.1
Other Countries	6.8	2.6	1.0	1.5	9.2
TOTAL	240.0	67.2	182.6	149.9	161.3

CASTOR

United Kingdom	53.9	47.1	16.1	14.8	24.7
United States of America	11.8	14.7	33.0	35.7	32.8
Belgium	13.7	1.1	8.2	6.8	4.9
France	15.7	14.8	15.6	28.7	18.5
Italy	11.0	7.1	8.0	5.8	12.3
Other Countries	7.5	4.0	2.7	3.2	4.8
TOTAL	113.6	88.8	83.6	85.0	95.4

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

Articles	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Castor	6.8	12.9	6.7	7.8	8.7
Cotton	7.4	4.1	7.2	5.7	5.3
Groundnut	14.5	15.7	27.7	24.1	32.2
Linseed	22.8	40.6	26.9	32.3	29.4
Rape	17.0	11.7	20.4	24.7	18.2
Sesamum	10.2	5.5	4.0	1.0	2.2
Others	11.3	9.5	7.1	4.6	2.9
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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	23.8	62.2	23.8	29.9	24.1
Other parts of the British Empire	1.4	5.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
France	29.2	26.7	29.1	29.8	27.3
Belgium	18.2	2.1	9.1	6.4	6.8
Italy	4.6	5.3	9.6	9.9	14.7
Germany	14.2	1.4	9.9	7.5	7.4
Austria (a)	3.3	.5	.3	.3	.3
Other Foreign Countries	5.8	6.2	10.0	18.6	19.6

(a) Figures prior to 1931-23 represent Austria-Hungary

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

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	159	325	79	67	102
Ceylon	325	323	363	389	403
Hongkong	13	3	104	78	32
Straits Settlements	303	261	174	202	209
Mauritius	56	50	66	49	56
Egypt	54	17	95	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	129	110	179	155	169
Total British Empire	1,044	1,094	1,060	941	971
Foreign Countries					
China (exclusive of Hong-kong, etc.)	13	6	163	151	48
Germany	345	23	340	414	410
Egypt	—	—	—	41	88
Japan	123	52	80	123	224
Netherlands	240	24	64	57	98
Turkey, Asiatic	61	31	1	—	2
Arabia	25	38	73	63	27
Java	168	82	76	134	45
Sumatra	10	33	71	55	81
Other Foreign Countries	369	302	155	193	284
Total Foreign Countries	1,354	591	1,023	1,236	1,302
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,398	1,685	2,083	2,177	2,273

No. 38.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT

(In thousands of tons)

Countries	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
BRITISH EMPIRE—					
United Kingdom	985	340	191	492	754
Egypt	4	268	—	—	—
Other parts of the British Empire	3	22	6	4	21
Total British Empire	992	630	197	496	775
Foreign Countries					
France	106	84	4	64	52
Italy	34	62	5	28	40
Belgium	138	6	12	38	123
Germany	16	—	—	—	14
Egypt	—	—	—	—	60
Other Foreign Countries	22	25	2	12	48
Total Foreign Countries	316	177	23	142	337
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	1,308	807	220	638	1,112

No. 39.—EXPORTS OF LAC

(In cwts)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Shellac—					
United Kingdom	79,423	65,023	73,791	79,618	66,819
United States of America	164,331	190,537	240,982	241,228	171,734
Germany	60,553	4,051	17,069	22,147	28,436
France	18,337	9,372	10,356	15,700	16,266
Japan	3,552	11,859	16,844	14,865	20,030
Canada	37	891	1,207	103	74
Australia	1,763	2,008	3,641	2,774	3,515
Other Countries	28,290	17,130	18,987	20,717	21,826
TOTAL	356,341	300,671	383,377	397,147	327,200
Button lac—					
United Kingdom	20,181	6,029	9,578	3,715	15,850
United States of America	2,689	1,342	5,251	4,293	3,314
Other Countries	11,886	2,184	3,558	3,855	5,448
TOTAL	34,756	9,555	18,387	16,863	21,612
Seed lac (Total exports)	9,743	15,666	4,784	19,100	35,129
Stick lac (Total exports)	5,375	2,723	2,897	1,800	6,494
Other kinds (Total exports)	23,131	14,811	68,616	50,761	36,582
TOTAL (ALL KINDS)	484,351	345,376	476,011	485,671	427,017

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO

(In cwts)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	3,388	14,455	769	790	473
United States of America	1,154	6,548	..	..	..
Egypt	2,016	3,788	1,153	1,631	685
Perzia	1,083	1,173	569	94	212
Japan	427	3,351	368	2,189	647
Turkey, Asiatic (a)	3,145	386	76	25	21
Mesopotamia	—	—	1,159	640	809
Other Countries	4,177	1,214	441	443	461
TOTAL	15,390	31,415	4,585	6,709	3,308

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

No. 41.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM

(In thousands of Rupees)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Indo-China	29,07	73,59	95,81	1,24,49	53,04
Java	52,26	45,96	53,99	36,00	12,00
Japan	9,79	30,21	4,53	4,30	2,25
Siam	18,84	35,23	39,25	64,00	52,00
Straits Settlements	1,43,74	9,13	..	..	..
Hongkong	4,15,52	12,99	..	..	..
Other Countries	3,21,95	10,20	51,29	37,52	27,95
TOTAL	9,96,17	2,17,35	2,44,87	2,66,31	1,47,24

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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Raw hides—					
United Kingdom	30,57	1,09,41	11,18	7,28	5,34
United States of America	68,86	1,65,15	4,36	4,05	7,68
Italy	83,85	1,44,99	46,95	71,14	72,99
Spain	46,85	20,64	24,70	10,31	23,02
France	8,27	9,06	1,04	1,64	96
Belgium	7,07	93	21	98	17
Germany	2,43,43	24,99	1,04,04	1,46,51	1,70,72
Netherlands	10,54	96	70	2,89	4,66
Austria }	1,23,77	9,96	47	13	10
Hungary }					
Other Countries	22,56	18,51	24,04	40,53	45,25
Total British Empire	34,15	1,14,66	17,82	8,14	6,38
Foreign Countries	6,22,97	3,83,14	1,99,87	2,77,33	3,24,41
GRAND TOTAL	6,57,12	5,04,60	2,17,69	2,85,47	3,30,79
Raw skins—					
United States of America	2,79,90	3,93,36	2,52,65	2,66,15	2,16,60
United Kingdom	25,75	33,91	34,55	32,92	37,12
France	25,41	21,90	13,60	30,59	35,60
Other Countries	41,93	23,17	45,44	56,05	53,36
Total British Empire	32,04	57,54	50,59	45,87	44,12
Foreign Countries	3,40,95	4,24,80	3,00,65	3,59,84	3,93,50
GRAND TOTAL	3,72,99	4,82,34	3,51,24	4,05,71	3,42,63
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,52,48	4,37,83	2,10,07	2,93,67	3,15,88
Other Countries	4,19	1,86	21,41	23,11	19,68
Total British Empire	1,56,67	4,39,69	2,31,48	3,16,78	3,35,56
Foreign Countries	3,23	81	6,18	7,92	6,46
GRAND TOTAL	1,59,90	4,40,50	2,37,66	3,24,70	3,42,02
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,15,45	1,98,57	1,98,97	1,36,72	3,03,59
United States of America	29,19	53,62	15,30	19,57	25,33
Japan	12,79	11,32	40,41	47,40	36,36
Other Countries	13,35	5,94	19,49	10,39	17,86
Total British Empire	2,21,15	2,02,35	2,10,78	2,00,10	3,15,50
Foreign Countries	49,63	72,60	63,45	72,93	67,54
GRAND TOTAL	2,70,78	2,74,95	2,74,23	2,73,03	3,83,04

No. 43.—EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE

(In thousands of tons)

COUNTRIES	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	193	336	311	310	105
Germany	7	3	..	9	6
Netherlands	19	..	10	12	..
Belgium	150	15	296	137	203
France	97	47	144	170	147
Italy	3	12	16	14	13
Japan	4	12	6	1	..
United States of America	132	48	13	97	72
Other Countries	2	1	..	2	3
TOTAL	607	474	805	752	639

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		GOLD									
		IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
		Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	Private	15,31,52	2,20,75	27,21,55	16,26,35	23,02,14	3,36,26	1,26,97	9	..	2
	Government . . . . .	.. 2	..	.. 9,90	..	..	71,48	7,14	..	..	..
Gibraltar		1,85	17	.. 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta and Goso		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands		..	..	..	..	65,55	..	..	..	..	..
France		63,06	10	5,74,61	1,17,49	1,93,20	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland		..	..	..	..	1,16,50	..	..	..	..	..
Austria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hungary		9,70	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia	Private	59,88	23,15	51,85	76,74	18,48	4,16	15	8,86	17	36
Turkey, Asiatic	Government . . . . .	..	76	..	..	..	..	3,72	..	..	..
Turkey, Asiatic	Private	43,53	18,52	48,57	62,54	25,80	18	..	..	..	34
Aden and Dependencies	Government	21	..	4,99	2,63	3,11	2,71	60	98	1,50	2,89
	Private	53	69	..	..	..	..	66	..	..	..
Arabia	Government . . . . .	..	8	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private	36	1,15	1,63	2,26	23	11,24	1,60	17	51	16,98
Bahrain Islands	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Private	25	15	..	22	..	1,96	59	..	..	5
Persia	Government	8	..	18	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
Ceylon		8,03	1,80	..	19,67	9,74	5,37	6,16	42	16	3,00
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)		60,80	3,94	29,62	7,09	7,12	29,34	8,44	..	72	1,25
Java	Private	2	14,77	24	..	..	27	62	..	..	..
	Government	66,39	52,27	62,09	36,35	24,52	14	45	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	3,12,30	..	..	..	..	33,60	..	..	..
Japan	Private	8,09,97	21,13	22,56	10,97	5,02	1	31	..	..	144
	Government . . . . .	..	6,85	..	3,31,18	23,46,85	..	9,00	..	..	..
Union of South Africa	Government . . . . .	..	7	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
East Africa		58	1,54	5	4,00	..	9	15	49	1,27	3,39
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)		..	..	..	..	1	..	2,30	2,35	..	4,66
Canada	Private . . . . .	..	4,31	2,80,07	2,67,23	20,35,35	..	89,06	..	..	..
	Government	15	1,04,47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	Private	6,14,81	46,02	3,33,84	3,60,55	2,75,61	..	61,59	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	1,53,22	..	..	..	..	45,00	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	32,78,42	10,69,77	41,31,86	29,25,32	74,28,98	3,92,07	2,99,01	13,81	6,68	36,32
	Government	27	1,54,13	1,03	..	..	71,76	1,27,11	..	..	..

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries		SILVER									
		IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
		Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	Private	8,70,27	2,56,55	10,44,42	9,01,45	5,27,94	48	2,44	32	2	4,57
	Government	2,76,62	2,12,99	..	.. 2	..	..	4,11	9	..	..
Netherlands	Private . . . . .	..	..	5,88	9,90	1,45	..	..	16	42	..
France	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia	Private	14,70	5,62	1,49,23	38,01	73,29	2,24	37	..	20	97
Turkey, Asiatic	Government . . . . .	..	35	..	6,38	..	8	35,41	..	4	1
Turkey, Asiatic	Private	1,39	3,77	10,03	2,78	93	16	3	15	2,83	1,12
Aden and Dependencies	Government	21	4,99	6	3,80	6	19	4,99	..	..	..
Arabia	Private	9,05	5,69	56,52	25,40	47,10	27,54	10,32	52,75	31,64	44,48
	Government	15	12	2,83	2,00	2,00	..	99	..	..	..
Bahrain Islands	Private	8,97	12,28	28,00	9,15	55,28	43,21	34,51	93,42	69,98	40,47
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,50	..	..	..
Persia	Private	9,36	5,70	26,57	11,50	20,51	10,86	4,26	7,90	1,38	11,37
	Government	5,52	5,65	20,00	20,00	..	30	0,61	..	44	22
Benjam Island	Private . . . . .	..	5	..	19	8	..	2,71	..	..	..
	Government	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
Ceylon	Private	7,77	39	..	7	..	50,51	33,62	21	30,27	40,34
	Government	28	7,62	..	..	..	60	80	5,00	..	..
Straits Settlements (including Labuan)	Private	3,82	25,83	38	1,21	3	15,48	11,20	1,95	17	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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Federated Malay States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	88	55
Java	..	..	..	9	8	..	16	1,53	75	71
Siam	78	2,42	3,31	8,04	..	5,20	1,38	2,60	..	..
Indo-China, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (including Hongkong)	Private	67,13	60,96	1,06,96	29,62	1,08,69	1,65,55	1,20	86,27	1,31,56
	Government	70,02	7,19,89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	Private	8	9,42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	4,01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt	Private	12	1,88	..	6	12	8	46,07	..	5
	Government . . . . .	..	10	..	..	..	..	5,15	..	..
Union of South Africa	Private . . . . .	..	32	..	3,57	15,63	2	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
East Africa	Private	2,08	32	74,98	-18,45	39,92	25,20	26,82	4,25	25
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,90	..	..
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	Private	1,67	9,84	11,15	55,95	85	6,60	2,28	1,47	70,20
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,00	..	..
Canada	Private . . . . .	..	1,25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	1,68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America	Private	6,77	17,21	3,95,22	8,32,61	14,09,40	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	11,74,62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia and New Zealand	Private	78,33	32,73	1,55,76	39,04	1,24,72	..	..	..	..
	Government	7	86,24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private	10,83,25	4,56,31	20,71,44	21,78,09	24,26,02	3,67,34	1,70,79	2,53,78	3,39,95
	Government	3,53,09	22,36,64	22, 89	32,18	2,06	1,12	1,26,82	5,09	52

(In thousands of Rupees)

Countries	CURRENCY NOTES *									
	IMPORTS					EXPORTS				
	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war average	War average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
United Kingdom	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	60,00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mesopotamia	Private . . . . .	..	..	58,20	28,31	47,06	..	11,00	8,50	24,00
	Government . . . . .	..	..	2,10	5,00	..	..	..	..	2
Aden and Dependencies	Private . . . . .	..	..	2,37	4,03	4,91	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	1,33	2,93	..	..	10,00	11,00	21,00
Arabia	Private . . . . .	..	..	13,58	22,58	9,40	..	..	8	6
	Government . . . . .	..	..	2,60	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia	Private . . . . .	..	..	2,92	40	61	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Henjam Island	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	8	2	..	..	8,50	35	3,04
Ceylon	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	50	1,50	..	..	..	5	2
Federated Malay States	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..
Africa, East	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	4,03	60,00	..	..	..	..	70
Mauritius and Dependencies (including Seychelles)	Private . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Government . . . . .	..	..	30,01	..	..	..	..	20	..
TOTAL (ALL COUNTRIES)	Private . . . . .	..	..	1,01,90	1,16,37	62,30	..	11,05	8,78	34,75
	Government . . . . .	..	..	29,64	67,95	..	..	18,50	11,40	25,08

* Not recorded prior to 1922-23.

No. 45.—NET IMPORTS OF GOLD, SILVER AND CURRENCY NOTES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1924-25

(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	3,01,58	..	2,52,29	..	2,12	-11,00
May	2,92,67	..	2,07,68	..	-1,12	-4,00
June	2,81,66	..	1,47,30	..	2,18	..
July	1,74,12	..	1,23,46	..	3,18	..
August	4,07,33	..	1,44,99	..	1,17	..
September	6,32,47	..	60,37	-11	0,72	-3
October	6,49,54	..	1,37,37	-4	-4,40	..
November	6,71,04	..	2,14,08	-12	-4,10	..
December	4,70,00	..	-39,25	..	4,58	-3
January	7,34,49	..	2,58,55	..	2,64	-10,00
February	12,28,88	..	2,95,02	2,00	8,44	..
March	14,98,79	..	2,06,88	-4	0,67	-2
TOTAL	73,92,66	..	20,05,72	1,69	28,04	-25,08

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	1924-25	
		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	3,85	3,39	3,08	2,79	2,55	2,54
2. Imports	1,65	1,68	4,23	3,41	4,12	5,43	18,00	16,85	32,79	9,38(b)	18,32	41,32	29,25	74,29
3. Exports	27	1,04	10	33	2,02	3,23	6,32	7,50	4,64	3,01(b)	16,63	13	6	36
4. Net imports (i.e., 2-3)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,10	2,25	6,18	9,35	28,15	6,37(b)	-2,66	41,19	29,19	78,93
5. Net addition, to stock (i.e., 1+4)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,61	4,26	9,13	12,75	31,51	10,26	22	43,98	31,74	76,47
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	..	..	..	..	..	60	12,38	5,57	19,11	16,93	24,32	24,32	22,32	22,32
7. Increase (+) or decrease (-) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	..	..	..	..	..	+61	+2,97	-3,25	+4,47	-1,02	+15	..	-2,00	..
8. Net absorption (i.e., 5-7)	1,38	64	4,13	3,08	2,91	3,65	6,46	16,00	27,04	11,28	7	43,98	33,74	76,47
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	5,19,67	5,96,14
10. Net progressive absorption	1,38	4,63	15,24	35,17	51,74	61,19	88,31	1,53,24	2,58,64	3,55,68	4,19,64	4,63,63	4,97,36	5,73,83

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	1924-25
	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	+2,15,97	+2,31,33	+2,99,16	+3,48,84	+3,84,66
Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	+2,65	+8,59	+4,41	+4,19	+3,20	+3,46	+4,62	+3,14	+14,06	+15,16	+13,07	+13,51
Imports of Foreign Merchandise (private)	-47,95	-58,52	-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)	-2,43,16(c)
Balance of trade in Merchandise (private)	+31,07	+30,06	+37,16	+37,66	+46,09	+53,46	+76,27	+76,31	-30,90	+90,01	+1,44,88	+1,55,01
Gold (private)	-4,13	-3,08	-2,10	-2,25	-9,55	-12,98	-26,37	-7,81(a)	+2,79	-41,18	-29,19	-73,93
Silver (private)	-6,25	-8,96	-12,21	-6,25	-5,12	-9,11	-7,21	-2,99(b)	-14,95(b)	-13,17	-18,35	-20,06
Currency notes (private)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-91	-1,08	-23
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	-10,38	-12,94	-14,31	-8,59	-14,67	-29,99	-35,98	-19,80	-12,16	-60,26	-63,65	-94,27
Total visible balance of trade	+20,89	+18,02	+22,65	+29,16	+31,43	+32,47	+48,19	+65,51	-33,06	+29,75	+96,23	+69,74
Council Bills purchases of sterling and other Government remittances to the United Kingdom (a)	-19,77	-18,00	-21,61	-26,07	-27,76	-35,56	-41,35	-34,03(d)	..	-7,06	-32,39	-56,35
Sterling transfers on London sold in India	..	..	..	..	..	+2,41	+5	+5,50	..	..	..	..
Transfers of Government Securities	+99	+17	+49	-53	-33	-54	-37	-33	+1,53	+2,62	-35	-33
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India Securities	-65	-87	-99	-83	-70	-56	-44	-30	-27	-35	-44	-41
Balance of remittances of funds	-19,63	-18,70	-23,31	-27,43	-29,34	-34,25	-42,61	-30,14	+1,26	-4,79	-34,18	-57,14

* 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 pieces coined at the Bombay Mint on behalf of the Egyptian Government valued at Rs.1,16 lakhs in 1916-17, Rs.77 lakhs in 1917-18 and Rs.6 lakhs in 1918-19. The value of old Straits dollars received at the Bombay Mint for recoinage (Rs.1,18 lakhs) and that of the export of the recoined dollars (Rs.12 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 (Rs.3 lakhs), (2) the value of 'silver—other coin' exported to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.10 lakhs) and to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.16 lakhs), and (3) the value of Straits dollars exported to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.28 lakhs). The items excluded in 1921-22 are:—(1) import of 'silver—other coin' from Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.4 lakhs), (2) export of 'silver—other coin' to Ceylon on account of the Ceylon Government (Rs.3 lakhs), and (3) export of Straits dollars to the Straits Settlements on account of the Straits Government (Rs.1 lakh).

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

(d) Includes Rs.5 lakhs being the funds supplied by Government to finance wheat-purchases.



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

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	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
			R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
1. Sugar, 16 D.S. and above Molasses	Cwt.	9 14 4 2 3 7	16 12 0 3 7 11	17 13 11 3 8 8	15 2 10 2 10 2
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter	Gal.	1 5 7	3 1 0	2 12 2	2 8 2
Spirit—Brandy	"	7 15 9	15 8 11	12 3 9	11 12 1
Whisky	"	6 3 2	20 0 11	18 7 7	17 9 9
present in drugs	"	17 9 3	30 15 3	28 1 9	29 5 4
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	Lb.	0 7 3	1 1 7	1 0 10	0 14 9
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt.	14 14 2	25 3 7	27 4 9	27 15 4
Milk, condensed	Lb.	0 4 0	0 10 4	0 9 5	0 8 2
Canned provisions	Cwt.	45 10 3	74 6 3	66 15 10	61 4 11
(c) Spices—					
Peppercorns	Lb.	0 1 4	0 2 1	0 2 1	0 2 4
Cloves	"	0 5 2	0 8 11	0 9 7	0 8 2
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 8 5	31 2 2	23 3 0	23 3 0
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	Gal.	0 6 6	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 7
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	Lb.	0 14 5	1 9 0	1 12 6	1 11 8
goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 6	0 5 3	0 5 3	0 5 5
white	"	0 2 9	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 5 11
coloured	"	0 3 8	0 8 3	0 8 2	0 7 10
handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 6	0 3 5	0 3 5	0 3 10
5. Other textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	Lb.	4 9 1	8 10 2	8 11 7	8 6 8
goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 9	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 9 11
piecegoods	"	0 11 2	1 9 4	1 10 2	1 7 1
(b) Wool—					
piecegoods	Yd.	0 14 9	2 15 1	2 5 8	2 3 2
shawls	No.	2 7 9	3 7 4	5 7 2	5 13 4
6. Apparel—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 2	4 11 0	3 8 8	3 3 0
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt.	51 12 1	71 8 3	66 3 2	59 14 3
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	118 4 3	204 5 0	188 8 8	175 0 9
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	"	115 5 6	190 2 1	167 10 11	152 11 0
Nails, etc.	"	205 1 0	499 1 8	422 13 8	358 10 5
Pipes, etc.	"	150 10 9	258 15 7	220 0 9	244 2 2
Sheets, galvanized	"	192 0 1	298 10 6	313 5 8	288 7 3
tinned	"	235 15 1	388 4 1	406 5 11	395 3 0
not galvanized	"	139 6 0	193 14 11	167 4 0	161 6 0
Tubes	"	281 3 4	470 15 5	423 10 8	337 4 6
Steel, bars and channel	"	99 7 7	153 7 11	144 10 0	126 8 10
Flt. block, etc.	Cwt.	138 4 5	125 14 1	144 1 11	164 10 1
Nails, chains, etc.	"	3 11 6	7 10 11	8 0 6	6 8 5
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	455 6 3	784 14 4	715 8 11	1,118 4 3
(b) Fruits, coconuts	"	0 0 10	0 1 7	0 1 4	0 1 5
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	Lb.	0 12 4	2 5 0	1 14 0	1 13 10
Alizarine	"	0 7 9	0 18 1	0 13 1	0 11 0
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	Cwt.	4 1 0	6 11 9	6 8 6	6 9 2
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine salts	Lb.	9 11 11	31 7 1	37 8 6	26 1 11
(f) Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	"	3 0 9	4 8 7	4 8 8	4 6 11
(g) Gums and resins—					
Flax	Cwt.	15 13 9	17 10 8	16 10 3	16 2 11
Canvas	Yd.	0 8 9	1 14 10	1 5 2	1 7 0
Piecegoods	"	0 5 8	0 13 6	0 14 1	0 13 5
Coal	Ton	17 5 11	35 0 6	23 0 8	25 11 7
Wood, timber	c. Ton	75 2 8	126 13 1	125 7 3	51 15 1
(h) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt.	23 5 1	34 10 6	34 7 4	35 6 4
(i) Other manufactured articles—					
Arms, etc.	Lb.	0 11 7	1 8 2	1 5 8	1 0 11
(j) Glass and glassware—					
Beads	Cwt.	85 9 1	166 5 2	148 6 0	122 15 6
Sheet and plate	Sq.ft.	—	0 3 3	0 3 1	0 2 3
(k) Paints and colours	Cwt.	10 1 2	37 5 0	33 4 5	30 12 2
(l) Printing paper	"	12 8 3	24 12 7	21 11 5	19 4 7
(m) Soap	"	19 11 7	41 14 9	37 8 7	36 10 10
(n) Umbrellas	No.	1 1 1	2 5 9	3 0 8	3 1 8
9. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 1 8	0 5 1	0 4 8	0 3 8
Cement	Cwt.	2 0 5	2 15 0	3 4 10	3 0 0
Pitch and tar	"	4 1 4	8 0 3	8 0 0	7 14 11

Articles	Per	Pre-war average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
			R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice	Cwt.	5 5 8	8 4 11	7 15 8	8 2 2
Wheat	"	5 5 5	7 13 0	7 2 4	7 11 0
flour	"	7 14 8	12 15 11	9 15 0	10 12 11
Barley	"	4 4 2	6 2 0	5 3 11	5 12 5
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt.	4 1 4	6 12 11	5 0 4	5 14 7
3. Tea	Lb.	0 7 1	0 12 3	0 14 11	0 15 0
Coffee	Cwt.	54 0 4	73 1 4	72 2 2	86 4 6
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	Lb.	0 4 8	0 4 5	0 4 5	0 4 11
Chillies	"	0 2 4	0 4 4	0 3 10	0 3 10
(b) Other articles—					
Ghl	"	0 9 0	0 15 2	0 15 5	0 14 8
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Seeds—					
Castor	Cwt.	7 5 2	10 15 5	18 5 7	15 8 11
Copra	"	17 15 7	18 1 11	20 11 9	21 12 8
Cotton	"	8 12 0	5 6 2	5 11 4	5 14 10
Groundnut	"	8 5 1	14 2 5	13 15 9	14 8 11
Linseed	"	10 8 8	13 6 6	12 0 3	13 2 1
Rapeseed	"	7 9 8	11 1 3	10 14 9	11 9 3
Sesamum	"	10 6 5	14 15 5	15 0 5	15 7 3
Oils—					
Castor	Gal.	1 5 10	2 6 10	2 11 2	2 15 7
Coconut	"	1 12 8	2 6 9	2 8 3	2 8 3
Oilcake	Cwt.	3 12 8	5 11 2	5 7 3	5 10 4
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	290 7 4	389 12 7	308 0 11	418 0 1
Gunny bags	No.	0 4 5	0 7 5	0 7 1	0 8 9
cloth	Yd.	0 1 9	0 8 1	0 2 9	0 3 1
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	38 11 3	59 1 8	78 4 5	76 13 0
yarn	Lb.	0 7 11	0 15 5	0 15 3	1 0 3
piecegoods, grey	Yd.	0 2 5	0 5 11	0 5 3	0 4 10
coloured	"	0 5 0	0 7 6	0 6 9	0 6 4
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	Lb.	0 7 10	0 13 5	0 13 11	0 15 4
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	66 4 1	45 7 2	51 3 4	56 10 0
tanned	"	85 10 10	116 4 9	129 0 9	128 6 0
Skins, raw	"	68 0 6	84 8 4	105 4 11	108 11 9
tanned	"	196 12 3	294 10 11	277 8 4	302 8 4
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 4 0	21 8 2	23 10 3	25 5 6
11. Other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt.	194 6 6	373 10 4	298 14 7	330 3 10
Myrobalsam	"	4 4 5	5 2 2	5 7 3	5 14 10
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	"	11 7 6	17 2 8	17 3 3	16 10 4
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	Lb.	0 1 10	0 5 4	0 4 8	0 4 5
Cigars	"	0 13 7	1 5 1	1 2 1	1 2 4
Opium	Cwt.	1,945 10 10	2,787 9 0	2,945 4 9	2,794 14 6
(d) Hemp, raw	"	12 13 0	14 12 1	15 10 6	25 13 7
(e) Lac, shell	"	54 1 9	242 0 7	203 8 0	191 3 4
(f) Coal	Ton	9 12 7	15 1 5	16 13 2	16 4 7
(g) Wood, timber (other than teakwood)	c. Ton	90 3 8	107 10 1	99 10 8	109 0 10
(h) Manures—Bones	Ton	69 0 9	107 6 7	119 14 5	115 8 3
(i) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	36 15 5	64 15 5	63 1 3	89 14 8
Coir unmanufactured	"	10 11 6	12 0 4	12 2 7	12 7 3
Mica	"	72 15 0	101 8 10	100 6 4	124 14 0
(j) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	Lb.	0 4 6	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 7
Paraffin wax	Cwt.	22 7 1	22 8 7	22 11 3	22 13 7
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	165 12 1	274 7 10	268 11 3	245 0 6

Articles	Rate per	1913-14				1922-23			
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Tea—Sale Average (Calcutta)—									
Assam	lb.	0 7 7	0 8 10	0 7 11	0 7 10	0 10 10 ^(b)	0 12 10	0 14 2	1 0 11
Cochar	"	0 6 4 ^(a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 1	0 9 1 ^(b)	0 8 7	0 11 8	0 15 5
Sylhet	"	0 6 6 ^(a)	0 6 9	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 9 3 ^(b)	0 8 5	0 11 7	0 15 4
Darjeeling	"	0 8 9 ^(a)	0 11 7	0 9 11	0 10 6	0 12 8 ^(b)	0 13 3	1 0 11	1 1 8
Dooars	"	0 7 5 ^(a)	0 7 11	0 7 5	0 7 6	0 11 4 ^(b)	0 10 4	0 12 10	0 15 10
Feral	"	0 7 0 ^(a)	0 7 2	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 10 7 ^(b)	0 9 9	0 11 11	0 15 0
Chittagong	"	..	0 6 10	0 6 8	0 7 0	..	..	0 11 1	0 14 11
All other places	"	0 5 11 ^(a)	0 6 9	0 6 10	0 6 8	..	..	0 12 7	..
GENERAL AVERAGE		0 7 10 ^(a)	0 7 10	0 7 7	0 7 7	0 11 2 ^(b)	0 10 9	0 12 11	1 0 1
Jute, raw—									
Jat 4's (Calcutta)	Maund	..	..	..	..	12 8 0	18 0 0	14 12 0 ^(a)	16 0 0 ^(a)
District 4's (Calcutta)	"	..	..	..	..	12 0 0	17 12 0	14 8 0 ^(a)	16 0 0 ^(a)
Finta }  group (Calcutta)	400 lbs.	59 0 0	69 0 0	88 0 0	85 8 0	62 0 0 ^(c)	88 0 0	83 0 0	86 0 0
Lightnings }  red group (Calcutta)	"	54 0 0	Nominal	76 0 0	73 0 0	52 0 0 ^(d)	77 0 0	75 0 0	82 0 0
Jute manufactures—									
B. Twill, 2½ lbs. 44 × 26½, 6 × 8 (Calcutta)	100 bags	34 0 0	33 8 0	41 0 0	37 4 0	43 0 0	46 8 0	45 0 0	47 8 0
Hessian Cloth, 8 oz. 40" (Calcutta)	100 yds.	12 14 0	13 0 0	16 8 0	13 14 0	13 12 0	19 14 0	18 4 0	19 12 0
" 10½ oz. 40" (Calcutta)	"	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 10 0	17 0 0	19 0 0	23 12 0	24 0 0	23 8 0
Cotton, raw, M. G. F. G., Broach (Bombay)	Candy (784 lbs.)	317 0 0	287 0 0	..	292 0 0	460 0 0	542 8 0	482 0 0	481 0 0
Cotton yarn (Indian)—									
Twist, No. 10s. (Bombay)	lb.	0 7 1½	0 6 10½	0 7 8	0 6 9	0 12 6	0 12 9	0 11 3	0 11 3
" No. 20s. (Bombay)	"	0 8 3	0 8 1½	0 8 6	0 7 10½	1 1 0	1 1 6	1 0 0	0 15 3
Cotton yarn (Imported) Twist No. 40s. (Bombay)	"	0 12 4	0 12 3	0 13 6	0 12 4	1 9 6	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 7 6
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)—									
Longcloths 38" × 37½ yds. '9 lbs. (Bombay)	"	0 10 9	0 10 9	0 10 3	0 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 6	1 7 9	1 5 9
T-Cloths 23" × 24 yds. '5 lbs. (Bombay)	"	0 10 6	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 7 0	1 8 0	1 6 0	1 4 3
Chudans 54" × 6 yds. '2½ lbs. (Bombay)	"	0 10 3	0 10 3	0 10 0	0 9 9	1 7 6	1 9 0	1 6 6	1 4 9
Cotton piece-goods (Imported)—									
Liepman's shirtings 1,500 (Bombay)	Piece	10 6 0	10 5 0	10 8 0	10 8 6	27 0 0	27 0 0	26 0 0	25 12 0
Grey shirtings Fari 2,000 (Bombay)	"	5 12 0	5 12 0	5 12 6	5 11 0	15 0 0	13 14 0	13 6 0	13 2 0
White mulls 6,600 (Bombay)	"	4 5 0	4 5 6	4 6 0	4 5 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	9 6 0	9 6 0
Rice—									
Big Mill specials (Rangoon)	100 baskets of 75 lbs. each	330 0 0	332 8 0	317 8 0	290 0 0	485 0 0	490 0 0	465 0 0	425 0 0
Small Mill specials (Rangoon)	"	337 8 0	340 0 0	330 0 0	302 8 0	512 8 0	550 0 0	485 0 0	450 0 0
Beets, No. 1 (Calcutta)	B. Md.	6 6 0	6 14 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	9 4 0	10 8 0	9 8 0	8 4 0
Bellam, No. 1 (Calcutta)	"	5 7 0	6 4 0	5 14 0	5 8 0	7 2 0	7 8 0	6 12 0	6 6 0
Wheat—									
Delhi white (Bombay)	Owt.	5 7 0	5 4 0	5 9 6	5 6 0	9 8 0	9 14 0	8 6 3	7 3 6
Punjab white (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	31 8 0	30 4 0	29 8 0	29 12 0	..	46 4 0	42 14 0	41 8 0
White (Lyallpur)	B. Md.	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	6 6 0	5 4 0	4 13 0	4 7 0
Barley—(Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	24 4 0	25 8 0	25 8 0	23 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	32 0 0	28 0 0
Linseed—									
Bold (Bombay)	Owt.	7 13 6	8 1 0	8 2 0	8 2 0	13 8 0	15 4 0	13 2 0	13 4 0
Small to medium (Calcutta)	B. Md.	5 3 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	5 14 0	9 6 0	10 6 0	9 1 0	9 0 0
Groundnuts—									
Ordinary (Madras)	Candy (629 lbs.)	43 0 0	46 6 0	45 0 0	42 0 0	68 0 0	68 0 0	63 0 0	58 8 0
(Bombay)	Owt.	10 6 0	..	10 1 6	9 15 6	14 10 0	15 0 0	13 8 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed—									
Torta 9% (Karachi)	Candy (656 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	64 0 0	70 8 0	64 0 0	55 0 0
Brown, Cawnpore (Bombay)	Owt.	8 12 0	8 3 6	..	..	10 2 0	11 8 0	10 4 0	10 10 0
Gingelly—White, Bold (Bombay)	"	12 6 6	..	12 6 0	12 6 0	15 8 0	17 10 0	14 0 0	14 4 0
Castor seed—Ordinary F. A. (Bombay)	"	7 2 0	7 4 6	7 3 0	7 2 0	10 8 0	12 8 0	10 7 0	10 6 0
Cotton seed—(Bombay)	"	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	5 2 0	5 10 0	4 13 0	4 15 6

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.
 (b) May, 1922.
 (c) Changed to First Grade.
 (d) " " Lightning Grade.
 (e) Relates to First.

Articles	Rate per	1913-14				1922-23			
		April	July	October	January	April	July	October	January
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
Caster oil—									
No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)	B. Md.	19 8 6 ^(a)	19 8 0 ^(a)	20 8 6 ^(a)	20 8 6	24 2 6	28 2 6	26 2 6	26 2 6
(Madras)	Candy (500 lb.)	80 0 0	81 0 0	79 0 0	80 0 0	112 0 0	125 0 0	116 0 0	118 0 0
Coconut oil (Madras)	Candy	..	..	..	..	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0
Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)	B. Md.	..	..	..	..	4 6 0	4 9 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
Bonemeal—									
Steamed (Calcutta)	20 cwt.	80 0 0	80 0 0	81 0 0	85 0 0	125 0 0	141 0 0	140 0 0	185 0 0
Unsteamed (Calcutta)	..	71 8 0	72 0 0	75 0 0	78 0 0	112 0 0	132 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0
Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midg. to good, 60 to 66% (Calcutta):	Fy. Md. (74 67 lbs.)	..	..	..	..	330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0
Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)	Md. (82 lbs.)	26 0 0	27 0 0	27 8 0	29 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	21 8 0	23 8 0
Shellac T. N. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	42 8 0	46 8 0	60 0 0	48 8 0	205 0 0	194 0 0	136 0 0	180 0 0
Coffee Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore).	26½ lbs.	..	..	..	..	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0
Hides, Cow—									
Agras (Calcutta)	20 lbs.	22 0 0	18 12 0	Nominal	22 8 0	18 8 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0
Durbhangas (Calcutta)	..	17 8 0	14 0 0	16 4 0	16 12 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	7 8 0	9 8 0
Patnas (Calcutta)	..	18 0 0	11 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	6 0 0	8 8 0
Salted (Calcutta)	..	14 0 0	11 0 0	18 0 0	12 8 0	8 8 0	7 0 0	9 4 0	9 8 0
Hides, Buffalo, arsenicated (Calcutta)	..	15 8 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	8 8 0
Skins, Goat (Calcutta)	100 pieces	150 0 0	125 0 0	180 0 0	150 0 0	220 0 0	240 0 0	280 0 0	280 0 0
Sugar—									
Java, T. M. O. (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 7 6	7 7 6	6 15 0	6 12 8	15 1 0	15 6 0	15 4 0	14 6 0
.. .. (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 10 0	10 4 0	10 5 0	9 11 0	22 14 0	23 4 0	22 4 0	21 8 0
Mauritius (Calcutta)	B. Md.	7 8 0	7 6 0	6 15 0	6 10 0	15 0 0	15 4 0	14 14 0	14 8 0
.. .. D to J (Bombay)	Cwt.	10 4 0	10 10 0	10 0 0	9 8 0	22 10 0	22 8 0	21 0 0	21 8 0
Kerosene oil—									
Snowflake (Calcutta)	Case	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	10 7 0	10 7 0	10 7 0	10 7 0
Rising Sun (Calcutta)	2 tins	4 8 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0	7 2 0
Victoria (Calcutta)	..	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0	5 11 0
Salt—									
Liverpool, ex-gola (Calcutta)	100 Mds.	56 0 0	57 0 0	51 0 0	56 0 0	112 0 0	124 0 0	118 0 0	115 0 0
(Bombay)	..	..	..	..	..	225 0 0	275 0 0	262 8 0	248 12 0

(a) Relates to Fair Firsts.

PRICES IN INDIA—continued

1923-24				1924-25				1925	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—
27 2 6	26 2 6	27 12 0	27 10 6	29 10 0	30 10 0	35 2 0	34 10 0	29 2 0	No. 1 Fine pale (Calcutta)
129 0 0	140 0 0	142 0 0	180 0 0	156 0 0	161 0 0	177 0 0	163 0 0	130 0 0	(Madras)
160 0 0	170 0 0	170 0 0	180 0 0	180 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	Cocunut oil (Madras)
4 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Groundnut Cake (Calcutta)
									Bonemeal—
130 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	126 0 0	120 0 0	118 0 0	118 0 0	118 0 0	113 0 0	Steamed (Calcutta)
125 0 0	117 0 0	117 0 0	120 0 0	114 0 0	118 0 0	118 0 0	110 0 0	109 0 0	Unsteamed (Calcutta)
330 0 0	330 0 0	330 0 0	215 0 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	247 8 0	Indigo—Bengal and Tirhoot, Midlg. to good 60 to 66% (Calcutta)
38 0 0	37 0 0	37 0 0	40 0 0	42 0 0	37 0 0	43 0 0	48 0 0	48 0 0	Wool—Kandahar (Karachi)
162 0 0	119 0 0	155 0 0	148 0 0	137 0 0	129 0 0	138 0 0	182 0 0	117 0 0	Shellac—T. N. (Calcutta)
23 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	23 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0	Coffee—Peaberry Parchment (Bangalore)
									Hides, Cow—
16 8 0	17 0 0	16 0 0	22 0 0	10 8 0	17 0 0		20 0 0	18 8 0	Agras (Calcutta)
12 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0	11 8 0	11 8 0	13 8 0	13 8 0	Durbhangas (Calcutta)
9 8 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	Patnas (Calcutta)
9 8 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	10 8 0	9 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	Salted (Calcutta)
9 8 0	9 0 0	8 8 0	11 8 0	11 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	Hides, Buffalo, Arsenicated (Calcutta)
210 0 0	260 0 0	250 0 0	235 0 0	210 0 0	160 0 0	190 0 0	230 0 0	150 0 0	Skins, Goat (Calcutta)
									Sugar—
19 0 0	18 4 0	15 9 0	18 12 0	19 2 0	17 6 0	13 11 0	12 4 6	12 4 0	Java, T.M.O. (Calcutta)
27 12 0	25 0 0	22 10 0	27 12 0	25 12 0	23 8 0	20 6 0	17 6 0	18 3 0	" " (Bombay)
18 10 0	18 8 0	16 8 0		19 8 0	16 8 0	14 0 0	12 2 0	12 3 0	Mauritius (Calcutta)
28 0 0	27 0 0	23 4 0	28 4 0	26 0 0	22 12 0	20 2 0	16 8 0	17 14 0	" D to J (Bombay)
									Kerosene oil—
10 4 6	10 4 6	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	9 12 0	Snowflake (Calcutta)
6 15 6	6 15 6	6 7 0	6 7 0	6 12 0	7 2 0	7 1 0	7 1 0	6 15 0	Rising Sun (Calcutta)
5 8 6	5 8 6	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 14 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	5 13 0	Victoria (Calcutta)
									Salt—
120 0 0	100 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	113 0 0	113 0 0	92 0 0	75 0 0	84 0 0	Liverpool, ex-gala (Calcutta)
337 8 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	325 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	212 8 0	206 4 0	(Bombay)

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

Articles	Freights to	Rate per	1914		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924				1925										
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.							
Calcutta—	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1	0	0	7	10	0	2	0	0	1	15	0	1	17	0	1	17	0	2	0	0	1	16	3	
			Marseilles	1	2	0	8	15	0	2	15	0	2	0	0	1	17	0	2	0	0	1	15	0	1	17	6
			Antwerp	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	15	0	1	12	6	1	7	6	1	7	6	1	10	0	1	15	0
Bombay—	London	Ton of 40 c. ft.	1	2	0	8	15	0	2	15	0	2	0	0	1	15	0	1	17	6	2	0	0	1	12	6	
			Marseilles	1	0	0	7	10	0	2	0	0	1	15	0	1	17	6	2	0	0	1	15	0	1	17	6
			Antwerp	1	0	0	8	0	0	2	15	0	1	12	6	1	7	6	1	7	6	1	10	0	1	15	0
Rangoon—	United Kingdom	"	1	3	3	10	0	0	1	15	0	1	7	6	1	10	0	1	11	3	1	10	0	1	6	3	
			Hamburg	..	10	0	0	1	15	0	{	1	7	6	1	7	6	1	10	0	1	12	0	1	5	0	

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) Per Bale.

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1924-25 as compared with 1923-24
SEA CUSTOMS—IMPORTS						
Non-protective special duties—						
Liquors	1,33,06	2,15,73	2,34,46	2,26,10	2,50,32	+24,13
Sugar, all sorts, excluding confectionery	1,09,17	6,50,09	4,40,05	3,32,23	5,76,90	+2,44,67
Tobacco	1,31,23	1,01,30	1,54,86	1,07,04	1,73,73	+6,09
Mineral oils	77,34	80,97	1,70,89	1,27,79	1,43,39	+16,60
Cotton yarn and thread (a)	6,41,19	4,66,61	49,87	42,74	7,51,41	+3,07
Cotton piecegoods	16,57	1,03,84	6,39,61	6,16,12	7,73,77	+1,57,65
Matches	..	..	1,53,62	1,39,01	1,13,91	-24,10
Match splints and vendors	..	..	..	..	11,94	..
Others	0,64	15,12	13,09	11,25	11,50	+25
Duty at 2½ per cent—						
Machinery	52,67	1,15,95	63,38	55,72(g)	42,68(g)	-12,84
Other articles	1,43	94	85	1,55	1,18	-37
Duty at 10 per cent—						
Metals—Iron and steel	66,90	67,75	1,84,03	1,72,12	83,47	-88,65
Railway plant and rolling stock	33,91	53,32	1,07,01	62,50(h)	47,49(h)	-5,07
Other articles	85	1,70	2,63	6,51	1,63	-4,88
Duty at 15 per cent—						
Articles of food and drink (excluding grain and pulse, other than flour, and sugar and vinegar)	63,69	83,00	1,22,54	1,27,44	1,39,15	+11,71
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, other than metallic ores (b)	38,23	42,15	76,08	65,79	63,88	-1,91
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures) (c)	7,35,28	5,16,80†	6,97,19	6,80,38	7,77,79	+88,41
Miscellaneous	72,68	70,75	60,80	53,04	53,99	+95
Duty at 30 per cent—						
Motor cars and cycles	(d)	51,50	56,08	74,13	79,44	+5,31
Silk piecegoods and other manufactures of silk (e)	49,17	51,60	80,86	81,54	90,05	+8,51
Pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes	(d)	21,85‡	32,19	20,38	27,69	+7,31
Other articles (f)	28,58	58,49	97,06	90,72	98,59	+1,87
Protective special duties (g)—						
Coal tubs	..	..	..	..	1,45	..
Iron and Steel	..	..	..	..	2,15,84	..
Railway track material	..	..	..	..	9,11	..
Government Stores (j)—						
Railway plant and rolling stock imported by State Railways	..	..	..	..	7,20	..
Other stores	..	..	..	..	58,10	..
TOTAL IMPORTS	23,16,10	27,70,01	33,66,23	31,77,80	39,00,80	+7,23,00
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	74,12	78,21	1,07,31	79,93	2,14,80	+1,34,87
Net Import duty	22,41,98	26,91,80	32,58,92	30,97,87	36,86,00	+5,88,13
SEA CUSTOMS—EXPORTS						
Hides and skins, raw	60,23	51,42	42,60	25,33	26,75	+1,42
Jute (raw and manufactured)	3,21,18	2,71,99	3,29,25	3,57,80	3,75,64	+17,84
Rice	60,23	80,45	1,08,06	1,18,22	1,23,98	+5,76
Tea	42,03	46,28	44,41	50,08	40,12	-9,96
Government stores (j)	..	..	..	..	5	..
TOTAL EXPORTS	4,83,68	4,50,12	5,24,32	5,51,41	5,75,54	+24,13
Deduct—Refunds	12,25	7,82	9,14	10,31	9,91	-40
Net Export duty	4,71,43	4,42,30	5,15,18	5,41,10	5,65,63	+24,53
TOTAL IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES (net)	17,70,55	18,34,10	17,43,74	16,38,97	17,51,63	+11,65
Land Customs and miscellaneous	1,04,19*	35,58*	37,00*	34,95*	39,48	+4,51
Excise duty on cotton manufactures	2,30,93	2,19,17	1,87,34	1,58,52	2,18,43	+61,91
" " " motor spirit	54,26	61,23†	65,32	65,14	80,14	+15,00
" " " Kerosene	..	..	91,68	96,16	97,07	+1,91
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE (gross)	21,59,13	21,30,11	19,71,80	18,98,79	20,81,32	+1,82,53
Tax on raw jute and jute manufactures	9,54	8,24	9,72	10,44	10,81	+37
Tea cess	3,72	7,82	7,82	12,69	12,87	+18

(a) Subject to duty from March, 1922.
 (b) Figures for the year 1920-21 include metallic ores exempted from duty from March, 1921.
 (c) Figures for the year 1920-21 include metallic instruments, motor cars and cycles, glass bangles, and pneumatic rubber tyres and tubes, but exclude silk manufactures.
 (d) Included with "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured (other than cotton yarn, cotton piecegoods and silk manufactures)".
 (e) Figures for the year 1920-21 include silk yarn, nolls and warps, and silk thread.
 (f) Figures for the year 1920-21 exclude musical instruments and glass bangles.
 (g) Includes railway locomotive engines and tenders.
 (h) Excludes locomotive engines and tenders.
 (i) In force from 13th June, 1924.
 (j) Subject to duty from April, 1924.
 * Includes Indico cess R13,000 in 1920-21, R17,000 in 1921-22, R8,000 in 1922-23 and R6,000 in 1923-24.
 † Includes R5,03,000, being the duty collected on cotton yarn and thread at 5 per cent *ad valorem* during the month of March, 1922.
 ‡ Includes R13,000, 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—45% ad val.	Bristles broom corn, and hair brush pads—Free	Fibre—Free	8% ad val.	Crude, not sorted—Free; sorted—7 cents per lb.	Francs per 100 kilograms.
Chemicals, saltpetre	Free	.....	Free	8% ad val.	8% ad val.	Crude—Free. Refined 1 cent per pound.	Free
Coffee	Not kiln-dried, roasted or ground—20-11-8 a cwt. Kiln-dried, roasted or ground—11d. a lb.	Raw and kiln-dried—3d. per lb.; roasted or ground—6d. per lb.; substitutes—6d. per lb.	2½ cents per lb.	Raw—1d. per lb.; roasted or ground—2d. per lb.; mixed—3d. per lb.	8% ad val.	Free	Coffee in the bean—186; Roasted or ground—400.
Coir, manufactures of	.....	Articles of coir, mats, matting and fenders—35% ad val. Coir yarns—Free.	Free Coir yarn—Free.	Free Mats and Matting—25% ad val.	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—1s. per lb. with a maximum of 2s. 6d. each or 25% ad val. whichever is greater. Piecegoods—12 to 15% ad val.	Do.	.....	.....
Drugs and medicines	.....	.....	Crude—\$1 Powdered—\$1-35	20% ad val.	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—					Millimes		
Raw	20-6-1½ to 20-6-9½ a lb.	5s. 4d. per lb.	Free	3½s. per lb.	Leaf tobacco—kilog. 0 820 Leaf tobacco stripped—kilog. 0 920	55 cents per lb.	For the regime (monopoly)—Free.
Manufactured	Cigars—20-11-8½ a lb.	Cigars—18s. per lb.	Cigars—\$3-00 cents per lb. and 25% ad val.	Cigars and cigarillos—8½s. per lb. + 15% ad val. Snuff, 4s. per lb.; Hookah mixture—6s. per lb.	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. Cigars and cigarettes—22,000; snuff and for chewing—7,000.
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—1,800.
Myrobalans	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Free	Free
Other sorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.	.....	.....
Fodder, bran and cattle food.	Free	Bran—1s. 3d. per 100 lbs.	Elce bran 12½ % ad val.	Oilcake and other Fodder—2s. per 100 lbs.	Do.	Bran—7½ % ad val.	Fodder—2 Bran—0 60
Grain and Pulse—							
Pulse	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do.	.....	.....
Rice, not in the husk	.....	Uncleaned—Free; rice meal and rice flour—8s. per 100 lbs.	Uncleaned—Free; cleaned—50 cents per 100 lbs.	1s. per 100 lbs.	Do.	1 cent per lb.	In the grain—5 Decorticated—9. Broken—6 Whole—24.
Wheat	.....	2s. per 100 lbs.	Free	1s. 2d. per 100 lbs.	Do.	42 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 Saddlery—Free. Sheep, goat and calf leather other than shoe leather—20% ad val.	.....
Skins—							
Raw	.....	Sheep skins, raw; goat skins, raw or pickled—Free.	Dry, salted, or pickled—Free.	Free	Do.	Free	Free
Dressed or tanned	.....	Crust or rough tanned goat skins—10% 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 kilogs.	Florin per 100 kilogs.	Lire per 100 kilogs.	Peseta per 100 kilogs.	Marks per 100 kilogs.	Krone per 100 kilogs.	Yen per 100 kin (i.e., 132.2 lbs.).	
Free	Free	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			....	Free		2.35	Chemicals, sulphate.
Not roasted—Free. Roasted 30	8% ad val.	In the bean—150 Roasted, even ground—207	Not roasted—200 Roasted, ground—300	Raw—160 Roasted—300	Raw—100 Roasted—135	In the bean—15.10 Other—25.10	Coffee.
..	Free	....	....	....	....	Matting 7.40	Coir, manufactures of.
Free	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	....	20	..	Opium.
Unmanufactured 120 to 240	In rolls, leaves and unpressed stems—1.40 Pressed stems—5.00	Free.	....	30	125	..	Tobacco— Raw.
Cigars and Cigarettes—1,200 Snuff and tobacco—400	Cigars and snuff—30% ad val.	Superior Cigars and Cigarettes—13,000 Common Cigars—7,000	....	Snuff, etc.—5,000 Cigars—7,500 Cigarettes—9,000	Cigars—per kilo 125	Cigars, Cigarettes and cut tobacco—355% 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	Free	Dyeing and Tanning materials— Cutch.
"	..	..	..	..	..	Natural, Dry—33.70	Indigo.
"	..	Not ground—Free Ground—3%	..	..	2	Free	Myrobalsans, Other sorts.
"	Fodder—8% ad val.	Bran—2	Fodder—1 Bran—4	Bran—Free Fodder—1	Free	Hay—0.18 Other fodder—5% ad val. Wheat and Rice bran—Free. 0.40 to 0.45	Fodder, bran and cattle food.
"	..	2½	..	2½ to 4	Lentils 1	1	Grain and Pulse— Pulse.
"	Free	Partly husked—4½ Cleaned—6½	Unhusked—10 Husked—20	Not cleaned—4	Husked or not—1	1	Rice, not in the husk.
"	..	7½	14	7½	....	0.77	Wheat.
"	..	....	....	....	....	..	Other sorts.
"	..	Free	Raw 3	Free	Free	Free	Hemp, raw.
"	..	..	4 to 8	..	..	..	Hides and skins— Hides— Raw.
75	..	Split or shaved even—83 to 148.5 Sole leather—38.5 to 66 Others—77 to 121	Sole leather—150 to 200 Others—200 to 450	30	45 to 85	Sole leather—15.20 Tanned hides known as "Indian Blood leather"—9.50 Others—15% ad val.	Dressed or tanned.
Free	Free	Free	8 to 10	Free	Free	Free	Skins— Raw.
75	..	Goat and sheep skin prepared for linings—55 Others—132 to 220 Raw—Free Manufactures—150	200 to 450	3	40 to 70	Sheep and goats except roller leather—24 Free.	Dressed or tanned.
Free	..	Raw—Free Manufactures—150	Raw 2	Free	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% ad val.	Free	Free
Manufactures of	"	Bags—Free: Cloth—Free.	Bags, 15% ad val. Cloth, 7½% ad val.	Bags—Free	Do.	Bags—1 cent per lb. and 10% ad val. Cloth, ½ to ¾ of a cent per lb.	Tissues, pur unbleached 177-8 to 508 Sacks, empty—208-4 1 584-8 plus per cent.
Lac	"	Free	Free	5% ad val. For industrial purposes—Free.	Do.	Free	"
Manganese Ore	"	20% ad val.	"	"	Do.	1 cent per lb. on the manganese in the ore.	Peroxide manganese Free. Organic material—Free.
Manures	"	Free	"	Free	8% ad val.	Unwrought—Free	"
Metals	"	"	"	Brass, copper & lead—Free. Pig iron—8% ad val.	Do.	Unmanufactured, valued at not above 15 cents per lb., 4 cents per pound; valued above 15 cents per pound 25% ad val.; cut or trimmed, and splittings, 30% ad val.; plates and built up mica and all manufactures of mica, 40% ad val.; ground mica, 20% ad val.	350
Mica	"	Crude, in slab—20% ad val. Mica and manufactures thereof—30% ad val.	"	"	Do.	Unmanufactured, valued at not above 15 cents per lb., 4 cents per pound; valued above 15 cents per pound 25% ad val.; cut or trimmed, and splittings, 30% ad val.; plates and built up mica and all manufactures of mica, 40% ad val.; ground mica, 20% ad val.	"
Oils—							
Castor	Free	1s. per gallon	"	"	Do.	3 cents per lb.	60
Coconut	"	"	Free	Free	Do.	2 cents per lb.	13
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	Do.	½ cent per lb.	Free
Copra	"	Free	Free	½	Do.	Free	"
Cotton	"	4s. per 100 lbs.	"	"	Do.	½ cent per lb.	Decorticated 2-5.
Groundnuts	"	4d. per lb.	1 cent. per lb.	"	Do.	Shelled 4 cent per lb.	Free
Linseed	"	Free	7½ cents per bushel	"	Do.	40 cents per bushel of 56 lbs.	"
Mowra	"	"	"	"	Do.	"	"
Poppy	"	"	"	"	Do.	33 cents per 100 lbs.	Rape—Poppy 4-5
Rape	"	7½s. per 100 lbs.	Free	Free	Do.	Free	"
Til	"	4s. per 100 lbs.	"	"	Do.	Free	Free
Other sorts	"	"	"	"	Do.	"	"
Paraffin Wax	Free	2d. per lb.	15% ad val.	Free	Do.	Free	"
Silk—							
Raw	Undischarged 2s. 6d. per lb. Wholly or in part discharged 3s. 7½d. per lb.	"	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% ad val.	Ground—2½d. per lb.; unground—¾d. per lb.	Do.	"	Pepper 312
Sugar, unrefined	"	"	"	"	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 tins—per lb. 4d.	Do.	Free	208
Wool							
Raw	Free	"	"	Free	Do.	Cashmere goat—31 cents per lb. Oriental carpets and rugs—55% ad val.	Free
Manufactures of	"	"	"	"	Do.	"	"

* The customs duties on imported goods are fixed at 8% ad valorem.

* 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 borne 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.	Lire per 100 kilogs.	Peseta per 100 kilogs.	Marks per 100 kilogs.	Krone per 100 kilogs.	Yen per 100 kin (i.e., 132.2 lbs.)	—
Free	Free	Free	1	Free	Free	Free	Jute—
Tissues of Jute 75 to 100.	5%	Tissues, unbleached, plain 28.8 Sacks . . . 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 . . . 25	Gunny bags 2.55 Old gunny bags—Free.	Manufactures of
Free	Free	Free	0.25 per 1,000 kilogs.	Free	Free	Free	Raw.
Free	Free	Free	0.50	Free	Free	Free	Manufactures of
In sheets or slabs, 5% ad val.	Free	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	Free	Slab, powder or uncoloured sheet—Free.	Mica.
10	Free	10	50	In casks . . . 9 Others . . . 20	Free	In can, barrel or jar—2.20 other—20% ad val.	Oils— Castor.
20	Free	Refined . . . 45 Other . . . 4	30	2	Free	1.50	Coconut.
10	Free	Linseed, raw . . . 24 " . . . boiled . . . 12	50	4	Free	In can or barrel—1.60 to 2.00; other—20% ad val.	Linseed.
Free	Free	Free	2	Free	Free	Free	Other sorts.
Free	Free	0.9	1	Free	Free	Free	Seeds— Castor. Copra. Cotton. Groundnuts.
Free	Free	5.4825	1	Free	Free	Free	Linseed. Mowra. Poppy. Rape. Til. Other sorts.
Free	Free	Mustard—Free. 6.9	1	Free	Free	Free	Paraffin wax.
Free	1%	15	Crude . . . 40	10	2.5 to 8	Melting point up to 45° C—Free, other—12.	Wax— Raw. Manufactures of
Free	Free	Free	15	Free	Free	Wild silk-free; other 30% ad val.	Spices.
Pepper . . . 60 Cinamon . . . 54 Cardamoms . . . 225	Pepper 8% ad val.	Pepper and ginger . . . 220 Cloves . . . 250	Black pepper and cloves . . . 350	Cardamoms 150 Pepper and Ginger 75	Pepper . . . 125	Pepper—0.35 to 1.70.	Sugar, unrefined. Tea. Wool— Raw. Manufactures
40	Free	Free	250	Free	Free	Black Tea—22.50. Black dust Tea—6.80. Other—8.00.	Tea.
90	75	400	250	220	250	Free	Wool— Raw. Manufactures
Free	Free	Free	25 to 72	Free	Free	Free	Wool— Raw. Manufactures
Free	5% ad val.	Oriental carpets . . . 12	Free	Free	Free	Free	Manufactures

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—contd.	
1	HOPS.	(d)	Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.
1A	GRAIN AND PULSE, all sorts, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour (see No. 68).	(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.
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.	(f)	Morris tubes and patent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.
	(For the general duty on salt, see No. 35.)	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.	
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		13	ANTI-PLAQUE SERUM.
HIDES AND SKINS, RAW.		14	CINCHONA BARK and the alkaloids extracted therefrom including quinine.
3	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted.	14A	SULPHUR.
METALLIC ORES.		HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.	
4	METALLIC ORES, all sorts, except ochres and other pigment ores.	15	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, binding machines, elevators, seed and corn-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, millage-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, potato diggers, latex spouts, springing machines and rakes; also agricultural tractors; also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.
PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS.		16	The following DAIRY APPLIANCES, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter-dryers, 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.
5	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported unset, and Pearls, unset.	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.
SEEDS.		18	WATER-LIFTS, SUGAR-MILLS, OIL-PRESSERS, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power.
6	OIL-SEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India.	METALS.	
TEXTILE MATERIALS.		19	CURRENT NICKEL, BRONZE, AND COPPER COIN of the Government of India.
7	COTTON, raw.	20	GOLD AND SILVER BULLION and coin.
8	WOOL, raw and Wool-tops.	PAPER.	
MISCELLANEOUS.		21	TRADE CATALOGUES AND ADVERTISING CIRCULARS imported by packet, book, or parcel post.
9	MANURES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical manures:—Basic slag, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, carbolime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, mineral phosphates and mineral superphosphates.	21A	POSTAGE STAMPS, whether used or unused.
10	PULP OF WOOD, BAGS and other paper-making materials.	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.	
10A	RUBBER, raw.	22	SECOND-HAND O USED GUNNY BAGS or cloth made of jute.
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		MISCELLANEOUS.	
APPAREL.		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.
11	UNIFORMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS appertaining thereto, imported by a Public servant for his personal use.	24	BOOKS printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music and manuscripts.
ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND MILITARY STORES.		IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—	
12	The following Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores:— (a) Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th item of 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.	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 rates of duty not exceeding one rupee as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India from time to time, prescribe. †
LIQUORS.			
28	ALE, Beer, Porter, Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	Eight annas.
29	DENFATURED SPIRIT	Ad valorem	7½ per cent.
30	PERFUMED SPIRITS	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	30 0
31	LIQUORS, 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; 21 14 }
32	All other sorts of SPIRIT	Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles of the strength of London proof.	and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
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	Ditto
		Imperial gallon or 6 quart bottles.	R A. 9 0
		Ditto	6 8

*Corrected to June, 1925. [The Indian Finance Act No. XII of 1922, the Indian Finance Acts of 1923, 1924, and 1925, the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1924, and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1925.]

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—contd.			
SUGAR.			
34	Sugar, excluding confectionery (see No. 124)— (1) Sugar, crystallised or soft 23 Dutch Standard and above (2) Sugar, crystallised or soft inferior to 23 Dutch Standard but not inferior to 8 Dutch Standard. (3) Sugar, below 8 Dutch Standard, molasses and sugar candy	Cwt. " " <i>ad valorem</i>	R A. 4 8 4 0 25 per cent.
SACCHARINE.			
34A	SACCHARINE (except in tablets)	Pound	R A. 20 0
34B	SACCHARINE TABLETS	<i>Ad valorem</i>	25 per cent. or R 20 per pound of Saccharine contents, whichever is higher.
OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.			
35	Salt, excluding salt exempted under No. 2.	Indian maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place.*
TOBACCO.			
36	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Pound	R A. 1 0
37	CIGARS	<i>Ad valorem</i>	75 per cent.
37A	Cigarettes of value— (a) not exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand (b) exceeding Rs. 10-8 per thousand	Thousand Ditto	R A. 7 0 10 8
NOTE.—For the purposes of this item, "value" means real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, provided that the amount to be deducted on account of duties payable on importation to determine the real value in accordance with the provisions of clause (a) of the said section shall be Rs. 7 per thousand. All other sorts of TOBACCO manufactured			
38		Pound	2 4
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—			
COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL.			
39	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Ton	0 8
OILS.			
40	KEROSENE, also any mineral oil other than Kerosene and Motor Spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Imperial gallon	Two annas and six pies.
40A	Motor spirit	Ditto	Four annas.
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 water) 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 " " " " " " " " <i>Ad valorem</i> <i>Ad valorem</i>	R 15 15 15 15 5 } or 30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher. 3 2 1 30 per cent. 30 per cent.
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.
45A	Silk mixtures that is to say— (a) fabrics composed in part of some other textile than silk and in which any portion either of the warp or of the weft but not of both is silk. (b) fabrics not being silk on which silk is superimposed such as embroidered fabrics; (c) articles made from such fabrics and not otherwise specified (see No. 100 A)	<i>Ad valorem</i>	20 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 26 matches or fraction thereof in each box, per gross of boxes	R A. 1 5 0 5
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—		any of the following numbers, namely, Nos. 15, 16, 51B, 53, 54, 55, 57, 90A, 90, 103, 111 and 127:—	
PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.		(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;	
48	VINEGAR in casks.	(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;	
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		(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;	
WOOD AND TIMBER.		(4) control gear, self-acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including bearing of all materials and driving chains but not driving ropes;	
49	FIREWOOD.		
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—			
CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.			
50	COPPERAS, green.		
MACHINERY.			
51	MACHINERY, namely, such of the following articles as are not specified in		

* The rate of excise duty since the 1st March, 1924, is Rs. 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
	MACHINERY—contd.		MISCELLANEOUS.
	(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.	53	AEROPLANES, aeroplane parts, aeroplane engines and aeroplane engine parts, and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.
	<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.	54	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIAL, namely, presses, type, ink, aluminium lithographic plates, brass rules, composing sticks, cases imposing tables and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, wood blocks, halftone blocks, electrotypes 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, ruling 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 galleys, stereotyping apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging machines, but excluding paper (<i>see No. 99</i>).
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.	55	BAOKS for the withering of tea leaf.
	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.	57	FODDER, bran and pollards.
51B	Healds, heald cords, heald knitting needles, reeds and shuttles.		

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

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		
	METALLIC ORES AND SCRAP IRON OR STEEL FOR RE-MANUFACTURE.		
58	IRON OR STEEL, old.	62	Iron or Steel, designed for the reinforcing of concrete, not otherwise specified (<i>see Nos. 144 and 151</i>).
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		" " expanded metal.
	HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.		STEEL, angle and tee not otherwise specified (<i>see No. 150</i>).
59	TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS, and parts thereof imported by, or under the orders of, a railway company.		" bar and rod not otherwise specified (<i>see Nos. 151 and 153</i>).
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.		" alloy, crucible, shear, blister and tub, all kinds, and steel for springs and cutting tools made by any process.
60	IRON alloys.		" ingots, blooms, and billets, and slabs of a thickness of 1½ inches or more.
	" angle, channel and tee not otherwise specified (<i>see No. 143</i>).		RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK.
	" bar and rod not otherwise specified (<i>see No. 144</i>).	63	RAILWAY MATERIALS for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers and fastenings therefor; bearing plates, fish bolts and nuts, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, shunting slides, couplings and springs, signals, turntables, weigh-bridges, carriages, wagons, tracers, rail removers, scooters, trollies, 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.
	" pig.		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:
61	IRON OR STEEL, anchors and cables.		Provided also that nothing shall be deemed to be dutiable hereunder which is dutiable under No. 51 or No. 51A.
	" " bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing	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:
	" " hoops and strips.		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.
	" " nails, rivets and washers, all sorts not otherwise specified (<i>see No. 145</i>).		SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats and barges imported entire or in sections.
	" " pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, that is to say, bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, plugs, valves, cocks and the like, excluding pipes, tubes and fittings therefor otherwise specified (<i>see No. 146</i>).	64	Provided that articles of machinery as defined in No. 51 or No. 51A shall, when separately imported, not be deemed to be included hereunder.
	" " railway track material not otherwise specified (<i>see Nos. 63 and 152</i>) 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 (including discs and circles) not otherwise specified (<i>see Nos. 146, 147, 148, 148A, 153 and 154</i>) whether fabricated or not.		
	" " barbed and stranded fencing wire and wire-ropes.		

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

No.	Names of Articles.	No.	Names of Articles.
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		TEXTILE MATERIALS.
	FISH.	78	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following:— Silk waste, and raw silk including cocoons, raw flax, hemp, jute and all other unmanufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.
65	FISH, excluding salted fish (<i>see No. 27</i>).		WOOD AND TIMBER.
66	FISHMAWS, including signally and scizle, and sharkfins.	79	WOOD AND TIMBER, all sorts, not otherwise specified, including all sorts of ornamental wood.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.		MISCELLANEOUS.
67	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved.	80	CANES AND RATTANS.
	GRAIN, PULSE AND FLOUR.	81	COWRIES AND SHELLS.
68	FLOUR.	82	IVORY, unmanufactured.
	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES.	83	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut (<i>see No. 5</i>).
69	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES AND GROCERIES, all sorts, excluding vinegar in casks (<i>see No. 48</i>).	84	All other raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured, not otherwise specified.*
	SPICES.		III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—
70	SPICES, all sorts.		APPAREL.
	TEA.	85	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 (<i>see Nos. 132 and 133</i>) and articles made of silk or silk mixtures (<i>see No. 45A, 100A and 134</i>).
71	TEA.		ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.
	OTHER FOOD AND DRINK.	86	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roborite, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuse.
72	COFFEE.		CONVEYANCES.
73	All other sorts of Food and Drink not otherwise specified.	87	CONVEYANCES, not specified in No. 142, namely, trams, motor-omnibuses, motor-lorries, motor-vans, passenger lifts, carriages, carts, jinrikahas, 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 (<i>see No. 127</i>).
	II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured—		CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC.	88	CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts, not otherwise specified.
74	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts.		
	OILS.		
75	All sorts of animal, essential, mineral, and vegetable non-essential oils not otherwise specified (<i>see Nos. 40, 40A and 41</i>).		
	SEEDS.		
76	SEEDS, all sorts, excluding oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India (<i>see No. 6</i>).		
	TALLOW, STEARINE AND WAX.		
77	TALLOW AND STEARINE, including grease and animal fat, and wax of all sorts not otherwise specified.		

* Under Government of India Notification No. 4817, dated the 2nd July 1921, unmanufactured Mica is exempt from 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
	OUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.		PAPER, PASTEBOARD AND STATIONERY.
89	CUTLERY, excluding electroplated cutlery (<i>see</i> No. 129).	99	PAPER AND ARTICLES MADE OF PAPER AND PAPER MACHINERY, PASTEBOARD, MILLS 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) and postage stamps whether used or unused (<i>see</i> No. 21A).
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 yarn 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 or cloth (<i>see</i> No. 22); Silk yarn, noils and warps and silk thread; Woolen yarn, knitting wool, and other manufactures of wool including All other sorts of yarns and textile fabrics, not otherwise specified. Silk goods used or required for medical purposes, namely:— Silk ligatures; elastic silk hosiery, elbow pieces, thigh pieces, knee caps, leggings, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk abdominal belts, silkweb cathetertubes, and oiled silk.
01	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	DYEING 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. 61 or No. 63, 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.	106A	Fireworks specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.
95	HIDES AND SKINS not otherwise specified, leather and leather manufactures, all sorts, not otherwise specified.	107	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.
	MACHINERY.	108	MATS AND MATTING.
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 brake-horse power (<i>see</i> Nos. 15, 16, 18 and 51B).	109	OILCAKES.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.	110	OILCLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH.
97	All sorts of IRON AND STEEL and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.	111	PACKING ENGINE AND BEILER—all sorts, excluding packing forming a component part of any article included in Nos. 51 and 63.
	METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL.	112	PERFUMERY, not otherwise specified.
98	All sorts of METALS OTHER THAN IRON AND STEEL, and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.	113	PITCH, TAR AND DAMPER.
		114	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS.
		115	RUBBER tyres and other manufactures of rubber, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> Nos. 63 and 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.
			IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified—
		121	CORAL.
		122	UMBRELLAS, including parasols and sunshades, and fittings thereof.
		123	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*

No.	Names of Articles	No.	Names of Articles
	I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—		GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.
124	CONFIZIONERY.	131	GLASS BANGLES AND BEADS and false pearls.
	III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured—		METALS.
	ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES.	132	GOLD PLATE, gold thread and wire, and gold manufactures, all sorts.
125	GUNPOWDER FOR CANNONS, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	133	SILVER PLATE, silver thread and wire, and silver manufactures, all sorts.
126	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.	134	YARNS AND TEXTILE FABRICS.
	CARRIAGES AND CARTS.		SILK THREAD-GOODS, and other manufactures of silk, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> Nos. 45A and 100A).
127	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.	135	MISCELLANEOUS.
	OUTLERY, HARDWARE, IMPLEMENTS AND INSTRUMENTS.	136	FIRE-WORKS, not otherwise specified (<i>see</i> No. 100-A).
128	CLOCKS AND WATCHES AND PARTS THEREOF.	137	IVORY, manufactured.
129	ARTICLES PLATED WITH GOLD AND SILVER.	138	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS.
130	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND PARTS THEREOF.	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. 36 to 38) and matches (No. 46).
			TOYS, games, playing cards and requisites for games and sports including bird shot.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 96-1—Cus.-25, dated the 28th February, 1925, apparatus for wireless telegraphs designed either for transmission or reception whether by telegraphy or telephony, when imported in accordance with the orders for the time being governing the importation of such apparatus is liable to duty at 24 per cent *ad valorem*.

† Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 109-1—Cus.-25, dated the 17th March, 1925, insignia and badges of Official British and Foreign Orders are exempt from payment of import duty.

No. 54—concluded

IMPORT TARIFF—concluded

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

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.						
	CONVEYANCES.			149	IRON OR STEEL WIRE, other than barbed or wire rope or stranded fencing wire, or wire netting (see No. 97).	Ton	Rs. 60.
143	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.	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.
	METALS—IRON AND STEEL.			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.
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	Rs. 20.	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.
144	IRON, COMMON BAR not galvanised, tinned or lead coated.	Ad valorem Ton	15 per cent. Rs. 35.	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, 54 or 57.	Ad valorem	25 per cent.
145	IRON OR STEEL NAILS, wire or French	Cwt.	Rs. 3.	154	STEEL— (a) Tinplates and tinned sheets, including tin taggers. (b) Tinplate cuttings	Ton Ad valorem	Rs. 60. 15 per cent.
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 ½ inch thick including sheets ½ inch thick or over— (a) not fabricated, ship, tank bridge, and common qualities. (b) fabricated, all qualities (c) cuttings, all qualities	Ton	Rs. 30.				
148	IRON OR STEEL SHEETS under ½ inch thick— (a) not fabricated— (i) black (ii) galvanised (b) fabricated, all qualities (c) cuttings, black or galvanised	Ad valorem Ton Ad valorem Ad valorem	25 per cent. Rs. 25. 15 per cent. 15 per cent.				
148	IRON OR STEEL DISCS and circles cut from plates or sheets of the kind specified under Nos. 147 and 148— galvanised not galvanised	Ton Ton	Rs. 45. Rs. 80.				

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	Rs. 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) Hessians 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.	Rs. 0 3
	TEA.		
5	TEA	100 lbs.	1 8

* Under Government of India Notification No. 1429, dated 17th November 1923, Jute Bags such as are used for paper making are exempt from payment of export duty provided that the Customs Collector is satisfied that they are useless for any purpose to which cloth or rope is ordinarily put.

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

(In thousands of tons.)

	PRE-WAR AVERAGE			WAR AVERAGE			1922-23			1923-24			1924-25		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage	No.	Tons (1,000)	Percentage share in the total tonnage
	Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent			Per cent		
Bengal	1,387	3,079	24.5	1,041	2,951	25.3	915	3,112	20.1	998	3,442	20.7	1,071	3,819	21.6
Bombay	1,651	3,797	23.4	1,600	2,910	25.0	1,574	4,427	28.6	1,468	4,448	26.8	1,366	4,135	23.4
And	1,127	1,944	12.0	2,022	1,621	13.0	1,058	1,835	11.9	1,189	2,134	12.9	1,443	2,895	16.4
Madras	3,342	3,961	24.4	3,705	2,226	19.0	2,678	3,417	22.1	2,801	3,544	21.3	2,878	3,503	20.4
Burma	1,054	2,513	15.5	1,211	1,964	16.8	1,204	2,703	17.4	1,250	3,040	18.3	1,264	3,214	18.2
Bihar and Orissa	6	22	.2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	8,567	12,216	100	9,589	11,674	100	7,429	15,494	100	7,706	16,614	100	8,022	17,656	100

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

(In thousands of ton)

Nationality of vessels	Pre-War Average		War Average		1922-23		1923-24		1924-25		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1921-25
	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	2,037	5,419	2,068	5,645	2,208	6,066	70.4
British Indian	312	171	320	112	334	172	346	183	284	126	1.5
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	196	202	462	188	428	135	462	164	571	6.6
Dutch	47	114	66	206	100	268	112	347	118	354	4.1
Norwegian	55	77	97	129	40	87	44	38	45	93	1.1
Italian	46	123	57	153	68	229	101	362	136	464	5.4
Chinese	..	..	26	27	3	3	7	15	8	1	..
Greek	5	11	21	43	5	14	5	15	18	51	..
Swedish	4	10	21	48	21	65	21	68	23	76	..
French	27	83	14	34	5	18	19	83	18	73	..
Spanish	..	..	6	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	23	18	26	..	..	..	..	1	7	..
American	*	*	11	25	60	197	104	357	75	290	3.4
German	249	740	17	55	75	266	81	293	95	335	3.9
Austro-Hungarian	115	333	7	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	7	13	9	19	18	4	20	49	18	42	..
Total Foreign	636	1,738	592	1,260	533	1,642	649	2,140	720	2,357	27.4
Native Craft	800	67	1,476	119	630	65	692	68	720	65	..
TOTAL ENTERED	4,316	8,116	4,660	5,749	3,634	7,298	3,765	8,036	3,932	8,614	100
CLEARED											
British	2,456	6,182	2,309	4,432	2,276	6,240	2,241	6,273	2,319	6,469	71.8
British Indian	322	183	293	70	395	145	358	141	315	147	1.6
Foreign—											
Japanese	65	193	208	479	145	449	144	486	180	626	6.9
Dutch	46	112	67	207	86	237	95	284	99	289	3.2
Norwegian	54	77	95	123	42	90	41	74	43	87	1.0
Italian	36	98	51	135	77	260	97	347	153	512	5.6
Chinese	..	..	25	27	4	4	6	14	8	1	..
Greek	5	12	24	49	30	103	18	68	17	53	..
Swedish	4	10	18	43	22	65	18	59	18	58	..
French	28	87	14	36	5	18	20	87	19	77	..
Spanish	..	..	7	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	16	23	20	28	..	..	..	..	2	14	..
American	*	*	10	23	93	305	119	400	90	323	3.6
German	234	688	17	55	45	164	67	234	77	268	3.0
Austro-Hungarian	119	351	9	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other nationalities	8	16	9	21	20	50	15	40	21	50	..
Total Foreign	615	1,672	594	1,277	569	1,745	640	2,093	727	2,363	26.1
Native Craft	858	63	1,728	146	655	66	712	71	729	68	..
TOTAL CLEARED	4,251	8,100	4,929	5,925	3,895	8,196	3,951	8,578	4,090	9,042	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,567	16,216	9,589	11,674	7,429	15,494	7,706	16,614	8,022	17,656	..

* 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	1924-25
Rice	0	5	4	6	8	7
Wheat	14	9	1	2	7	13
Tea	96	89	115	93	90	91
Cotton, raw	56	51	67	65	74	55
Jute, raw	51	31	66	47	43	48
Linseed	73	63	40	63	80	69
Rape and Mustard	23	8	11	22	36	23
Sesamum	25	8	6	7	3	6
Groundnuts	35	12	25	28	24	27
Indigo	40	44	20	8	19	16

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			1922-23			1922-24*			1924-25		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
PERSIA—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	4,54	14,88	19,42	9,90	18,68	21,59	93,74	1,27,65	2,21,39	56,04	1,51,60	2,07,64	66,32	2,56,45	3,22,77
Afghanistan—															
Northern and Eastern (including Kabul and Ghazni)—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	22	17	39	16,44	3,32	19,76	9,66	6,91	16,57	8,01	4,59	12,60	5,30	5,01	10,37
North-West Frontier Province	38,57	99,03	1,37,60	66,63	1,00,06	1,56,69	45,18	50,72	95,90	7,93	70,69	78,62	51,59	1,35,91	1,87,50
TOTAL	82,79	99,20	1,37,99	78,07	1,03,36	1,76,45	64,80	57,63	1,12,49	15,94	75,28	91,22	56,95	1,40,92	1,97,87
Southern and Western (including Kandahar and Herat)—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	70,56	61,50	1,32,06	94,75	89,60	1,84,35	1,09,43	97,43	2,06,01	76,62	97,20	1,73,92	1,11,68	1,37,28	2,48,96
North-West Frontier Province	1,70	2,03	3,73	2,35	1,28	3,63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Punjab	55	66	1,21	20	1,88	2,14	50	2,42	2,92	1,78	49	2,27	15	..	15
TOTAL	72,81	64,19	1,37,00	97,36	92,76	1,90,12	1,09,93	99,90	2,09,83	78,40	97,70	1,76,19	1,11,83	1,37,28	2,49,11
Total of Afghanistan—															
Sind and British Baluchistan	70,78	61,67	1,32,45	1,11,19	92,92	2,04,11	1,19,11	1,04,39	2,23,50	84,63	1,01,89	1,86,52	1,17,04	1,42,29	2,59,33
North-West Frontier Province	40,27	1,01,06	1,41,33	58,98	1,01,34	1,60,32	45,18	50,72	95,90	7,93	70,69	78,62	51,59	1,35,91	1,87,50
Punjab	55	66	1,21	20	1,88	2,14	50	2,42	2,92	1,78	49	2,27	15	..	15
TOTAL	1,11,60	1,63,39	2,74,99	1,70,43	1,96,14	3,66,57	1,64,79	1,57,53	3,22,32	94,84	1,73,07	2,67,41	1,68,78	2,78,20	4,46,98
TRAB—															
North-West Frontier Province	6,50	7,63	14,13	10,56	16,34	26,90	6,50	10,24	16,74	2,41	4,85	7,26	10,47	13,37	23,84
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur—															
North-West Frontier Province	68,79	77,16	1,45,95	51,24	75,85	1,27,09	30,76	65,99	96,75	10,60	14,32	24,92	35,03	51,50	86,59
Buner—															
North-West Frontier Province	2,15	3,81	5,96	1,48	2,21	3,69	1,49	3,23	4,77	49	83	1,32	1,33	1,26	2,59
Waziristan—															
North-West Frontier Province	6,55	4,54	11,09	8,63	7,89	16,52	9,67	7,48	17,15	2,88	4,56	7,44	11,82	6,43	21,25
Kurram Valley—															
North-West Frontier Province	2,95	14,19	17,14	2,23	12,33	14,56	51	7,50	8,01	16	2,00	2,86	1,02	13,77	14,79
Sadakhshan—															
Kashmir	15 (a)	12 (a)	27 (a)	10	12	22	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kashgar Yarkand—															
Kashmir	5 (a)	4 (a)	9 (a)	25	8	33	69	35	1,04	70	30	1,00	38	18	56
Chinese Turkistan—															
Kashmir	92 (a)	23 (a)	1,15 (a)	18,24	20,14	38,38	22,72	22,20	44,92	24,70	25,44	50,14	29,30	14,64	43,94
CENTRAL ASIA—															
Punjab	4,62	4,91	9,53	18,90	21,97	40,87	21,52	25,75	47,27	22,07	29,32	51,39	27,00	16,61	43,67
TIBET—															
Kashmir	4,40 (a)	2,70 (a)	7,10 (a)	6,59	4,63	11,22	8,85	4,91	13,76	8,50	4,69	13,19	7,05	4,40	11,45
Punjab	3,14	1,07	4,21	5,33	1,78	7,11	8,95	2,93	11,88	11,23	1,23	12,51	2,91	2,07	4,98
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	8,47	3,86	12,33	12,38	5,21	17,54	18,22	5,38	18,60	17,11	5,68	22,70	13,27	4,53	17,80
Bengal	15,49	10,17	24,66	11,53	14,43	45,96	33,33	22,36	56,19	47,46	20,40	73,86	40,96	40,67	81,63
TOTAL	26,98	15,65	42,63	55,78	26,05	81,83	64,35	38,03	1,00,43	84,35	38,00	1,22,35	64,19	51,67	1,15,86
NEPAL—															
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	1,30,12	57,78	1,87,90	1,33,98	53,39	1,87,37	1,30,59	73,98	2,54,52	2,48,65	69,41	3,13,06	2,35,78	79,80	3,15,38
Bihar and Orissa	3,10,25	1,37,67	4,47,92	2,68,28	1,59,86	4,28,14	2,97,44	1,99,36	4,90,80	3,48,43	2,10,55	6,09,08	3,37,99	1,99,45	8,37,44
Bengal	1,59,49	86,73	2,46,22	33,66	4,92	38,58	46,05	6,78	52,83	35,17	3,32	38,99	26,81	5,05	31,86
TOTAL	4,13,72	1,98,56	6,12,22	4,35,92	2,18,17	6,54,09	5,24,08	2,80,07	8,04,15	6,27,25	2,83,68	9,11,13	6,00,58	2,84,10	8,84,68
SIKKIM—															
Bengal	15,91	11,75	27,66	29,11	14,64	43,75	69,36	15,51	84,87	73,75	16,43	90,13	65,56	16,18	81,60
BHUTAN—															
Bengal	92	79	1,71	4,16	1,87	6,03	7,43	2,34	9,77	8,08	2,05	10,13	7,18	1,50	8,68
Assam	8,46	14,08	22,52	11,99	10,29	22,28	6,88	6,33	13,21	1,58	2,11	8,69	37	68	1,05
TOTAL	9,38	14,85	24,23	16,15	12,16	23,31	14,26	8,72	22,98	9,66	4,16	18,82	7,56	2,18	9,73
TOWANG—															
Assam	28	6	34	27	23	50	46	37	83	20	12	32	2	4	6
NAGA AND MIZO HILLS—															
Assam	1,17	18	1,85	1,58	1,70	3,28	2,96	3,23	6,19	4,63	4,14	8,77	4,32	4,27	8,59
DUFFLA AND AXA HILLS—															
Assam	35	3	38	8	6	14	..	..	..	4	2	6	61	99	1,60
WESTERN CHINA—															
Burma	44,63	54,64	99,27	98,47	78,72	1,77,19	1,55,28	84,01	2,30,20	1,53,08	92,69	2,45,77	1,54,74	1,06,61	2,61,35
SIAM—															
North—	38,52	31,61	70,13	23,26	23,43	51,74	35,44	21,03	56,52	39,69	24,08	63,77	35,04	21,57	56,61
Burma	11,30	8,92	20,22	14,60	6,87	21,47	14,26	4,80	19,06	14,41	5,08	19,44	19,12	4,30	23,42
TOTAL	49,82	40,53	90,35	42,86	30,35	73,21	49,70	25,83	75,58	54,10	29,11	83,21	54,16	25,87	80,03
UNADMINISTERED KACHIN COUNTRY—(c)															
Burma	3,07 (b)	4,20 (b)	7,27 (b)	5,40	6,93	12,33	1,95	1,65	3,60	1,61	1,71	3,32	1,30	1,42	2,72
SHAN STATES—(c)															
North—	1,80,46	1,07,22	2,87,68	2,52,60	2,69,19	5,21,79	4,71,98	4,77,85	9,49,33	6,32,76	5,82,12	12,14,88	3,52,76	5,52,50	14,05,26
Burma	88,51	1,01,67	1,88,18	77,22	1,04,45	1,81,67	1,10,41	1,54,32	2,64,73	1,27,06	1,63,53	2,90,59	1,38,34	1,71,19	3,09,53
TOTAL	2,19,97	2,08,89	4,28,86	3,29,82	3,73,64	7,03,46	5,82,39	6,32,17	12,14,50	7,59,82	7,45,65	15,05,47	9,91,10	7,23,69	17,14,79
KARAKORUM—(c)															
Burma	30,10	14,51	44,61	24,44	10,64	35,08	10,61	4,74	15,35	12,78	4,25	17,03	10,34	4,23	14,62
GRAND TOTAL	10,16,45	8,51,92	18,70,37	13,24,84	11,45,04	24,69,88	18,27,79	15,20,43	33,48,22	19,95,66	16,27,64	36,23,30	23,08,98	18,73,72	41,82,70

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushela and Khetlat, 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.

* Excludes 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 past three years being Rs. 1,15 lakhs for imports and Rs. 1,63 lakhs for exports.

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

(In thousands of Rupees)

Imports.	Pre-war	War	1922-23	1923-24*	1924-25	Exports.	Pre-war	War	1922-23	1923-24*	1924-25
	Average	Average					Average	Average			
Grain and Pulse	1,82.04	2,24.84	2,45.65	2,52.08	3,20.17	Cotton, piecegoods—					
Fruits, Vegetables, and nuts	55.34	85.85	2,10.18	1,44.03	1,77.66	Foreign	2,53.66	2,77.10	2,95.15	2,49.27	3,27.55
Metals, Lead		93.27	1,75.66	1,09.30	2,48.13	Indian	51.91	95.89	1,05.42	1,85.14	1,83.71
Wool, raw	62.03	1,32.75	95.71	1,01.68	1,03.34	Cotton, twist and yarn—					
Provisions—						Foreign	32.46	46.95	55.80	56.09	54.24
Ghi (clarified butter)	61.23	55.42	1,00.66	95.74	89.29	Indian	42.08	56.86	61.82	73.64	95.36
Pickled tea (laptop)	20.33	20.01	68.31	56.57	79.72	Cotton, raw	27.42	1,01.60	2,00.45	2,37.14	2,15.69
Tea	20.23	20.21	41.47	46.24	52.11	Iron and Steel	6.83	6.26	8.34	3.94	10.13
Spices	19.78	23.74	19.98	19.63	20.14	Grain and Pulse	27.42	1,01.60	2,00.45	2,37.14	2,15.69
Animals, living (for sale)—						Provisions	20.65	23.78	50.77	31.31	33.16
Cattle	59.68	41.76	59.34	46.57	39.54	Sugar	85.07	40.79	59.65	63.93	62.29
Other animals	55.40	58.04	47.97	49.22	41.52	Spices	27.69	42.52	63.96	64.09	78.39
Seeds	51.65	40.52	55.99	48.41	47.77	Salt	30.62	28.72	31.90	45.91	38.60
Silk, raw	8.73	37.49	1,00.47	1,26.48	1,42.18	Tea	24.53	28.24	30.66	31.01	32.68
Wood—						Oil	16.61	16.52	47.34	65.02	1,06.75
Timber, teak	41.44	27.77	23.23	32.86	20.60	Railway materials	24.34	33.67	90.90	80.12	87.87
Timber, other than teak	16.43	15.48	15.65	18.83	18.80	Dyeing materials	8.65	9.07	68.31	67.18	64.10
Hides and Skins	61.11	43.01	23.48	17.84	28.04	Animals, living (for sale)	12.22	13.07	14.35	15.84	16.32
Jute, raw	27.39	21.90	18.02	34.98	37.21	Tobacco	13.57	16.79	23.41	22.62	20.01
Drugs and medicines	11.42	15.66	20.70	12.76	14.81	Leather	17.27	22.61	14.84	22.38	5.66
Tobacco	9.86	12.88	3.59	10.76	1.65	Petroleum	15.87	21.82	72.94	71.01	64.34

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushala and Khatat, 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

EXPORTS—continued

(In thousands of cwts.)

(In thousands of cwts.)

Imports.	Pre-war	War	1922-23	1923-24*	1924-25	Exports.	Pre-war	War	1922-23	1923-24*	1924-25
	Average	Average					Average	Average			
RICE—HUSKED						COTTON, TWIST AND YARN					
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	108	87	18	6	25	—contd.					
Nepal	1,140	1,165	1,153	1,277	1,405	Indian					
Shan States	110	92	55	64	83	Afghanistan	1	6	1	1	8
Other countries	23	7	9	7	20	Nepal	17	5	7	4	9
TOTAL	1,381	1,351	1,236	1,354	1,533	Western China	38	46	45	48	44
RICE—UNHUSKED						Shan States	11	4	3	4	5
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	96	88	27	6	23	Other countries	11	15	2	8	11
Nepal	1,749	2,653	2,198	2,630	3,125	TOTAL	78	75	68	76	77
Other countries	14	21	6	10	12	COTTON PIECE-GOODS					
TOTAL	1,859	2,757	2,231	2,646	3,160	Foreign					
TEA						Persia	2		11		1
Shan States	33	47	63	72	80	Afghanistan	51	37	23	40	35
Other countries	1	2	1	1	2	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	24	22	12	3	11
TOTAL	34	49	64	73	82	Nepal	54	41	30	29	37
WOOL—RAW						Shan States	32	25	31	22	24
Persia	1		21	6	12	Other countries	20	23	11	12	16
Afghanistan	104	141	61	63	65	TOTAL	183	148	107	106	124
Tibet	45	76	76	104	88	Indian					
Other countries	9	12	7	6	16	Persia	6	8	1	20	30
TOTAL	159	229	165	179	181	Afghanistan	17	34	19	23	30
EXPORTS						Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	14	14	4	1	3
COTTON, TWIST AND YARN						Nepal	21	21	31	28	35
Foreign						Other countries	15	14	8	8	11
Afghanistan	9	5	1	1	7	TOTAL	78	91	63	80	109
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	12	14	2	2	2	SUGAR					
Nepal	20	21	15	11	11	Persia	1	15	110	98	157
Shan States	7	12	10	17	15	Afghanistan	63	102	40	45	72
Other countries	8	5	9	3	1	Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	35	21	18	4	18
TOTAL	56	57	48	32	39	Nepal	121	103	100	120	90
WOOL—RAW						Shan States	15	16	23	25	29
Persia	1		21	6	12	Other countries	33	30	17	14	22
Afghanistan	104	141	61	63	65	TOTAL	263	287	308	301	338
Tibet	45	76	76	104	88	TEA					
Other countries	9	12	7	6	16	Persia	1	3	45	43	56
TOTAL	159	229	165	179	181	Afghanistan	21	12	5	11	21
EXPORTS						Central Asia	1	2	1	2	2
COTTON, TWIST AND YARN						Shan States	1	1	2	2	2
Foreign						Other countries	4	5	3	1	1
Afghanistan	9	5	1	1	7	TOTAL	28	23	56	58	81
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	12	14	2	2	2						
Nepal	20	21	15	11	11						
Shan States	7	12	10	17	15						
Other countries	8	5	9	3	1						
TOTAL	56	57	48	32	39						

NOTE.—The totals for the pre-war and war periods exclude Lushala and Khatat, 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	Units	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
		Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Coal	tons	418	342	532	472	354	51	65	97	1,39	84
Cotton—Twist and yarn	lbs.	10,395	12,636	18,831	16,532	15,493	56	67	2,03	1,75	1,73
Cotton Piecegoods—Grey (unbleached)—											
Indian	yds.	7,859	8,570	6,427	6,852	9,081	14	22	26	26	33
Foreign	"	3,009	3,116	4,947	5,113	5,467	5	9	21	18	21
Cotton Piecegoods—White (bleached)—											
Indian	"	3,707	5,895	3,011	2,466	2,131	8	18	16	13	11
Foreign	"	2,586	3,741	1,453	1,455	1,302	7	13	7	7	6
Cotton Piecegoods—Coloured, printed or dyed—											
Indian	"	12,199	21,312	13,120	12,786	15,860	27	60	68	64	83
Foreign	"	2,333	4,434	3,223	1,696	1,439	6	20	20	11	10
Jute bags	no.	28,948	39,822	35,445	40,469	41,203	1,19	1,68	1,69	2,07	2,33
Beteinuts	cwts.	311	279	282	237	243	60	56	71	78	71
Tobacco—Unmanufactured	lbs.	21,160	10,432	14,521	19,985	16,992	58	43	49	64	48
Pulse	tons	14	12	15	11	19	20	20	34	22	36
Wheat flour	"	16	12	18	21	21	29	27	52	50	54

No. 62.—CHIEF EXPORTS FROM BURMA TO INDIA.

Articles	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25
Rice in the husk tons	214	168	139	81	117	1.54	1.12	1.35	77	1.18
Rice not in the husk "	383	806	554	444	506	4.18	7.96	9.64	6.94	7.94
Pulse "	19	19	35	48	24	17	19	57	52	29
Oils, mineral—										
Kerosene gals.	97,570	110,821	122,754	132,264	137,385	3.32	3.72	4.15	4.49	4.69
Lubricating "		12,967	1,941	2,637	3,847		121	10	24	27
Benzine and Petrol "		(a) 4,215	16,085	14,604	17,672		(a) 46	2.40	2.00	2.68
Candles lbs.	4,409	5,455	5,835	4,923	5,388	12	15	18	11	15
Lac "						3	6	58	56	38
Wood and timber—										
Teak wood C. tons	125	110	156	176	185	1.17	1.32	2.45	2.48	2.67
Other timber "	28	20	24	18	18	18	14	28	21	20

* Not separately shown before April 1915 and 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	1922	1923	1924
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Total	6,550	4,950	3,500	3,810	4,470
Argentina	2,250	2,090	1,790	1,700	3,000
India	1,360	2,380	1,580	1,900	1,220
India's percentage	21%	48%	44%	50%	27%
FRANCE.					
Total	2,514	1,337	1,446	1,618	1,712
Argentina	1,143	546	714	649	833
India	1,026	617	486	841	679
India's percentage	41%	46%	34%	52%	40%
ITALY.					
Total	454	324	309	373	581
Argentina	133	11	80	84	99
India (and Ceylon)	281	282	181	250	430
India's percentage	57%	87%	59%	67%	74%
AUSTRALIA.					
Total	35	46	173	187	195
Argentina			45	45	
India	27	38	107	139	189
India's percentage	77%	82%	62%	73%	97%

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

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1922	1923	1924
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Total	530	620	330	610	690
India	190	210	320	600	630
India's percentage	36%	34%	97%	98%	98%
BELGIUM.					
Total	94		255	107	62*
Roumania	14		9	1	
Argentina	3		126	1	13
India	67		78	91	35
India's percentage	72%		31%	85%	56%
ITALY.					
Total	102	220	235	582	1,312
India (including Ceylon)	95	183	212	543	1,296
India's percentage	93%	83%	90%	93%	99%
FRANCE.					
Total	538	404	209	317	228
India	482	303	182	293	213
India's percentage	90%	75%	90%	92%	93%

NOTE.—One quintal = 220.46 lbs.

* Ten thousand quintals of rapeseed were imported into Belgium from Dantzic in 1924.

No. 68—continued.

Imports of Sesamum seed into France and Italy

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1922	1923	1924
FRANCE.					
Total import	278	261	111	90	129
India	228	251	81	48	55
India's percentage	82%	96%	70%	53%	43%
China	10	2	3	27	57
China's percentage	4%	7%	3%	30%	44%
ITALY.					
Total import	Not available.	Not available.	477	587	217
India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	353	159	69
Percentage of India's share (including Ceylon)	..	..	76%	27%	32%
China's share	..	..	95	414	113
Percentage of China's share	..	..	20%	71%	52%

Imports of Groundnut into France.

(In thousand quintals)

	1913	1914	1922	1923	1924
UNSHELLED.					
Senegal	1,738	1,734	2,028	1,917	2,261
West Africa (other ports)	466	659	170	98	392
India	325	265	..	..	48
Total	2,534	2,742	2,425	2,492	3,029
Corresponding total (shelled)	1,976	2,057	1,810	1,857	2,272
SHELLED.					
India	2,442	2,700	1,626	2,315	1,788
Senegal	..	20	65	89	46
Other countries	245	262	566	351	503
Total	2,687	2,982	2,257	2,755	2,347
* Percentage of total supplied by India	58%	58%	40%	50%	40%

* These figures have been calculated on the basis of 100 tons unshelled=75 tons shelled.
NOTE.—One quintal=220.46 lbs.

Imports of Tea into certain countries.

(In Thousands of lb)

	Pre-war Average	War Average	1922	1923	1924
UNITED KINGDOM—					
India	189,093	238,423	255,159	267,292	295,090
Ceylon	111,796	100,563	111,614	120,551	130,652
China	19,652	17,682	10,967	25,552	24,955
Java	17,999	18,591	38,035	38,910	57,655
TOTAL	349,150	377,142	419,005	456,513	512,349
Percentage of India's share of total	54.2	61.9	60.0	58.5	57.6
ANCE—					
India	1,515	2,957	1,729	1,796	2,161
China	7,359	5,765	7,444	12,430	14,748
TOTAL	9,601	11,098	10,826	17,567	20,930
Percentage of India's share of total	15.8	26.7	16.1	10.2	10.3
CANADA—					
India	13,850	13,619	22,296	21,638	20,878
Ceylon	15,481	10,137	10,795	11,592	10,266
China	2,772	1,763	1,533	2,031	1,504
Japan	4,123	5,555	2,498	2,520	2,020
Java	..	4,444	2,367	1,058	769
TOTAL	36,753	38,980	40,278	39,726	36,255
Percentage of India's share of total	37.7	33.4	55.4	54.5	57.4
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (a)—					
India	8,640	10,722	7,548	7,670	10,688
Ceylon	18,898	19,247	22,712	23,420	22,575
China	22,130	18,902	14,657	19,014	11,712
Japan	46,245	48,339	36,388	36,237	28,593
Java	158	6,456	7,787	11,224	7,280
TOTAL	95,126	100,715	97,097	105,188	92,708
Percentage of India's share of total	9.0	10.6	7.8	7.3	11.5
AUSTRALIA—					
India	8,714	8,430	4,112	4,778	4,348
Ceylon	19,973	23,406	12,330	12,850	15,246
China	2,897	1,982	1,641	4,360	1,978
Java	3,756	7,746	20,403	26,329	27,395
TOTAL	35,442	41,987	47,666	48,502	49,261
Percentage of India's share of total	24.6	20.1	8.6	10.0	8.8
NEW ZEALAND—					
India	651	857	857	1,008	1,082
Ceylon	6,147	7,460	7,176	7,952	9,340
China	89	58	117	158	110
Java	..	342	556	810	255
TOTAL	7,548	9,286	8,708	9,967	10,787
Percentage of India's share of total	8.6	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.0

NOTE.—Figures for Canada and Australia represent those for the official years 1922-23 to 1924-25.
(a) The exports of foreign tea from the United Kingdom to the United States are included in the [corresponding figures of India, Ceylon, China and Java tea exported into the United States.

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Afghanistan	45,46	96,97	96,97		Canada	12,13,25,29,39,40	60,61,62,66,71,76,77	60,61,62,66,73,74,75,76,77	
Agricultural implements	13	54			Candles			58	79
Ale, beer, and porter	17,43	55,63,68		79	Canned and bottled provisions	15	55		79
Alizarine dyes	18,19,43	55		79	Canvas, flax		56		79
Almonds		55			Carpets and rugs	33	55	57	
Aluminium	10	54,64,71			Carriages and carts	8	56		
Angle and spring		53,70			" " wagons	12	56		
Aniline dyes	18,19,43	55			Cassia lignea	15	55		
Animal oil	33	54			Castor oil (<i>Ricinus Communis</i>)	33		57	79, 82, 83
Animals, living	46	56,63,97	58,67,68		" seed	31		57	79, 80, 81
Apparel		52,55,63,64,66,69	59	79	Cement	20	55,72		
Arabia	23,26,29,37	67,76,77	67,73,74		Ceylon	23,26,29	60,61,62	60,61,62	
Argentine Republic	25,30,39	60,61,68	60,61,66,72,73		Charts illustrating the—	35,37,38,39,40	67,73,74	67,73,74	
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Bacon and hams	15,16				Chemicals	15	55,56		
Bahrein Islands	23,35	66,76	67,76		" drugs, and medicines	15	52	58	
Bajra (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>)	26		57		Chile	25,42,45	60,61	60,61,66	
Balance of trade	2,47,48			78	Chillies (<i>Capsicum Sp.</i>)	36		58	
Bank of England				78	China	4,6,23,25,26,29,30,38,39,47	60,61,67,70,76,77	60,61,67,73,74,76,77	
Barley (<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>)	26,27		57	80	Chrome ore	34			
Bars and ohannel	9	53		70,79	Cider		55		
Beams, pillars, girders and bridge-work	9	53		70,79	Cigarettes	19,41	55		79
Beer	17,43	55,63,68		79	Cigars	19		58	
Belgium	7,9,10,12,15,16,18,20,21,31,34,36,38,39,42	62,63,63,75			Clocks and watches and parts		56,64		
Belting for machinery	11	56			Cloves (<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i>)		55		
Bengal	13,19,20,26,30,31,46	96	90	94	Coal	19,37,41,42	52,55,63,66,68,69	53,58,67,68	79
Benzine	15,33				" production of	37			
Betelnut (<i>Areca Catechu</i>)	19	55		79	Coasting trade between Burma and other Provinces	46,47	97	98	
Biscuits and cakes	15,16	55		79	" " exports	47		98	
Bleaching materials	15				" " imports	46,47	97		
Boilers	11	54			Cocoa	16			
Bombay	13,19,20,21,22,31,47			80,84	Coconut oil (<i>cocos nucifera</i>)	33		57	79, 82, 83
Bones	35,44		58	79	Coffee (<i>coffea arabica</i>)	35		58	79
Books, printed, etc.		56			Coir	36		58	79
Boots and shoes		56		79	" manufactured	36			
Borneo	14,35,39	67			" unmanufactured				79
Bradstreet price index	1								
Brandy	17			79					
Brass, bronze, etc.	10	54,63,64,71							
Brazil	25,45	62	62,66						
Bricks				79					
" and tiles		55							
Bridge work	10	53,70							
Bristles			58						
British Empire	40,41,42	60,61,62	73,74						
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