

Fortyfirst Issue]

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, INDIA

REVIEW

OF THE

TRADE OF INDIA

1914-15

Published by order of the Governor-General in Council.



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SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
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Table showing the wholesale and retail prices of foodgrains, etc., in India by districts.
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Table showing the wholesale and retail prices of wheat in India. Anna 1 Pies 6. (6p.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statistical Tables relating to the Trade of India with Germany
and Hungary. As. 8. (2a.)

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1. GROWTH OF THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE OF INDIA

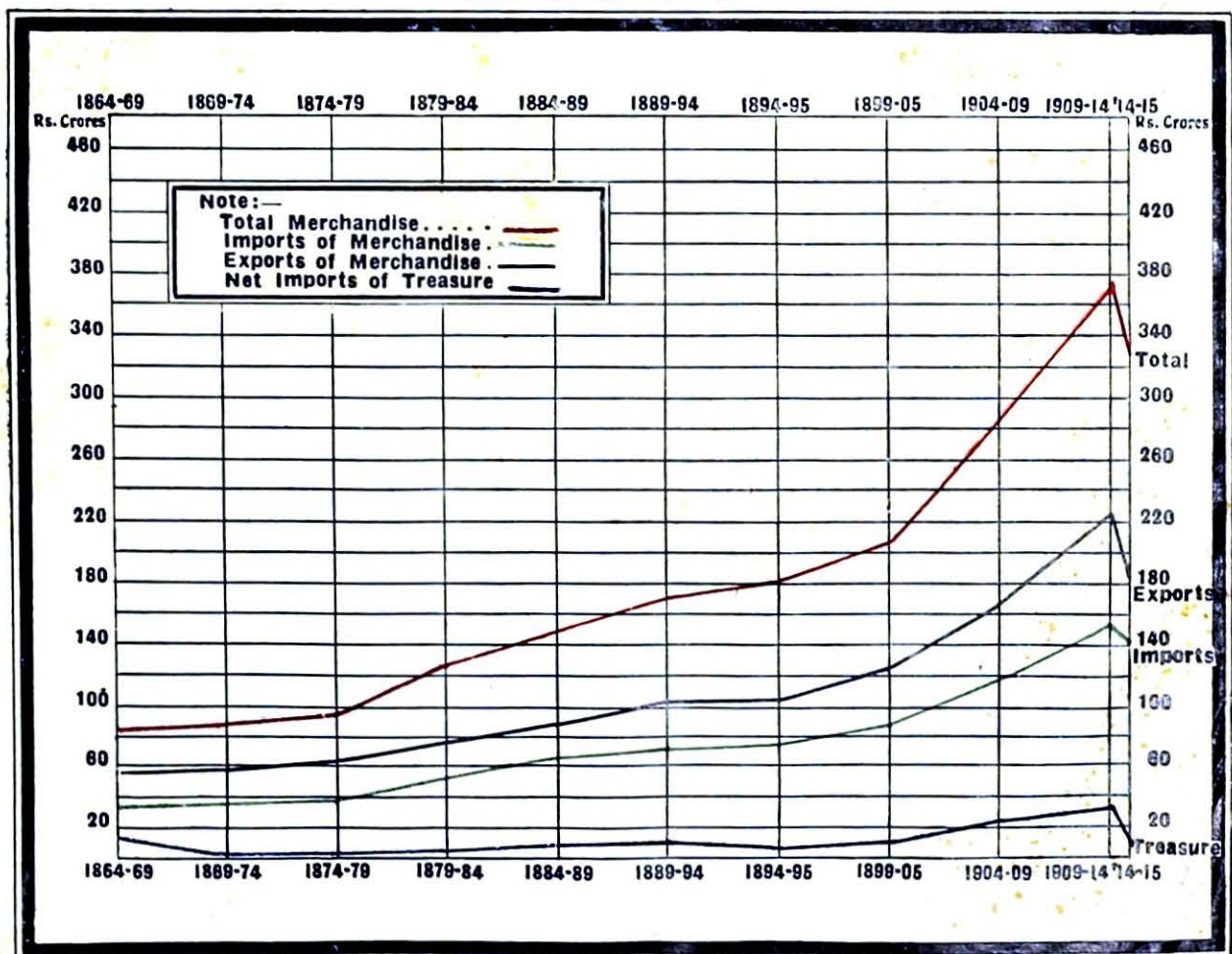
In a decade

1905-06 to 1914-15



During half a century

1864-65 to 1914-15



Note:—

1. Total merchandise includes Imports and Exports, both private and Government.
2. Imports of merchandise are inclusive of Government stores.
3. Exports of merchandise are inclusive of re-exports and Government stores.
4. Net Imports of Treasure are the imports *minus* the exports of Gold and Silver, both private and Government.

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REVIEW

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CALCUTTA
SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA
1915

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Review of the Trade of India for the year 1914-15. This Annual Review is the forty-first of the series started in 1876, but it should perhaps be regarded as the second of a new series commenced last year. Part I contains a résumé of the extent and direction of Indian foreign seaborne, frontier, coasting, and inland trade, with special reference to currency, customs revenue, shipping, and the rise in freights since the outbreak of war, and coloured charts. Part II contains statistical tables for a series of years, which could not obviously appear in the body of the Report itself, without making it unreadable. These tables include all the more important statistics of trade, including those relating to the trade with principal countries, the prices of commodities, freights, and the course of wages in important industries. The main idea is to make available statistics which would not otherwise be published until the volumes dealing with these are published later in the year. An index, it may be noted, is added for easy reference.

Special prominence has been given in this year's Review to the effects of war on Indian trade, the direction of trade, and also for the benefit of those interested in the competitive trade, to the goods previously imported from enemy countries, especially Germany. I venture to think that this will be found to be of considerable utility and importance.

An edition of the Review with sterling notation only is under preparation, and copies (including those presented to Parliament) will be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

It is greatly regretted that, owing to the pressure of urgent work connected with the war, it was found impossible to publish the Review earlier this year.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS :

The 10th November 1915.

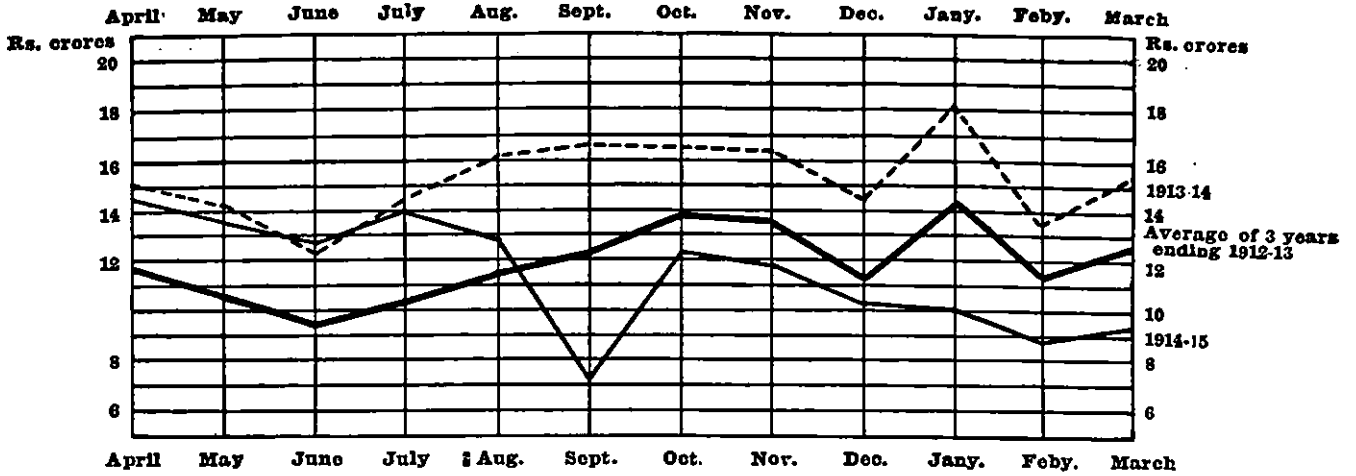
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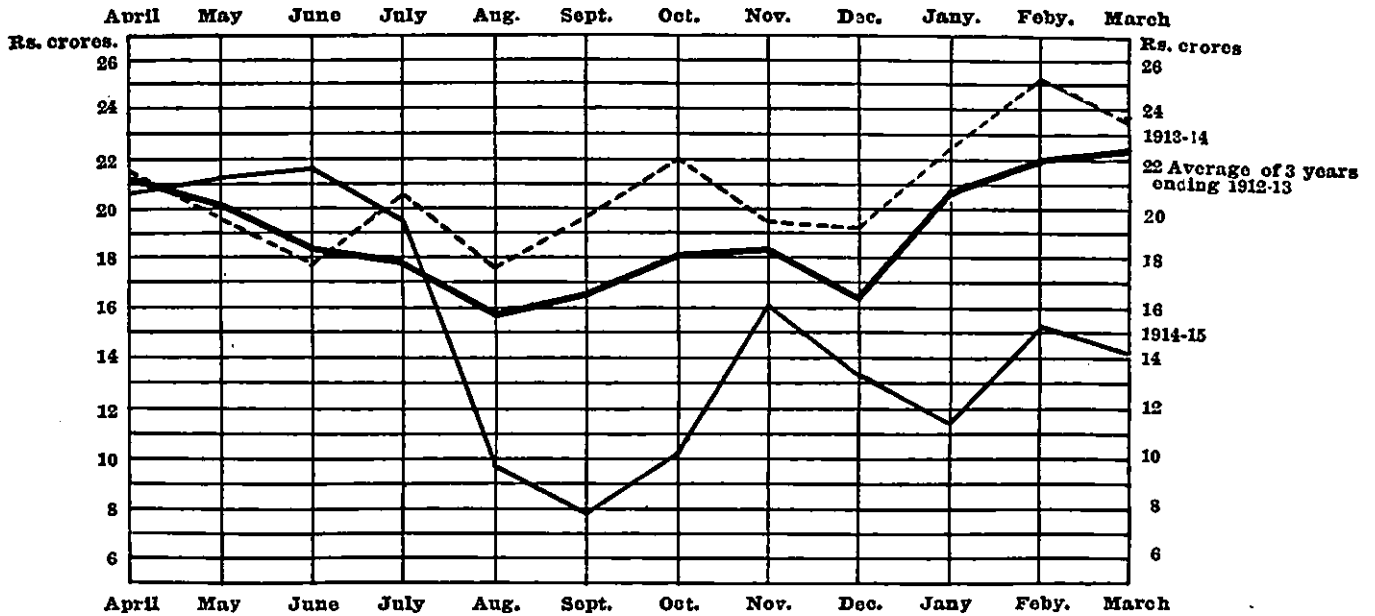
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(Private merchandise only)

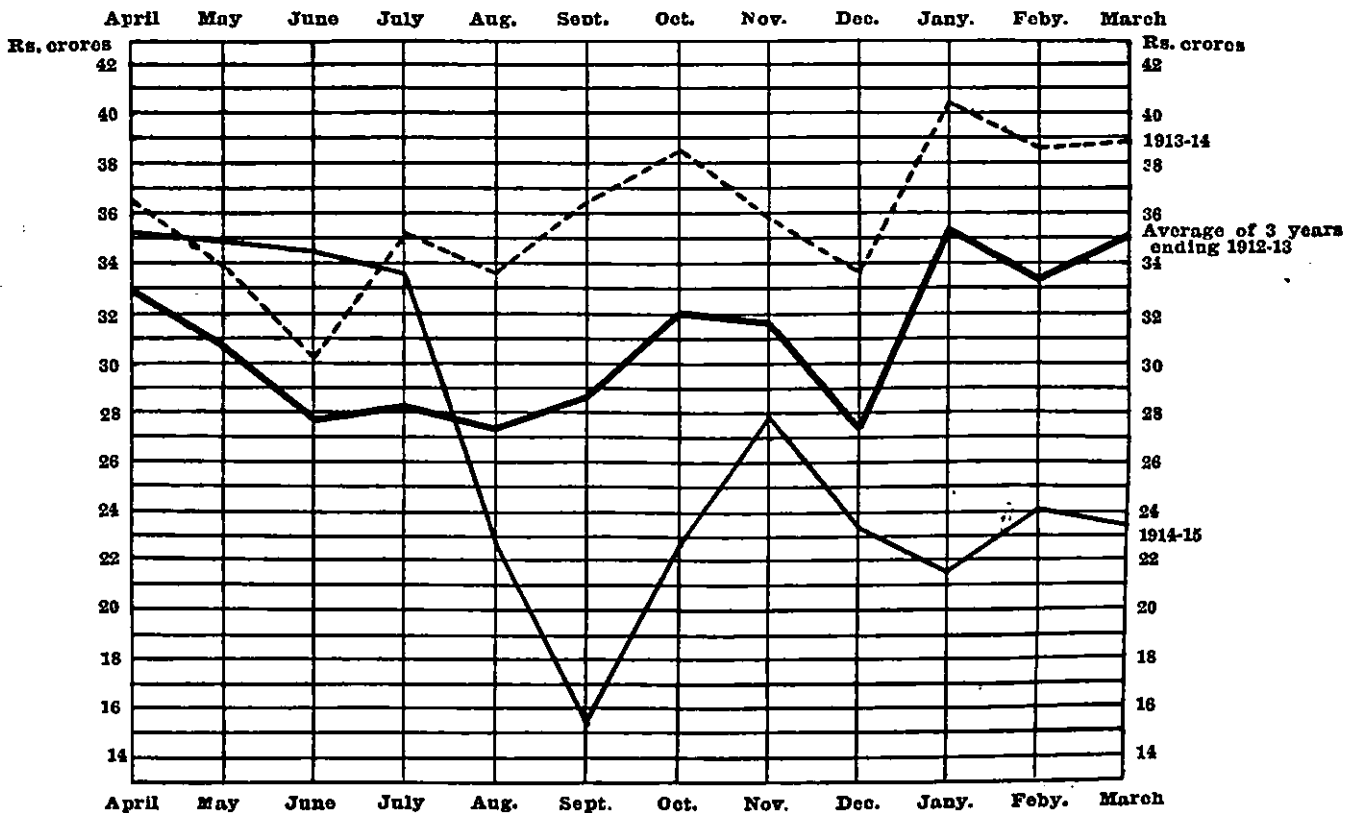
(i) Imports



(ii) Exports



(iii) Total Imports and Exports



REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF INDIA

IN

1914-15.

PART I—REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

The effect of war on trade.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE YEAR.

The year 1914-15 was, as regards trade, of absorbing and compelling interest.* It was full of remarkable events, and may be conveniently divided into two well-defined periods—the pre-war period of four months (April to July), and the war period of eight months (August to March). In spite of such adverse circumstances as a partial failure of the winter rains in the United Provinces, a continuance of bank failures in Northern and Western India†, and a glut of piecegoods, circumstances which were largely a legacy from the previous year, trade was in the first four months of the year under review on the whole prosperous. The south-west monsoon was good, and this gave great promise of agricultural prosperity. It is true, however, that there was a decline in imports in April, May, and July as compared with the previous year‡, and the trade returns of the first four months of 1914-15 tend to give the impression that the climax of the great trade prosperity of the previous two years had been already reached, as in the case of the United Kingdom where a distinct falling-off in trade became visible as early as April 1914. Trade in the pre-war period, April to July 1914, was, although prosperous, somewhat below normal, and it is interesting to note that the resulting weakness of exchange made the demand for Council bills lower than is customary in these months, a fact, in view of the war, of singular good fortune since the Treasury balances in India, like those of the Presidency Banks, were high, and the financial position in India in the weeks immediately preceding the war was a strong one. At the end of July 1914, trade was still on a level that would have been reckoned extremely high in any year prior to 1912 or 1913, and owing to the propitious monsoon a good year's trade was looked on as almost a certainty.

General characteristics of the year.

The pre-war period (April to July, 1914).

The position in July, 1914.

It was not to be expected that India, now linked up closely to world markets, would escape the shock of war. The effects of war on overseas, coasting, and inland trade, although less severe than in the case of belligerent and even some neutral countries, were at once considerable and far-reaching. The extent of the catastrophe is shown by an examination of the monthly trade returns and in the diagram facing this page. The falling-off in value of our exports in 1914-15 was nearly as great as the entire exports of raw jute and raw cotton in 1913-14. Exports of merchandise in the eight months, August to March, fell off as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year as follows:— from ₹166 crores (£110·6 millions) in 1913-14 to ₹95 crores (£63·3 millions) in 1914-15, or by ₹71 crores (£47·3 millions) or 43 per cent. Imports fell off in the same period from ₹127 crores (£85 millions) to ₹83 crores (£55 millions)

The war period.

* The year ending 31st March includes the whole of one year's crops, which are, broadly speaking, harvested and exported between April 1st and March 31st. So far as the harvests and the trade of India are concerned, the official year is much more appropriate than the calendar year.

† See Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India, Sec. III, pages 2-3.

‡ Trade is more or less active in one period of the year, known as the busy season, extending over the eight months October to May. The remaining months of the year, June to September, are known as the slack season (both for imports and exports).

and Australia. As regards exports, India has suffered less than the United Kingdom, Egypt, France, and Russia.

Summary.

The characteristics of the year 1914-15 may be summed up briefly as follows:—Trade in the first four months of the official year was not so prosperous as in the preceding year. There was a noticeable falling-off in imports of nearly 4 per cent in April, 5 per cent in May, and 3 per cent in July. The monsoon, however, was exceptionally favourable, and at the end of July a year of favourable trade was reasonably anticipated. With the outbreak of war in August trade received a severe shock, but not so severe a shock as was expected. Emergency measures of a financial and commercial nature were quickly enacted to meet the exceptional and unprecedented events. Exports fell off, as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year, 45 per cent in August, 61 per cent in September, 54 per cent in October, 17 per cent in November, and 32 per cent in December; while the percentage decrease in imports was in August 20, in September 56, in October 25, in November 27, and in December 29. After September a new, although an unstable, equilibrium was reached. In the succeeding months of the year trade continued to adapt itself more and more to war conditions.

TOTAL SEABORNE TRADE.

Total Sea-borne Trade.

The total seaborne trade of British India in 1914-15 amounted to R354 crores or £236 millions as against R491 crores or £327 millions in 1913-14. Imports were valued at R167 crores or £111 millions, and exports at R187 crores or £125 millions.

The total imports of private merchandise and Government stores (excluding treasure) in 1914-15 were R145 crores or £97 millions. The total exports of Indian produce were R178 crores or £118 millions. The re-exports of foreign goods were about R4 crores, or nearly £3 millions. The total treasure imported was nearly R22 crores or £15 millions—a decrease as against R53 crores in 1911-12, R62 crores in 1912-13, and R43 crores in 1913-14. The imports in 1914-15, it may be noted, were much below those of the preceding two prosperous years, and one has to go back to the year 1911-12 for a similar total value, just as it is, in the case of exports, to go back to the year 1909-10. The total sea-borne trade of the year, the net exports of

merchandise including Government stores, and the net imports of treasure are shown in summary table No. 1, on page 99.

From the marginal table it will be seen that the total trade of 1914-15, in private merchandise,* decreased 26 per cent as against that of 1913-14, 25 per cent in imports, 27 per cent in exports, and 12 per cent in re-exports. The trade in treasure* declined 43 per cent (53 per cent in exports and 41 per cent in imports).

	1913-14 R(lakhs)	1914-15 R(lakhs)	Decrease as compared with 1913-14 R(lakhs)	Per cent
MERCHANDISE.				
Imports . . .	183,25	137,93*	45,32	25
Exports . . .	244,20	177,48	66,72	27
Re-exports . .	4,68	4,11	57	12
Total . . .	432,13	319,52	112,61	26
TREASURE.				
Imports . . .	36,82	21,77	14,85	41
Exports . . .	7,05	3,30	3,75	53
Total . . .	43,87	25,07	18,60	43

The effect of war on the returns, 1914-15.

In order to gauge as far as possible the dislocation of trade owing to the war, it is convenient, as already noted, to divide the year under review and the preceding year into two periods (1) April to July and (2) August to March. The loss from August to March, which may be assumed to

	1913-14		1914-15		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	April to July	August to March	April to July	August to March	April to July	August to March
Imports	R(lakhs) 56,05	R(lakhs) 127,20	R(lakhs) 54,77	R(lakhs) 83,16	-1,28	-44,04
Exports	78,12	166,08	82,01	95,47	+3,89	-70,61
Re-exports	1,54	3,14	1,59	2,52	+5	-62

* Excluding Government Stores of merchandise which amounted to ₹7,00 lakhs under imports and ₹58 lakhs under exports; and of treasure which amounted to ₹4 lakhs under imports and ₹1,90 lakhs under exports.

be largely, if not entirely, due to the war, was R14 crores or £29 millions in

	Imports			Exports	
	Pre-war period R(lakhs)	War period R(lakhs)		Pre-war period R(lakhs)	War period R(lakhs)
Liquors	+1	-34	Grain, pulse, etc.	-8,10	-8,00
Provisions	+3	-40	Tea	+62	-7
Sugar	-4	-4,39	Other food (coffee)	+61	-49
Total Class I	+39	-5,47	Class I	-6,82	-8,95
Coal, coke, etc.	-5	-23	Coal, coke, etc.	-12	-4
Oils (kerosene)	+26	+18	Gums, resins and lac	+26	-66
Precious stones	-4	-83	Hides and skins, raw	+32	-4,23
Class II	+24	-1,48	Metals	+4	-52
Apparel	-7	-82	Seeds	-15	-10,87
Carriages and carts, etc.	-13	-62	Textiles	+9,72	-35,44
Chemicals, etc.	+2	-20	Class II	+10,08	-52,47
Hardware, etc.	-14	-2,01	Chemicals, drugs, etc.	-48	-1,12
Dyes, etc.	+1	-77	(opium)		
Glassware, etc.	-15	-1,03	Dyes (indigo)	+4	+51
Machinery, etc.	+2	-1,82	Hides and skins, tanned	+16	+35
Iron and steel	-37	-5,87	Textiles	+78	-7,45
Other metals	+50	-2,53	Class III	+58	-8,59
Paper, etc.	+2	-47	Class IV	+5	-60
Railway materials	+1,24	-1,19	Total Exports	+3,89	-70,61
Textiles	-3,44	-17,81			
Class III	-2,03	-36,46			
Class IV	+12	-63			
Total Imports	-1,28	-44,04			

imports, R70½ crores or £47 millions in exports, and R62 lakhs or £100,000 in re-exports. The total decrease in the war period as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year is R15 crores, or £77 millions. This is equivalent to a decrease of 39 per cent.

The fluctuations of the trade in staple articles of import and export du-

ring the pre-war and war periods of the year, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1913-14, are noted in the margin.

To sum up, it will be seen that in the pre-war period of four months, April to July, imports declined by R1½ crores, while in the war period there was a decline of over R44 crores. Articles of food, drink, and tobacco increased by R39 lakhs in the pre-war period, but in the war period this class showed a heavy decline of R5,47 lakhs, of which sugar accounted for R4,39 lakhs. Imports of raw materials also advanced by R24 lakhs in the pre-war period, but declined by R1,48 lakhs in the war period. Manufactured articles imported declined by R2 crores in the pre-war period, but during the war period this class declined by over R36 crores. Textiles, mainly cotton goods, accounted for about a half of the whole decrease, metals over R8 crores, and hardware R2 crores. The total exports showed an increase of about R3¾ crores in the first four months of the official year, due mainly to heavy shipments of cotton, raw, to some extent set off by restricted exports of grain, pulse, and flour. During the war period the exports declined by over R70 crores, textiles (mainly cotton and jute, raw) accounting for half of the decrease, grain, pulse, and flour R8 crores, and seeds R11 crores. Manufactured articles exported declined by R9 crores, of which jute gunny bags and cloth and other textiles accounted for R7½ crores.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The value of the import trade in each of the classes under which articles

	1914-15 R(lakhs)	Relative share per cent	Decrease as com- pared with 1913-14 R(lakhs)	Per cent
I. Food, Drink, and Tobacco	19,58	14.2	5,08	20.6
II. Raw materials	9,32	6.8	1,24	11.7
III. Manufactured articles	1,06,67	77.3	38,49	36.5
IV. Miscellaneous	2,36	1.7	51	17.9
Total	1,37,93	100	45,32	24.7

are grouped in the accounts was as shown in the margin. It will be seen from the table that the total value of the imports decreased in all classes. The decreases were marked under class I with regard to sugar, 16 D. S. and above, (R4,49 lakhs), provisions (R37 lakhs), and liquors

(R33 lakhs), the only noticeable increases being under grain, pulse, and flour and molasses (R19 lakhs each), and tea (R4 lakhs). The decrease of R4,49 lakhs under sugar, 16 D. S. and above, is made up of R6,62 lakhs or 46.7 per cent representing a loss on account of smaller quantity, set off by an increase of R2,13 lakhs or 28 per cent on account of a rise in prices. The prices of molasses rose in sympathy with that of sugar. In class II important decreases were noticeable under precious stones and pearls, unset (R87 lakhs), coal, coke,

(2) Silver.

The imports of silver on private account were R11 crores, and on Government account R3½ lakhs, against R8½ crores and nearly R7 crores respectively in 1913-14; the exports on private account amounted to about a crore of rupees in 1914-15 against R2 crores in 1913-14, and on Government account R1½ crores in 1914-15 against R3 lakhs in 1913-14. The net imports of silver were approximately R9 crores, against R13 crores in 1913-14. Silver, which is not mined in India, was imported to the extent of R10¼ crores in bullion, and R78½ lakhs in coin. The imports on Government account were R1½ lakhs in bullion and R2 lakhs in coin, chiefly rupees. The exports were chiefly in the form of Government of India rupees for circulation in Ceylon, Mauritius, East Africa, Arabia, Bahrein Islands, the Persian Gulf, and the Straits. There were no exports of British dollars to China during the year.

(3) Gold absorption.

A table§ has been compiled to show the absorption of gold in India since the year 1873-74 and it illustrates the flow of gold into India. The net absorption during the year 1914-15 was R18 crores (£12 millions) against R34½ crores (£23 millions) in 1913-14, and the net progressive absorption during the forty-two years ending 1914-15 amounted to R343½ crores or £229 millions, a sum equivalent to about three times the total annual revenue of India.

CALCULATED VALUES.

Calculated values.

From a study of the trade returns, it is easily seen that the value of part of

	Value recorded in 1914-15 R (lakhs)	Calculated value of 1914-15 at prices of 1913-14 R (lakhs)	Value recorded in 1913-14 R (lakhs)
Imports—			
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	19,58	17,38	24,06
Raw materials	9,32	9,37	10,56
Manufactured articles	106,87	107,89	145,15
Total imports (including miscellaneous)	137,93	137,23	183,25
Exports—			
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	48,97	47,98	64,74
Raw materials	80,07	95,34	122,46
Manufactured articles	46,58	49,83	54,69
Total exports (including miscellaneous)	177,48	194,85	244,20
Total imports and exports	3,15,41	3,32,08	4,27,45

the trade in the year under review has been inflated by increased prices. In order to examine, therefore, recent with previous trade, it is necessary to eliminate the effect of the variation of prices by the method that is universally employed for this problem. It will be sufficient to show here how the 1914-15 figures appear, if calculated at the prices of 1913-14. The calculated values, in short, represent what the value of the trade would have been, had prices remained the same as in 1913-14.

	Lakhs.
Imports—	
*Sugar	-6,62
Cotton piecegoods	-14,08
Iron sheets	-2,09
Steel bars	-1,11
Copper, wrought	-1,22
Woollen piecegoods	-1,37
Exports—	
† Rice	-9,63
Wheat	-5,42
Barley	-1,32
Hides, raw	-2,09
Seeds	-10,16
Jute, raw	-10,56
Cotton yarn	-3,28
‡ Cotton raw	-6,48
Jute	-7,35
Jute manufactures	-2,61
Opium	-1,35

The difference, therefore, between these calculated values of the trade of 1914-15 and the values recorded in 1913-14 represents the change in the volume of trade in the year under review. The difference between the calculated values and the actual values recorded in 1914-15 shows the change in prices. Under imports the decline of R45,32 lakhs is made up of a decline of R46,02 lakhs* or 25 per cent due to a decrease in the volume of trade, set off by an increase of R70 lakhs or 5 per cent, due to a rise in prices. Similarly in exports the fall of R66,72 lakhs is due to a decrease of R49,35 lakhs† or 20 per cent in the volume of trade and of R17,37 lakhs‡ or 9 per cent in prices. The important items are noted in the margin. Taking the imports and exports together the total recorded decrease is R1,12,04 lakhs, of which R95,37 lakhs or 22 per cent was due to the smaller volume of trade and

R16,67 lakhs or 5 per cent to lower prices. In short prices were 5 per cent lower than those of 1913-14, and the volume of imports and exports fell by 22 per cent.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Balance of Trade.

The excess of exports over imports, of merchandise and treasure, in 1914-15 was R20,72 lakhs (£13.8 millions) including Government transactions, and R25,20 lakhs (£16.8 millions) excluding Government transactions.

¶ In 1914-15 no silver was imported for coinage purposes.

§ Vide table No. 37, page 120.

The average for the past three years is R23,48 lakhs (£15.6 millions) and R24,07 lakhs (£22.7 millions), respectively. It was explained in the last year's trade review that there were many factors to be taken into consideration in determining the balance of trade of a country. The payments due to India are the value of the exports, the import of capital into India, and remittances from abroad to persons residing in India, including tourists, while the payments due by India are, besides the value of the imports, the Secretary of State's drawings, interest on capital invested in India through private channels, investments outside India of the earnings of merchants, lawyers, etc., residing in India, earnings of the Steamer Companies employed in the coasting and foreign trade of India, remittances to Indians residing in foreign countries, premiums and policies issued by the Insurance Companies outside India, etc. In table No. 38, page 120, the statistics regarding the balance of trade as far as available are given. The following tables show the net figures of merchandise and treasure, excluding Government transactions, for the years 1910-11 to 1914-15, and also monthly totals for the past two years:—

	Net exports of Merchandise R(lakhs)	Net imports of Treasure R(lakhs)	Total Net exports R(lakhs)
1910-11	80,53	32,54	47,99
1911-12	89,28	43,06	46,22
1912-13	85,09	44,15	40,94
1913-14	65,63	29,56	36,07
1914-15	43,66	18,46	25,20

	Monthly average April to July R(lakhs)	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
		R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)	R(lakhs)
1. Net exports of merchandise.	1913-14 +23,61	+1,47	+3,15	+5,47	+3,00	+4,79	+4,36	+11,75	+8,03
	1914-15 +28,83	-3,15	+57	-2,00	+4,11	+2,95	+1,40	+6,21	+4,74
2. Net imports of Treasure.	1913-14 8,85	78	1,76	2,56	2,68	3,67	2,03	3,59	3,64
	1914-15 9,50	1,15	47	44	92	1,38	1,37	1,42	1,81
3. Difference bet-ween (1) and (2).	1913-14 +14,76	+69	+1,39	+2,91	+32	+1,12	+2,33	+8,16	+4,39
	1914-15 +19,33	-4,30	+10	-2,44	+3,19	+1,57	+3	+4,79	+2,93

The figures of the frontier trade are not included as they are of comparatively small importance. Frontier trade shows a net import, and not a net export as in the case of the seaborne trade. The imports and exports of enfaced rupee paper form only a small part of the transfer of securities, but are the only figures available, that is, which pass through the Public Debt Office. Shares and securities of jute or cotton mills and other industries cannot be estimated with accuracy, and are, therefore, neglected. The shipping bills for export exclude freight, but the bills of entry for imports include shipping charges and freight. In the case of India no adjustment seems to be necessary on account of freight, except for the coasting trade. Exact information on the value of coasting trade freights is not available. It should be noted that a small percentage of under or over declaration in the value of exports and imports may make a considerable difference in the total figures. An over-valuation of one per cent for exports, and an undervaluation to the same extent for imports, would result in an error for 1914-15 of more than R3 crores. For

	1913-14 R (lakhs)	1914-15 R (lakhs)
Imports of merchandise	1,83,25	1,37,93
Net Imports of gold	23,32	8,45
„ „ silver	6,24	10,01
„ enfaced rupee paper	1,12	35
Interest „ „	36	34
Total imports	2,14,29	1,57,08
Exports	2,49,88	1,81,60
Net exports	34,59	24,52
Council bills paid in India	46,60	10,79
Reverse bills paid in London	—	13,06
Net	46,60	-2,27
Balance of trade in favour of India	—	26,79
Ditto against India	12,01	—

the purposes of the balance of trade Council bills and Telegraphic transfers sold in London are treated as imports, and Reverse bills and Telegraphic transfers sold in India as exports. Deducing these amounts from the net export of merchandise and treasure and enfaced rupee paper, the balance in favour of, or against, India is shown in table No. 38 on page 120. It may be noted that the balance of trade may not be settled within any precise twelve months. According to the figures in the table above referred to and in the marginal table, the balance was in favour of India to the

extent of nearly R27 crores for the year under review, whereas in the previous year it was R12 crores against India.* So large a difference is quite a novel feature in the history of India's financial relations with the United Kingdom, at any rate during the last half a century. This net remittance from London to India is referred to in Chapter V, under Council bills.

INDIAN PRICES.

Indian prices
1914-15.

Prices in 1914-15 were of considerable importance and interest. Before the outbreak of war the prices of cereals, pulses, and oilseeds except linseed, were on the whole above the level of the previous year, while raw cotton and raw jute were below that level. After the outbreak of war the prices of country produce were unfortunately subject to great changes. The curtailment, and in some cases the complete stoppage of demand in European markets, led to a fall in Indian staples, such as rice, oilseeds, raw jute, and raw cotton. The average price of rice at the end of March 1915 was 12 per cent lower than in the period just previous to the outbreak of war†. Jawar, bajra, and maize were also cheaper on account of excellent harvests. Raw jute had fallen from the high level of the previous year to a price 33 per cent below the level at the outbreak of war. In the same period raw cotton fell 32 per cent, sesamum 24 per cent, and linseed 13 per cent. With wheat, gram, barley, and arhar dal it was otherwise. Wheat rose in February (owing to the rise in world markets and in spite of bumper harvests) to its maximum of 45 per cent above the level

	Declared unit values in 1914-15 (Prices in 1913-14 = 100)	
	Imports	Exports
Food grains—		
Cereals . . . . .	...	106
Pulses . . . . .	...	124
Sugar	119	...
Tea and coffee§	...	98
Other articles of food and drink.	100	105
Oilseeds, oils, and oil-cakes	116	98
Textiles—		
Jute, raw . . . . .	...	64
" manufactures . . . . .	...	90
Cotton, raw . . . . .	...	84
" manufactures	100	97
Wool, raw . . . . .	...	104
" manufactures	110	...
Silk, raw	100	...
" manufactures	102	...
Hides and skins	107	102
Metals and manufactures	98	101
Animals and other raw and manufactured ar- ticles.	99	108
Building materials	95	122

prevailing in the last fortnight of July 1914. Imported sugar and imported salt rose more than other articles of import. On 31st March 1915 Java sugar† was selling in Calcutta at R11-12 annas per maund, or 74 per cent above the level of July 1914. The rise in imported sugar was due to the diversion of Java and Mauritius sugar to the United Kingdom. Liverpool salt (ex golah) in the last week of March 1915 was selling in Calcutta at R105 per 100 maunds, or 106 per cent above the level of the outbreak of war. The declared unit values (which are wholesale market prices) of selected imports and exports are given in tables Nos. 42-43 on page 124 in part (ii) of this Report. The marginal table summarises the results for the year under review so far as 61 articles of the import trade and 50 articles of the export trade are concerned.

EARNINGS OF LABOUR.

Earnings of
Labour.

From an examination of the returns of wages in selected industries, it appears that in 1915 there was an increase of two per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of 1914.‡ The selected industries were the cotton industry of Bombay, the woollen industry of Cawnpore, the jute, paper, and mining (coal) industries of Bengal, the tea industry of Assam, the rice industry of Rangoon, and the brewing industry of the Punjab. It is true that on the outbreak of war there was for a time considerable unemployment in the cotton and in a less degree in the jute trades. As is well known, however, the worker in an Indian factory is usually, if not always, bound to the soil by ties of affection, and returns to his home, when necessary, especially before the arrival of the monsoon to prepare the soil. The effects of unemployment are, therefore, less severe, than in western countries. After the first shock of war in August and September

* *Vide* also table No. 38, page 120.

† Fortnight ending 31st July 1914.

‡ T. M. O. white.

§ The declared unit value of tea was the same as that of last year; coffee showed a 4 per cent decline.

|| The figures relate to wages paid in the month of January except those for tea which are annual averages. The rise of wages in the eight selected industries is, as compared with January 1914, 2 per cent (unweighted average), and 4 per cent (weighted average).

there was considerable activity in the jute industry, owing to the demand for bags and other jute manufactures for commercial and military purposes. Employ-

	Rate for 1915 expressed in Index Numbers (rate for 1914 = 100).
Cotton	103
Wool	112
Jute	101
Paper	99
Rice	100
Mining (coal)	100
Brewing	102
Tea	101
Unweighted average	102

ment was good, and wages were on a high level in the woollen industry, which had large war contracts on hand. As will be seen in the marginal table, the rise in the Bombay cotton industry was 3 per cent; in the jute industry one per cent; and in the woollen industry 12 per cent. No rise occurred in the paper, rice, or coal industries in the year under review. In the tea industry there was an increase of one per cent. Table No. 50 on page 125 gives the rates for the last three years for the different classes of wage earners in the selected industries.

CHAPTER II.

Trade with Special Countries.

THE DIRECTION OF INDIAN TRADE.

In ordinary years considerably more than half the total foreign trade is with Europe, and about a quarter with Asia. In 1913-14, the year before the outbreak of war, 67 per cent was with Europe; 21 per cent with Asia; 8 per cent with America; 3 per cent with Africa; and 1 per cent with Australia and New Zealand. Of the import trade in that year over 80 per cent was carried on with European countries. The export trade, however, was far more widely distributed. 57 per cent was with Europe, 26 per cent with Asia, 12 per cent with America, chiefly the United States, 3 per cent with Africa, and 2 per cent with Australia and New Zealand. In the year under review, 1914-15, of the total trade 64 per cent was with Europe, 22 per cent with Asia, 9 per cent with America, 3 per cent with Africa, and 2 per cent with Australasia. Of the import trade 77 per cent was with the European countries, over 67 per cent being with the United Kingdom. Of the export trade 55 per cent was with the European countries, and 26 per cent with Asia. These percentages show only slight variations as compared with 1913-14. It will be seen from the coloured chart No. 5 on page 93 and from table No. 11 on page 109 in part (ii) of this Report that imports come chiefly from the United Kingdom, and exports go chiefly to countries outside the British Empire. Roughly speaking, 40 per cent of the total trade is with the United Kingdom, 10 per cent with other parts of the Empire, and the remainder with countries outside the Empire.

Before the outbreak of war the six chief countries from which India drew her imports were the United Kingdom, Germany, Java, Japan, the United States, and Austria-Hungary. In 1913-14 the United Kingdom supplied 64 per cent of the total imports, Germany 7 per cent, Java 6 per cent, Japan and the United States of America nearly 3 per cent each, and Austria-Hungary 2 per cent. The six chief destinations of India's exports in the same year were the United Kingdom (24 per cent), Germany (10 per cent), Japan and the United States of America (9 per cent each), France (7 per cent), and Belgium (5 per cent). It will be seen that Germany, next to the United Kingdom, was India's best customer. Of India's import trade in the year before the war (1913-14), which was valued at £122 millions, Germany supplied goods to the value of nearly £8½ millions, and took exports to the value of over £17½ millions out of a total export, valued at £166 millions. In that year the imports from Austria-Hungary amounted to £2·9 millions, and exports to £6·7 millions.* Belgium also supplied goods to the value of £2·8 millions, and received exports valued at £8 millions. The total trade of India with these three countries had a value of over £46 millions or 16 per cent. Trade with France was valued at £13·6 millions. The trade with these countries during 1914-15 was consi-

* The percentage share of Germany and Austria-Hungary in the total import and export trade of India in the staple articles imported from and exported to these countries is given in table No. 54, page 128 of Part II.

derably curtailed, to the extent of £34.6 millions or 58 per cent. The most remarkable fact, however, looking back over the trade statistics of the last decade, is the rapid progress made by the three countries—Japan, Java, and

	1914-15			1913-14			Decrease in 1914-15		
	Import	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Imports	Exports, including Re-exports	Total	Import	Exports, including Re-exports	Total
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)
ALLIES—									
United Kingdom	92.94	57.64	1,50.58	1,17.58	59.35	1,75.93	-24.64	-71	-25.35
Belgium . . .	1.63	5.27	6.90	4.26	12.10	16.36	-2.63	-6.83	-9.46
France . . .	1.76	8.84	10.60	2.69	17.72	20.41	-93	-8.88	-9.81
Russia . . .	4	1.87	1.91	6	2.47	2.53	-2	-60	-62
Italy . . .	1.52	6.87	8.39	2.20	7.89	10.09	-68	-1.02	-1.70
Japan . . .	4.44	15.66	20.10	4.78	22.69	27.47	-34	-7.03	-7.37
Total	1,02,33	96,15	1,98,48	1,31,57	1,21,22	2,52,79	-29,24	-25,07	-54,31
ENEMY COUNTRIES—									
Germany	4.65	10.20	14.85	12.66	26.42	39.08	-8.01	-16.22	-24.23
Austria	1.29	4.53	5.82	4.29	10.01	14.30	-3.00	-5.48	-8.48
Hungary	33	1.75	2.08	58	3.04	3.02	-25	-1.29	-1.54
Total	6.27	16.48	22.75	17.53	39.47	57.00	-11.26	-22.99	-34.25
NEUTRALS	29,33	68,96	98,29	34,15	88,19	1,22,34	-4,82	-19,23	-24,05
GRAND TOTAL	1,37,93	1,81,59	3,19,52	1,83,25	2,48,88	4,32,13	-45,32	-67,29	-1,12,61
Foreign (Sea borne trade.)									

The effect of war on trade.

Germany, which is referred to below. The detailed figures of the trade by countries, it may be noted, will be found in table No. 12 on pages 110 to 115. The effect of war on trade has naturally been to stop our trade with enemy countries, and to curtail it with the

allies and neutrals. The total trade is given in the marginal table. The trade, it will be seen, with the United Kingdom declined by 21 per cent in imports and by 1 per cent in exports; with Japan by 7 per cent in imports and by 31 per cent in exports; and with the United States of America by 2 per cent in imports and by 20 per cent in exports.

SHARES OF PROVINCES AND PORTS IN TOTAL TRADE.

Shares of Provinces.

	1914-15		1913-14		Share
	Import	Export	Import	Export	
	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	₹ (lakhs)	per cent.
Bengal . . .	57,17	74,47	1,31,64	41.2	
Bihar and Orissa . . .	...	5	5	...	...
Bombay . . .	46,10	49,12	95,22	29.8	
Sind . . .	11,59	20,08	31,67	9.9	
Madras . . .	12,52	21,61	34,13	10.7	
Burma . . .	10,55	16,26	26,81	8.4	
Total	1,37,93	1,81,59	3,19,52	100	

interest. From the table in the margin it will be seen that Bengal has a much larger export and import business than Bombay, the trade of Bombay and Sind being almost equal to that of Bengal as regards imports but less as regards exports. Bengal does most of the trade with Europe, America, and Australia, while Bombay does the greater part of the trade with Asiatic ports and Africa. Since the outbreak of war Bengal has done about half the export trade, the shares of the other provinces being as follows:—Bombay 19 per cent, Madras 12 per cent, Burma 10 per cent, and

	1918-14		1914-15	
	₹ (lakhs)	per cent.	₹ (lakhs)	per cent.
Calcutta . . .	1,68,59	39	1,27,34	40
Bombay . . .	1,31,99	31	95,19	30
Karachi . . .	42,82	10	31,67	10
Rangoon . . .	33,02	8	23,27	7
Madras . . .	20,89	5	16,34	5
Tuticorin . . .	6,97	1	5,51	2
Chittagong . . .	6,24	1	4,29	1
Total	4,10,52	95	3,03,61	95

Trade of Ports.

Sind 9 per cent. The trade of the chief ports and important subordinate ports is given in the marginal table. It should be remembered that India possesses a very long seaboard, but very few harbours, and hence about 92 per cent of the foreign trade passes through the five chief ports, two of which are situated at a considerable distance from the sea. The volume of the total trade in private merchandise passing through them in 1914-15 declined by 26 per cent.

TRADE WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Trade with the British Empire.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate the exports to, and the imports from, each of the countries shown in table No. 12 on pages 110-115. The imports from

the United Kingdom are of an extremely varied nature. Over 80 per cent of the total value is taken up by a very small number of articles, noted in the margin. In these seven categories the position of the United Kingdom is unrivalled, except in the matter of metals, a demand for cheap and inferior iron and steel, and

Hardware.
Machinery and mill work.
Metals.
Provisions.
Railway plant and rolling stock.
Cotton manufactures.
Wool manufactures.

certain plant for light railways, until the outbreak of war, being met by Germany, and to some extent by Belgium. Certain other articles have to compete with the imports of German, Austrian, and Japanese manufacture. From the Empire outside the United Kingdom India imports little. Articles which Australia could send are unable to hold their own with Continental goods, which satisfy two important requisites of the Indian market—cheapness and gaudiness. Whether the goods are durable or not is of comparatively little importance in the Indian bazar. It is cheapness that counts. Of imports from Australia, it may be noted, horses to the value of R41 lakhs were imported as against R24 lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to the demand for horses for military purposes, consequent on the outbreak of war. Gunny bags are sent in return to be used for the transport of Australian produce. The Australian wheat crop, etc., was exceptionally bad in the year under review—15 per cent below that of the previous year, so that the demand for bags slackened in consequence. The exports to Ceylon, which consist chiefly of rice and coal, declined by 14 per cent, while the exports to Cape Colony, Natal, Mauritius, and New Zealand increased. Imports from Mauritius declined by 31 per cent, owing to the large purchases of sugar by the British Government. The import trade with other parts of the Empire—with Hongkong (R95 lakhs), the Straits (R3,38 lakhs), Natal (R6 lakhs)—declined, while Canada (R5 lakhs) and Aden (R78 lakhs) showed an improvement. The increase in the case of the latter is due to larger shipments of salt and raw cotton.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Next with regard to the trade with foreign countries. The chief competitor in the import trade was undoubtedly Germany, which for years has made a bold bid for the Indian market. Her exports, such as cotton manufactures, iron and steel, hardware, etc., have been serious competitors with British goods of a similar kind, while her imports from India, such as raw jute and cotton, seeds, hides, and rice, have been taken in large quantities as the raw material for German industries. Austria-Hungary sent sugar and glassware, and took in return raw jute, cotton, hides, and skins. The United States and Japan, especially the latter, are seizing the opportunities for developing their trade, brought about by the curtailment of trade on the part of the belligerents.

Trade with Foreign countries.

Japan's trade with India in 1914-15 was valued at R20,10 lakhs (£13.4 millions). Imports from Japan amounted to R4,44 lakhs (£3 millions), while the exports to that country were R15,66 lakhs (£10.4 millions).* Twenty years ago the total trade was R1,97 lakhs, ten years ago R10,92 lakhs, and last year (the year before the outbreak of the war) R27,47 lakhs or £18 millions. Japan occupies the predominant position in India's trade with foreign countries in Asia. Her share amounts to 3 per cent of the total import trade, and 9 per cent of the total export trade of India. The chief exports and imports are given in table No. 12 on page 114 in part (ii) of this Report. Of the exports nearly 92 per cent in 1914-15 was raw cotton, Japan taking 43% of the total raw cotton exported. In regard to imports, it will be noted that in certain lines of the Indian import trade, such as cotton Hosiery and piecegoods, silks, glass and glassware, copper, matches, umbrella fittings, toys, etc., Japan's position is yearly growing in importance. Japan has studied the Indian market more carefully than the majority of the importing countries, especially in regard to cheap and showy articles for which there is a large demand. The goods are placed on the Indian market in a way in which they are required, and although frequently of very inferior quality, are extremely cheap. Japan has established commercial agencies, and possesses the great advantages of a direct line of subsidised steamers and low freights to India.

Japan.

* Japan imports more from India than from any other country not excepting the United Kingdom and the United States of America. She exports chiefly to the United States of America and China, India in 1914 being the sixth largest consumer of Japanese exports. (Vide Table I, Part ii, Annual Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan, 1914, Department of Finance, Tokyo).

Shortly after the outbreak of war, it may also be noted, Japan set about increasing several of her exports to India. With the stoppage of imports of matches from Austria-Hungary and the curtailment of these imports from Scandinavia, the imports from Japan increased. The imports from August 1914 to March 1915 (*i.e.*, from the outbreak of war) were 7,165,000 gross as compared with 4,634,000 gross during the corresponding period of the previous year.* Another example of the rapidity with which Japan saw a potential market on the outbreak of war was in regard to Pilsener beer. She had studied the market for light table beers and knew how to advertise and to market directly and cheaply the article. The imports, accordingly, rose from 5,334 gallons to 64,024 gallons. Instances could be multiplied. Notwithstanding the war there were noticeable increases in the year under review in matches, cotton grey piecegoods, raw silk, copper wrought (brazier and sheets), camphor, glass bangles, bottles, funnels, and globes, tea chests, wheat flour, sugar 16 D. S. and above, cement, liquors, paper and pasteboard, and chemicals.

Java.

Java, so favoured as regards labour, has succeeded in capturing the sugar import market, and like Japan is increasing her share of India's import trade. The year before the war (1913-14) Java's total trade was R12,69 lakhs or £8.5 millions. Ten years ago the trade was only R2,47 lakhs or £1.6 millions and twenty years ago only R33 lakhs or £222,300. The growth in Java trade has been almost entirely in her exports of sugar, and in her imports of Indian jute goods, opium, and rice.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF INDIAN AND BRITISH TRADE.

The encouragement of Indian and British Trade.

The war brought into prominence the facts noted above, and a campaign was undertaken to emphasise and, if possible, to remedy the existing state of affairs. In the early weeks of the war a Memorandum with statistical tables relating to the trade with Germany and Austria-Hungary was published in order to show every conceivable article of value imported into or exported from India. This was followed up by the publication of pamphlets containing details regarding the imports of articles,† which compete seriously with articles of Indian or British manufacture. For the benefit of the British exporter, as well as the Indian manufacturer, a **catalogue of German, Austrian, and other foreign goods** is given on pages 136-139. The catalogue contains a description of the articles, the country of manufacture, and manufacturers' approximate prices‡. Among the instances where the British exporter may increase his trade and cut into the trade of enemy countries are the following:—

Brushes, combs, earthenware, hardware (especially padlocks, tin boxes, aluminium ware, iron safes), cutlery, enamelled ware (especially rice dishes and tumblers), metal lamps, leather purses, metals (especially brass, copper and iron ware), mouldings, paper (especially printing and tissue paper), penholders and pencils, soap, cotton piecegoods, cotton shawls, cotton blankets, cotton hosiery, woollen yarn and knitting wool, woollen piecegoods, woollen shawls, silk and cotton mixed piecegoods, fancy coloured apparel, haberdashery and millinery, braids and sewing threads; toys, and umbrella fittings, and perhaps also matches, glassware, glass bangles and beads.

The War and industrial development.

The supply of certain articles of import, such as glass and glassware, matches, cheap cotton hosiery, etc., were affected by the outbreak of war, and as these articles were also made in India, steps were taken in some provinces to investigate the possibilities of developing these local industries, or of opening new industries. Among the industries so investigated were those relating to glass, hosiery, wool, brass and copper, pencils, soaps, matches, chemicals, paper-making, leather, dyeing and calicoprinting, and oilseeds.

* The following were the quantities imported from other countries, the amounts of the corresponding months last year are given in brackets: Sweden 1,709,000 (1,967,000) gross.

Norway 294,000 (426,000) gross.

Austria-Hungary 86,000 (1,032,000) gross.

†Textiles.

Hardware and earthenware.

Glass and glassware.

Vegetable oils and oilseeds.

‡A Catalogue of Samples of certain Indian Manufactures (containing the name of the manufacturer and price of each article) may also be obtained from the Commercial Intelligence Department, Calcutta.

Soap.

Metals.

Paper manufacture.

Pencils.

Toys.

Miscellaneous articles including brushes, combs, picture mouldings, leather purses.

CHAPTER III.

Chief Imports in 1914-15.

In this chapter attempts have been made to analyse in alphabetical order the chief imports of the year under review, with special reference, in the case of 'competitive trade,' to the articles imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. It will be seen from the descriptions below of German and Austrian goods how cheapness, especially in the case of German goods, is the most important factor. The taste of the actual consumers, for example, in regard to cheap, bright coloured piecegoods, and the convenience of the importer in regard to credit, the method of quoting prices, and discounts are never lost sight of.* Detailed statistics of the quantity and value of the imports will be found in table No. 7, on pages 102—106 in Part II of the Report.

The trade in apparel (excluding hosiery† and boots and shoes) fell in value from R1,71 lakhs to R1,07 lakhs, owing to smaller supplies from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary. The imports from Japan were valued at R6 lakhs against R10 lakhs in 1913-14. The two principal subheads are (1) apparel, including drapery, uniforms, accoutrements, and (2) gold and silver thread. Owing to the war there was a shrinkage of R12 lakhs in the imports of the latter from France. Gold and silver thread is used as embroidery for shoes, as trimming for apparel, and for the edging of lametta laces. The quality principally supplied by Germany was the 'Madonna Brand' imitation gold thread at 2s. 2d. per lb. and imitation silver thread at 2s. 4d. per lb.

Imports of apparel from Germany consist principally of the following descriptions with the prices noted against each. (1) Woollen comforters, made chiefly of Berlin wool and known as "Rajah comforters," are imported in sizes 70/80" × 7/7½" at 8s. to 10s. and 50/60" × 6/6½" at 6s. to 9s. per dozen. (2) Cotton raised malida comforters with wool fringes at 10s. to 12s. per dozen for sizes varying from 70/80" × 7/8". Similar comforters are now imported from Japan of inferior quality at half the German prices. (3) Cotton and woollen mixed comforters are largely supplied by Austria in plain or fancy colours and designs and in various sizes ranging from 40/100" × 3½/7". Prices vary from 2s. 4d. to 5s. 9d. per dozen according to sizes and qualities. (4) Woollen sweaters, size No. 2, 25s. per dozen. (5) Heavy cotton sweaters, 30" size, 13s. 1d. per dozen. (6) Children's woollen frocks, size No. 1 at 16s., No. 2 at 18s. 6d., and No. 3 at 21s. per dozen. (7) Children's woollen jackets, sizes 1 and 2, at 6s. 6d. per dozen. (8) Ladies' woollen ribbed vests 23" and 25" size at 6s., and cotton striped vests with silk front and neck band 24", 26", 28" and 30" at 18s. per dozen. (9) Children's woollen caps are obtained from Germany in various sizes No. 1 at 5s. 4d., No. 2 at 5s. 11d., and sizes Nos. 1, 2, and 3 (assorted) at 6s. 6d. per dozen. Similar woollen caps, but of inferior quality, are now supplied by Japan. Woollen Fez caps are made in India, but they are also imported from Austria at prices from 2s. 6d. (inferior quality) and from 6s. 6d. (superior quality) per dozen.

Imitation gold and silver lametta is imported from Germany in qualities ranging from Nos. 0 to 10 and in different weights per corge of 20 reels. Gold lametta costs 3d. per corge less than silver. Laces are made of lametta for embroidery and trimming saris, shawls, and other apparel. Silver lametta is imported largely from France, No. 10 quality at 19 oz. being chiefly imported at 2s. 9d. per corge. The qualities chiefly obtained from Germany are Nos. 6 and 7 of the 'Tulip Brand' at 2s. 9d. (No. 6—19 oz.) and at 2s. 3½d. (No. 7—17 oz.) per corge.

* Cf. Board of Trade Journal, September 30th, 1915, German Methods of Business in Ceylon. "Cheapness is certainly the determining factor, but the taste of the buyer and the convenience of the importer are also worthy of attention. The latter is a simple matter, e. g., terms must be quoted c. i. f. and not f. o. b., and, if possible, in the currency of the locality. Combined with cheapness the German trader has been able to grant peculiarly easy terms of credit. To sum up, the secret of such German trade success as there has been in the past, in competition with British goods, is adaptability to the native taste on a foundation of cheapness, combined with the use of c. i. f. quotations and the methods of credit and differentiation in discounts familiar to the East."

† For the imports of hosiery see page 21.

Carrriages and carts,
including motor
cars and cycles.

	R(lakhs)
Carrriages and carts . . .	14
Cycles	22
Motor cars	76
" cycles	9
" wagons	3
Parts and accessories . . .	14
Total	138

The value of carrriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars, imported during 1914-15 decreased by R75 lakhs to R1,38 lakhs. To the decrease of R75 lakhs, carrriages and carts and cycles contributed R12 lakhs each, and motor cars and motor cycles R51 lakhs. The imports in the pre-war period of four months were valued at R54 lakhs, of which motor cars accounted for R26 lakhs and cycles for R10 lakhs. The motor industry has been active owing to the war, as the demand for vehicles for military purposes was considerable. The number of motor cars and motor cycles imported, nevertheless, decreased by 875 and 159 with a reduced value of about R38 lakhs

	1913-14 R(lakhs)	1914-15. R(lakhs)
Motor cars	113	76
" cycles	11	9
" wagons	6	3
Parts and accessories . . .	23	14
Share of United Kingdom per cent	71	79

and over R1½ lakhs, respectively. The United Kingdom supplied 67 per cent of the number of motor cars, the United States 25 per cent, France 3 per cent, and Belgium, Germany, and Italy 1 per cent each. The number of motor cars licensed in 1915 in the chief ports was: Calcutta 3,184, Bombay 1,946, Madras 1,150, Rangoon 731, and Karachi 137. Motor wagons accounted for a loss of over R2 lakhs

in value and 29 in number. They are chiefly imported from the United Kingdom (79 per cent) and the United States (13 per cent). Rubber tyres* for motor cars and motor cycles, and rubber tubes for motor tyres have been separately recorded from "parts and accessories" since October 1913, and the imports of tyres in the last six months of 1913-14 were valued at R17 lakhs and in the twelve months ended the 31st March 1915 at R18 lakhs. Tubes to the value of R3 lakhs were imported in the last six months of 1913-14. The value of the tubes imported during the year 1914-15 was R5 lakhs. Tyres were imported chiefly from the United Kingdom (59 per cent), Germany (25 per cent), France (13 per cent), while tubes chiefly from the United Kingdom (58 per cent) and France (22 per cent). Of the imports of tyres and tubes in the four months, June to September, 1915, 34 per cent came from Italy, 21 per cent from Japan and the United Kingdom each, 20 per cent from France, and about 3 per cent from the United States of America.

Chemicals, Drugs
and Medicines.†

The total value of chemicals imported during 1914-15 was R1,02½ lakhs as against R1,01½ lakhs last year, and drugs and medicines fell to R1,03 lakhs from R1,17 lakhs. On the outbreak of war there were marked advances in prices. This tendency was checked by the action of the British Drug Supply Advisory Committee. The prohibition of export prevented the depletion of existing stocks. Prices were affected by an increased demand and the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the Continent, principally from Germany, as well as by freight and insurance difficulties. Among the articles immediately affected were saltpetre, sulphur, nitric and sulphuric acids. Cocaine, ipecacuanha, opium, and belladonna also advanced considerably in price. The price of sulphuric acid rose in view of the increased demand for the manufacture of explosives, and in view of the supply to the United Kingdom from Germany and Norway being stopped. One of the greatest economies in the carbonate of soda industry was effected by the manufacture of sulphuric acid from pyrites in place of sulphur. There are some known deposits of pyrites and complex sulphide ores in India and Burma, which will probably be worked on a large scale in a few years' time, and if these ores were utilised for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, its local price might be greatly reduced‡. Sulphuric acid is the key to most chemical and metallurgical industries, dye works, the manufacture of superphosphates, nitric and hydrochloric acids, sulphate of ammonia, and the refining of petroleum products. It is at present manufactured in or about Calcutta and Bombay. Sulphate of ammonia is extensively used in the tea gardens as a species of artificial manure. The

* Exclusive of tyres on imported cars.

† Chemicals include acids, aluminous sulphates, ammonia and salts, bleaching materials, carbide of calcium, disinfectants, soda compounds, sulphur, etc., and Drugs and Medicines include camphor, cassia lignea, proprietary and patent medicines, quinine salts, etc.

‡ Copper pyrites occurs in large quantities in Singhbhum and is now being mined by a firm at Galudih. For the present it is understood that this company proposes to export the ore in the form of concentrates and not to smelt it in this country. There is also copper pyrites in Sikkim and in Upper Burma, but the quantities there have not yet been proved. The Bengal Iron and Steel Co. are making, or are just about to make, sulphuric acid at Kulti for use in their bye-product coking plant.

chief use of camphor is in the manufacture of celluloid, and it is also employed in the production of explosives and artificial leather. By reason of the introduction of celluloid manufacturing on a large scale in Japan, the threatened exhaustion in two or three decades of the camphor forests of Formosa, and by the inability to secure the synthetic product in sufficient quantities from Germany, the supply of camphor is uncertain. The imports into India during the year, however, rose by R4 lakhs to R18½ lakhs. Those of quinine fell by nearly R3 lakhs to R12½ lakhs. The statistical head 'Quinine and alkaloids thereof, including cinchona and Peruvian bark' was defective, and this has been revised from the 1st April 1915 so as to show quinine salts and cinchona bark, the manufactured article and the raw material, separately. Imports in the pre-war period of four months amounted to 39,000 lbs, and in the war period of eight months to 50,000 lbs. The quinine market followed a normal course until the outbreak of war in August, when the export of bark and quinine from the United Kingdom was prohibited, and the same step was taken in Holland, which, however, removed the embargo in September. The United Kingdom followed the Dutch example in November, and exports have since been on a fairly large scale. The London stock has experienced a reduction of 706,000 oz. to 2,702,363 oz., being the lowest for at least the past thirteen years. The price ranged from 1s. to 1s. 0¾d. per lb from January to July, advanced to 1s. 2½d. in August, but receded to 1s. 1d. after the removal of the embargo, and closed at 1s. 0½d. in March 1915.

As regards the world's coal trade, the year 1914 was not so favourable as its predecessor. A noticeable decline in activity was in progress until the outbreak of war, which threw the industry temporarily into confusion. The outstanding features were the dangers of navigation, the phenomenal rise in ocean freights, and the serious congestion at ports and on railways. The direct loss of business with enemy countries seriously affected the export trade of the United Kingdom and at one time threatened a slump, but the restriction of output saved the situation to a great extent. The actual export of coal, including coke and manufactured fuel, in 1914 from the United Kingdom was reduced to 62 million tons, compared with over 76½ million tons in 1913. As a result of these adverse influences, the importation of coal, coke, and patent fuel into British India during the year fell to 392,238 tons from 559,190 tons in the previous year and from 653,694 tons in 1912-13. This is exclusive of imports on Government account, which amounted to 28,652 tons, as against 204,868 tons in 1913-14 and 79,936 tons in 1912-13. Thus the total imports fell by 343,168 tons, or 45 per cent, to 420,890 tons. The decrease of 166,952 tons in imports on private account is mostly contributed by the following countries:—Natal (—86,365 tons), Japan (—29,924 tons), Australia (—14,896 tons), the United Kingdom (—13,045 tons), and Portuguese East Africa (—11,583 tons), set off by an increase of 35,311 tons from the Transvaal. About 56 per cent of this trade was done during the pre-war period of four months. Imported coal is chiefly used in Bombay, and the depression of the cotton manufacturing industry may partly account for the diminished demand, especially during the high prices which prevailed for English coal. The prices in London for Best House, Forest of Dean, opened at 17s. 6d. per ton in January 1914, fell to 16s. 6d. in June, but rose to 17s. 6d. in December, to 19s. 6d. in February, and closed at 21s. 6d. in March 1915. The declared value per ton of coal imported in 1914-15 was R19-8 against R18-8 in 1913-14, as compared with R8-14 and R9-9 respectively per ton of coal exported. The range of high prices for English coal should have greatly stimulated the consumption of Indian coal, especially in Western India, as will be seen in the section of this report where the export of coal is discussed.

RAW COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The imports of raw cotton † amounted to 4,300 tons (valued at R29 lakhs) as against an export of 518,300 tons (valued at R33,54 lakhs). The

† For the exports of raw cotton *vide* pages 47-49.

imports were only one-half per cent of the total estimated Indian production. The quantity imported rose by 1,500 tons or 53 per cent, and the value

Imports of raw cotton.		
	Tons.	R (lakhs).
1910-11	2,260	19
1911-12	24,140	2,09
1912-13	27,400	2,22
1913-14	2,800	27
1914-15	4,300	29

by nearly R2 lakhs or 7 per cent as will be seen in the marginal table. The increase was nominal as it was due to re-imports of 3,600 tons into Bombay of Indian cotton from Aden, originally shipped to European ports in enemy vessels which were captured as prize vessels. The fall in the declared import price was from R48-10 to R33-15 per cwt, or 30 per cent. The share of Asiatic cotton was 3,900 tons or about 91 per cent. 206 tons, valued at R2½ lakhs, were imported from Egypt, and 111 tons, valued at a lakh of rupees, from the United Kingdom. There is a tendency to increase the use of long stapled cotton of Egypt and America for the production of yarn of higher counts than 25s in Indian mills. The production of these higher counts in Indian mills is now 9.3 per cent of the total production of 1914-15, as compared with 6.9 per cent ten years ago, and 4.4 per cent twenty years ago.

Cotton manufactures. The value of the imports of cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn, during 1914-15 amounted to R49 crores or £33 millions, as against R66 crores or £44 millions in 1913-14. This is a decrease of R17 crores or £11 millions (26 per cent). Cotton manufactures represent 46 per cent of the trade in the class "Articles wholly or mainly manufactured", and 35 per cent of the total import trade. The share of the United Kingdom in this trade is over 91 per cent.

This large import trade in cotton manufactures is affected by conditions in Lancashire, as well as by those prevailing in India. The English cotton trade passed through a more severe crisis than at any time since the cotton famine of 1862 and the following years. The history of the trade in the year under review divides itself naturally into two unequal parts, the second of which begins with the closing of the cotton markets on the eve of the war. Towards the end of 1913 (1913 being a year of record shipments from the United Kingdom of piecegoods) spinning and weaving in Lancashire, it will be remembered, began to lose ground, and the situation became gradually worse until the outbreak of war. It is true that there was some improvement in April, but when the International Federation met at Paris in June a very gloomy account of the world's industry was recorded. An attempt to initiate short time failed. In July the Lancashire Federation agreed to take a ballot of its members spinning American cotton, which gave a majority in favour of organising short time in the American section. The last day of July saw an 8 per cent Bank rate, and cotton prices fell in so alarming a manner that Liverpool markets †, like those of New York and New Orleans, were closed. In September after the recovery of the first shock the situation seemed to get worse, but demand began to show itself in October, and has since continued.

Trade of the United Kingdom.

During the year 1914, shipments of yarn and cloth from the United Kingdom showed a distinct falling off: 178½ million lbs against 210 millions in 1913 and 244 millions in 1912, and of cloth 5,736 million yards

Exports from the United Kingdom in 1914.		
	Yarn million lbs	Piecegoods million yds
Bombay	13.7	625.8
Sind	1.3	296.6
Madras	10.3	171.2
Bengal	9.7	1,422.5
Burma	2.4	92.3
Total	37.4	2,608.4

India during 1914 are noted in the margin. Bengal accounted for an increase of 2.1 million lbs of yarn. Madras showed a decline of 1.3 million lbs, and all the other provinces also showed decreases. Bombay was responsible for a decrease of 166.3 million yards, Sind 87.4 million yards, Madras 38.3 million yards, Bengal 111.2 million yards, and Burma 45.7 million yards, of piece goods. According to Mr. John Kidger's calculation of the profits and losses of 100 Spinning Companies in the Oldham district, reduced to one huge mill, their total capital earned a profit at the rate of £2 12s. 1d. per cent, compared with £10 9s. per cent in the previous year, and their credit balances amounted to £458,402 at the end of 1914 against £716,008 a year ago.

† The Liverpool Cotton Exchange was re-opened in November (for future transactions).

The total imports of cotton twist and yarn into India during 1914-15^{Yarn.} amounted to 43 million lbs, valued at R3,85 lakhs, against 44 million lbs, valued at R4,16 lakhs, in 1913-14 and 50 million lbs, valued at R4,45 lakhs, in 1912-13. The decline in quantity was 3 per cent and in value 7 per cent, owing chiefly to the over-trading and lower prices. Forty-four per cent of the trade was done in the pre-war period. Over a quarter of the yarn imported is re-exported by sea and by land. The balance is retained for consumption in India, and represents 5 per cent of the mill-made yarn used in India.

About 98 per cent of the imports of yarn consisted of the finer counts from No. 26 upwards, the ratio of the yarn of these counts produced in Indian mills being, as noted above, only 9 per cent of the total yarn spun in Indian mills. The United Kingdom supplied 86 per cent of the yarn imported, and her total stood at about the same level as in the previous year, namely, 37 million lbs. Of the total imports undyed yarn formed 60.5 per cent and dyed yarn 39.5 per cent. Of the former 95 per cent and of the latter 75 per cent were received from the United Kingdom. The other sources of the supply of yarn, mostly dyed yarn, are Holland (5 per cent), Italy (2 per cent), and Switzerland (1.8 per cent). Imports from Japan fell by 78,530 lbs to 921,730 lbs.

The prices of grey yarn Wilkinson 40s in Calcutta opened at 6 as. 4 pies per morah* in April 1914, and rose to 6 as. 8½ pies at the end of August. They gradually declined to 5 as. 2 pies in December and closed at 5 as. 4½ pies at the end of March 1915. Those of mule twist (water) 40s in Bombay opened at 12 as. 6 pies per lb in April and rose to 13 as. in August, but gradually fell to 10 as. 9 pies in February last. In London yarn 40s weft was quoted at 9½d. per lb in March, 1914; the prices rose to 10½d. in June, and touched the lowest rate at 6½d. in January, but rose again to 7½d. at the close of the year.

Cotton piecegoods† are by far the most important single item in the import trade. The total imports amounted to 2,419 million yards (the equivalent of 1.4 million miles), valued at R42½ crores or £28.3 millions (which constitute about 31 per cent of the aggregate value of all the merchandise imported), against 3,159 million yards, valued at R57½ crores or £38.3 millions, in 1913-14. There was then in the year under review a decline of 23 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value. The decrease in the value of the imports amounted to R14,99 lakhs, and the United Kingdom was responsible for R13,63 lakhs (grey R4,26 lakhs, white R3,31 lakhs, and coloured goods R6,06 lakhs), Holland R13 lakhs, chiefly under coloured goods, Switzerland R11 lakhs, chiefly under white goods, and Germany R30 lakhs, Belgium R28 lakhs, Italy R45 lakhs, and Austria-Hungary R12 lakhs, all under coloured goods. Japan alone showed an increase of R13 lakhs under grey goods, mostly cotton shirtings, a line in which she is making the most rapid progress next to hosiery.

As was anticipated, the trade contracted after the active importations of the preceding two years. The reasons for the lack of demand are not far to seek.

They are:—stocks were still heavy as a result of over-trading in these years as will be seen from the figures in the margin; (2) money was scarce and credit restricted after the bank failures of past years; (3) the harvests of the previous year were, especially as regards wheat, not what they might have been, and this naturally restricted the large demand for piecegoods on the part of the producers of India's staples; (4) the uncertainty as to the future, arising from war conditions, made buyers cautious in holding large stocks and making further purchases. The glut in the piecegoods market, which obtained at the outbreak of war, continued until the end of the year under review and was even intensified, for although imports were less than usual, the restricted purchasing power on the part of consumers resulted in a largely diminished offtake. The stocks of cotton piecegoods at the end of March 1915 were actually higher than in March of the preceding year.

The three classes of grey, white, and coloured piecegoods were imported in the proportion of 55, 25, and 20 per cent, as compared with 49, 25, and 26 per cent respectively during 1913-14. There has been no appreciable increase in

Year	Stock in Bombay on 31st March	Packages
1910	.	49,177
1911	.	51,637
1913	.	47,455
1913	.	78,041
1914	.	121,757
1915	.	145,274

* A Morah is twenty banks equal to 16,800 yards.

† For the exports of manufactured cotton, *vide* pages 49-51.

the value of coloured goods; but prices of grey goods slightly fell and lower prices partly accounted for comparatively larger imports. The grey goods represent about half the value of all cotton piecegoods, and the other half is almost equally divided between white and coloured goods.

The principal descriptions of imported goods are (1) longcloth and shirtings, (2) dhuties, saris, and scarves, (3) jaconets, muslins, and cambrics, (4) nainsooks, and (5) prints and chintz. The first three comprise the bulk of the trade in grey goods as well as in white and coloured goods, while the last two are confined to white and coloured goods respectively.

Large supplies of cheap cotton coolie blankets were obtained from Germany, the principal styles being jaspé or khaki, scarlet, and white. They are packed in bales usually containing 200 pieces each, the standard size being 47" x 95" instead of 48" x 96", prices for khaki blankets ranging between 10½d. and 1s. 2d., for scarlet 11¾d., and white between 12½d. and 1s. 2½d. per piece according to weights. Khaki blankets are also largely imported from Belgium and Holland in weights of 2 lbs. 10 oz., 3 lbs. 2 oz. and 3 lbs. 14 oz. at average prices of 1s. 4d., 1s. 5½d., and 1s. 7d. per piece respectively. The most important of the German and Austrian cotton piecegoods (not separately distinguished in the trade accounts) come under the following classes: (1) cotton Cortinas or raised Malidas, plain and checked, known as jute flannels and used extensively as shirtings all over India, prices ranging from 3¾d. to 4¼d. per yard of 34" x 36" checked and 5d. to 6d. per yard of 48" plain. (2) Cotton coatings 48" and 50" x 45/50 yards, prices varying from 4¼d. to 8d. per yard. There is a good demand for one quality at 4¼d. per yard of 48" and for another at 6d. per yard of 50", English made coatings competing with all values above 7d. per yard. (3) Cotton trouserings of 46", 48", and 54" x 50/55 yards, prices ranging from 4d. to 7d. per yard. Trouserings of different qualities are made both in England and in India from 2¾d. upwards per yard of 27", qualities and designs changing every year to meet the prevailing demand. (4) Cotton grenadine saris with silk embroidery, usually imported in cases containing 150 pieces each, equally assorted in five ranges, namely, 27" x 3 yds, 30" x 3½ yds, 34" x 4 yds, 38" x 4½ yds, and 42" x 5 yds, at an average price of about 2s. 10d. per piece for a range. They come either with or without runs in the middle known in India as 'pachas,' those with runs costing 3d. per piece extra. (5) Cotton dopattas (shawls) and saris with imitation gold embroidery, wrapped in tissue paper of the same colour as of the cloth either scarlet, purple or violet. Prices vary according to the amount of embroidery, dopattas costing from 2s. to 4s. per piece of 42" x 2½ yards and saris varying from 3s. to 6s. per piece of the standard size of 42" x 5 yards, which forms the basis of valuation. (6) Cotton Penelope canvas is imported from Austria in two grades at 2½d. and 4d. per yard. It is used for making carpet slippers and cushion covers with Berlin wool embroidery. Better grades of this canvas are obtained from England. (7) Cotton trouserings of the Austrian make, varying in price from 5½d. to 6¾d. per yard of 54". They are inferior to and cheaper than the similar style imported largely from Belgium and Holland at prices ranging from 6½d. to 7d. per yard of 54".

The ratios of the three classes, both in quantity and value, of imported

	Foreign.				Indian.	
	Million yds.	per cent.	₹ (lakhs.)	per cent.	Million yds.	per cent.
Grey	1,830	55	21,20	50	880	78
White	604	25	10,86	25		
Coloured	495	20	10,46	25			255	23
TOTAL	2,419	100	42,61	100	1,135	100

to R51½ lakhs and the value of goods is thus estimated at R14½ crores, as against R45 crores being the value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in that year.

The United Kingdom supplied about 98 per cent of grey goods, to which Japan and the United States contributed to the extent of 1.1 and .7 per cent, the actual figures for these last two countries being 15 million and 9 million yards against 7 million and 9 million yards respectively in 1913-14. The

goods are given in the margin, compared with those of the production of Indian mills. The excise duty of 3½ per cent *ad valorem* realised on goods woven in Indian mills during 1914-15 amounted

shares of the United Kingdom in the trade in white and coloured goods were respectively 98.6 and 93.7 per cent. Holland and Switzerland together supplied 1.3 per cent of white and 3 per cent of coloured goods. Italy contributed 2 per cent of the trade in coloured goods.

In addition to piecegoods, some subsidiary classes of cotton goods were imported, the principal descriptions being hosiery (R79 lakhs), handkerchiefs (R45 lakhs), fents of all descriptions (R35 lakhs), sewing thread (R29 lakhs), and other sorts (R65 lakhs). The United Kingdom supplied 90 per cent of the handkerchiefs and shawls imported, and 93 per cent of sewing thread, while Japan predominates in the trade in hosiery, her share being 84 per cent. The growing popularity of Japanese knitted goods is evidently due to the fact that they are cheap. Moreover this is a comparatively new industry. On the outbreak of war with China and Russia the demand for knitted goods suddenly increased. The expansion of the industry during the Russo-Japanese war was so great that the supply exceeded the demand. In 1907, immediately after the war, Japanese knitted goods were sent abroad in order to dispose, it is said, of the accumulated stocks. Since this industry was started, the progress in the manufacture and export of these articles has been quite striking, and now the Indian market is flooded with these goods. The marginal

	From Japan R (lakhs)	From the United Kingdom R (lakhs)	From Germany R (lakhs)	From other countries R (lakhs)	Total R (lakhs)
1910-11 .	69	5	11	5	90
1911-12 .	66	6	14	7	93
1912-13 .	62	6	18	6	92
1913-14 .	83	7	23	7	120
1914-15 .	68	6	5	2	79

table shows the value (in lakhs of rupees) of the imports of hosiery from Japan, the United Kingdom, and Germany during the last five official years. From this table it will be seen that Japan's share of the total

trade is very striking. Out of a total import of R79 lakhs no less than R66 lakhs came from Japan. Japan's success is attributed to (1) cheaper labour, (2) lower cost of production of the yarn used, and (3) a lower rate of freight, the rate being about 6 yen or R9-6as per ton from Japan to India against about 25s. from Germany. The comparative prices of cotton hosiery are given below :

German manufactures—

Bleached undershirts 26 "to 36,"	from 6s. to 15s. per dozen.
Balbriggan "	cost 4d. per dozen less than the bleached qualities.
Coloured sweater undershirts 30 "to 34"	9s. 5d. to 15s. per dozen (in black, brown, navy, blue and slate).
Ladies ribbed vests 23 "to 25"	2s. 4d. to 6s. per dozen.
Cotton $\frac{1}{2}$ hose 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "to 6"	1s. 8d. to 3s. "
	7 "to 9" 1s. 8d. to 4s. "
	9 "to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2s. to 6s. "

Japanese manufactures—

Coloured striped undershirts, with jersey neck,	from 10d. to 2s. per dozen.
Unbleached "	" and half open fronts, 1s. 4d. to 5s. per dozen.
Bleached "	" " 1s. 4d. to 8s. "
Cotton $\frac{1}{2}$ hose 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "to 6"	... 6d. to 1s. "
	7 "to 9" ... 10d. to 1s. 8d. "
	9 "to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " ... 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d. "

The head 'dyes and colours' is composed of 'dyeing and tanning substances', and 'paints and painters' materials'. The total value fell from R2.27 lakhs to R1.51 lakhs or a decrease of R76 lakhs, of which the two important lines 'dyes obtained from coal tar' accounted for more than R58 lakhs and 'synthetic indigo' R4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. In the pre-war period coal tar dyes declined by R3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and in the war period by about R55 lakhs. Synthetic indigo showed an increase of about a lakh of rupees in the pre-war period but declined by about R5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the war period.* These are chiefly

* It is interesting to compare the price of synthetic indigo with that of natural indigo. The figures are as follows :—

	India		United Kingdom	
	declared value per cwt 1913-14	1914-15	declared value per cwt 1913	1914
	R A.	R A.	R A.	R A.
Synthetic indigo	153 11	154 10	48 2	48 14
Natural indigo	194 10	524 12	196 12	512 15

obtained from Germany, and no branch of Indian trade has so seriously been affected by the war as the trade in these articles. The stoppage of these imports caused great difficulties to Indian mills, especially in the early months of the war. The quantity of mineral dyes imported was under 8 million lbs, equally divided between aniline and alizarine, the former predominating, although higher in price. The total imports of mineral dyes recorded a decrease of 51 per cent in quantity, and 55 per cent in value. The declared unit value for aniline was 12 annas and 2 pies and for alizarine 6 annas and 6 pies per lb, against 12 annas and 8 pies and 7 annas respectively in 1913-14. About 73 per cent of the total was imported before the outbreak of war. The share of Germany was 67 per cent, of the United Kingdom 12 per cent, of Belgium 9 per cent, and of Switzerland 7 per cent. The average imports of mineral dyes during the five years ending 1913-14 were valued at approximately, a crore of rupees. The time has now arrived when British dyes may compete successfully in the market. The cotton, wool, and silk weaving, as well as dyeing and calico-printing, industries of India are in need of these dyes in the absence of an adequate supply of vegetable dyes, and they are preferred for their cheapness, fast colour, and easy handling. The imports of synthetic indigo, chiefly from Germany, fell to 3,167 cwts and nearly ₹5 lakhs, a decrease of 47 per cent. About 80 per cent of this trade was done in the pre-war period. The total decrease in paints and colours was nearly 5 lakhs, *viz.*, a decrease from ₹64 lakhs to ₹59 lakhs, in spite of an increase of ₹1½ lakhs in the imports of British manufacture.

GLASSWARE AND EARTHENWARE.

Glassware and earthenware.

Glass and glassware.

The total imports of glassware and earthenware fell by ₹1,17 lakhs to ₹1,42 lakhs, of which glass and glassware were credited with ₹97 lakhs, and earthenware and porcelain with the remainder, ₹45 lakhs. About 58 per cent of the trade in glass and glassware was effected in the pre-war period. Hitherto Austria-Hungary stood first amongst the exporting countries on account of her immense trade in glass bangles, beads and false pearls, and lamp glass, and Germany was second with her trade in bottles and phials, lamp glass, beads and false pearls. The United Kingdom has the chief share only in the imports of sodawater bottles, although she exports other bottles, phials, sheet and plate glass, and miscellaneous glassware. Belgium was the largest exporter of sheet and plate glass and table ware. Japan mainly exported beads and false pearls and also bottles and phials (other than sodawater bottles). The exports from China were practically confined to bangles, while France and Italy specialised in beads and false pearls. The ground lost by Continental countries on account of the war has not yet been gained by any other country, although Japan increased her exports of beads, bottles and phials (other than sodawater bottles), funnels and globes, table ware, and miscellaneous glassware. The value of the imports from Japan into India of glass and glassware increased by ₹3½ lakhs to ₹19½ lakhs, while that of the imports from the United Kingdom fell by ₹5 lakhs to ₹21 lakhs.

The following details give the nature of the imports for a representative port such as Calcutta. Prices are c. i. f. prices.

(a) *Chimneys*.—The largest business is done in the following descriptions:—

Description.	Austria per dozen.		Germany per dozen.		Belgium per dozen.		Japan per dozen.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Line No. 10 . . .	0	10	0	9	...	...	0	7
„ „ 14 . . .	1	0	0	11	...	...	0	9
„ „ 20 . . .	1	10	1	9	...	...	...	...
„ „ 30 . . .	2	9	2	8	...	...	...	...
„ „ 40 . . .	4	6	4	5	...	...	...	...
Slip, ¾" size . . .	0	8	0	7	0	7½	0	7
„ ¾" „ . . .	0	9½	0	8½	0	8½	...	...
„ 1" „ . . .	1	0	0	11	0	11	...	...
Special Belgium chimneys—								
			Per dozen.					
			s.	d.				
De Grelle Houdret's slip ¾" size			1	0½	+ 10 per cent advance.			
ditto 1" size			1	3½	„ „ „			
De Grelle's Duplex quality			1	6	„ „ „			

The most popular brand is known as "Ditmar's," which is of Austrian manufacture.

(b) Tumblers—

Description.	Austria per dozen.		Belgium per dozen.		Japan per dozen.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
½ thin tumblers	0	10	2	0	0	8
¾ " "	1	1	3	0	0	10
Full " "	1	4	4	0	1	0
Half crystal heavy bottomed ½ tumblers . . . . .	...		1	3	1	0
¾ " " . . . . .	...		1	6	1	3
full " " . . . . .	...		1	10	1	7

Special Belgium Tumblers—

	per dozen.		
	s.	d.	
De Grelle's Nespuse design No. 2	1	4½	+ 10 per cent advance.
ditto coloured No. 2	1	4½	" "
ditto white 1 pint	2	7	" "

The iceproof tumblers of Austrian manufacture are generally preferred, but a great demand also exists for half crystal heavy bottomed tumblers from Belgium and Japan. The latter are more expensive than the Austrian thin tumblers, and being less brittle they last longer.

Toy tumblers.—These are in four leading designs, the price for De Grelle Houdret's being 5½d. per dozen + 10 per cent advance.

(c) *Glass salt cellars or pots.*—Belgium alone used to supply these, but Japanese salt cellars at 3d. per dozen have now practically taken the place of the Belgian article. The principal Belgian brand is De Grelle Houdret's in four shapes at 5¼d. per dozen plus 10 per cent advance on fixed price.

Description of oil glasses.	Belgium per doz.	Japan per doz.
Size No. 6	8	5
" " 5	9	6
" " 4	10	7
" " 3	11	8

(d) *Oil glasses.*—These are used by the poorer classes in place of ordinary lamps, a wick being burnt in the oil contained in the glass. This article is imported from Belgium and Japan only. The c. i. f. prices are quoted in the margin.

(e) *Oil burner glasses.*—These are used to burn oil in place of candles in lamps. The supply is obtained from Belgium at 1s. 8d. per dozen.

(f) *Empty medicine phials.*—A very large business is done in the following kinds of phials:—

	Germany.	Japan
Flat greenish octagonal	4 oz	5s. 4d. per gross of assorted sizes.
ditto	6 "	
ditto	8 "	
White round	½ "	2s. per gross of assorted sizes.
ditto	1 "	
ditto	2 "	

(g) *Glass stoppered jars—*

	£	s.	d.	
¼ lb size	4	10	0	per case of 500 pieces.
1 " "	4	4	0	" " 400 "
2 lbs "	4	16	0	" " 300 "
3 " "	5	6	6	" " 300 "
4 " "	4	11	6	" " 200 "
5 " "	4	13	0	" " 150 "
6 " "	3	16	0	" " 100 "

These prices are for German manufacture of the sizes chiefly in demand. Japanese jars, in which a large business is done, are also imported at prices about 33 per cent below the above rates.

(h) *Glass chutney quart bottles—*

24 oz. size	{ Austrian 19s. 7d. per gross.
	{ German 17s. per gross.

(i) *Belgian window glass.*—A very large trade is done in window glass of the following descriptions:—

4th quality 16 oz. of different sizes.	12" x 10" to	} 10s. 7½d. per case of 100 square feet,
	26" x 20"	
	8" x 10"	8s. 9d. ditto.
	5" x 3½" to	} 7s. 4½d. ditto.
	9" x 7"	

(j) *Glass bangles*.—The Austrian bangles have by far the largest sale on account of their good quality. The following descriptions are most in demand :—

Amber	3d.	per dozen pairs.	Maran jiban	1s. 8d.	per dozen pairs.
Plain	4d.	" " "	Moumachi	1s. 8d.	" " "
Five flowered	8d.	" " "	Kalka durbar	1s. 8d.	" " "
Granet thick	1s.	" " "	Union Jack	1s. 8d.	" " "
" thin	10d.	" " "	Chasma	1s. 10d.	" " "
Naintara	10d.	" " "	Salma	2s.	" " "
Coral	1s. 8d.	" " "			

Japan makes "silky bangles" at 3d. per dozen pairs. Chinese bangles are much inferior to Austrian and Japanese bangles. Chinese bangles, plain or gilded, cost R1-8 to R3 per hundred pairs.

(k) *Glass beads*.—Many varieties of glass and imitation coral beads are imported. Austria sent only imitation coral solid beads at prices ranging from 1½d. to 4s. per gross according to size. The supply from Japan consists of hollow beads only, the price varying from 3d. to 6d. per box of 1,200 or 2,400 beads according to size. These beads were formerly supplied by Austria. Italian glass beads, known as pound beads, cost 24s. to 30s. per cwt. Italian glass or seed beads cost from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per bundle of 25 bunches, each bunch consisting of 120 strings 7" in length.

It may be noted that there has been a great opening for the glass-making industry in India, especially since the cessation of imports from enemy countries. Several factories were started from 1890 onwards but failed from causes such as (1) the lack of capital, (2) heavy initial expenses, (3) inexperience and lack of technical knowledge of promoters, (4) the high temperature in the hot weather, (5) the difficulty of obtaining skilled labour for glass blowing, (6) the difficulty as to the supply of a suitable quality of sand and of alkali. Some of these causes are preventable, and efforts are being made to remedy them. Most of the raw material is found in India. The improvements in the bottle blowing machine have greatly reduced the difficulties of obtaining skilled labour. There is now a considerable demand for bottles of all kinds. Glass salt cellars, oil glasses, and oil glass burners being more or less plain articles might be manufactured without difficulty in this country. They are not known by any special brands, so that the Indian article would not have to compete with any favourite brand as in the case of most other goods. The factories, which have been reconstituted and which are about to start work, have a good prospect before them of capturing the Continental trade. The United Provinces Government has asked for the services of two Belgian or English glass experts with a view to the introduction of improved and up to date blowing processes in glass manufacture. As regards the indigenous household industry, there are also possibilities of improvement in the manufacture of bangles, especially in the United Provinces, and the question is now being carefully considered by the local authorities.

Earthenware
and porcelain.

The imports of earthenware and porcelain* into India came chiefly from the United Kingdom, although an appreciable quantity was also imported from Germany and Austria, as well as from Japan, Belgium, and Holland. Imports from Germany consisted mainly of earthenware cups and saucers of various designs, and of China clay insulators. At present no local earthenware competes directly with De Grelle Houdret's ceramic brands of earthenware made in Holland, but there is an opening for a large business in this line if the designs can be imitated by either Indian or English manufacturers. Some of the principal imported articles with their descriptions and prices are as follows : (a) Bowls : Gond kust design and Tancrede No. 1 (large size) 3s. 7d. per dozen. No. 2 (smaller size) 2s. 9d. per dozen. (b) Soup plates are imported in one size only, the *f.o.b.* price of the Callot shape No. 1, flower design No. 202 being 1s. 7d. per dozen. (c) Rice dishes—Eponges design No. 8 equal to 9" diameter 2s. 1d. per dozen, No. 40, design No. 9 equal to 10" diam. 2s. 6d. Joko, Gond kust, and Tancrede design No. 9 equal to 10" diam. 3s. 2d. per dozen. (d) Curry cups and saucers *f.o.b.*, price being 11d. per dozen pairs, with an advance of 20 per cent.

* Earthenware includes white porcelain, sanitary fittings and filters, imitation corals, China clay, earthenware bottles, cans, cups, saucers, bowls, pitchers, dishes, plates, vases, jugs, chamber pots, clay manufactures (except bricks), toilet sets, jars not of glass, crockery, etc.

Imports of haberdashery and millinery suffered materially in the year under review, the value having declined from R1,60 lakhs to R86½ lakhs—a decrease of R73 lakhs or 46 per cent as against last year's imports. The share of the United Kingdom was 50 per cent, of Germany 11 per cent, and of Austria-Hungary 8 per cent, as against 41 per cent, 17 per cent, and 14 per cent, respectively in 1913-14. Japan contributed 13 per cent against 10 per cent in 1913-14. Some of the articles classified under this head are detailed below: (1) cotton coloured edgings from Germany (dyed in fast colours and known as 'sari borders') were imported in increasing quantities. These are stitched as borders to saris of white mull cloth. The borders are mostly in four widths, 1", 1½", 1¾" and 2" at average prices of 5s., 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. per gross yards respectively. (2) Net laces, sold very largely as trimmings for apparel, are imported in various colours and designs. The widths and prices are: 4" at 9s., 5" at 10s. 9d., 6" at 11s. 9d., 7" at 12s. 9d., and 8" at 13s. 9d., per 120 yards. (3) Torchon laces, which are cheaper imitation of the well-known torchon edging and insertion of British manufacture, are largely imported from Germany in different widths and designs: edging 1½" width at 4s., 2" at 6s., 2½" at 7s., and 3" at 8s., per gross (yards), and insertions 1½" width at 4s. and 1½" width at 5s. per gross (yards). (4) Cotton Irish trimmings:—cotton insertions at 3s. 10d. per gross (yards) and cotton edgings at 2s. 10d. per gross (yards) in imitation of Irish trimmings are largely imported both from Germany and Austria-Hungary in cheaper styles than British made articles. (5) Austrian Nut buttons were originally made in Austria-Hungary, and cost 10d. per gross for the plain, and 11d. per gross for the check designs. Similar qualities were subsequently made in Italy at about 3d. per gross less than the Austrian prices. The result is that Austria-Hungary sometimes obtains her supplies for the Indian market from Italy. They are chiefly imported in two sizes, the price of the plain design being 7½d. and of the check 8½d. per gross. (6) Cotton braids—there is a great demand in the Indian market for Austrian cotton braids. They are coarser and stronger than the English manufacture. The principal qualities imported are No. 7 cotton Russia braid at 4½d. and No. 9 cotton braid, black, at 3½d. (which has the largest sale), and scarlet, green, yellow, and violet colours at 4½d. per gross (yards), less 5 per cent.

CUTLERY, HARDWARE, AND INSTRUMENTS.

The total value of hardware, excluding cutlery and electroplated ware, imported during 1914-15 was R2,56 lakhs against R3,95 lakhs in 1913-14, a decrease of R1,39 lakhs, of which R10 lakhs occurred in the pre-war period and the remaining R1,29 lakhs in the war period. The head "hardware" is a comprehensive one, including various articles under the different categories noted in the margin. The imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary, although much less than those from the United Kingdom, were, before the outbreak of war, of considerable and increasing importance. If all the descriptions are taken together, the share of the

	1913-14. (R lakhs)	1914-15. (R lakhs)
Agricultural implements	16	13
Buckets of tinned or galvanized iron	10	7
Builders' hardware such as locks, hinges, door-bolts, etc.	24	14
Domestic hardware	19	9
Enamelled ironware	28	10
Implements and tools other than agricultural implements and machine tools	41	34
Metal lamps	41	19
Glass lamps	2	1
Parts of lamps other than glass	11	7
Safes and strong boxes of metal	4	3
Hardware, other sorts	199	140

United Kingdom in the total trade of 1914-15 was 70 per cent, of Germany 10 per cent, of the United States 9 per cent, and of Austria-Hungary 4 per cent. Enamelled iron-ware, which was the most important line of foreign imports from Austria-Hungary as it is used in place of the usual domestic articles of brass and copper, fell in value from R27½ lakhs to R10 lakhs, the imports during the war period amounting to less than R2 lakhs. British enamelled ware is slightly cheaper than Furst's 'Gun' brand of Austrian make, which, however, is preferred for its superior shape and better finish.

Larger orders have been placed for British enamelled ware to replace supplies from Austria. The bulk of the trade is done in bowls, rice dishes, soup

	1913-14. (R lakhs)	1914-15. (R lakhs)
Austria-Hungary	18	6
Germany	6	2
United Kingdom	3	1

plates, and tumblers, although other descriptions such as cups, saucers, kettles, teapots, tiffin carriers, etc., are imported in smaller quantities. The prices and descriptions of imports from enemy countries are given below, the prices being in all cases manufacturer's prices at Calcutta, including insurance and freight.

- (a) Bowls are sold in sizes ranging from 5 to 28 centimetres in diameter. The prices for No. 5 quality, Furst's 'gun' brand, are per dozen less 5 per cent discount:

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
5 c. m.	0	11	10 c. m.	1	5	15 c. m.	2	5	22 c. m.	4	8
6 "	1	0	11 "	1	7	16 "	2	9	24 "	5	0
7 "	1	1	12 "	1	8	17 "	3	0	26 "	5	7
8 "	1	2	13 "	2	0	18 "	3	4	28 "	6	1
9 "	1	3	14 "	2	3	20 "	4	5			

- (b) Rice dishes are sold by the piece, as well as in sets of four assorted sizes, namely, 24, 26, 28, and 30 centimetres in diameter for 4s. 1d. per dozen.

- (c) Soup plates—the Austrian Furst's 'gun' brand plates are heavier and more substantial and cost about 6d. per dozen more than cheaper German goods. The German 'Tallyho' brand 26 c. m. and the light Austrian soup plate 26 c. m. cost 1s. 8d. per dozen.

- (d) Tumblers—Furst's 'gun' brand high Indian tumblers are largely imported at sizes $\frac{1}{4}$ pint for 1s. 6d., $\frac{1}{2}$ pint for 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $\frac{3}{4}$ pint for 2s. 1d., $\frac{1}{2}$ pint for 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 1 pint for 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., per dozen.

Metal lamps are largely imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary. Bombay is known to be a better market for German lamps than Calcutta, and Calcutta than Bombay for Austrian. Imports from Germany into

	Imports of Metal Lamps.	
	1913-14.	1914-15.
	(R lakhs)	(R lakhs)
Germany	10	4
Austria Hungary	5	1
United Kingdom	6	5
United States	18	7

Calcutta consist mainly of hurricane lanterns, while Austria-Hungary supplies principally table and hanging lamps of various descriptions. A feature of the trade in metal lamps is the enormous strides which have been made by the United States in capturing this trade.

The United States are now ahead of all other countries in this article, in spite of the relative cheapness of German lamps. The prices and descriptions of the principal Austrian and German imported lamps are:—

	Description	Quality	Size	Price per dozen	
				s.	d.
Austrian—					
Ditmar's	Nickel Hanging	Favourite	10 line	18	9
"	" "	"	14 "	22	0
"	" "	Astral	20 "	61	0
"	" "	"	30 "	91	0
"	" "	"	40 "	108	0
"	Table lamps	—	10 "	16	6
"	" "	large	10 "	21	0
"	" "	—	14 "	38	0
German—					
	Hurricane lantern	Victoria	5 "	10	3
	" "	"	7 "	10	9

as against 10s. 9d. per dozen of German lantern (larger size) and 18s. 2d. per dozen for the cheaper quality of Deitz's 'Junior' lanterns made of tin.

Under builders' hardware cheap padlocks, keys, and hinges are largely imported from Germany.* Some of the principal kinds of imported German locks are noted below:—

		s.	d.
Small padlock No. 200	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " size	3	7 per gross
Medium size lock No. 5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ " dozen
Padlock with two keys	—	0	11 " "
Common Japanned padlock	small	0	10 " "
"	large	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " "

* Cf. Board of Trade Journal, September 30, 1915. German Methods of Business in Ceylon: "As an example of one method of German competition: the following instance is cited: brass bell locks and till locks of British manufacture are superior in quality, but the German article competes with success owing to its being sold at a slightly lower price, and owing to the fact that the buyer is attracted by a touch of coloured varnish on the bell. It is true that the lock may be inferior and once fixed and in use the bell will be completely hidden, but in the shopman's hands, that touch of colour is an asset—and so in numerous other cases."

Keys are imported in various sizes and shapes at prices ranging from 2½d. to 2s. 9d. per gross. Key rings come largely from Austria, the medium size being the kind most in demand at 1s. per gross. The price of hinges imported in sizes varying from 1½" to 6" in length is 2¾d. per inch per dozen pairs or pieces packed in a box. The manufacture of locks and hinges is a well established industry in India, and the class of articles turned out at Aligarh and Calcutta can well compete in quality with the imported goods, excepting cheaper sorts. Padlocks made in India are of prices varying from 12 annas to R2 each. Safes and strong boxes of metal are largely imported from the United Kingdom and also from Austria-Hungary. This is another line in which Indian manufacturers have secured a high reputation. Prices of Furst's Austrian safes average from R140 to R200 for the cheaper varieties and up to R350 for superior quality. Indian prices range from R45 to R105.

Under miscellaneous hardware the following may be noticed:—(1) Tin mirrors boxes and (2) tin boxes without mirrors are largely imported from Germany in different sizes, shapes, and colours. They are packed in sets of four and 25 gross boxes make a case. The price of plain coloured round boxes is about 3s. 8d. and fancy coloured round boxes 4s. per gross. Round tin boxes in fancy colours cost about 1s. 8d. per gross, round brass tin boxes 5s. 1d., and nickelled tin boxes 6s. per gross. (3) Tin mirrors are also largely imported from Germany, round hand mirrors costing 6s. 3d. and round Jubilee mirrors (in two sizes equally assorted) 3s. 3d. per gross. (4) Tin strainers with wooden handles imported from Germany at 6s. 9d. per dozen. (5) Tin spoons, also from Germany, such as long rice spoons, round and oval (assorted), at 8s. per gross, small rice spoons, round at 5s. 6d. per gross, and tin spoons in three small sizes equally assorted at 3s. 3d. per gross.

There is a considerable import of *needles* from Germany, especially of the following classes:—

	s.	d.	
Sewing needles Capoteras small size Nos. 0-1 and 2	0	11	per tin of 2,400
" " " large size Nos. 2/0, 3/0, 4/0, 5/0 (assorted)	2	2½	" 5,000
" " Sharps	2	4	" "
Darning " size No. 3, 3½, 3¾ (assorted)	2	4	" 2,400

The greatest demand is for the large sizes of Capoteras needles.

Glass knobs come in sizes of 1" to 2½", one dozen being wrapped in a paper packet. The most popular (1½" size) cost 14s. 6d. per gross.

The imports of cutlery in 1914-15 were reduced to a half, *i.e.*, from R28 lakhs in 1913-14 to R15 lakhs. There has in recent years been a remarkable increase in the imports of German pen knives, scissors, and razors, owing to their cheapness. The United Kingdom has hitherto not made much progress in this direction. The prices of the principal qualities are—

(a) Pen knives—

	Per dozen		
	s.	d.	
Kaufmann's No. 6636½	1	10½	+1½ per cent for commission and 2½ per cent advance.
" No. 932	2	1	ditto
" 1st quality (stag handles)	2	10	
" 2nd quality (bone handles)	2	4	
" thin quality No. 55 "	2	2	
Carl Schleipers, Solingen No. 33 (wooden handles)	2	7	
Alois Schweigers No. 260½ (bone handles)	1	10	

(b) Scissors.—Kaufmann's assorted scissors at 2s. 6d. per dozen. Kaufmann's No. 11344 pointed scissors are in imitation of, and compete

against, the well known "Popular" scissors manufactured in Birmingham. The former is priced 4s. per gross plus 4 per cent advance, whereas the price of the latter is 4s. 3d. per gross.

(c) Razors.—German hollow ground razors are in great demand in the market owing to their cheapness.

Kaufmann's hollow ground razor (cheaper quality)	12s. per dozen.
No. 1186 "Hammer" brand real hollow ground	12s. "

Cutlery is manufactured on a small scale in many parts of India, but with the aid of modern tools and improved skilled labour a good deal more could be accomplished. Razors made in India sell at prices ranging from 10 annas to Rs. 5 each according to quality.

Instruments,
apparatus and
appliances and
parts thereof.

	1913-14 R (lakhs)	1914-15 R (lakhs)	
Electrical, other than tele- graphic and telephone	1,07	84	The head "instruments, apparatus, and appliances, etc.," is a comprehensive one and consists of the sub-heads noted in the margin. The total value amounted to nearly R1,34 lakhs against R1,82 lakhs in 1913-14. Of this decrease of R48 lakhs, only R2 lakhs occurred in the pre-war period. The first two of the items in the margin suffered, owing to the war, more than the other items, the actual loss being R23 lakhs or 21 per cent under electrical, and R10½ lakhs or 47 per cent under musical instruments. The optical and other categories of instruments showed a loss of about R3 lakhs each. The Calcutta market
Musical	23	12	
Optical	7	4	
Photographic	12	9	
Scientific and philosophical	14	10	
Surgical	12	10	
Other kinds	7	5	
Total	1,82	1,34	

	United Kingdom. R(1,000)	United States. R(1,000)	Germany. R(1,000)	Austria- Hungary. R(1,000)
Electrical—				
Electric fans	4,28	1,88	34	19
" lamps	3,67	8	41	25
" wires and cables	22,36	14	24	14
Other sorts	43,53	2,78	1,06	22
Musical—				
Organs	16	13	1	—
Pianos	1,82	6	47	3
Talking machines	3,25	6	87	—
Other sorts	2,74	24	84	18

has in late years been flooded with cheap German materials for electric wiring, such as cables, switches, ceiling roses, and cutouts. Since the outbreak of hostilities this source of supply has ceased, and the United Kingdom, the share of which in this trade was 87 per cent during 1914-15, is likely to capture the German trade, provided the demands of the market are carefully studied.

LIQUORS.

Liquors,
Beer.

The import trade in liquors was restricted in the year under review. Malt liquors—ale, beer and porter—were imported to the extent of 3½ million gallons, valued at R47½ lakhs, as against over 4½ million gallons, valued at R66 lakhs, in 1913-14. Ninety per cent of the imports came from the United Kingdom. The imports of German beer declined from 622,300 gallons to 262,500 gallons, the record imports of the two preceding years resulting in some carrying over. The difficulty in obtaining

Ale, beer, and porter.	April to July		August to March	
	1913-14 Gallons.	1914-15 Gallons.	1913-14 Gallons.	1914-15 Gallons.
From United Kingdom.	1,192,508	1,105,980	2,785,557	2,090,134
" Germany	193,612	223,722	428,718	38,740
" Japan	1,029	3,706	4,305	60,318
" Other Countries	8,726	7,465	11,425	34,042
Total	1,395,875	1,340,873	3,230,005	2,223,234

outward freight, the absence of a large portion of the British Regular Army from India, and the shortage of light German beer account for the marked decrease in this trade. There was, however, a considerable increase of bottled beer imported from Japan, which is very popular, 64,000 gallons being imported in 1914-15. In addition to what was imported, there was a very considerable local production. Indian breweries produced in 1914 nearly 3½ million gallons against 3.6 million gallons in 1913. The imports of beer before and after the war are shown in the marginal table.

Wines and spirits were also imported on a lower scale than in 1913-14, as illustrated in the marginal table. It will be seen that R46 lakhs of whisky, R29 lakhs of brandy, R6 lakhs of port, and R5 lakhs of champagne were imported in 1914-15. A little over half the imports of spirits came from the United Kingdom, and the remainder from Germany, Holland, France, Austria, China, Java, the Straits, and Ceylon. Champagne, as will be seen from the marginal table, suffered most, owing to the reduction in consumption on account of the war.

	1913-14. gallons. (1000)	1914-15. gallons. (1000)	1913-14. R (lakhs)	1914-15. R (lakhs)
Spirits—				
Whisky	709	685	47	46
Brandy	401	352	32	29
Gin	67	75	4	4
Rum	74	51	1	1
Liqueurs	16	9	3	2
Others	509	493	41	32
Total	1,796	1,665	128	114
Wines—				
Champagne	32	17	9	5
Port	96	76	8	6
Still red	58	52	3	3
Sherry	29	23	2½	2
Others	123	106	6½	5
Total	338	274	29	31

The quantity of spirits issued from Indian distilleries for internal consumption was 9·7 million gallons as compared with 10 million gallons in the preceding year.

Some of the spirits imported is methylated or perfumed or for the manufacture of drugs and medicines, and the quantity of imports of this category was 435,000 gallons, valued at R28 lakhs, against 427,000 gallons and R36 lakhs in 1913-14, or 26 per cent of the total spirit imported in 1914-15.

Machinery of all kinds, excluding that for railways, but including belting for machinery, imported during 1914-15 was valued at R6,46 lakhs against R8,26 lakhs in the previous year. This represents 6 per cent of the total value of manufactured articles and 4·7 per cent of the total imports. Over 43 per cent of the trade was pre-war trade.

The only item which accounts for an increase, although a very small increase (R1¼ lakhs), is electrical machinery, the total value of which was R53 lakhs. Electrical machinery for use in connection with water power plant has great capabilities of expansion. The total number of electric installations in India is already large, and is increasing. All the larger towns and chief ports possess electric light and electric tramways, or are about to use such power. Consequently the use of electricity may fairly be said to be only in its initial stage, and one may, therefore, confidently anticipate a gradually increasing market for electrical machinery. The greater part of the import trade in electrical machinery, in fact about 94 per cent, is now supplied from the United Kingdom, while Germany and the United States follow with 2 per cent each.

The imports of prime movers, other than electrical, fell in value by R20½ lakhs to R80¾ lakhs. In the pre-war period they showed an increase of R4 lakhs. There is a market in India for small engines for various purposes. The engine trade is largely confined to European, especially English, firms with branch offices in some of the chief ports. They have very few inland branches in India, but do their business through commercial travellers. German steam engines and boilers are practically unknown in India, apart from a few examples of Wolf engines which have been installed on account of their high efficiency. While there are many Diesel engines of German manufacture, the British product seems to command the market so far as the ordinary gas and oil engine is concerned.

Although the outbreak of war very seriously affected the exports of textile machinery from the United Kingdom, it occurred at a time when the majority of machinists was already suffering from a periodic trade depression. The total value of textile machinery imported during the year fell from R3,28 lakhs to R2,41½ lakhs—the decrease occurred entirely in the war period. The cotton industry of Bombay accounts for a loss of R26 lakhs, and the jute manufacturing industry of Bengal for R58 lakhs. These decreases may be ascribed to last year's trade depression in these industries. In this market Germany is not of great importance. The imports of mining machinery improved, although very slightly.

In recent years the collieries have adopted largely electrical equipment, and here, indeed, German goods have found an opening. The rice and flour mill industry did not require machinery worth more than R9 lakhs in place of R16 lakhs in 1913-14. The requirements of the tea gardens were also reduced by R5 lakhs to R16½ lakhs. The value of sewing and knitting machines imported was nearly R36 lakhs, recording a decrease of R5 lakhs only. Typewriters were 5,237 in number, valued at R9 lakhs, against 6,267, valued at R10 lakhs, in the previous year. The share of the United Kingdom in these last two lines of business was respectively 92 per cent and 29 per cent as compared with 75 per cent and 25 per cent in the previous year. The United States, it may be noted, predominate in the imports of typewriters. In view of the increasing requirements of mills and factories for machinery and millwork, the market for this class of imports is promising. It is necessary, however, for the agents and commercial travellers of the manufacturing firms to encourage the use of their machinery by actual demonstration as far as possible to millowners and others interested in Indian industries.

Matches.

The imports of matches during 1914-15 amounted to nearly 15½ million gross boxes, valued at R1,13 lakhs, the increase being 11 per cent in quantity and 26 per cent in value. Of this increase of R23 lakhs, R19 lakhs took place in the war period. The marginal table shows the shares of the principal exporting countries. The principal countries which supplied India with matches were in 1914-15 Japan, Sweden, Norway, Austria-Hungary, the Straits,* Belgium, and Germany. It will be seen that English manufacturing firms such as Bryant and May, Ltd., are of no importance in this market. The match in use in India is almost entirely the cheap safety match. Until recently matches "made in Sweden" or "made in Norway" monopolised the Indian market, but cheap Japanese matches have since 1912-13 been a formidable competitor. These Japanese matches are inferior in quality. The influx of Japanese matches has enormously increased owing, it is said, to (1) cheap freights, (2) the existence of a Japanese league of manufacturers and shippers, and (3) the formation of a regular service sailing from Japan to Calcutta *via* Rangoon. The match trade has, it will be seen, been continuously expanding, although there was a set-back in 1913-14, due to the passing of the Indian White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act, V of 1913. The Act prohibited the import into and manufacture in India of matches made with white phosphorus with effect from the 1st July 1913, and their sale in India from the 1st July 1914, with a view to guard against the danger of the disease phossyjaw or necrosis to which workers exposed to white phosphorus fumes are liable. The countries which exported these matches to India were Japan, Sweden, and Norway, the last two countries allowing the manufacture of such matches for export only. Japan has now captured the major portion of the Indian match trade. Imports from Sweden and Norway continue to show a noticeable decrease. The reason is that Japanese matches are very much cheaper than Swedish matches. The cheaper classes of Japanese sulphur matches, prior to the war, were priced as low as 6½d. to 7d. per gross *c.i.f.*; more expensive qualities were from 9d. to 10d. per gross. There was a steady drop in the imports from Japan during the first four months of the war, which was followed by a very rapid rise in December onwards. The manufacturers in Japan agreed in October to work only half time, because they were afraid of running out of chemicals owing to the shutting off of the supplies from the Continent. In November they found they could secure the necessary supplies by paying more for them, and thence forward the trade has been excellent. The imports in 1914-15 from Japan were R69 lakhs as against R39 lakhs in 1913-14. The monthly average for the last four months of 1914-15 showed an increase of 221 per cent as against the corresponding period of the previous year. There was a rise in the price of imported matches, which was from the outbreak of war to the end of September 9 per cent higher in the case of Swedish matches, and 8 per cent in the case of Japanese matches. In March the declared value of Swedish matches showed

	R (1,000)	Per cent
Japan	69.08	61
Sweden	26.92	24
Norway	6.23	5
Austria-Hungary	5.77	5
Straits	1.23	1
Belgium	1.22	1
Germany	1.18	1

*Matches imported from the Straits are chiefly of Japanese manufacture.

a rise of 31 per cent over the recorded value of September and that of Japanese matches a rise of about 21 per cent. The matches imported into Calcutta from Germany are only "Bengal Light" and "Brilliant Star" pyrotechnic matches. These pyrotechnic matches are chiefly utilised for amusement during festivals. They compete with similar matches made in India of about the same quality.

METALS AND METAL MANUFACTURES.

The imports of metals amounted to 647,000 tons, having a value of over R13½ crores (£9 millions), representing a large decrease, as compared with the previous year, of 431,000 tons and R8¼ crores (£5·5 millions). In the pre-war period of 1914-15, the imports amounted to 359,000 tons, valued at R7¼ crores,

showing an increase of 16,000 tons and R13 lakhs. Thus the decrease in the year under review occurred entirely in the war period. The quantity and value of iron and steel and manufactures thereof, other than for railways, included in the figures in the marginal table are 609,000 tons, valued at R9¾ crores (£6·5 millions), showing a decrease of 410,000 tons and R6¼ crores (£4·2 millions). The quantity sent from the United Kingdom was 421,500 tons against 609,300 tons in 1913-14, while Germany and Belgium supplied 77,300 tons and 67,200 tons, as compared with 200,100 tons and 173,000 tons respectively in the preceding year. In the United Kingdom the iron trade of 1914 was not looked upon as prosperous. There was a declining trade and severe competition from abroad in the first half of the year; in the last five months the war brought in its train unusual difficulties. There was something like a panic rush for iron in the early days of August and the price of No. 3 G.M.B. rose to the high figure of 53s. 6d. per ton. The inflation, however, was brief, and prices quickly declined. The exports from the United Kingdom fell off alarmingly, for not only were the belligerent ports closed to Cleveland pig iron, but the confusion into which the financial exchanges were thrown and the uncertainty which prevailed, brought business with neutral countries down to vanishing point. Prices fell to their lowest point in October, and since then with some improvement in business there was a partial recovery. These conditions were reflected on the Indian trade. The average of the prices ruling in 1914 for Cleveland No. 3 G.M.B. was 51s. 4½d. per ton compared with 58s. 10d. in 1913. Of the world's producers of iron, it may be noted, Germany ranks as the second largest, the first being the United States and a long way after Germany comes the United Kingdom.

Of the imports of iron and steel into India the first place is taken by galvanised sheets

	U. Kingdom (tons)	Germany (tons)	Belgium (tons)	United States (tons)	Total (tons)
Bars and channel (iron)	6,658	426	1,849	2	10,464
Ditto (steel)	13,912	36,587	40,205	3,000	94,342
Angle and spring "	13,146	8,097	5,973	1,032	28,278
Sheets and plates:					
Galvanised	152,357	454	243	4,218	157,292
Tinned	49,746	1	...	694	50,442
Not galvanised or tinned	28,138	12,631	7,732	2,303	51,130
Beams, pillars, etc.	45,181	5,753	3,523	408	56,808
Pipes and fittings (cast)	27,021	794	107	11,814	39,858
Nails and rivets	4,436	1,923	1,465	1,751	13,407
Tubes and fittings, wrought	13,603	671	436	1,457	16,196
Hoops and strips	19,353	1,752	1,244	1,956	24,309
Other sorts	47,942	8,255	4,417	2,394	66,099
TOTAL . 1914-15 .	421,493	77,314	67,194	31,059	608,625
TOTAL . 1913-14 .	609,286	200,103	173,048	22,035	1,018,248

with approximately 157,300 tons of which 152,400 tons were supplied by the United Kingdom. The position is different with iron and steel bars, etc., which take the second place with 104,800 tons, since 42,000 tons came from Belgium, 37,000 tons from Germany, and only 20,600 tons from the United Kingdom. The prices of iron bar (Swedish rolled) in Calcutta averaged R8-10-10 per cwt as against R8-8-8 in 1913-14. Germany, which had hitherto been ahead in sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned, sent 12,600 tons against the United Kingdom's 28,100

tons and Belgium's 7,700 tons ; in angle and spring (steel) the share of the United Kingdom was 13,100 tons against 8,100 tons of Germany and 6,000 tons of Belgium. The United Kingdom's contribution of nails and rivets was 4,400 tons, compared with 1,900 tons from Germany and 1,500 tons from Belgium. In pipes and fittings (cast) the United Kingdom had the largest share of 27,000 tons against 11,800 tons from the United States and 800 tons from Germany. In beams and pillars the United Kingdom had the large share of 45,200 tons out of a total of 56,800 tons.

India formerly took steel from Germany to the average value of R65 lakhs. The stoppage of this source of import should benefit such firms as the Bengal Iron and Steel Company and Tata and Sons. With all the raw material available in India, which is alluded to in chapter IV under exports, there is a very wide field for the development of the local industry.

Copper.

The imports of copper into India declined heavily from 37,343 tons, valued at R4,12 lakhs, in 1913-14 to 25,502 tons, valued at R2,77 lakhs. The sources of the supply of wrought copper are chiefly the United Kingdom, Germany, and France, and these countries accounted for a decrease of 5,287 tons, 5,324 tons, and 555 tons respectively. Of unwrought copper Japan supplied 2,760 tons or 85 per cent, and the United Kingdom 380 tons or 12 per cent, against 3,390 tons or 88 per cent and 455 tons or 12 per cent respectively in 1913-14. The principal varieties of unwrought copper imported are tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, slabs, etc.

The price and the production of copper usually respond to the general activity or depression in the world's trade, and in 1914, the copper industry at the outbreak of war felt the full effect of the severe financial and industrial crisis. The depression in copper, as in other metals, was acute towards the end of July, but the war proved beneficial to the market as it brought about a reduction in the output, especially in the United States, and at the same time created a demand for military purposes. With some oscillations the price of cash copper dropped to £56 2s. 6d. a ton late in July 1914. In October the price reached £49—the lowest point touched since 1902. A good recovery was made in the following two months and brought the price up to £56 12s. 6d. in December and £63 12s. in March. The world's copper production showed a large decrease from 986,375 tons in 1913 to 898,780 tons in 1914, of which the United States' production was 506,890 tons. Holland, Sweden, Italy, and Switzerland put embargoes on the export of copper, and the United Kingdom detained the copper consigned to those countries to avoid smuggling. Negotiations in London have resulted in an arrangement placing the entire surplus output of the American copper mines under British control. Other copper interests also made similar arrangements.

Other metals.

Tin.

Of other metals imported, tin, zinc or spelter, and aluminium are of some importance. The quantity and value of tin imported during the year amounted to 1,925 tons, valued at R48 lakhs, against 2,135 tons and R65 lakhs in 1913-14. It is chiefly imported from the Straits in the shape of unwrought blocks, ingots, bars, and slabs, the total imports being 1,894 tons, valued at R47 lakhs. Fluctuations in the price of tin were quite as wide as in the previous year, but a severe depression was experienced in the London market, the two extremes recorded being £184 and £120 per ton—a figure not seen since the abnormal depression of 1908. There has been a considerable set-back in the world's consumption this year, owing to adverse financial and industrial conditions and the war. The value of zinc or spelter declined heavily from R28½ lakhs in 1913-14 to nearly R10 lakhs, the United Kingdom accounting for a decrease of over R12 lakhs worth of unwrought spelter required for her war purposes. The normal consumption of the belligerents largely exceeds their own production and their trade was seriously affected by the war. The quantity and value of aluminium imported were reduced from 1,317 tons and R21½ lakhs to 777 tons and R13 lakhs. The metal is largely imported from the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, and France into Bombay and Madras. There are a few factories

Zinc or spelter.

Aluminium.

Aluminium—	1914-15	
	tons	R(1,000)
Unwrought (ingots, etc.)	116	1.54
Wrought (a) circles and sheets	596	10.10
(b) other manufactures	65	1.42
TOTAL	777	13.06

making aluminium vessels in India. Finished articles, such as water vessels and cooking utensils, especially kettles, saucepans, stewpans, and frying pans are being manufactured to a certain extent. Many metal dealers in towns are specialising in aluminium goods, which are more profitable than brass or copper ware. The total world's production for last year was 68,200 metric tons—the United States producing 22,500 tons, France 18,000 tons, the United Kingdom 7,500 tons, and Germany, Austria, and Switzerland between them 12,000 tons.

OILS.

The trade in imported oil from foreign countries advanced from 96½ million Oils. gallons, valued at R 1,40 lakhs (£2.9 millions), to 108 million gallons, valued at R 1,68 lakhs (£3.1 millions). Of this, mineral oils* accounted for 106¾ million Mineral oils. gallons, valued at R 1.41 lakhs (£2.9 millions), against 95 million gallons, valued R 1,11½ lakhs (£2.7 millions), in 1913-14. The imports of kerosene oil increased by 12 million gallons, valued at R 44 lakhs, to 80½ million gallons, valued at Kerosene. R 3.29 lakhs (of which oil imported in bulk represented 68 million gallons, valued at R 2,60 lakhs). The

	1913-14		1914-15	
	Gallons	R	Gallons	R
Russia	(10,000)	(1,000)	(10,000)	(1,000)
Persia	1,079	3,82	583	2,73
Straits	2,303	11,91	2,319	10,92
Borneo	2,340	9,32	7,915	30,69
United States	20,815	78,14	22,534	84,11
Other Countries	42,311	1,83,34	47,240	2,01,71
Total	2	1	...	...
	68,550	2,85,64	80,591	3,29,25

sources of the supply of kerosene oil were the United States, Borneo, the Straits, Persia, and Russia. The Russian trade in kerosene has ceased to exist with the closing of the Dardanelles, only 582,700 gallons having been imported in the first four months of the year. Early in the year the prices for American crude oil began to fall, and by August the decline was at its lowest, due to the steady increase in the world's supplies and the improvement in ocean transport facilities, which stimulated the production by providing additional outlets. From January there was a recovery in prices. The imports from the United States rose from 42 million gallons, valued at R 1,83 lakhs (£1.2 million), to 47 million gallons, valued at R 2,02 lakhs (£1.3 million), the average declared value for imports from the United States being 6 annas 10 pies per gallon against 6 annas 11 pies in 1913-14. The increased shipments took place entirely in the pre-war period. The Straits and Borneo supplied over 30 million gallons, valued at R 1,15 lakhs, against 23 million gallons, valued at R 87 lakhs, in 1913-14. The expansion of the Straits and Borneo trade is promising, since the oil is cheaper than the American oil. The supply of Russian oil, moreover, has temporarily stopped. The Persian trade in this commodity stood almost exactly at the level of 1913-14. The effect of the control of the Persian oilfields by the British Admiralty is not yet apparent. The production of Burma oil† was estimated at 254½ million gallons in 1914 and the coastwise exports of kerosene oil to India proper were 107½ million gallons. Adding this quantity to the imports by sea of foreign oil, the consumption of kerosene in India excluding Burma may be roughly estimated at about 188 million gallons, as compared with 178 million gallons in 1913-14, 97 million gallons in 1905-06, and 79 million gallons in 1900-01.

The quantity of mineral oil other than kerosene imported during the year Other kinds of Mineral oils. remained stationary at 26 million gallons, but the value fell by R 14 lakhs to R 1,11 lakhs. The kinds of oil included in this head are lubricating oils (14 million gallons), chiefly imported from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Borneo; fuel oil (10 million gallons) chiefly from Persia, Sumatra, and the Straits; white oil used largely for adulterating *ghi* (76,900 gallons, although shipped from Antwerp, were imported mainly from Germany into Burma in the first four months of the year), and petrol which is supplied by the United States. Burma contributed nearly 4 million gallons of petrol to meet the requirements of motor cars and motor cycles, which are now in extensive use in India.

* Mineral oil includes fuel oil, kerosene, lubricating oil, petroleum, paints, solutions, etc. The figures of imported mineral oil refer to imports into India including Burma from foreign countries.

† The world's production of petroleum during 1914 was in million barrels of 42 gallons each as follows:—United States of America 265.8, Russia 67, Mexico 21.3, Rumania 12.8, Dutch East Indies (Borneo, Java and Sumatra) 12.7, Galicia 5, British India 7.9, other countries 5, World's total 410.4.

Paper, Pasteboard
and Stationery.

The total value of imports of paper, pasteboard, and stationery declined by R45 lakhs to R1,84 lakhs, and of this decrease paper and pasteboard accounted for R27 lakhs, and stationery R18 lakhs. The value of paper and pasteboard amounted to R1,32 lakhs, the United Kingdom contributing R87 lakhs, Germany and

Austria-Hungary together R16 lakhs, against R89 lakhs and R41 lakhs respectively in 1913-14. The paper imported includes packing, printing, and writing paper and also pasteboard, millboard, and cardboard. Inferior German foolscap writing papers sell more readily than the heavier qualities of imported paper. Austrian note-paper is of a very inferior quality, and had a large sale because of its cheapness. The imports of paper from Germany and Austria-Hungary, as also from Norway and Sweden, consist largely of the thinner qualities for printing, press copying, etc., which cannot be manufactured in India at present at sufficiently low prices. In coloured paper, German-made paper is in great demand. Scandinavian printing papers are cheap and of good quality.

The classes of paper which are most largely imported into Calcutta from Germany and Austria Hungary are as follows:—

Description.	Size.	Weight per ream.	Price C. I. F. at Calcutta.
<i>(a) Packing paper—</i>			
German brown packing	18 × 22	8½ lbs.	9d. per ream.
"	18 × 22	14 lbs.	13½d. "
"	22 × 29	28,30,40,50 & 60 lbs.	1d. per lb.
German coloured surface packing (for box covering).	16 × 20	...	2s. 6d. per ream.
<i>(b) Printing paper—</i>			
German glazed, white art	18 × 22 20 × 30	34, 40, 50 & 60 lbs.	2¾d. per lb.
German unglazed, white printing	18 × 22	9 lbs.	12d. per ream.
"	18 × 22	10,12,14, & 16 lbs.	1¾d. per lb.
" (double Royal)	26 × 40	24 lbs.	1¾d. "
German glazed, coloured printing	18 × 22	12 lbs.	1¾d. "
"	20 × 30	16 & 18 lbs.	1¾d. "
"	22 × 36		
Austrian unglazed, white printing	18 × 22	9 lbs.	13¼d. per ream.
"	18 × 22	12,14,16, & 20 lbs.	1½d. per lb.
" Royal	20 × 26	14,16,20,&24 lbs.	1½d. "
Austrian unglazed, coloured printing	18 × 22	9 lbs.	13¾d. per ream.
"	18 × 22	8 lbs.	13d. "
Austrian glazed, coloured printing	18 × 22	16 lbs.	2d. per lb.
<i>(c) Writing paper and envelopes—</i>			
German foolscap writing	13¼ × 16¾	12 lbs.	2¼d. per lb.
"	13½ × 16¾	8 lbs.	1¾d. "
German envelopes . . . . .	...	...	1s. 6d. per 1000.
Austrian note paper . . . . .	...	...	6d. to 7d. per packet of 400 sheets.

deposits of amorphous graphite of suitable quality, and also a good supply of excellent soft cedar wood. In both these respects India is at a disadvantage. The graphite worked out in Travancore is flaky and not suitable for pencil manufacture. Further its supply is running short, and graphite from other sources such as Tinnovelly, Kalahandi, Lohardaga, and Daltonganj has not proved quite suitable or sufficient. As regards the supply of suitable wood Indian resources have not as yet been fully exploited. The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has considered this question and selected several timbers for the manufacture of low grade pencils. There are at present a few small pencil factories in India, but their products are not, with one or two exceptions, equal in quality to the imported article. Japanese pencils, it may be noted, are the cheapest in the market, the prices range from 9d. to 1s. 4d. per gross *c. i. f.* at Calcutta, and they compete with Indian made pencils selling at 1s. 2d. per gross. The principal brands of German and Austrian pencils imported are :—

Description.	Price per gross.
<i>Austrian</i> —	
Hardtmuth's 'Kohinoor' graphite	40s. f.o.b. less 35 per cent.
" " 'Mephisto'	16s. " " "
<i>German</i> —	
Johann Faber's No. 234 (soft, middling, and hard)	3s. 2d. f.o.b.
" " Silver	3s. 4d. "
A. W. Faber's (soft, middling, and hard)	5s. " less 25 per cent. and 10 per cent.
" " 'Train'	3s. 1d. "
" " 'TajMahal'	3s. 1d. "
Swan brand (white wood)	1s. 9d. <i>c. i. f.</i>
" " Cedar wood	3s. 6d. "
Moon brand (white wood varnished)	1s. 6d. "

Penholders of various descriptions (J. W. Faber's No. 7765 in natural, red, and black colours selling at 10s. 4d. per dozen less 35 per cent) and nickel pencil protectors with clips (at 6s. per gross less 25 per cent) are also imported from Germany and Austria.

The industry of manufacturing crayons or chalk pencils in the Punjab promises well. The prices of the chalk pencils made by a Punjab Company are :—

White crayons — Per case of 100 boxes each containing 144 sticks	R37-8 f.o.r.
Per 25 and 50 gross cases	R1-4 and R2-8 extra
Coloured " Per case of 100 gross boxes each containing 144 sticks	R50 f.o.r.
Per 12 gross boxes	R9 f.o.r.

Railway plant and rolling stock.

Another important group of Indian imports is railway plant and rolling stock, and this is an item which is increasing in importance from year to year. In 1914-15 the value of the group exceeded R13,49 lakhs or £9 millions, over R10,08 lakhs (£6.7 millions) being private imports and R3,41 lakhs (£2.2 millions) on Government account. The great bulk of the material (94 per cent) comes from the United Kingdom. The Government stores included imports worth R10½ lakhs from the United States, R7½ lakhs from Australia (sleepers of wood), and R1½ lakhs from other countries, while of the private imports, Australia and Germany accounted for about R15 lakhs and R26 lakhs, respectively, and other countries R25 lakhs. The share of Germany steadily increased from R2½ lakhs in 1909-10 to R30 lakhs in 1913-14, especially in carriages and wagons and parts thereof, followed by locomotives and tenders, other kinds of railway material, steel or iron sleepers and keys, and rails, chairs and fish plates. The value of the imports of carriages and wagons in 1914-15 amounted to R5,99 lakhs, which was nearly half the total value of the imports on both private and Government account.

	1912-13 R (lakhs)	1913-14 R (lakhs)	1914-15 R (lakhs)
Private	6,40	10,03	10,08
Government	2,54	4,08	3,41
Total	8,94	14,06	13,49

Salt.

Since the outbreak of war the imports of salt are of considerable interest, especially in view of the large fluctuations in price that took place during the period from August 1914 to March 1915. Imports of salt showed a decrease

in quantity from 606,940 tons in 1913-14 to 465,694 tons in 1914-15. The value of these imports in 1914-15 were R74 lakhs as against nearly R88 lakhs in the previous year. The trade in the pre-war period amounted to about 45 per cent of the total. The imports were as usual almost entirely confined to Bengal (85 per cent) and Burma (15 per cent)*. The sources of supply during the year of review were Aden (34 per cent), the United Kingdom (19 per cent), Egypt (16 per cent), Italian East Africa (9 per cent), Spain (8 per cent), and Asiatic Turkey (7 per cent). As compared with 1913-14, increased imports are noticeable from Aden (37 per cent), but decreased imports from Spain (59 per cent), Asiatic Turkey (58 per cent), Germany (42 per cent), Italian East Africa (18 per cent), and Egypt (11 per cent). Imports of English salt have also declined. The shipments of salt from the United Kingdom during 1914-15 amounted to 92,276 tons against 136,721 tons in 1913-14. The prices in Calcutta rose from R51 per 100 maunds in July to R86 in August, but receded to R71 in September and R51 in October. The price then advanced to R76 in December, to R128 in February, and to R146 on 11th March. It then fell to R105 on 25th March 1915. The quantity remaining in bond in Bengal and Burma at the end of March 1915 was 71,917 tons against 147,034 tons at the end of 1913-14. The consumption of salt during 1914-15 increased from

	lbs.
1885-86	13.1
1895-96	12.9
1905-06	13.7
1910-11	14.4
1911-12	16.1
1912-13	16.2
1913-14	16.5
1914-15	17.2

1,801,866 tons to 1,872,367 tons. The total quantity of salt consumed annually per head of the population in British India during the last five years, as compared with the consumption 10 years, 20 years, and 30 years ago, are shown in the margin. The duty on salt in 1914-15 increased from R1,43½ lakhs to R1,56 lakhs. This was due in some degree to speculative clearances owing to the fear that an enhanced salt duty might be imposed. The Government of India amended the rules in force in Northern India for the payment of the duty on salt so as to provide, as in the case of imported salt, that the duty shall be payable at the rate in force on the date of the removal of the article from the salt sources or depôts, instead of on the date of payment.

RAW SILK AND SILK MANUFACTURES.

The imports of raw silk are more than nine times the value of the exports †: SILK, raw.

	1,000 lbs.	R(lakhs)
1912-13	3,579	1.71
1913-14	2,564	1.26
1914-15	2,303	1.13

ten years ago the imports were only 1½ times the exports. In fact India was one of the world's great producers of silk. Today with the cheap imports from countries more efficiently adapted for silk production than India, the Indian article is at a disadvantage. The trade in raw silk, as will be seen in the marginal table, was 2½ million lbs, valued at R1.13 lakhs. The decline is attributed to the over-trading of the preceding two years. China and Hongkong—the chief sources of supply—largely contributed to the decrease. The receipts from the Straits also declined from 105,130 lbs to 62,400 lbs, but Japan sent a heavy consignment of 172,370 lbs against only 21,610 lbs in 1913-14, while imports from Siam rose from 92,750 lbs to 93,570 lbs. Of the total imports Bombay's share was 89 per cent and that of Burma 8 per cent. The average declared value (R4-14-9 per lb) was slightly higher than in 1913-14. At the time of the outbreak of war stocks of raw silk were limited in all consuming countries. It so happened that there was a very great demand for silk in the year 1913, making it necessary to draw upon the reserves as well as to absorb the product of the large crop of last season. The position has since improved in consequence of the fairly regular supplies. The world's production of raw silk in 1913 was 60½ million lbs or nearly one million lbs more than in 1912, the Far East producing 45½ million lbs, Western Europe 9½ million lbs, a falling off of 1½ million lbs, and South Eastern Europe 5 million lbs. The world's consumption of silk during 1913 amounted to 61½ million lbs, of which the United States alone consumed 27 million lbs, showing an increase of 2½ million lbs, and the whole of Europe 31 million lbs. In 1914 the production was 48½ million lbs, of which the Far East accounted for 34 millions lbs, Western

* Imports into other maritime provinces are negligible: in 1914-15, Bombay (368 tons), Madras (143 tons), and Sind (59 tons).

† Vide remarks on silk exports on page 67.

Europe 10½ million lbs, and South Eastern Europe nearly 3½ million lbs. The falling off in 1914, as contrasted with 1913, is due to the state of war, which has almost completely suppressed the arrivals of raw silk from Turkestan, Persia, and the extreme Orient, and therefore it was impossible to estimate the production in these countries.

The noticeable features in the silk trade at the present time are on the one hand that Japan is increasing its already large production, and on the other hand there is an evergrowing consumption in the United States.

Silk goods.

In the previous paragraphs reference was made to the imports of raw silk in 1914-15. In this paragraph the imports of manufactured silk in the same period are dealt with. The imports of silk goods have been considerably curtailed,

as will be seen from the marginal figures. Of the total imports of silk goods, Bombay accounted for 80 per cent and Burma 14 per cent. The sudden outbreak of war in Europe struck an unexpected blow at the silk trade. The use of silk is to a large extent a luxury, and

the restricted purchasing power of the people, owing to the abnormal conditions of the year, caused a cessation in demand. Of the imports of silk manufactures in 1914-15, 48 per cent came from Japan, 31 per cent from China including Hongkong, 6 per cent each from the United Kingdom and France. Pure silk piecegoods (imported chiefly from China, Hongkong, and Japan) represented 69 per cent of the total trade. The supply from Japan was reduced from R1,17 lakhs to R68 lakhs; from China from R60 lakhs to R57 lakhs; and from France from R7½ lakhs to R3½ lakhs. Japan is the principal source of the supply of silk yarn, noils, and warps, the total value of which fell in the year under review from R46 lakhs to R34 lakhs. Imports from Italy, which in this trade ranks next, fell from R10 lakhs to R4 lakhs. Goods of silk mixed with other materials are all of European manufacture, and are imported mainly from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Italy. The imports of mixed goods decreased from R6½ lakhs to R2½ lakhs. Germany made a speciality of goods mixed with silk, and her imports of these goods in the previous year were R21 lakhs. They consist principally of velvets, of which large quantities are imported. Germany secured the trade in mixed velvets by means of a special process in the manufacture of the velvet pile. The price ranges from 8*d.* to 2*s.* per yard of 17½-18½" and the largest demand is for the standard quality at 1*s.* 1*d.* per yard of 18-18½". There is a good sale also for the cheapest quality at 8*d.* per yard. French mixed velvets cost 3*d.* to 8*d.* per yard more than the corresponding grades of German qualities. A cheap quality of plain coloured satin of mixed cotton and silk in imitation of the French make is also supplied by Germany at 8½*d.* per yard of 22". The price of German pure silk velvets is 4*s.* and upwards per yard of 18", while the French best qualities are sold from 4*s.* to 8*s.* per yard.

Soap.

The imports of soap in 1914-15 amounted to 404,485 cwts, valued at R83½ lakhs. The United Kingdom is the principal source of supply—her share being about R79½ lakhs; the remainder of the imports, valued at nearly R4 lakhs, came chiefly from the United States, Austria-Hungary, Japan, and Italy. The imports consist mainly of household, laundry, and toilet soaps. These soaps are, as a rule, of superior quality, and more expensive than the locally made article, as will be seen from the following quotations:

	Indian.		British.		
	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.	
Carbolic soap (small cake)	1 12	to 2 8	—	—	per gross cakes.
„ „ 5 per cent	4 8	„ 5 0	7 8	—	„ „ f.o.b. less 20 per cent.
Turkish Bath soap	9 0	„ 11 12	12 12	to 14 4	„ „ c.i.f.
Bar soap	2 8	„ 3 12	4 2	„ 5 4	per case of 20 bars c.i.f.

The largest trade is done in Gossage's bar soap and Lever Brother's Sunlight soap, both of English manufacture. The *c.i.f.* price of Gossage's bar soap is 7*s.* per box of 45 lbs. containing 20 bars. Austrian soap being cheaper

competes with Indian-made soaps. The *c.i.f.* prices at Calcutta are as follows:—

Austrian manufacture—		R	¢	
Gotlieb Taussig's household toilet soap	.	.2	1	per dozen cakes.
" " Royal soap	.	.1	8	" "
Calderara and Bankmann's household shaving soap	l	1	11	" "
" " lavender soap	.	.1	6	" "
German manufacture—		R	¢	
Gustav Boehm's household toilet soap	.	.1	10	" "
" " lavender soap	.	.1	5	" "

SUGAR.

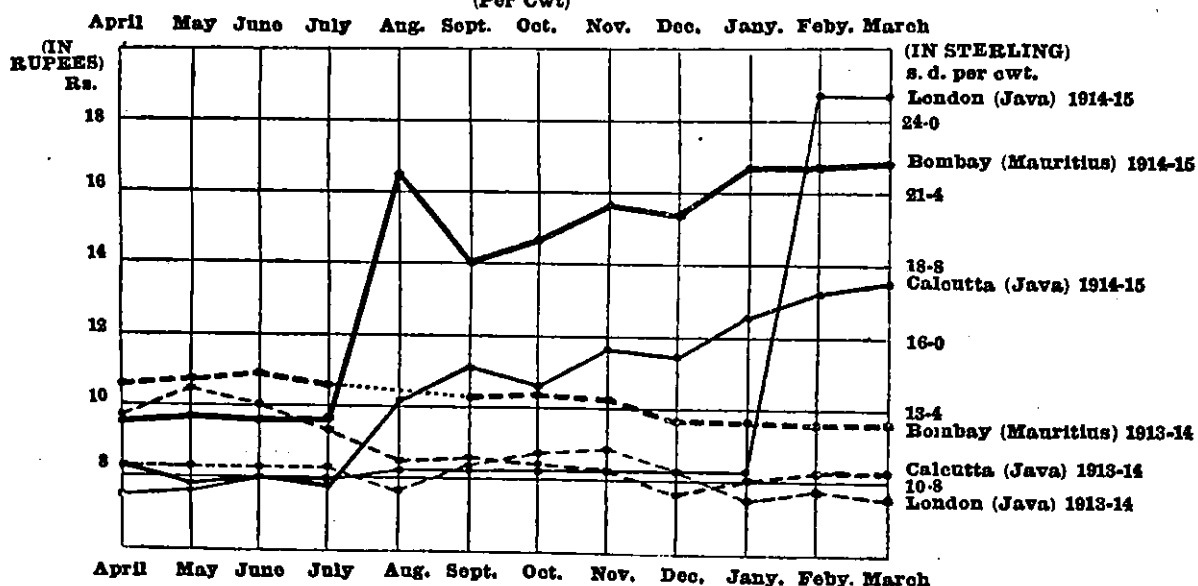
Sugar Imports.—The year 1914-15 was for the sugar trade a very eventful one. In 1914-15 the imports amounted to R10,52 lakhs or £7 millions, against R14,96 lakhs or nearly £10 millions in the previous year. This was 54 per cent, in place of 60 per cent in 1913-14, of the aggregate value of the class Food, drink, and tobacco. The total quantity of sugar (including confectionery and molasses) imported was 550,000 tons, of which some 21,500 tons represented beet sugar. Cane sugar fell from 728,200 tons to 406,600 tons, the decrease being therefore 44 per cent. The imports of cane sugar from Java and Mauritius decreased by 266,200 tons or 46 per cent, and 57,900 tons or 41 per cent, respectively. The imports were 316,700 tons of Java sugar and 81,700 tons of Mauritius sugar in 1914-15. There was a small consignment of 500 tons, valued at R1,60,000, of Egyptian cane sugar, which was imported into Calcutta, and of 1,995 tons worth R5,81,000 imported into Bombay towards the end of the year. Small consignments of refined cane sugar of 700 tons were also imported from Japan. The detailed figures are noted in the margin. The average declared value per cwt of Java sugar was R11-12-5 as against

Imports of Sugar.	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	Tons	Tons	R (1000)	R (1000)
Beet—				
Austria-Hungary	74,001	21,405	1,37,87	38,36
Germany	686	103	1,24	18
Other countries	47	14	14	4
Total	74,734	21,522	1,39,05	38,58
Cane—				
Java	582,995	316,748	10,26,77	7,45,91
Mauritius	189,568	81,718	2,50,13	1,70,29
Other countries	56,81	8,108	12,90	22,79
Total	728,244	406,574	12,89,80	9,38,99

R8-12-11 in 1913-14, showing a rise of no less than 34 per cent. Mauritius sugar was R10-6-8 per cwt as against R8-15-4 in the previous year, a rise of 16 per cent. In Calcutta the prices of Java T. M. O. were highest in March 1915 (R16-1-3 per cwt) and lowest in April 1914 (R9-8-2 per cwt).

SUGAR

(Per Cwt)



NOTE:—

- (1) On the left of the chart the notation is rupee notation: on the right sterling.
- (2) The rise in Indian sugar prices is due to the diversion of Java and Mauritius supplies to the United Kingdom.
- (3) In connection with the steadiness of the English price of Java Sugar in 1914-15 it should be remembered that the Royal Sugar Commission bought £18,000,000 or some 1 million tons of sugar shortly after the outbreak of war. The movement in London sugar prices from the outbreak of war is of interest, as compared with the Indian variations.
- (4) No quotation for Bombay (Mauritius) in August 1913. Prices were nominal.

Production.—Serious attempts are being made to improve the Indian sugar position, and to remove the stigma that India (which is the largest producer of cane sugar in the world) is importing increasing quantities of cane sugar from other countries at the expense of her home industry.* The production of British India was estimated at 2,367,000 tons on an area of 2,315,000 acres, the production showing an increase of 3 per cent but the area a decrease of 9 per cent, as compared with the previous year's figures. An addition of about 14,300 tons should be made for the non-reported cane area, and of about 300,000 tons representing the produce from date and palmyra palms. Bengal produced over 90,000 tons of date and palmyra palm sugar; the figures for other provinces are not available.

Foreign markets.—To understand the sugar import trade of India one has to refer to the conditions that prevailed in world markets throughout the year. In the early part of the year supplies were apparently ample, and prices ruled low with small fluctuations. The highest price of 88 per cent best root *f.o.b.*, Hamburg, was quoted in April at 9s. 5d, while in July the price fell to 9s. 2½d. The price of Cuban sugar *c.i.f.*, in the United Kingdom, varied from 9s. 3d. to 10s. 3d. in July. The Continental beet crop for 1941 promised well, and owing to the higher prices ruling in America shipments of Cuban sugar were resold to the United States, and in consequence stocks in trader's hands by the end of July were limited. With the rupture between Austria and Servia on July 24, London prices of beet sugar advanced, but fell sharply towards the end of the month. Consequent on the outbreak of war between Germany and France, and the cessation of imports of Continental beet sugar, a large demand immediately sprang up for any available sugar, which was accentuated by the United Kingdom joining the belligerents. Prices rapidly advanced, so that first mark granulated sugar, which was selling at the end of July at 15s. per cwt, rose to 35s. and 40s. by the first week of August, some grades selling as high as 55s. In view of this large increase in retail prices and in order to put a curb on speculative operations, the British Government assumed entire control of the market. They secured all available supplies of sugar in America, Cuba, Java, and elsewhere, and bought some 1,000,000 tons for manufacturing purposes or for direct consumption. This cane sugar replaced about a million tons of prohibited beet sugar, which is ordinarily imported into the United Kingdom in the months of August to April. The Royal Sugar Commission, which was appointed to fix the price at which raw sugar was to be sold in the United Kingdom to refiners and to the trade, reduced prices immediately to 30s. The retail price was fixed by the Commission at 3¾d. for white granulated. On October 26 the Commission announced a further reduction of 2s. 6d. per cwt, and at this level prices ruled till the end of the year. Since that time imports of all sugars have been prohibited, with a view to prevent German and Austrian beet sugar reaching the United Kingdom through neutral countries, and money as payment reaching the enemy countries. On December 14 the Government reduced the price of Mauritius crystals by about 3s. per cwt (*viz.*, to 22s. 1½d) to assist the confectioners and large sugar users, and on December 17 announced that there would be no further reduction. In March of this year the price of Java sugar in the United Kingdom was 139 per cent higher than at the outbreak of war.

Monthly imports into India.—These events were not without their effect on India. There was a great reduction in the supply of beet sugar from the Continental countries, a reduction from 74,700 tons to 21,500 tons in 1914-15. The United Kingdom and other consuming countries of the British Empire largely indented, as already noted, on Java and Mauritius for sugar. These countries happen to be India's principal sources of supply†. In the months since the outbreak of war there was a decline of nearly 57 per cent in the imports from abroad of sugar, 16D.S. and above, and a consequential increase of 66 per cent in the declared value for March 1915 over that of July 1914, as will be seen from the marginal table. The monthly prices are also given in greater detail in part ii of the Report on page 125.

Imports into India.		Declared value	
Sugar 16 D. S.		per cwt	
	tons	R	p.
1914-15			
April . . .	45,492	8	11 8
May . . .	45,304	8	13 6
June . . .	8,890	9	1 7
July . . .	29,409	9	1 5
August . . .	48,627	10	1 1
September . . .	40,074	11	14 9
October . . .	51,056	11	10 11
November . . .	28,385	12	7 2
December . . .	47,673	12	14 10
January . . .	25,618	13	11 10
February . . .	32,688	14	12 5
March . . .	25,345	15	1 8

* India now imports in normal years about 10 per cent of the total supply of cane sugar outside India.

† India in 1914-15 took 316,700 tons from Java or 25 per cent of the total Java production and from Mauritius 81,700 tons or 30 per cent of the total Mauritius production. Java sugar is imported chiefly through Calcutta and Mauritius through Bombay and Karachi.

The position of the Indian industry.—The steps now being taken to improve the position of the Indian sugar industry are necessarily slow as there are intrinsic difficulties. It is, for example, almost impossible to produce any one variety of cane which will grow well throughout India. The canes of the Punjab are not very suitable for Bengal, just as the Bengal canes are unsuited to the low temperatures of the north. The opening of large irrigation works in parts of Southern and Central India will lead to an increase in the area under cane, giving high yields and rendering possible the cultivation of cane in large blocks. In the Central Provinces a block of about 4,000 acres is being leased out to a Syndicate, and in Burma in one of the canal areas a Rangoon firm is making experiments in cane cultivation, half the cost being paid by Government. Experiments at Government expense are also being made in Assam to grow cane at a profit. It is the policy of Government to show the cultivators how to increase the yield per acre, since the average yield in India is about 24 cwts against 80 cwts in Java. The Agricultural Departments of Local Governments are endeavouring to solve the problem in two ways, first, by seeking for better methods of cultivation, and, secondly, by introducing improved varieties to suit local conditions. Special sugar-cane stations have been started in the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Bihar, and Assam.† Dr. Barber, now in charge of the Central Station at Coimbatore, has succeeded in growing sugar-cane for the first time in India from seed, and this discovery will make it possible to obtain, by crossing, new varieties of cane giving higher yields. He has raised no less than 60,000 seedlings and is engaged in crossing the hardy North Indian canes with South Indian canes containing a large percentage of sugar. Some interesting factors relating to sugar-cane varieties have been investigated at Sabour with a view to deciding between the merits of different varieties of cane. The research work has, in short, for its object the collection and isolation of pure culture of indigenous varieties under chemical control, and the investigation of their milling properties with a view to the ultimate selection of the most suitable for general cultivation. Work of a more utilitarian nature from a local point of view, such as (1) the testing of varieties likely to be suitable to the neighbourhood and (2) the investigation into the systems of manuring and cultivating, is also being pursued in the district farms of various provinces. The Assam Department makes steady progress in the extension of the cultivation of improved varieties. Selected varieties of thick canes can be grown in the United Provinces, given proper cultivation and irrigation, but their extended cultivation will depend on demand. These canes are much cheaper and easier to work, possess a higher sucrose content, and also yield a heavier crop than the *deshi* or “country” cane. Progress is necessarily slow. India, however, cannot be expected to achieve in a brief quinquennium what has taken Java and the West Indies at least a quarter of a century to accomplish.

The trade in tobacco had a marked set-back in 1914-15, as compared with the previous year, although the import trade suffered less than the export

	1914-15.	
	lbs.	R(lakhs)
Tobacco—		
Unmanufactured	167,300	2
Manufactured—		
Cigars	61,400	2½
Cigarettes	1,439,800	56
Other sorts	551,000	11½

trade. The imports were 2,219,500 lbs, valued at R72 lakhs, against 2,457,700 lbs, valued at R75 lakhs, in 1913-14. The details of these imports are given in the marginal table. Imports of raw tobacco, which came chiefly from the United States, Holland, the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Straits, and Egypt, fell in total value by a lakh. The imports of cigars and cigarettes also declined by R3 lakhs, while ‘other sorts’ improved by a lakh. Cigars were imported from the following countries:—the United Kingdom (R45,000), Holland (R1 lakh), and the Philippines (R58,000); and cigarettes from the United Kingdom (R51 lakhs) and Egypt (R5 lakhs). The United Kingdom had, therefore, over 91 per cent of the cigarette import trade, and Egypt 8 per cent. Prices of imported tobacco were much lower than in 1913, especially for the medium and lower grades. The import duty realised on the cheaper quality of cigarettes, weighing less than 3 lbs per 1,000, amounted to

† There are stations at Coimbatore, South Canara, Jorbat, Sabour, Sindewahi (in the Central Provinces), Rangoon, and elsewhere.

₹16,56,326, and on the superior grade, weighing 3 lbs or more per 1,000, ₹1,52,158 against ₹17,69,140 and ₹1,45,459 respectively in 1913-14. The quantity of tobacco unmanufactured and manufactured remaining in bond at the end of the year was 106,600 lbs against 193,300 lbs in the previous year. The reduction was due to increased consumption, and to larger clearances from the bond owing to the apprehension of an enhanced rate of duty.

Umbrellas

The imports of both umbrellas and umbrella fittings declined by over ₹4½ lakhs and ₹13 lakhs to nearly ₹17 lakhs and ₹19 lakhs respectively. A very large trade is done locally in the manufacture of cheap umbrellas for the Indian market, the fittings as well as the cloth being imported. The cloth is imported from the United Kingdom and Italy; the frames, ribs, and tubes are obtained from the United Kingdom, and until the outbreak of war also from Germany and Belgium; the notches, runners, caps, and ferrules are supplied by the United Kingdom and Japan. Japan also supplies a large quantity of bamboo and wood umbrella sticks with handles. In 1914-15 the share of the United Kingdom was 68 per cent, of Germany 13 per cent, of Japan 11 per cent, and of Belgium 3 per cent. The prices of German frames, ribs, and tubes in the Calcutta market are as follows:—

1. Self-opening frames, japanned with nickel tube 23" and 25" × 8 ribs at 7s. 6d. to 8s. 3d. per dozen and nickelled frames of the same measurement at 10s. 4½d. to 11s. 9d.
2. Solid ribs (43 gauge) of sizes 16", 19", 21", 23", 25", and 27" with 8 ribs at 1s. to 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d. and 1s. 6d. per dozen sets respectively.
3. Solid ribs (41 gauge) with sizes 23" and 25", 27", and 29" with 12 ribs at 2s. 1d., 2s. 3d., and 2s. 6d. per dozen sets respectively.
4. Solid flexus ribs (41 gauge) of sizes 19", 21", 23", and 25" with 8 ribs at 1s. 4d., 2s., 2s. 1d., and 2s. 2d. per dozen sets respectively.
5. Brown tubes 31" and 33" long at 10d. per dozen.
6. Nickel tubes 31" and 33" at 1s. 4d. per dozen.

Wood and timber.

The value of the total trade in wood and timber in 1914-15 was ₹82½ lakhs,

	Imports of wood and timber.	
	1913-14. ₹ (1,000)	1914-15. ₹ (1,000)
Teak wood	24,49	38,87
Other timber*	50,14	32,28
Firewood	22	14
Ornamental wood	2,49	1,65
Wood manufactures†	9,64	9,63

against ₹87 lakhs in the previous year. The details of the trade are shown in the margin. The imports of unmanufactured wood receded from ₹77 lakhs to ₹73 lakhs. The decrease was brought about by a reduction in the imports of deal and pine

wood from foreign countries. Teak wood, chiefly from Siam and Java, was imported to the extent of 27,477 cubic tons, valued at ₹39 lakhs, against 18,660 cubic tons, valued at ₹24½ lakhs, in 1913-14. The average declared value rose from ₹131-3-8 to ₹141-7-6 per cubic ton. Imports of teak from Siam rose from 15,867 cubic tons to 22,631 cubic tons. Java supplied 4,559 cubic tons of teak against 2,516 cubic tons in 1913-14. The imports of deal and pine wood from European countries fell from 14,533 cubic tons to 7,480 cubic tons. The imports of jarrah wood from Western Australia improved by 534 cubic tons. Timber imported from the Straits decreased from 18,708 cubic tons to 14,923 cubic tons, and from Ceylon from 5,853 cubic tons to 4,124 cubic tons.

As the railway mileage increases, the problem of the supply of wooden sleepers becomes more important. China is now entering the market as a supplier of wooden sleepers, known as Rong Tong, Mai Yang, and Mai Kiam, which are being offered for sale in India. Java is also offering teak sleepers. It may be noted here that the deodar tree of the Himalayas is used to a considerable extent for sleepers, and Nepal *Sāl* and other woods are also used for the purpose. As the supply of first class sleeper woods such as *Sāl* and deodar is limited, experiments

* "Other timber" includes "deal and pine wood" and "jarrah wood".
 † Wood manufactures are, barrels (empty), billets, boards, buckets, cages (wood), caskets, chests (empty), pots, pulleys, steps and ladders, traps, tubs, etc.

in the antiseptic treatment of less durable timbers have been in progress for some years. Arrangements have already been made with the Railway Board for the delivery of a large number of treated *chir* pine sleepers from the forests of the United Provinces. *Pyinkadu*, which is largely grown in the forests of Upper Burma, is also a valuable wood for sleepers, but some difficulty was experienced in getting teak and other timbers shipped from Burma consequent on the shortage of freights owing to the war.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

The chief features of the world market in the early part of the year under review were: (1) the high prices ruling for the finished article, (2) the steadily increasing cost of the raw material, and (3) the prevalence of short time in the mills. Owing to large war contracts an embargo was placed upon the export of woollen goods from the United Kingdom. Thus the supply for ordinary trade purposes was greatly restricted, and the imports into India fell from R3,85 lakhs to R1,88 lakhs—a decrease of R1,97 lakhs, of which the United Kingdom alone accounted for R87½ lakhs, Germany R80½ lakhs, and France R11 lakhs. The largest item is woollen piecegoods in which the United Kingdom predominated, Holland coming next to Germany and France. The average declared value was R1-0-8 per yard of piecegoods against 14 annas 9 pies in 1913-14. In shawls as well as in yarn and knitting wool, Germany had hitherto held the market, but in 1914-15 the United Kingdom occupied the first position as regards shawls, Germany being second. The United Kingdom and Italy were the chief sources of carpets and rugs.

Details of the trade under the various heads are noted below. The share of Germany in the imports of woollen shawls was 45 per cent against 49 per cent for the United Kingdom and 2 per cent for Austria-Hungary. The shawls which are mostly imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary, together with their prices, are:—

Imports of woollen shawls		1914-15
	No.	R (1,000)
From United Kingdom	296,718	8,24
" Germany	237,500	7,50
" Austria-Hungary	10,346	37
" Other countries	31,120	50
Total	575,684	16,70

(1) German Lohi shawls: (a) woollen, made in imitation of Amritsar Lohi (or native) shawls. They range in price from 5s. 4d. to 8s. per pair. The popular qualities cost 5s. 4d. and 6s. 2d. per pair of 50" × 2/212", (b) woollen and cotton mixed, the price of the standard quality being 4s. 1d. and 4s. 4d. per pair and the cheaper quality costing 3s. 9d. and 4s. per pair for the respective sizes of 48" × 2/212" and 50" × 2/212". (2) German plain serge shawls, woollen, the inferior quality costs 3s. 2d. per piece of 48" × 106", and a good quality 4s. per piece of 50" × 108", embroidered serge shawls usually costing from 1s. to 2s. per piece extra. (3) German embroidered merino shawls, woollen, at varying prices from 2s. to 8s. per piece according to the kind of embroidery and quality of the cloth. (4) German Shot shawls, woollen, the popular quality costs 4s. per piece of 48" × 106". The better qualities range up to 6s. per piece of 52" × 112". (5) German Beige shawls, (a) woollen, the prices ranging from 4s. 6d. to 6s. per piece. The demand is largest for a quality at 5s. per piece of 48" × 106". (b) Woollen and cotton mixed—only one quality at 3s. 10d. per piece of 48" × 106". (6) German fancy check shawls, woollen and cotton mixed, the price varies from 1s. 5d. to 2s. 8d. per piece according to the size of various designs. A quality at 2s. 5½d. per piece of 48" × 106" is also in demand, but this style is now out of fashion. (7) Austrian woollen Pine shawls (a) with imitation gold embroidery, one quality and size only at 6s. per piece of 48" × 100", and (b) with silk embroidery of various sizes and qualities at prices varying from 4s. 10d. to 6s. per piece according to the kind of embroidery; the popular quality being 4s. 10d. per piece of 48" × 100". (8) Austrian woollen knitted shawls cost on an average about 2s. 6d. per piece of 48" × 106".

Within the last few years German woollen yarns have been largely imported *via* Bombay and Karachi for weaving shawls. These shawls compete with the Punjab article at reduced prices, and at the same time undersell the shawls made in the Cawnpore mills. The low price is made possible in some cases by cutting the size of the shawl or by supplying inferior material. An opportunity has occurred at the present time for British or Indian manufacturers to

capture the market in plain shawls. The very low priced German embroidered shawls are, however, more difficult to oust from the Indian market.

In yarn and knitting wool, Germany's share was 70 per cent in 1913-14. Inferior qualities of worsted yarns are imported in small quantities from Germany alone. The better qualities of woollen or worsted yarns, styled 'Fingering wool,' are obtained from the United Kingdom and used for knitting socks and stockings. Imports of knitting wool from Germany consist almost wholly of Berlin wool, for which there is an enormous demand both by Europeans and Indians alike. It consists of four-fold soft spun yarn of good colour and finish, and is used for working carpet slippers and cushion covers on cotton Penelope canvas, and also for knitting caps and jackets. It is put up in packets varying in weight from 4 oz. to 1 lb., each packet containing four small bundles of equal weight. The prices at which these packets are sold are as follows:

Weight per packet.	Rows.	Fold and skeins.	Price per packet.
			<i>s. d.</i>
4 oz.	10	4-20	1 0½ + 2½ per cent commission.
5 "	10	4-20	1 2½ ditto
5½ "	10	4-20	1 3½ ditto
6 "	10	4-20	1 5½ ditto
7 "	10	4-20	1 6½ ditto
14 "	4	4-20	3 0½ ditto
16 "	4	4-20	3 5 ditto

There are also other qualities of Berlin wool known as (1) 4-fold Andalusian, (2) 3-fold Saxony wool, and (3) 2-fold Shetland wool. They are practically hand-spun Berlin wools of different plies, and are used in small quantities by Europeans for knitting children's garments such as socks, jackets, caps, and underwear. The price is uniform at about 3*s.* 7½*d.* per lb.

Under woollen piecegoods German goods are principally flannels and flannelettes of the following descriptions:—1. Plain woollen coloured flannels imported in assorted colours, the price ranging from 5*d.* to 8*d.* per yard of 27"–28" in width. 2. Striped woollen coloured flannels at 7*d.* per yard of 30" and at 8½*d.* per yard of 33". 3. Woollen white flannels, ranging in price from 7*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* per yard of 27"–28" wide. The narrower width of 24" is also largely sold at 7½*d.* per yard. 4. Woollen guaze twill flannels, varying in price from 7½*d.* to 10*d.* per yard of 30"–31" wide. These are also imported in widths of 27", 30", and 36". 5. Woollen coloured French merinos cost from 7½*d.* to 11*d.* per yard of 42", whereas genuine French merinos are obtainable from 9*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* per yard. 6. Woollen black and coloured Cashmeres range in price from 1*s.* to 3*s.* per yard of 44"–46" and 54", the largest width being most in demand. These shawls are also imported from Austria and compete with the English made article, which is more expensive by 2*d.* to 3*d.* per yard. 7. Woollen and cotton mixed suiting flannels, costing from 7*d.* to 2*s.* per yard of 48" and 54". There has been a shortage of supplies of these woollen goods, and the stocks carried over from the previous year are being rapidly disposed of.

Woollen and cotton mixed braids are imported mostly from Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom; mixed curved braids No. 13 (*i.e.*, 13 cord) are sold at 9½*d.* black and 9½*d.* scarlet, and mixed round braids at 5*d.* black and 5½*d.* scarlet, per gross yards less 5 per cent discount in ½ gross yard packets. Woollen braids imported from Germany are mostly "Llama lustres or braids," which are used as trimmings and are of the following qualities:—Quantity No. 53 at 2*s.* 7*d.*, No. 61 at 2*s.* 10*d.*, No. 65 at 3*s.* 1*d.*, No. 81 at 3*s.* 4*d.*, No. 97 at 3*s.* 7*d.*, and No. 101 at 4*s.* per gross yards, f. o. b. less 4 per cent discount. They are packed in boxes containing 4 bundles each of 36 yards, and imported in a variety of colours.

CHAPTER IV.

Chief Exports in 1914-15.

In the previous chapter imports into India were discussed in alphabetical order. In the present chapter exports are similarly treated. The statistical tables, which give the details of these exports, will be found in pages 107-108 in Part II of the Report.

Under exports the head 'chemicals and chemical preparations' consists chiefly, if not entirely, of potassium nitrate or saltpetre. The quantity and value of saltpetre rose from 13,400 tons, valued at R31 lakhs, to 16,400 tons, valued at R43 lakhs, the highest value reached since 1908-09. During the first four months the exports were 6 per cent above those of 1913-14, but since the outbreak of war, they increased by 30 per cent over those of the corresponding period of the previous year, amounting to 11,500 tons, valued at R31½ lakhs. Calcutta is the chief port from which saltpetre is exported from India, her share being 97·4 per cent of the total. In 1914-15, the imports into Calcutta were 17,951 tons, and of this 10,261 tons came from Bihar and Orissa, 5,381 tons from the United Provinces, and 2,272 tons from the Punjab. The exports from Bengal to foreign countries were 15,976 tons, and to Indian ports 77 tons only. Only a small quantity is imported by sea for chemical and medicinal purposes, and by land from Nepal, the figures for 1914-15 being respectively 9 tons and 41 tons, against 27 tons and 82 tons in 1913-14.

COAL.

There was a set-back again last year in the exports of coal and coke, only 594,286 tons having been exported against 723,641 tons in 1913-14. The figure receded to the level of 1904-05, excepting the year 1908-09 when only 571,582 tons were exported. The production of Indian coal during 1914 amounted to 16,464,263 tons, valued at R5,86 lakhs, as against 16,208,009 tons, valued at R5,70 lakhs, in 1913. About 56 per cent of the total production of coal in India is raised from the Jherria coal fields in Bihar and Orissa, and 30 per cent from the Raniganj coal fields of Bengal. The other coal fields of any

	Outturn* tons (1,000)	Export tons (1,000)	Imports tons (1,000)	Declared values (export) per ton
1905-06	8,418	836	180	R A. P.
1906-07	9,783	935	257	7 13 3
1907-08	11,147	728	308	7 15 11
1908-09	12,770	572	456	8 1 7
1909-10	11,870	759	428	8 13 5
1910-11	12,047	890	334	8 13 7
1911-12	12,715	874	298	8 10 6
1912-13	14,706	881	654	8 13 0
1913-14	16,208	723	559	10 0 4
1914-15	16,464	594	392	9 9 0
				8 14 2

importance are the Giridih fields in Bihar and Orissa, the Singareni fields in the Hyderabad State, the Mohpani, the PENCH, and the Wardha valley coal fields in the Central Provinces, and the Makum fields in Assam. The marginal table shows the outturn, exports, and imports (in thousands of tons) together with the export declared unit values. Indian coal was in good demand in India in the year under review. Exports are relatively very limited, being in the proportion of one ton only to about 26 tons produced. The bulk of the coal produced is thus consumed in the country. The marginal table shows the total quantity of coal (both Indian and foreign) retained for consumption in India in the last four years. The figures represent the balance retained after deducting exports from the sum of production *plus* imports. It is estimated that nearly 33 per cent of the whole quantity is consumed by railways (including railway workshops), about 12 per cent by cotton and jute mills, and an equal quantity by iron and brass foundries, and brick and tile factories, about 7 per cent is used as bunker coal, and nearly 4 per cent is consumed by inland steamers. The consumption at the collieries (including wast-

* For calendar years.

age) is some 10 per cent of the total. In 1914, prices (average for the twelve months ending December) of Indian coal (Deshurghur) rose at Calcutta, but those at Bombay and Karachi for both Indian and Welsh coal fell. The prices for 1st class Jherria opened at R3-12, rose to R4-4 in July and to R4-12 in September, but fell to R4-4 in November, to R4 in February, and closed at R3-8 in March 1915. The prices for Deshurghur ruled higher in 1914 than in 1913.

Coal was shipped as usual mainly to Colombo--392,610 tons or 66 per cent of the total exports was sent to Ceylon. This quantity approximates to the exports to Ceylon in 1913-14. Exports to the Straits represented 100,636 tons or 17 per cent, and to Sumatra 72,810 tons or 12 per cent, of the total. Exports to Aden rose from 5,336 tons to 16,537 tons. Of the total exports about 64 per cent was shipped during the war period. A still larger trade would probably have been recorded if the carriage of coal from the ports had not been impeded by the want of shipping facilities due to the war. Shipments of bunker coal from Calcutta for use in steamers were 969,338 tons against 1,010,074 tons in 1913-14. The exports of coke amounted to 1,794 tons, valued at R21,700.

The marginal table shows the average sea freights for 1914, from Calcutta to Bombay (consisting) R5-3 per ton to Bombay, as compared with that from Wales to Bombay . . . R9-9 " to Bombay. The Railway freight from Ranigunj to Calcutta . . . R2-4 " Ranigunj to Calcutta is also stated. Early in the year under review freights from Calcutta rose to R5-4 per ton for Bombay, R4 for Colombo, and R3-8 for Rangoon; later in the year they ruled at R6-8, R5 and R3-8 per ton; but in March 1915 the rates reached R9, R8, and R6-8 respectively. Tonnage was hardly obtainable at the close of the year, and coal had to be sent by rail.

Out of 98 coal companies in the share list with a paid-up capital of R5,34 lakhs, 43 declared no dividend. One company gave a dividend of R800 per share of R10 paid-up, two 100 and 90 per cent respectively, three 55 per cent, two 50 per cent and 37½ per cent, two 35 per cent, and the rest declared dividends from 2½ to 27½ per cent.

	No. of Cos.	Capital R(Lakhs.)
1910-11	129	721
1911-12	128	722
1912-13	139	716
1913-14	142	725
1914-15	145	744

Coffee.

More than half the coffee-producing area in India is situated in the Mysore State, in Travancore, and in Cochin, and the remainder in Madras and Coorg. The area in 1913-14 was estimated at 85,723 acres in British India, and 117,954 acres in Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin, the total area being 203,677 acres as against 216,399 acres in 1912-13. It is difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the area or yield of the coffee estates of Southern India. The continuance of high prices was a stimulus to production, especially in Brazil, which has so extended the cultivation that its yield is now about the three-fourths of the world's production.* Brazilian coffee now rules the market. The Brazilian crop for the season 1913-14 amounted to 13,816,000 bags as against 11,485,000 bags in 1912-13 and 12,456,000 bags in 1911-12. To the above figure must be added the produce of other districts, which makes a total for the Republic of 14,365,000 bags, this being the largest crop for four years. The crop of 1914-15 was a short one in Sao Paulo, which is estimated at 9 million bags compared with 11½ millions in 1913-14. Prices of Santos were at the comparatively high level of 42s. per cwt, but declined sharply towards the end of July to 32s. When trade assumed a war normal, a fairly large business was done in exports to neutral countries, and up to 44s. was paid for December delivery. Prices have since eased off slightly. The price of Indian coffee in the London market, which was 65s. per cwt in April 1914, fell to 57s. in October 1914, but rose to 62s. in December and closed at 67s. in March 1915. One outstanding feature of the year is the extensive business put through in the London market, the enforced closing of Hamburg as a distributing centre diverting the attention of neutral countries to London. There has also been direct shipment to Scandinavian countries. Much of the coffee that goes to England is reshipped to foreign countries.

* Estimated at 18 million bags of 132 lbs each

There was a small recovery in the exports from British India during the year 1914-15, but the quantity was still considerably below the level of the trade a decade ago. The quantity increased last year by 12 per cent, but owing to a decline in the declared value of ₹2-2-10, the rise in the total value was only 8 per cent. More than 61 per cent of the total trade was done in the pre-war period, when the exports of coffee amounted to 178,564 cwts, valued at ₹1,05 lakhs (£700,000), against 73,040 cwts, valued at ₹44 lakhs (£293,000), in the corresponding period of 1913-14. In the war-period the exports were 111,830 cwts against 186,860 cwts in the same period of 1913-14. France took 132,181 cwts or nearly half the quantity exported, and the United Kingdom 90,127 cwts, Australia including New Zealand 14,178 cwts, Arabia 14,022 cwts, Ceylon 11,125 cwts, and Austria-Hungary 8,287 cwts.

	Exports of coffee	
	cwt (1,000)	₹ (1,000)
1905-06	364	1,75,67
1909-10	233	1,19,64
1911-12	241	1,34,62
1913-14	290	1,53,66
1914-15	290	1,65,38

	Declared values per cwt		
	₹	a.	p.
1911-12	55	13	5
1913-14	58	10	1
1914-15	59	2	0
1914-15	56	15	2

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

(1) Raw Cotton.

Before the outbreak of war it was recognised that the cotton trade was entering upon a period of serious depression, owing to the fact that the Indian market was overstocked with cotton piecegoods. The depression may be ascribed, among other reasons, to:—(1) overtrading; (2) the deficiency in 1913 of the monsoon in three great provinces; (3) the failure of many Indian banks; (4) the very good crops in the United States, in Egypt, and in India; (5) a considerable portion of last year's crop remaining unsold in Egypt; and (6) the large quantity of cotton stored up in China on account of the Revolution. The difficulties have been aggravated by existing conditions since the two great markets of Germany and Austria-Hungary are cut off, while Belgium has seriously curtailed her demand for the raw article. The result is that there have been considerable supplies of the raw material and an abnormal decrease in consumption coupled with a great fall in prices. These are the distinctive features of the year's trade.

Indian cotton occupies an important position in the world's supply of cotton, since India ranks as the second largest cotton-producing country of the world. On the average of the five years ending 1913-14 the world's production amounted to 21.08 million bales of 500 lbs, of which the United States of America supplied 13.33 millions, India 3.51 millions, Egypt 1.44 millions, and other countries less than 3 millions. Unlike Egypt, India seldom attempts to market any but cotton of very moderate quality. The raw cotton that India can spare usually finds a ready market in Japan, China, and in European countries. When American cotton is more or less scarce, there is a demand among British spinners for the better sorts of Indian cotton. The soil, the climate, the requirements of Indian spinners, the care and skill of Indian cultivators are not very conducive to the supply of a good quality of cotton. Although Indian cotton as a class is the worst cotton that is produced to any large extent, it supplies the material for producing coarse, cheap goods, for which there is always a great demand.

There is no doubt that India is capable of increasing her cotton production, and the season 1913-14 marked a step in advance. The revised outturn was 5,066,000 bales (of 400 lbs) as against 4,610,000 bales for 1912-13. There was an increase of nearly 10 per cent in outturn with an increase of 14 per cent in acreage, and the crop was the largest ever grown. The total area reported for 1914-15 was 24,634,000 acres, a decrease of 2 per cent as against that of 1913-14. The estimates for the 1914-15 crop also indicated a considerable increase of outturn, namely, 5,233,000 bales*, which is 3 per cent more than in 1913-14. In the current season of 1915-16 the area sown up to 1st October is estimated at 16,253,000 acres. The reduction is due chiefly to low prices of cotton obtained last year and also to unfavourable weather conditions in some provinces.

Attention continues to be devoted to the improvement of the Indian cotton crop, both in the quality of the lint and the increase in yield. In Tinnevely, Kurnool, and Bellary considerable improvement has been effected in raising the general level of the crop by the distribution, through seed farms,

* Bale = 400 lbs.

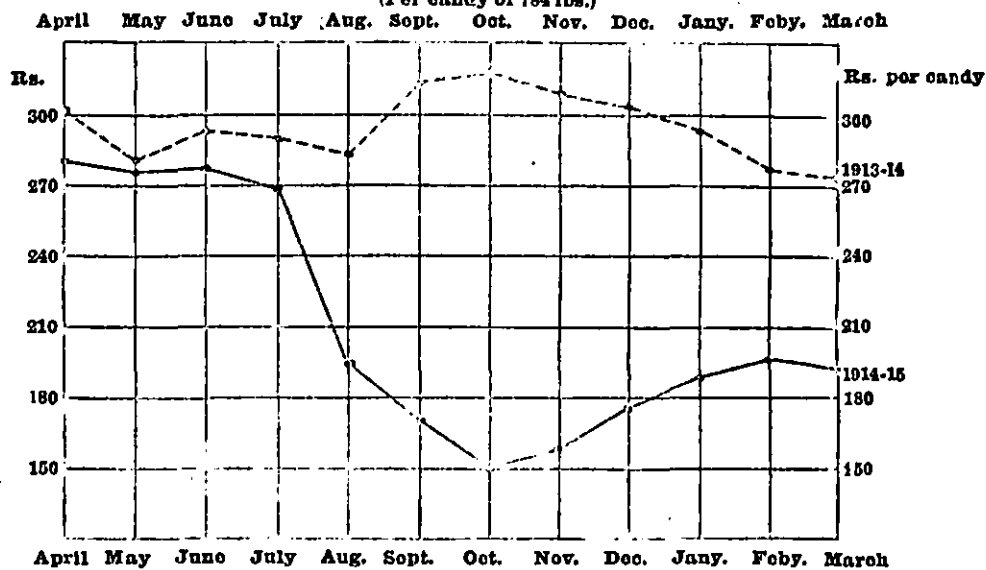
of better seed obtained by bulk selection, and by the introduction of the seed-drill and bullock-hoe for sowing and interculture. Cambodia cotton is now thoroughly established in the south of the Madras Presidency, in the south of Dharwar, and in some parts of Mysore. The introduction, into the western part of the Dharwar cotton tract, of Broach cotton, which has a higher ginning percentage than the local *Kumta*, has so far met with great success. In Sind, experiments are being made with American cotton. The main feature of the cotton work in the Central Provinces and Berar has been the distribution of *roseum* seed through private cotton seed farms organised on a co-operative basis. In the United Provinces the cultivation of white flowered cotton, giving a higher ginning percentage and better yields than the present mixture, is rapidly extending in the Western circle. In Burma seed farms are being established in the districts of Pakoku, Myingyan, and Thayetmyo. Although much has been done in various provinces for improving the crop, there are difficulties which arise in the organization of seed distribution, in the supply of pure seed, and in the prevention of adulteration both in seed and lint.

The prices of good Broach cotton at Bombay opened at R288 per candy of 784 lbs., but fell to R210 in August, R175 in September, and reached the lowest level (R135) at the end of October. The prices then revived and were R150 in November, R178 in December, R192 in January, and closed at R196 in March 1915. The following chart illustrates the monthly average prices of 1914-15 and 1913-14.

RAW COTTON

(BROACH)

(Per candy of 784 lbs.)



A portion of the Indian crop of the season 1913-14 and a portion of the crop of the season 1914-15 came into statistical consideration in the exports during the year 1914-15. The exports amounted to 10½ million cwts, valued at R33½ crores, against 10¾ million cwts, valued at R41 crores, in 1913-14. This represents 42 per cent of the total value of raw materials exported from India, and 19 per cent of the total exports. The exports showed a decrease of nearly 3 per cent in quantity and 18 per cent in value. The average declared value per unit fell from R38-10-1 to R32-5-9 per cwt or by 16 per cent, and the total loss due to reduced prices amounted to R6½ crores. The distribution of the trade is shown

	Exports of Raw Cotton,	
	1913-14	1914-15
	tons	tons
Japan	240,878	222,747
Italy	42,429	67,745
Germany	84,403	61,974
Belgium	56,654	30,718
United Kingdom	19,246	35,389
Austria Hungary	37,352	29,287
France	26,213	27,614
China	9,714	13,409
Spain	8,347	11,248

in the margin. About 62 per cent of the trade was effected in the pre-war period. The United Kingdom, Italy, and Japan had larger receipts during the war period, as compared with those in the earlier period. The figures in table No. 40 on page 123 show the exports of raw cotton by sea from British India during the cotton years, September to August, of 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15. It will be observed that the exports to Japan, while considerably less during the last seven months than in the corresponding seven months of the previous season, exceeded the exports in the corresponding seven

months of the season 1912-13. This is not the case, however, with the shipments to countries other than Japan. The principal purchasers of cotton other than Japan are in normal years Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and France.

(2) COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The depression in the cotton trade, which was noticeable before the close of 1913, continued, as we have seen, into 1914, and four weeks before the outbreak of war the full effects of a prolonged depression were discernible. Stocks began to swell with no off-take and a dozen mills resolved to stop working for some time, although the majority continued to work. Both the spinning and weaving industries suffered throughout the year, and at the close of the year, there was no immediate prospect of a large off-take of the accumulated stocks. The problem of the supply of chemicals and dyes, which were regularly obtained from Germany, presented also a serious difficulty on the outbreak of war. The

outturn of the mills during the last five years is shown in the marginal table, from which it will be seen that the production of yarn during 1914-15 was 652 million lbs, a decrease of 31 million lbs or 4.5 per cent, while that of cloth (277 million lbs) increased by 3 million lbs or about 1 per cent, as compared with the production of 1913-14. A rough estimate of the value of Indian production in 1914-15 is R30½ crores for yarn and R14½ crores for woven goods. The value of local manufactures, therefore, is less than the imports from abroad by nearly R4 crores.

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills and imported by sea from foreign countries during the past two years is shown in the margin. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1—25) was about 90 per cent, of medium counts nearly 9 per cent, and of No. 40 and above less than half per cent, while the proportions of the same counts to the total imports were respectively 3 per cent, 78 per cent, and 19 per cent. Thus the position of India as regards the production of yarn practically remained the same as in the preceding year.

The production of Indian weaving mills consists chiefly of grey and bleached piecegoods. The principal items are shown in the margin as compared with the imported goods. There was a slight recovery in production during the year.

The production of grey and bleached piecegoods increased by 8 million yards to 880 millions, but that of coloured goods decreased by about 36 million yards to 255 millions. These compare with the imported goods as shown in the margin.

In the whole of India 6,634,989 spindles and 104,180 looms were at work during 1914-15, employing on the average 258,733 persons, the share of Bombay being 4,648,370 spindles, 81,411 looms, and 175,743 persons. In the marginal table the average monthly capacity per 1,000 spindles and 1,000 looms in 1914-15 is shown as compared with the previous two years. The highest capacity was reached in the year 1912-13. India produced in 1914-15 652 million lbs of yarn, out of which 247 million lbs were consumed in the

	Yarn Million lbs.	Woven goods Million lbs.
1910-11 .	610	246
1911-12 .	625	267
1912-13 .	688	285
1913-14 .	688	274
1914-15 .	652	277

	1913-14		1914-15	
	Production million lbs.	Imports million lbs.	Production million lbs.	Imports million lbs.
Nos. 1—25 .	617	2	591	1
.. 26—40 .	63	27	58	29
Above No. 40 .	3	8	2	7
TOTAL .	688	37	651	37

	1913-14		1914-15	
	Production million yds.	Imports million yds.	Production million yds.	Imports million yds.
Grey and bleached piecegoods—				
Shirtings and longcloth .	292	681	321	680
T. cloths, domestics and sheetings .	129	7	134	5
Dhuties .	235	910	259	769
Chadars .	70	5	66	5
Coloured piecegoods .	292	832	255	495

	1913-14		1914-15	
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports
Grey .	872	1,534	880	1,320
Bleached goods .	793	793	604	604
Coloured goods .	292	832	255	495
Total .	1,164	3,159	1,135	2,419

	1913-13		1913-14		1914-15	
	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
Spinning—						
Spindles .	6,495,012	6,820,576	6,634,989	6,634,989	6,634,989	6,634,989
Yarn .	688,472,002	682,776,851	651,903,307	651,903,307	651,903,307	651,903,307
Average per 1,000 spindles lbs.	8,833	8,593	8,188	8,188	8,188	8,188
Weaving—						
Looms .	91,585	96,688	104,180	104,180	104,180	104,180
Cloth .	285,471,003	274,388,550	277,905,900	277,905,900	277,905,900	277,905,900
Average per 1,000 looms .	259,750	236,500	221,576	221,576	221,576	221,576

production of cloth, 142 million lbs were exported by sea and land, leaving about 263 million lbs, which was probably consumed in the hand loom weaving. It will thus be seen that more yarn is consumed in the country than what is exported.

Exports—yarn.

The figures of the export trade are given in the margin. The trade in cotton twist and yarn was bad last year, and the demand from most of the consuming countries was poor. The exports declined by 64 million lbs or 32·5 per cent, due to smaller shipments to Asiatic Turkey and China. The value fell by R3,55 lakhs or 36 per cent. The average value per lb was 7 annas 6 pies against 7 annas 11 pies in 1913-14. The price was lower as a result of trade depression owing to the war. China took 117 million lbs, valued at R5,42 lakhs, or 87 per cent of the total, against 178 million lbs, valued at R8,77 lakhs, in 1913-14. Shanghai and Japanese mills are the competitors of the Indian mills on the China market. India's exports of yarn to countries other than China amounted to 17 million lbs, against 20 million lbs in the previous year. The Straits took practically the same quantity, namely, 4½ million lbs, valued at R24½ lakhs, which is less by R3 lakhs than the value of exports in 1913-14. The trade with Asiatic Turkey declined very considerably from 7¼ million lbs and R35½ lakhs to 4½ million lbs and R22½ lakhs. The exports to the other chief countries—Aden, Persia, Ceylon, and Egypt—very closely approximated to the previous year's figures. The United Kingdom and Japan respectively took 454,980 lbs and 10 lbs against 301,691 lbs and 79,220 lbs in 1913-14.

	Yarn		Woven Goods		Total
	million lbs	R (lakhs)	ft (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	
1910-11	183	8,62	2,39	11,01	
1911-12	151	7,59	2,19	9,78	
1912-13	204	9,92	2,28	12,20	
1913-14	198	9,83	2,29	12,12	
1914-15	134	6,28	1,78	8,01	

Exports—Woven goods.

The exports of piecegoods also contracted by 22 million yds or 24·7 per cent in quantity and by R55 lakhs or 25·7 per cent in value, indicating a decrease in the declared value by 2·2 per cent from 3 annas 10 pies per yard in 1913-14, to 3 annas 9 pies per yard in the year under review. The detailed figures for different kinds of piecegoods are shown in the margin. Grey goods represent 49 per cent of the total, and in this line the trade declined by nearly 11 million yards and R19½ lakhs, while coloured goods consisting chiefly of lungis and saris represent 50·6 per cent of the total, showing

	1913-14		1914-15	
	million yds.	R (lakhs)	million yds.	R (lakhs)
Grey goods	43·7	71	33	52
White	0·5	2	0·2	1
Coloured	45	141	34	106
TOTAL	89·2	214	67·2	159

a decline of 11 million yards and R34½ lakhs. The principal customers are East Africa, the Straits, Aden, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Siam, and Egypt.

Share of principal countries in the exports of cotton piecegoods.

	1913-14		1914-15	
	Million yds.	R (lakhs)	Million yds.	R (lakhs)
East Africa				
Portuguese	5·1	8·1	4·6	6·6
German	6·3	12·1	2·8	5·8
British Protectorate	5·5	10·6	3·8	7·1
Other ports	4·7	7·9	4·1	6·7
TOTAL	21·6	38·7	15·3	26·2
Asiatic Turkey				
Aden	12·8	19·4	4·6	6·9
Persia	7·1	13·1	10·5	17·3
Ceylon	7·6	14·7	5·7	9·9
Straits	9·3	24·7	6·8	17·3
Siam	17·9	72	14·9	59·9
Egypt	4·9	12	3·9	9·4
Other Countries	2·9	4·9	1·2	2·1
TOTAL	67·6	175	51·9	132·6
GRAND TOTAL	89·2	213·7	67·2	158·8

The respective shares of these countries are shown in the margin and indicate the fluctuations in trade as compared with the previous year. The trade with China declined from 970,600 yards to 177,200 yards. The other Eastern countries showed marked decreases, namely, the Straits by 3 million yards and R12 lakhs, Ceylon by 2½ million yards and R7½ lakhs, and Siam by a million yards and R2½ lakhs. Aden recovered from the previous year's depression, the increase amounting to 3 million yards, valued at R4½ lakhs, while Asiatic Turkey and Egypt recorded a decrease of 8 million yards and 1½ million yards respectively. Persia also took 2 million yards less than in the previous year. Both German East

Africa and the British East African Protectorate suffered and recorded a decrease of 3½ million yards and 1½ million yards respectively. Handkerchiefs, which are made by the hand looms in the Madras Presidency and are chiefly exported to the United Kingdom, improved slightly in 1914-15.

The value of dyes and colours exported from India during 1914-15 rose by R57½ lakhs to R1,62 lakhs, of which indigo represents 55 per cent, myrobalans 32 per cent, cutch and gambier 6 per cent, and turmeric 4 per cent. Myrobalans are chiefly exported to the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, and Belgium for tanning purposes. Dyes and colours.

INDIGO.

Owing to the war the trade in natural indigo received a well deserved stimulus. The total exports increased by 6,203 cwts and R68½ lakhs to 17,142 cwts, valued at about R90 lakhs, recording an increase of 57 per cent in quantity, and 322 per cent in value. The trade in the pre-war period amounted to 1,575 cwts and R3¼ lakhs and was distributed amongst the United Kingdom (358 cwts), Austria-Hungary (91 cwts), Russia (44 cwts), Asiatic Turkey (498 cwts), Persia (147 cwts), and Egypt (399 cwts). In the war period the United Kingdom was supplied with 14,917 cwts, valued at R83¼ lakhs, the United States 210 cwts, Japan 178 cwts, China 50 cwts, and Australia 163 cwts. The average declared value per cwt both in India and the United Kingdom was lowest in July, and rose rapidly to a very high figure during the war period as will be seen from the marginal figures. The prices of middle quality realised at the Calcutta sales during the indigo season, December to March, ranged from R1,012 to R1,050 per cwt, as against R255 to R262 in the preceding season. Indigo.

	Declared value per cwt.	
	In India (1)	In the United Kingdom (2)
	R	R
July 1914	184	211
September "	303	439
November "	438	548
January 1915	626	653
March "	652	915

The area and yield of indigo cultivated in India during the season 1914-15 did not show any improvement, as the effects of the war on this trade were not foreseen at the time of sowing.* In the earlier part of the season the crop suffered through excessive rain in the western districts of the United Provinces and through deficient rainfall in North Bihar. Seasonal conditions were also unfavourable in the remaining districts of Bihar and Orissa. Elsewhere, especially in the Deccan, the season was good throughout. The total area sown was 131,700 acres, being 24 per cent short of last year, and the yield of dye was estimated at 24,900 cwts or a decrease of 7 per cent, as compared with 172,600 acres and 26,800 cwts in 1913-14. The diseased condition of the Java indigo plant, known locally as 'wilt', has been the cause of the greatly restricted area under this variety in Bihar.

In consequence of the cessation of the supplies of synthetic indigo, which was entirely a German product, Indian indigo is at a premium, but it is not possible to obtain it in sufficiently large quantities unless vigorous efforts in research, both chemical and agricultural, are undertaken. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have recently demonstrated that with certain improved methods the yield of indigo can be very much increased. If natural indigo has to recover its place in the British market and compete with synthetic product, it is necessary to prepare indigo in a standard form of high purity. Government has taken up the question. An indigo conference was held at Delhi in February last, in which the possibility of assisting the industry was considered from three points of view—agricultural, research, and commercial. It was generally agreed that in the agricultural side everything possible was being done by Government, and that the outlook was favourable. From the research and commercial point of view it was proposed that a chemist should be appointed to work on the standardisation and purification of natural indigo, and in its preparation in the form most suitable to consumers. These proposals are now under consideration of Government. In view of the shortage of indigo and in order to prevent speculative withholding of stocks, the British Government have purchased

(1) Wholesale market prices.

(2) C. I. F. prices.

* The area of the 1915-16 crop is estimated at 253,100 acres, an increase of 121 per cent on the 1914-15 area at the corresponding date.

supplies of natural indigo through the ordinary trade channels and in the open market. The question of the price at which natural indigo can be placed on the market is all important. In the year previous to the outbreak of war (1913) the (annual average) declared value per cwt in the United Kingdom was for natural indigo R196-12, and for synthetic indigo R48-2. Synthetic indigo was, therefore, 76 per cent cheaper. In 1914 the prices were for natural indigo R512-15, and for synthetic indigo R48-14.

GRAIN, PULSE, AND FLOUR.

Grain and pulse.

The trade in grain and pulses depends largely on the climatic conditions of the seasons, and therefore varies much from year to year. This head is by far the most important in the export trade, although it is sometimes surpassed by two other important heads, namely, cotton and jute, raw and manufactured.* The total value fell from R60 crores or £40 millions in 1912-13, and R45 crores or £30 millions in 1913-14, to R29 crores or £19½ millions in 1914-15, representing 16·4 per cent of the total export trade. The most important items included in this head are rice and wheat.

RICE.

Rice.

India is the world's greatest exporter of rice. The value of rice exported during 1914-15 amounted to over R17 crores, or £11½ millions, which represented 59 per cent of the total value of grain, pulse, and flour, 35 per cent of the class of Food, drink, and tobacco, and 10 per cent of the total export trade. The quantity exported was 1,561,969 tons, to which Burma contributed 1,125,764 tons or 72 per cent, Madras 195,650 tons or 13 per cent, and Bengal 170,400 tons or 11 per cent. The rice exports of the year were the crops partly of the season 1913-14 and partly of the season 1914-15. The harvests in 1914-15 of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Burma were reduced by 14 per cent, 26 per cent, and 9 per cent respectively, as against those of the previous year. The provincial

	Outturn by Provinces	
	1913-14 1,000 tons.	1914-15 1,000 tons.
Bengal	7,412	6,395
Bihar and Orissa	8,120	5,960
Madras	4,186	4,888
Burma	4,037	3,662
United Provinces	1,264	2,037
Bombay	1,279	1,437
Assam	1,310	1,420
Sind	322	458
Central Provinces and Berar	825	1,655
Coorg	35	52
TOTAL	28,790	27,964

details of the crops are noted in the margin. The 1913-14 crop on the reported area of 75,425,000 acres amounted to 28,790,000 tons, which showed a net increase of 1 per cent as compared with the previous season, and the crop of 1914-15 was estimated at 27,964,000 tons on an area of 76,181,000 acres, the yield being 3 per cent short of the 1913-14 crop. The three important provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Burma accounted for the decrease, the crop having suffered through deficient rainfall towards the latter part of the season.

The probable surplus of the 1914-15 crop available for export from Burma was estimated at about 2,118,000 tons of cleaned rice, against 2,287,500 tons in the previous season.

The figures of rice exported during the last three years are given in the margin. The highest export was recorded in 1912-13 at 2,763,321 tons, as against 2,450,508 tons in 1913-14. Last year there was a further decline of 888,539 tons and R9,45 lakhs, indicating a decline of 36 per cent both in quantity and in value. The marginal table shows the principal

	Exports of Rice.	
	Tons. (1000)	Value. R(lakhs.)
1912-13	2,763	32,56
1913-14	2,450	26,61
1914-15	1,562	17,16

* The value of the exports in the last three years was :—

	1912-13 R(lakhs)	1913-14 R(lakhs)	1914-15 R(lakhs)
Grain, pulse, and flour Total	60,30	45,14	29,05
Jute (raw)	27,05	30,83	" 12,91
„ manufactured, including twist	22,87	38,37	25,82
Total Jute	49,92	59,10	38,73
Cotton (raw)	28,34	41,04	33,40
„ manufactured (including twist)	12,20	12,12	8,01
Total Cotton	40,54	53,16	41,50

countries (in order of importance) to which rice* was exported during the last

	1914-15		Value	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1913-14 R(lakhs)	1914-15 R(lakhs)
Ceylon	335	279	4.74	4.02
Straits Settlements	285	233	2.87	2.21
United Kingdom	161	212	1.69	2.07
Germany	318	115	3.14	1.13
Austria-Hungary	211	99	2.05	95
Mauritius, etc.	51	69	76	88
Java	39	69	39	61
Holland	334	66	3.04	61
Turkey, Asiatic	81	43	1.00	53
West Indies	17	41	23	47
Australia (including New Zealand)	21	27	19	23
Japan	161	8	1.62	8

total rice (husked) were taken to Europe, 715,500 tons or 47 per cent to Asia,

171,800 tons or 11 per cent to Africa, and the balance to America and Australia. Thus it will be seen that rice is exported to every quarter of the globe.

In 1914-15 the exports from Bengal and Burma were considerably curtailed, as compared with the previous year. The provincial shares and the percentages to the total trade are noted in the marginal table. The bulk of the

South Indian rice trade with Ceylon, it may be noted, is done in the Tanjore district where rice mills have been erected at many Railway stations.

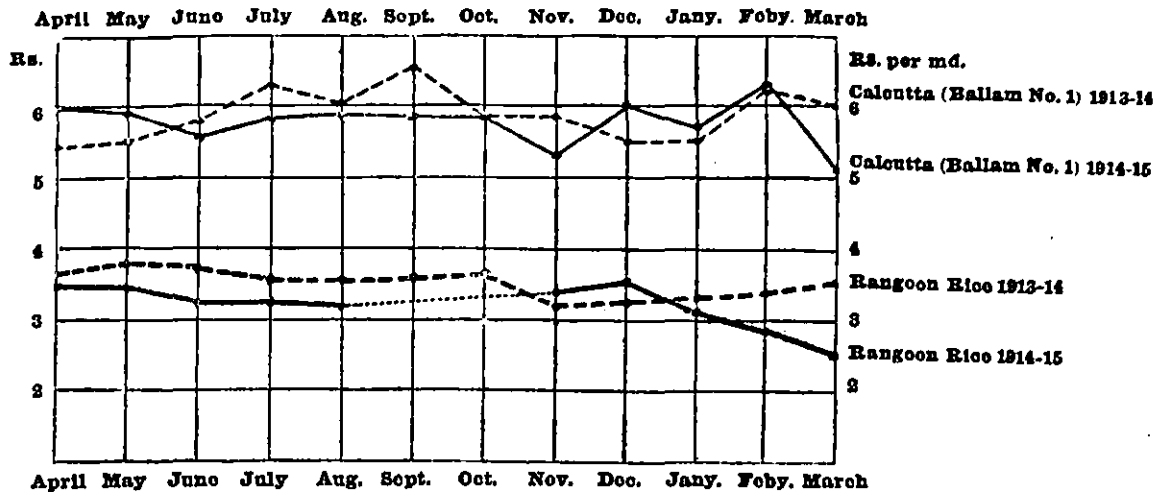
On the outbreak of war considerable difficulties in the disposal of the Burma crop were anticipated owing to the closing down of the German and Austro-Hungarian markets, and the partial restriction of shipments to neutral countries. Those fears were not, however, realised, and the difficulty which the trade had to face was a scarcity of tonnage and not so much a decline in demand. During the year 1,126,000 tons of rice and paddy were exported from Burma to foreign countries and 1,223,000 tons to India, against 1,855,000 tons and 899,000 tons respectively in 1913-14. Burma found new customers in Portugal and Greece. Denmark also appeared as a customer after a lapse of three years. Cuba took 27,000 tons against 5,000 tons in the previous year. America, British East Africa, Ceylon, and the Dutch East Indies also took larger quantities. The direct shipments from Rangoon to Japan and the Java ports have been steadily declining. With an increased demand from America and with improved steamer services, the future of the Burma rice trade seems to be encouraging. The increase of 37 per cent in the exports from Burma to India proper was probably due to the lower prices ruling for Rangoon rice, and also to the smaller outturn in Bengal due to want of seasonal rain at the end of the monsoon.

The price of paddy was high at the end of the year 1913-14, viz., R130 per 100 baskets of 46 lbs each, and there were no important variations until June-July, when sales were effected in a gradually falling market. The outbreak of war caused a slump in rice prices. Although prices somewhat recovered towards the end of December, they again declined towards the end of January when supplies came in freely, and rose again in March. The year, however, closed at R93-95 with an upward tendency. The prices of Rangoon *white rice (specials)* remained steady till the outbreak of war, when there was a drop, reaching in September R270-280 per 100 baskets of 75 lbs each. The price rose to R295 in early December but fell again to R240 towards the end of February. With some oscillations the price was at about R230 or R100 less than the market price at the beginning of April 1914. The prices ruling in Calcutta and Rangoon in each month are illustrated in the following chart:

* Not in the husk. The exports of rice in the husk (paddy) are insignificant, the total in 1914-15 being only 23,588 tons

RICE

(Per Md. of 32½ lbs.)



NOTE.—There were no quotations for Rangoon rice in September and October, 1914.

WHEAT

Indian wheat in
1914-15.

The outturn of
wheat.

Exports and prices

The position of wheat in the year under review was of extraordinary interest and importance. Next to rice, wheat as a separate crop occupies the greatest area under cultivation in India, as is shown on chart No. 8 on page 96. It is harvested in India from March to May, and therefore the statistics of wheat exports in 1914-15 refer to the crop of the season 1913-14. The seasonal conditions were favourable in the Punjab, which contains about a third of the total wheat area. In some of the important wheat growing districts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency, as also in the majority of the Rajputana and Central India States, the crop suffered considerably from drought. Elsewhere the condition of the crop was on the whole fair. The yield, however, showed a decrease of nearly 15 per cent, as compared with the previous year, and of 4 per cent as compared with the quinquennial average. The outturn was 8,358,000 tons as against 9,853,000 tons of the previous year. There was, accordingly, a short crop, and without the war prices of Indian wheat would, other things being equal, have tended to rise in the focus of the world's market (the United Kingdom). It may be mentioned here that the United Kingdom takes annually between 36 and 40 per cent of the total exportable surplus of the world's markets, since it produces only about one-fifth of its requirements. This exportable surplus is about 10 per cent of the total production, and therefore, a slight decrease in this surplus makes itself felt in the world markets very quickly. It may also be noted that although India produces only about 10 per cent of the total supply of wheat, the crop is important as it comes on the European market at a very convenient time of the year. On the average of the three years 1911-12 to 1913-14 nearly 10 per cent of the exports from India were in May, 17 per cent in June, 22 per cent in July, 10 per cent in August, 10 per cent in September, 6 per cent in October, and 6 per cent in November. Indian supplies in the imports into the United Kingdom usually predominate from July to September, just as do Russian supplies in October and November, the United States from December to February, the Argentine from March to May, and Canada in June. Had there been no war, the facts that (1) the previous year's crop in India was short and Indian stocks were below normal; (2) Australia had a bad crop and could export no wheat; and (3) the Argentine crop, owing to extraordinary bad conditions of weather and internal transport, was delayed in moving to the coast for export to Europe, would have been sufficient to result in a rise in wheat prices in India and the world's markets." In addition to these causes, were causes arising directly from the war. The Russian authorities, on account of Turkey's closing the Dardanelles, suspended on the 30th October steamship services to and from the grain port, Odessa, and the probability of Russia coming at any moment on the market, as a seller of wheat, was then no longer possible. This was obviously a most important factor in

the shortage of supplies. Another circumstance due to the war was a reduction of the wheat crop in France and elsewhere, which resulted in France competing with other importing countries for wheat. Then again with the diminished supply of wheat there was the increase in demand owing to the largely increased consumption by armies in the field, since armies as compared with the same individuals when in civil life consume very large quantities of wheat. There were also the large demands of foreign countries such as Italy and Holland for wheat, which is quite outside ordinary experience. With these increased demands, there has been, in spite of high wheat prices, no corresponding diminution in the demand for wheat by consumers in the United Kingdom who are demanding as much as they did before the war began. This is, perhaps, not surprising in view of the fact that, as Sir Robert Giffen seems to have been the first to observe, a rise in the price of wheat still leaves bread the cheapest food, which English people will consent to eat in any quantity; so that, when they have to curtail their purchases of more expensive foods, they buy not less bread than usual, but more. There was, too, the difficulty of sea transport and the consequent rise of freights. In February this year, for example, freights from Karachi to Liverpool were 45s.; in February of the previous year they were 12s., and in 1913 about the same period 19s.

Monthly Exports of wheat from India.

Month	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
April .	67,900	68,900	27,300	9,100	10,600
May .	135,700	107,000	166,300	24,500	10,600(a) 94,400(b)
June .	159,500	243,500	260,400	169,000	41,900(a) 250,000(b)
July .	266,200	328,000	318,500	169,500	37,300(a) 150,300(b)
August .	125,200	153,200	134,700	42,500	11,400(a) 36,500(b)
September .	65,800	231,500	134,800	58,100	3,400(a) 2,400(b)
October .	65,700	148,500	52,700	88,300	...
November .	74,100	114,300	46,700	55,000	...
December .	97,300	79,600	21,700	37,000	...
January .	101,900	99,100	20,700	25,000	...
February .	75,200	51,500	9,700	21,600	...
March .	90,700	35,100	8,700	8,800	...
TOTAL .	1,361,200	1,660,200	1,202,200	70,400	...

(a) Private.

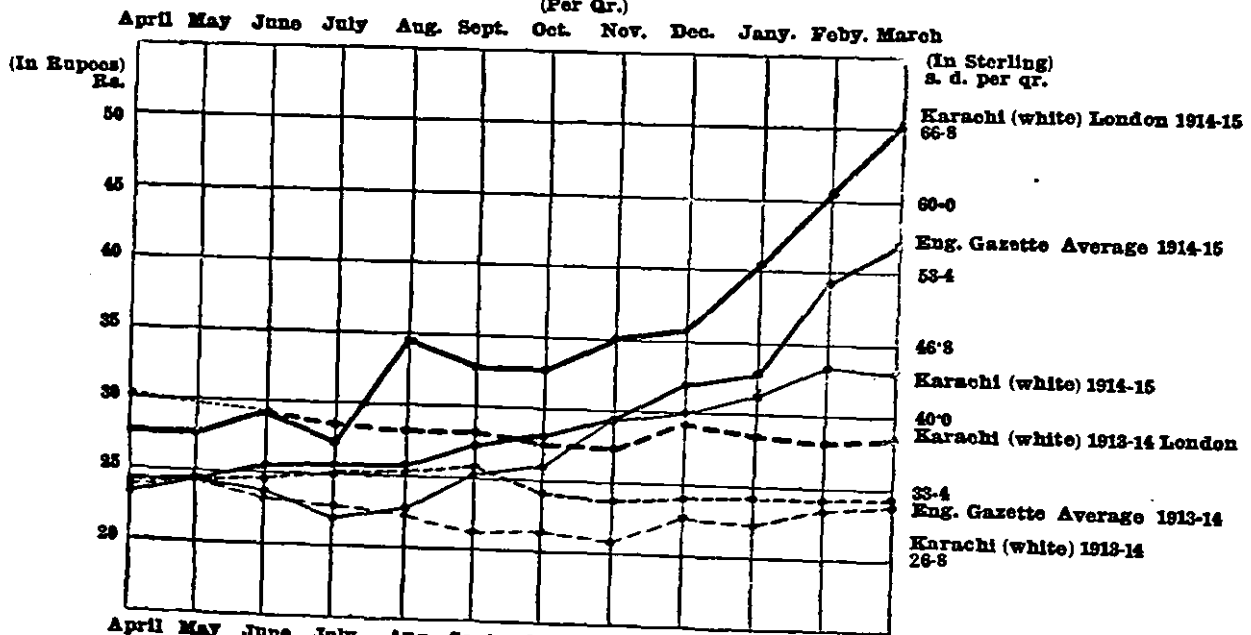
(b) Government.

In the light of these facts it is interesting to examine the statistics of exports and prices during the period under review. The monthly and yearly exports are given in the marginal table. The export of 1914-15 was valued at $\text{Rs } 8\frac{1}{2}$ crores or $\text{£}5\frac{1}{2}$ millions. This was 17 per cent of the total value of food, drink, and tobacco exported (class I in the Trade returns) and 4.7 per cent of the total exports from India as against 20.3 per cent and 5.4 per cent respectively in 1913-14. As will be seen from the table in Chapter X the principal consumers of Indian wheat are the United Kingdom and France.

The movement of prices will be seen from the following chart:—

WHEAT PRICES.

(Per Qr.)



NOTE.—(1) On the left of the chart the notation is rupee notation; on the right sterling.
 (2) A quarter of Indian wheat is 492 lbs. and of English wheat 450 lbs.
 (3) There was no quotation for Karachi (white) in London in May, 1913.

As compared with the wholesale prices at the end of July 1914 the rise in wheat prices was on 31st August 2 per cent; on 30th September 4 per cent; on 31st October 10 per cent; 21 per cent on 30th November and 25 per cent on 31st December 1914. On 31st January 1915 prices were 34 per cent above the July level. On 15th February the maximum was reached—a rise of 45 per cent. By 28th February prices had begun to fall and showed a 40 per cent rise, and by the 31st March, with the promise of an excellent harvest,* they had fallen to 21 per cent above the level at the outbreak of war. It may be noted that at the end of October 1914, when prices began to show a decided upward trend, it was believed that considerable stocks were still in the country, and the first action taken by Government was to empower, by the Articles of Commerce Ordinance, Local Governments to enquire into stocks, and to take over, if necessary, such as might be unseasonably withheld. Shortly after this, it was decided to restrict the export of wheat and wheat flour, from December to March, to 100,000 tons. This step had the effect in steadying prices for the time being, but it did not give substantial relief. Government was forced to prohibit the private export of wheat and to take over from April 1915 the control of the export trade. The sole object of the Government of India in effecting this prohibition was to control local prices, which would otherwise have risen in sympathy with prices all over the world, and produced distress in India in spite of abundant harvest this year.

OTHER FOOD GRAINS.

Other food grains.

The exports of "other food grains" i.e. other than rice and wheat, which had an extraordinary development in the years 1911-12 and 1912-13, fell considerably in 1914-15, as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The trade in barley and gram was on

	1912-13 1,000 tons	1913-14 1,000 tons	1914-15 1,000 tons	1912-13 R(lakhs)	1913-14 R(lakhs)	1914-15 R(lakhs)
Barley . . .	815	190	29	5,56	1,57	26
Gram . . .	145	70	23	1,19	62	24
Jawar and bajra . . .	32	84	105	33	86	1,12
Maize . . .	27	3	2	20	2	1
Pulse . . .	208	115	88	1,68	1,07	1,01
Other sorts . . .	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total . . .	1,023	468	248	897	415	265

Barley.

a much smaller scale than in the preceding two years. The exports of barley are liable, it may be noted, to great fluctuations according as the English, Russian, or American crop is abundant or not. There was a partial failure of the barley crop in the United Provinces, to which the surplus of the Punjab crop was diverted. The demand from Europe was considerably limited. The share of the United Kingdom in the barley trade was 88 per cent against 79 per cent in 1913-14, the quantitative decline being from 149,600 tons to 25,900 tons. Of pulse more than half the quantity that was exported from India went to the United Kingdom. The average declared value rose from R4-10-5 in 1913-14 to R5-12-1 per cwt in 1914-15. Larger demands from Aden, the Red Sea Ports, Egypt, and Italian East Africa accounted for the larger exports of jawar and bajra.

Pulse.

HIDES AND SKINS.

Hides and skins,
raw.

Previous to the outbreak of war, the trade in raw hides in this country was good; there was a large demand for hides, and prices ruled high. While in the continental markets stocks were high owing to overtrading in the previous year, the United States had a shortage which was estimated at approximately two million pieces. On the declaration of war, the trade which had up till then been brisk was seriously dislocated. Exports to enemy countries, especially to the great emporium of Indian hides, Hamburg, were stopped, and exporters had to find new markets for the raw material. The raw hide business of India, it is well known, has hitherto been largely, if not quite entirely, in the hands of German firms or firms of German origin. Germany has had the largest share of India's raw hides. In the four months before the outbreak of war she took 39 per cent of the total exports. In 1912-13 she took 32 per cent, and in 1913-14, 35 per cent. Raw hides were exported to Trieste in considerable quantities whence they were taken to Germany or Austria. In the four months before the outbreak of war 15 per cent of India's exports passed through Trieste; in 1913-14 the percentage was 21.

* The area sown this year was the record one of 32½ million acres.

On the outbreak of war, the United Kingdom found the supply of hides equal to her requirements. Owing, however, to War Office requirements for saddlery, boots, etc., shipments from India to the United Kingdom shortly became necessary. Imports, therefore, from India rose by 212 per cent to 6,615 tons in 1914-15. The United States, it may be noted, increased their imports from India by 22 per cent to 9,459 tons. Sweden and Norway imported 976 tons and 112 tons respectively, while previously it would seem that these countries depended on Hamburg for their supplies. Of the export of cow hides in 1914-15, Calcutta accounted for 73 per cent, Burma 12 per cent, and Sind 12 per cent, while in buffalo hides Calcutta did 79 per cent of the business, Burma 15 per cent, and Sind 6 per cent. In raw skins, Bengal's share was 40 per cent, against 31 per cent in the case of Bombay, 25 per cent in Sind, and a modest 4 per cent in Madras.

The year's exports of raw hides declined from 55,787 tons, valued at R8½ crores (£5½ millions), to 35,696 tons, valued at R5¼ crores (£3½ millions). The exports of raw skins fell from 24,328 tons, valued at R3½ crores (£2¼ millions), to 20,422 tons, valued at R2½ crores (£1¾ millions). The detailed figures of exports will be found in table No. 34, page 119, in part ii of this Report. It is interesting to compare the effects of war and abnormal conditions on the hide trade. In the four months before the outbreak of war the exports of raw hides were 18,886 tons and of raw skins 9,165 tons; in the corresponding four months of the previous year the figures were respectively 18,369 tons and 9,225 tons. In the war period of the year under review the decreases as compared with the corresponding period of 1913-14 are very noticeable. For hides the figures were only 16,810 tons against 37,418 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year; for raw skins the figures were 11,257 tons against 15,103 tons in the same period.

Next with regard to prices. The prices of hides and skins in Calcutta during the last four years 1911-1914 were:—

	1911		1912		1913		1914			1915				
							Jan. to July	Aug. to Dec.	Average	Jan. to March				
	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.	R	a.		
Hides, cow (Dacca)*—per corg (i.e., per 20 pieces of 7 lbs. each).	104	0	103	0	106	5	118	3	—	—	118	3	85	0
.. buffalo . . . per 20 lbs	8	0	8	12	12	0	12	3	7	8	11	10	10	0
Skins, goat . . . per 100 pieces	113	12	135	0	130	0	131	1	98	5	121	4	98	5

The large decreases, especially in cow hides, are noteworthy in the above table. The declared value per cwt of raw hides exported was R80-14 in the pre-war period, as against R65-5 in the war period, the average for the year 1914-15 being R73-8-9.

The year under review has witnessed many important changes in all sections of the world's trade, but none have been more far-reaching than that in the leather industry. The declaration of war caused the English industry to leap into activity at a time when the market was wholly unprepared for the demand owing to the high prices ruling everywhere for the raw material. The British Government, the navy, and foreign military authorities all gave large orders for boots and leather accoutrements, and the industry had a busy time for the rest of the year. The consumption was enormous and the price of heavy goods increased by about 50 per cent. The total exports of hides and skins, tanned or dressed, increased by 10 per cent in quantity to 334,425 cwts and by 12 per cent in value to R4¼ crores. Madras ports accounted for 74 per cent of the total exports of tanned hides, and 83 per cent of skins, dressed or tanned, and practically the whole of the remainder was shipped from Bombay.

THE JUTE INDUSTRY.

(1) Raw Jute.

With the large sowings of jute in 1914, owing to (1) the high Raw Jute. prices of 1913 and (2) favourable agricultural conditions, a record crop

* 'Cow (Patna)—10lbs' has been substituted for 'cow (Dacca)—7lbs' with effect from 1913.

	Area, Outturn, consumption, and exports of Jute.		Actual	
	Area acres. (1,000)	Outturn bales. (1,000)	Mill consumption bales. (1,000)	Exports bales. (1,000)
1910-11	2,228	7,932	3,940	3,550
1911-12	3,106	8,235	3,758	4,641
1912-13	2,979	9,843	4,435	4,068
1913-14	2,911	8,894	4,374	4,310
1914-15	3,359	10,444	4,685*	3,046

was grown, which would, even in ordinary circumstances, have led to a substantial fall in prices. The marginal table shows in thousands the figures of area, outturn, mill consumption, and actual exports during the past five seasons. The area last year increased by

15 per cent and the yield by 17 per cent. Bengal represents 2,917,000 acres and 9,443,200 bales, Bihar and Orissa 330,100 acres and 693,200 bales, and Assam 111,600 acres and 307,500 bales.

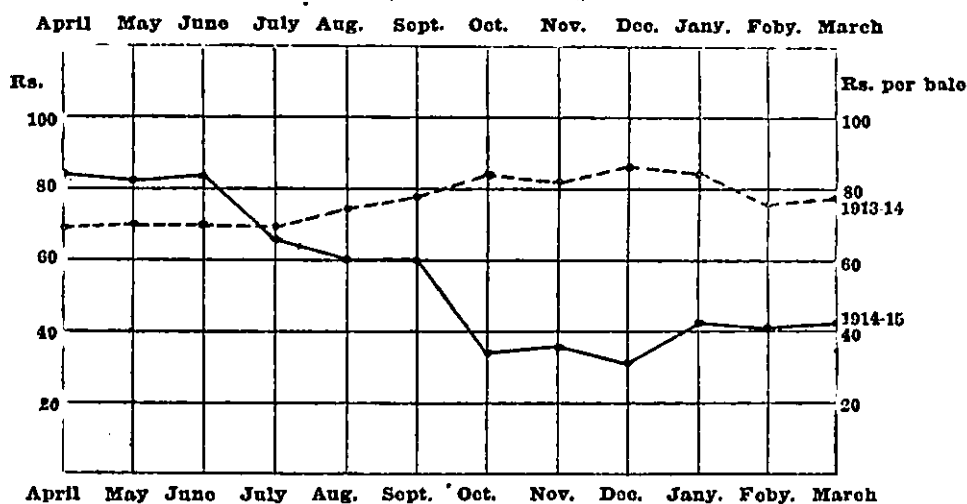
Prices of raw Jute in Calcutta.

Jute prices—(1) Calcutta.—Early in 1914 abnormally high prices still prevailed, "pucca" bales changing hands at R82. In March the price declined to R77. April saw a recovery to R86-8, a figure which declined to R80 in May. In June the market weakened as a result of the bumper crop, and R63 was touched. In July there was a rally to R70, and after the outbreak of war quotations were nominal from R50 to R55 in August. Prices gradually receded until a minimum of R30 was reached in November. A recovery set in during December, the price being from R39 to R40. Prices reached R43-8 in January, fell to R37 in February, but again rose to R42 at the end of March. The chart below illustrates the average prices of \triangle group month by month in Calcutta:—

RAW JUTE

(\triangle) GROUP

(Per bale of 400 lbs.)



Jute prices—(2) London.—In London in consequence of a short crop and a good demand the price of first marks was quoted £27 5s. per ton in July 1913 and was as high as £36 10s. in September 1913. It remained at very near the top figure until the end of April 1914. The absence of activity in the market for manufactures reacted on raw material and prices were about 30s. per ton lower in May. Favourable reports of the growing crop had an influence on values, and first marks for August shipment were offered at £26 10s. towards the end of June. Business in spot jute was small, and prices were nominal at about £31. At this period a scarcity of steeping water for the new crop was feared, and the favourable reports concerning the acreage and condition of the crop were not quite equal to expectation. The price yet fell somewhat sharply in July to £27 10s. for August shipment, while £35 was offered for spot jute for first marks as well as for "Daisee middles." During August business was not possible. The difficulties attending shipments from Calcutta, caused by scarcity of tonnage and the activities of the *Emden*, were gradually modified and by the middle of September first marks were nominal at £25 10s. The prices of shipment jute were £19 at the end of September and £14 at the beginning of December, this being at about the price level of 1909-10. Prices, however, gradually improved and the year closed with £21 in March 1915.

* Estimated, figures for earlier years representing actual consumption.

Exports of Raw Jute.—The exports in 1914-15 amounted to 2,828,532 bales, valued at R12,91 lakhs (£8·6 millions), against 4,303,325 bales with a value of R30,83 lakhs (£20·5 millions) in 1913-14. The decrease was, therefore, 34 per cent in quantity and 58 per cent in value. The exports in the pre-war period were 21 per cent of the total. The largest importer of raw jute is the United Kingdom, which took 1,487,248 bales, valued at R6,74 lakhs. Hitherto Germany was the second; she imported 168,174 bales, valued at R1,32 lakhs, in the first four months of the year. The exports to the United States were 454,244 bales, valued at R1,33 lakhs. The quantities taken by Italy, France, Spain, and Austria-

	EXPORTS OF RAW JUTE.				Total.	
	April to July. 1913-14.	April to July. 1914-15.	August to March. 1913-14.	August to March. 1914-15.	1913-14. bales	1914-15. bales
United Kingdom	180,102	282,105	1,445,965	1,301,143	1,026,067	1,487,248
Germany	134,008	168,174	752,920	...	886,928	168,174
Austria-Hungary	56,230	56,818	193,842	8,064	256,072	64,882
Italy	44,520	43,517	166,992	188,916	211,512	232,433
France	35,571	34,517	371,594	152,975	407,165	191,492
Spain	16,990	17,315	101,623	123,430	118,613	140,745
United States	59,214	63,286	600,152	390,558	659,366	454,244

compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year. It will be noted that Italy and Spain increased their imports of the raw material during the war period as against the corresponding period of the previous year.

Consumption in Indian mills.—The estimated consumption of jute by the Calcutta mills during 1914-15 (to 30th June 1915), was, according to the Indian Jute Mills Association, 4,668,000 bales as against 4,374,000 bales in 1913-14. The annual extra-mill consumption is estimated at 500,000 bales.

(2) Jute manufactures.

Next with regard to jute manufactures. It will be remembered that among the circumstances which added materially to the rapid development of the world's jute industry were the Crimean war in 1854-56, and the Civil war in America in 1861-63. It was anticipated on the outbreak of war that history would repeat itself, and that there would be a large demand for manufactured jute, especially for military and transport purposes. This anticipation was fulfilled and by the end of the year under review Calcutta jute mills were never in a more prosperous state. The short time agreement among the Bengal mills to work five days a week from April 1914 came to a conclusion at the end of September. From the 3rd October the mills commenced a six day week, some of them on the full double shift of 13½ hours and others on 11 hours single shift. The result of the exceptionally high level at which raw jute and jute goods had until then been ruling, was not only been to curtail the consumption of jute goods, but also to bring substitutes for jute such as textilose and textilite, within the region of possibility. When, however, the price of the raw material reached its lowest level, most of the mills took advantage of the situation, and secured large stocks of cheap jute. The demand for manufactured goods during the months of August and September was not active, and as a consequence the mills were unable to sell goods against their purchases. But later on the mills sold against their purchases at a large profit, especially after October, owing to the fact that during the latter half of the year a large amount of jute goods were manufactured to an extent which had never been previously known in India, and it is likely that as long as the war continues the jute mills here will be kept fully employed.

The extent of the jute industry and its importance to India may be gathered from the figures of the export of the manufactured articles. During

Jute manufactures			
		1913-14	1914-15
Bags	No. millions.	369	398
Cloth	yards	1,051	1,057
Rope	1,000 cwts.	83	64
Value of jute goods	R (lakhs)	28,27	25,82

the year the exports amounted to nearly R26 crores or £17½ millions, representing about 56 per cent of the total value of exports of the articles wholly or mainly manufactured and about 15 per cent of the total exports of Indian merchandise. In the pre-war period the exports amounted to nearly R9 crores (£6 millions) or 35 per cent of the year's trade in jute manufactures, against R8½ crores (£5½ millions) in the corresponding period of 1913-14. In the war period the value fell from R20 crores

(£13½ millions) to R17 crores (£11½ millions), the decline being due not to a smaller volume in trade, but to a great decrease in the price of finished goods in sympathy with lower prices of the raw material. The exports of gunny bags and gunny cloth amounted to 398 millions and 1,057 million yards respectively, against 369 millions and 1,061 million yards in 1913-14, the figures for the war period being respectively 267 millions and 715 million yards against 243 millions and 742 million yards in the corresponding period of 1913-14. The prices of Hessian cloth (10½ oz-40") per 100 yards were over R15 in the first three months; prices fell to R11-8 and R10-12 in August and September, and touched R8-12 in October. In the months of November to February they ranged between R10-8 to R11-14 but rose to R15-12 in March. Similarly the prices of "A" Twill bags 44" × 26½", 2¼ lbs. hemmed, were during the months of April to July, between R35 and R36-12 per 100. They then fell to R27-8 in February, but rose to R31 in March. The average price for the year was R12-8-6 for 40"—10½ oz. Hessians and R32-7 for "A" Twill bags, against R17 and R30 respectively in the previous year.

A detailed examination of the export figures of manufactured goods shows that there was a large export of gunny bags and cloth to the United Kingdom, the total value being R2-18 crores (£1½ millions) against R1-76 crores (£1½ millions) in 1913-14, partly owing to war demands, gunny bags increased by 20 millions and gunny cloth by 17 million yards to 47 millions and 68 million yards, respectively. These heavy shipments commenced in November, and continued till the end of the financial year. Russia (*viá* Vladivostock) imported largely both gunny bags and cloth. Japan also bought heavily. Exports to the Argentine Republic fell in value from R2-94 crores (£1-96 millions) to R2-36 crores (£1-57 millions) and to the United States from R11-74 crores (£7-83 millions) to R10-1 crores (£6-67 millions). Trade with Germany, Turkey, Belgium, and Egypt was restricted. Chile took less, owing to a smaller business in nitrates. Brazil, which uses large quantities of gunny bags and sacking for sugar and coffee, gets the wrapping chiefly through the United States. Canada similarly obtains her jute goods chiefly through the United States. Australia also reduced her demand due to war conditions and to the failure of the harvest. Australian buyers cancelled their contracts for jute goods, September shipment, owing to their goods not being shipped in time. A conference was afterwards held in Calcutta and the shippers entered new clauses into the contract with a view to protecting themselves against similar cancelment during the war. Calcutta shippers have now insisted on a special clause in the case of all contracts with Australian buyers.

During the year 1914-15, there were 70 jute mills,* employing 238,274 persons, 37,830 looms, and 795,528 spindles. The share lists include 39 Companies with a subscribed capital of R6,66 lakhs,† of which one declared a dividend of 55 per cent, three 20 per cent and over, ten 10 per cent and over, and thirteen 5 per cent and over, and two less than 5 per cent. The average value of the shares in jute mill companies during 1914-15 was R159 for each R100 share against R126 in 1913-14 and R136-13 in 1912-13. The net profits earned amounted to R1,02 lakhs, (£680,000) against R2,68 lakhs (£1-79 millions) in 1913.

LAC.

Enc.

India continues to be the principal source of the supply of lac. As will be seen from the marginal table, prices have continued to fall since 1906. In 1914-15 largely, if not entirely, owing to the war, a further fall in prices took place. The lowest price of shellac T. N. throughout the year was in October (R23 per maund of 82½ lbs) and the highest in April (R36-8). The United States of America are India's best customer, taking more than half the total exports (53-3 per cent or 195,500 cwts). The United Kingdom comes second, taking 27 per cent of the total exports or 98,800 cwts out of a total of 366,700 cwts. The other customers were chiefly Germany,

* These mills are located in the following districts: 24-Parganas 42, Howrah 12, Hooghly 13 (including one in French Chandernagore). In the Madras Presidency there are 3 mills. Two or more mills belonging to one Company have been taken as separate mills in arriving at the total number.

† Of this sum £1,838,000 or R2,76 lakhs are sterling capital.

France, Holland, Italy, and Austria-Hungary. The exports consisted chiefly of shellac 307,800 cwts out of a total export of 366,700 cwts. The exports of button lac were 25,500 cwts, seed lac 12,300 cwts, stick lac 1,100 cwts, and other kinds 19,900 cwts.

EXPORTS OF METALS AND ORES.

India, as is well known, is relatively a small producer of minerals. Her exports in the year under review of iron, steel, lead, manganese ore, etc., were only R1,60 lakhs. The total quantity and value of metals and ores

	Tons.	R
Iron or steel	52,800	28,53,529
Lead	6,518	17,28,138
Manganese ore	440,590	75,30,283
Others	13,800	38,58,831
TOTAL	513,708	1,50,70,781

exported during 1914-15 amounted to 513,708 tons, valued at R1,60 lakhs, against 522,527 tons, valued at R2,19½ lakhs, in 1913-14. The details for 1914-15 are given in the marginal table. The most important item is manganese ore,† the export of which declined from 718,049 tons, valued at R1,21 lakhs, to 440,590 tons, valued at R75 lakhs. The shipments were considerably restricted in the war period, and were 44 per cent of the total exports (as against 70 per cent the average of the previous three years). The largest customer, the United Kingdom, took 227,281 tons against 258,776 tons in 1913-14, but the other principal countries—Belgium, France, the United States, and Japan—reduced their demands. The average declared value for the year was R17-1-7 per ton against R16-14-4 in 1913-14. Exports from India to any country except the United Kingdom and France have been prohibited. The United States, however, have secured much of the Brazilian supply, and with the British prohibition in force steel-making countries are likely to require all the ferro-manganese they can secure, without making any re-sales through neutral ports for German account.

The heading "ores, unenumerated" is chiefly wolfram or tungsten exported normally from Burma to Germany, the United Kingdom, and the Federated Malay States. The chief source of supply until comparatively recent years was the United States, but some five years ago attempts were made to develop the wolfram deposits of the Indian Empire, and Lower Burma now heads the list as the world's greatest producer. According to the Director of the Geological Survey, the total production of the world is about 8,000 tons per annum of concentrates carrying from 60 to 70 per cent of tungstic trioxide, WO₃. Of this Burma produces one quarter. In Siam the mining of wolfram is a recent development. Wolfram is also produced in Australia and in the Malay Peninsula. Formerly, Germany used to take over 50 per cent of the total exports from India, but this is one of the minerals of which the export was restricted owing to the war. Thus shipments for Germany were diverted to the United Kingdom, which took 1,118 tons or 58 per cent of total exports of 1,916 tons, valued at R26½ lakhs. It is understood that English smelters have overcome the difficulty in handling this metal, and are now in a position to cope with any quantity that may be exported to them.

Of metals the important items are iron or steel and also lead. The exports of iron or steel amounted to 52,800 tons, valued at R28½ lakhs, against 84,855 tons, valued at nearly R45 lakhs, in 1913-14. The output of iron ore in India, it may be noted, was practically stationary for many years at the average of about 80,000 tons per annum until 1911, when the average output was almost quadrupled owing to the increased production by the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi. Tatas are producing iron and steel in considerable quantities, as noted in the margin. Improvements were effected in the quality and output of steel during the year ending June 1914, and the Government contract for rails has been in a large measure completed for the financial year 1914-15. The daily average number of employees at Sakchi was 8,574 men and women, including 185 Europeans, exclusive

Production in 1914.	
	Tons.
Pig iron (a)	102,462
Steel	68,404
Blooms	75,904
Rails and beams	55,443
Bars	6,704

† Although the Indian manganese industry dates from 1894, India is now next to Russia the greatest world producer with 36 per cent of the total production in 1913 as compared with Russia's 50 per cent.

(a) The production of pig iron in the United States in 1914 was 23.3 million tons against 30.9 millions in 1913, in Russia 11.66 millions against 11.6 millions, and the United Kingdom 9 millions against 10.5 millions.

of 5,100 labourers at Gurumaishini, Panposh, Choitodih, and Bhelatand. During the year there was great depression in both European and American markets and more particularly in Japan, one of the largest consumers of pig iron. The exports to Japan reached 81,171 tons, valued at £300,000, in 1913. Scotland, Italy, and the Philippines have been added to the list of countries to which the products are being shipped. Rails and fishplates are also largely supplied to the various Indian railway lines, besides other products such as structural, spring, tool and octagon steel. As a result of the depression and want of freight, the stocks of pig iron have increased.

In 1913, a new discovery of a large area of iron ore enabled the Bengal Iron and Steel Company to extend their works at Barakar. They produced 72,444 tons of pig iron in 1914 against 59,379 tons in 1913, and 18,048 tons of pipes, railway sleeper and chairs, mill columns, and general castings.

Lead.

The quantity and value of pig lead exported from India were 6,509 tons, valued at R17 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, against 3,432 tons, valued at nearly R9 lakhs, in 1913-14. Exports are almost entirely from Rangoon to the United Kingdom and Ceylon, with the exception of a single small consignment of 101 tons to Russia. Exports were prohibited soon after the outbreak of war, but, as the restrictions imposed did not affect these markets, the trade was not interfered with.

EXPORTS OF OILS AND OILSEEDS.

(1) Oils.

Oils.

The abnormal conditions of the year did not interrupt the slow but steady progress in the exports of oils. The increase was 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons in quantity and R6 $\frac{3}{8}$ lakhs in value, the total for the year being 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ million gallons, valued at R1,05 lakhs. India's exports of oils are relatively very small, when compared with the great volume of her exports of oilseeds. The marginal table shows her exports of principal non-essential oilseeds and their oils and oilcakes

Vegetable non-essential	SEEDS		OILS		OILCAKES	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Groundnuts	4,88	2,27	4	3	39	39
Linseed	6,69	5,25	3	4		
Rape	4,28	1,63	7	7	52	52
Mustard	11	6				
Sesamum	2,70	1,07	4	4		
Cotton	2,13	1,51	...	...	7	5
Castor	2,00	1,16	14	13	3	2
Copra	1,56	1,23	23	37	4	3
Mowa	55	8	...	...	...	...
Poppy	47	14	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	13	10	3	2	3	5
TOTAL	25,50	14,50	58	70	1,38	1,06

during the last two years. It has often been pointed out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export her oilseeds in large quantities, instead of manufacturing the oils and oilcakes in India. It allows other countries to reap the manufacturer's profits, and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of such potential wealth as cattle food and manure. An immense quantity of oil is, however, already manufactured in this country by more or less crude processes. Village oil mills worked by bullocks, and presses worked by hand, exist in all parts of the country. These supply most of the local demand for oils. There has been a great increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power. These crush all the commoner oilseeds, and this development has been especially noticeable in the case of mustard oil, castor oil, and groundnut oil. Castor oil mills have been working successfully in Bombay, the Punjab, the United Provinces, and elsewhere; mustard oil manufacture is a flourishing industry in Bengal; there are several coconut oil mills on the Malabar coast and Cochin, and groundnut oil mills in Bombay. Some of the larger mills deal with a great variety of seeds.

Coconut oil.

Coconut oil.—Of vegetable oils the most important item is coconut oil. The exports rose from 1,091,500 gallons, valued at R23 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs (£155,000), to 1,824,500 gallons, valued at nearly R37 lakhs (£247,000). Hitherto Germany made coconut oil from copra, which was shipped in a large quantity to that country, and supplied it to the United Kingdom and other places. This year the

oil made in Malabar went to the United Kingdom, which took 1,254,000 gallons against only 223,700 gallons in 1913-14. The share of the United States was, in consequence, restricted to 189,000 gallons against 447,700 gallons in the previous year. The oil was in great demand in the United Kingdom for the manufacture of margarine to replace a shortage of dairy butter, and this increased demand will, it is expected, continue until the close of the war. There would seem to be a possibility, if the difficulty of carriage could be got over, and if a high class of refined oil were maintained, of supplying the United Kingdom with some of the oil which she imported until the outbreak of war from Continental countries. In 1913, for example, the United Kingdom imported from Germany £859,000 worth of unrefined, and £521,000 worth of refined, coconut oil. If it is remembered that the greater part of the raw material (copra) was imported from India, it may be assumed that large quantities of the coconut oil imported into the United Kingdom from Germany is made of Indian copra.

Mineral oils.—The trade in mineral oils, which is almost entirely confined to Burma, improved by nearly 4 million gallons. The exports were $26\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, valued at R25½ lakhs. The output of petroleum in Burma during 1914 was 25½ million gallons, a decrease of 18 million gallons, or nearly 7 per cent as compared with 1913. Shipments from Rangoon of kerosene oil abroad were 1,300 gallons only; while benzine, petrol, and other motor spirit, which have hitherto been included in other kinds of mineral oil, amounted to $21\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, valued at R20½ lakhs. The production of petrol and benzine in India including Burma was in 1914 over 26 million gallons. The estimated production for 1915 is about $24\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons. The United Kingdom was credited with over $20\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, valued at R19½ lakhs, almost the whole of the remainder having been shipped to Holland in April. Lubricating oils were exported to the extent of 154,385 gallons against 96,041 gallons in 1913-14. Mineral Oils (Petroleum, etc.)

Essential oils.—Under essential oils, lemongrass oil, which is exported from South Malabar, declined in quantity by 20,000 gallons and in value by R4½ lakhs. There was a considerable drop in the exports to France and Germany, the principal customers. Lemongrass oil is used by aerated water manufacturers. Lemongrass oil.

(2) OILSEEDS.

The exports of seeds in the year under review decreased considerably. The total amounted to 953,900 tons, valued at R14½ crores (£9¼ millions), against 1,582,600 tons, valued at R25½ crores (over £17 millions), in 1913-14. In normal years about 95 per cent of the exports goes to belligerent countries, and the unexpected closing of some of these markets or the curtailment of their demands shortly after the outbreak of war led to a serious situation, especially in regard to copra and groundnuts. In the previous year Continental countries absorbed nearly 64 per cent of the oilseeds exported from India. There was a reduction in the value of exports of over R10 crores in the last eight months of the year, representing over 40 per cent of the previous year's shipments in that period. With the decreased Oilseeds.

	Exports of Oilseeds			1914-15		
	1,000 tons	R (lakhs)	Value per cwt R	1,000 tons	R (lakhs)	Value per cwt R
Castor	135	200	7.4	83	116	7
Copra	38	156	20.4	32	123	19.4
Cotton	284	213	3.7	208	151	3.6
Groundnuts	278	488	8.8	138	227	8.2
Linseed	414	669	8.1	322	525	8.2
Poppy	19	47	12.3	7	14	10.3
Rape	249	428	8.6	97	163	8.4
Sesamum	112	270	12	47	107	11.4
Mowa	33	55	8.2	7	8	5.1

Noticeable decreases occurred under rapeseed, groundnuts, sesamum, and castor seeds. The exports of oilseeds from Bombay showed a decrease of 42 per cent, Sind 64 per cent, and Madras 38½ per cent.

The exports were derived from the crops of 1913-14 and the early crop of 1914-15. The finally reported area and outturn of the principal oilseeds are noted in the margin (in thousands). The special features of the trade in each kind of seeds are briefly noted below.

	Area and Outturn of oilseeds		1914-15	
	1913-14		1,000	1,000
	acres	tons	acres	tons
Rape and mustard	6,266	1,087	6,402	1,195
Linseed	3,031	386	3,332	396
Sesamum	5,075	403	5,463	578
Groundnuts	2,106	749	1,995	929

Linseed.

The average quantity of linseed exported is about 77 per cent of the total production. Seasonal conditions of the 1913-14 crop were on the whole not very favourable. The area sown with linseed covered over 3 million acres and the yield was about 386,000 tons. In the season of 1914-15 the condition of the crop was reported to be fair to good, except in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, and parts of the United Provinces. The area sown was 3,332,000 acres or 9 per cent larger than in 1913-14, and the yield was estimated at 396,000 tons. The world's production of linseed in 1914 was estimated at 2,710,000 tons, or 7 times the Indian crop, against 3,031,000 tons in 1913. To this the Argentine contributed about 1,200,000 tons, Russia 550,000 tons, the United States 390,000 tons, India 386,000, and Canada 188,000 tons. The world's linseed shipments in 1914 amounted to 1,332,000 tons, against 1,850,000 tons in 1913, namely, from India 352,000 tons, the Argentine 863,000 tons, Russia 82,000 tons, and the United States and Canada 22,000 tons. The net imports into the United Kingdom were 450,000 tons or 34 per cent of the total shipments, of which over 200,000 tons were from India.

Shipments of linseed from India, which formed 34 per cent of the total exports of seeds, declined by nearly 92,000 tons or 22 per cent, owing to reduced demands from the continent of Europe (except Italy), in spite of larger shipments to the United Kingdom, which took nearly 50,000 tons more. The value fell from R6.69 lakhs (£4.46 millions) to R5.25 lakhs, or £3.5 millions, the declared value being R8-2-8 per cwt against R8-1-3 in 1913-14. The prices in London ranged

	Exports of Linseed	
	1913-14	1914-15
	Tons	Tons
United Kingdom	157,315	206,110
Germany	48,326	10,953
Belgium	35,459	24,418
France	115,459	39,716
Italy	30,657	31,137
Other Countries	23,657	10,143
TOTAL	413,873	321,577

between 46s. 3d. to 52s. per quarter of 410 lbs, while those in Calcutta fell from R6-2-0 per maund in April to R4-7-6 in October, which were also respectively the highest and lowest prices during the year.

Groundnut.

The trade in groundnuts* was seriously affected by the war in the year of report. The exports were reduced by more than one-half from 278,000 tons, valued at R4.88 lakhs, to 138,000 tons, valued at R2.27 lakhs. The reduction was due to the lack of transport facilities, high freights, and the suspension of demand on the part of the Marseilles market. It is interesting to note that in the year before the outbreak of war 80 per cent of the exports was sent to France, which on account of the war had to curtail in 1914-

15 the production of its refineries at Marseilles and elsewhere. Austria-Hungary took 5 per cent of the exports in 1914-15.

Production.—The total area returned for the 1914-15 crop was 1,995,000 acres, which showed a decrease of 5 per cent, owing to unfavourable weather conditions at sowing time, but the total yield was estimated at 929,000 tons of nuts in shell, an increase of 24 per cent over the 1913-14 crop. The chief producing countries of the British Empire are India, Gambia, and Nigeria. Attention is also being given to the crop in the Sudan, Uganda, East African Protectorate, Nyassaland, Rhodesia, Natal, and the West Indies. Since Marseilles cannot take ordinary quantities at present, it is urged by the Imperial Institute, London, that a market should be created in

* Known as pea nuts in America and also by the name of earthnuts, monkey nuts, manilla nuts, Chinese nuts, etc.

the United Kingdom for Indian and other British grown groundnuts. A quantity of the Indian nuts was imported into Hull for the production of oil, but the amount so far disposed of in this way was small in comparison with the available supply from India.

Trade.—In the pre-war period the exports declined by 5,715 tons, and since the outbreak of war they have declined by 133,870 tons. The opening price in Madras, which was R41 per candy of 529 lbs, rose to R42-8 in July, but gradually fell to R25 in January and R20 in March. The freight rates for Marseilles advanced from 22s. 6d. per ton in April to 23s. 9d. in July, 55s. in January, and 87s. 6d. at the end of the year. Shipments to France, representing, as already noted, some 80 per cent of the total exports in former years, fell by 51 per cent to 109,108 tons only, those to Germany and Belgium by 60 per cent and 80 per cent respectively. The United Kingdom, however, took 4,348 tons in place of 480 tons in 1913-14. Ordinarily the share of Madras in this foreign trade was 70 per cent of the total exports. In the year 1914-15 exports from Madras fell by 42 per cent, leaving a large surplus which was sent coast-wise to Bengal where the oil extracted therefrom was mixed with mustard and rapeseed oil, the latter being comparatively cheaper. Exports from Pondicherry by sea also declined from 86,500 tons to 51,500 tons, a decrease of 40 per cent.

The trade in rapeseed decreased from 249,000 tons and R4.28 lakhs (£2.85 millions) to 96,900 tons and R1.62 lakhs (£1.08 millions). The crop of 1913-14, which came into statistical consideration in the year of report, was estimated at 1,087,000 tons, and showed a decrease of nearly 12 per cent, as compared with the previous season, owing to unfavourable weather conditions. The 1914-15 crop was, however, better than the 1913-14 crop by 10 per cent, the estimated yield being 1,195,000 tons. The percentage of exports to the production is about 19 in normal years. In 1914-15, owing to war conditions and contracted shipments to Continental countries, it was less than 10 per cent. The United Kingdom took a larger quantity than usual, because of the cessation of shipments from Russia. Prices in London varied from 4s. to 5s. 6d. per quarter of 416 lbs. The declared value averaged R8-6 per cwt. The wholesale prices in Calcutta ranged between R8-6-9 per cwt in May to R9-3-3 in October.

The percentage of exports of sesamum to the production is about 20. Shipments last year declined from 112,200 tons, valued at R2.69 lakhs (£1.8 million), to 46,700 tons, valued at R1.07 lakhs (£713,000), the average value being R11-6-11 against R12 per cwt in 1913-14. The decrease is due to smaller shipments to Continental countries. The crop of 1913-14 affecting the exports of 1914-15 was estimated at 403,000 tons on an area of 5,075,000 acres. The last season's crop exceeded this by 175,000 tons or 43 per cent, and was estimated at 578,000 tons.

The trade in cotton seed has fared better than rapeseed, sesamum, and groundnuts, as it is chiefly carried on with the United Kingdom, which took 202,440 tons, valued at R1.47 lakhs (£980,000), as against 279,200 tons, valued at R2.09 lakhs (£1.4 million) in 1913-14. The decrease in Indian exports is ascribed to the fall in prices in foreign markets and the difficulty of securing freights.

	Exports of Rapeseed	
	1913-14	1914-15
	tons	tons
United Kingdom	14,099	24,681
Germany	58,159	8,107
Belgium	98,869	26,861
France	53,943	20,513
Italy	13,727	14,754
Other countries	10,168	1,912
Total	249,005	96,912

	Exports of Sesamum	
	1913-14	1914-15
	tons	tons
Germany	16,510	1,870
Belgium	33,779	5,500
France	22,507	13,323
Italy	14,293	9,587
Austria Hungary	19,342	4,093
Other countries	6,070	12,332
TOTAL	112,201	46,706

	Exports of Cottonseed	
	1913-14	1914-15
	tons	tons
United Kingdom	279,198	202,440
France	2,295	3,168
Other countries	2,834	2,181
Total	284,327	207,789

Castor seed.

The exports of castor seed fell from 134,888 tons, valued at R2,00 lakhs (£1.3 million), to 82,815 tons, valued at R1,16 lakhs (£773,000). The principal importing countries are the United Kingdom, the United States, Italy, France, Belgium, and Germany, but the exports to the last three countries were considerably restricted. The imports of castor bean into the United Kingdom in 1914 were about 20 per cent under those of the previous year. It is not an extensive industry in the United Kingdom.

The prices of the oil remained low, but there has recently been a large demand for export and the value has risen, affording an opportunity for more profitable working.

Copra.

The exports of copra or coconut kernel receded from 38,192 tons, valued at R1,56 lakhs (£1.04 millions), to 31,846 tons, valued at R1,23 lakhs (£820,000), the average value declining from R20-6-9 to R19-5-9 per cwt. Shipments to Russia, Germany, and Belgium decreased, but those to the United Kingdom, Holland, and France increased. Formerly Germany was the principal consumer of Malabar copra, which was used in the manufacture of margarine and edible fats. The United Kingdom, it is interesting to note, took half her requirements in this respect from Germany. As a result of the war copra is now being crushed in the United Kingdom for home consumption. The importance of the several products of coconut palm may be gauged from the export figures quoted in the marginal table.

		Exports of Copra.	
		1913-14	1914-15
		tons	tons
United Kingdom	.	852	8,523
Russia	.	3,652	2,959
Germany	.	23,990	9,712
Holland	.	837	2,793
Belgium	.	5,046	2,251
France	.	3,411	4,915
Other countries	.	904	723
Total	.	38,192	31,846
		Quantity	Value
		in thousands	R(lakhs)
Coconut	no.	272	14
Coir fibre	cwt	5	52
" manufac- ture.	"	476	57.04
Cordage and rope.	"	45	8.6
Copra	"	637	123.29
Coconut poonac	"	67	3
" oil gals		1,825	36.93
			229.42

OPIUM.

Opium.

The opium market was much disturbed in the months following the outbreak of war, and in the monthly sale* in August an average price of R1,212 per chest was realised as compared with R1,578 in July 1914. Although there was an improvement in price after August in consequence of a decision not to sell opium below the fixed upset price of R1,600 a chest, the number of chests put up for sale was not sold in full in the sales from September to December and 1,352 chests remained unsold at the close of 1914. The total exports during 1914-15 amounted to 10,856 chests, valued at R1,76 lakhs, as compared with 11,906 chests, valued at R3,42 lakhs in 1913-14. The average price realised in 1914-15 was R1,568 against R2,120 in 1913-14. The exports of 1914-15 were entirely from Bengal and were distributed as shown in the margin.

		Exports of Opium	
		1913-14	1914-15
		Chests	Chests
From Calcutta			
To Straits	.	1,537	755
Java	.	3,265	2,850
Siam	.	1,130	2,000
Indo-China	.	875	2,890
Hongkong	.	1,158	1,000
Japan	.	799	900
Other Countries	.	389	861
From Bombay			
To Hongkong	.	2,755	...
Total	.	11,906	10,856

Rubber.

There has been a steady development in the exports of rubber from India. The exports increased from 23,264 cwts, valued at R79 lakhs, in 1913-14 to the record figures of 32,825 cwts, valued at R93½ lakhs, in the year under review. India including Burma and the Mergui has increased its plantations † from 46,000 acres in 1913 to 65,000 acres in 1914. There are

* The opium sales are for calendar and not official years. A chest of opium is 140½ lbs.

† The production of rubber in India

		1913.	
		Acres.	No. of trees.
Assam	.	4,081	137,430
Madras	.	12,022	1,636,476
Burma	.	29,544	4,911,399
Total	.	46,247	6,885,805

is confined to Assam, Burma, and the Madras Presidency. The yield of Assam plantations is relatively small, and the number of trees to the acre is much less than in Madras and Burma. The outturn of Madras in 1913 was more than double that of Burma, where most of the trees being less than six years old are not yet productive. All planting is stump planting about 9 to 12 months old. The trees can be tapped in four years from the date of planting. The average yield in Burma from 4 to 6 years old trees is 1½ to 3 lbs. per tree per year. The capital invested is from £22 to £25 per acre. The average cost of production is about 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

220,000 acres in Ceylon, 500,000 acres in the Malay, 400,000 acres in the Dutch East Indies, and 40,000 acres in what were formerly German Colonies, Samoa, German East and West Africa. A large number of rubber trees came into bearing in the Madras Presidency in 1914-15. In spite of the uncertainty as to arrivals, the lack of shipping facilities, and the financial difficulties, the English market remained steady and the demand was active. Some of the exports from America found their way to Germany through neutral countries, and the export of rubber from the East to the United States (which absorbs 45 per cent of the world's production estimated at 207,000 tons), was prohibited on October 22nd. The export of rubber was prohibited from the United Kingdom on November 17th. The United Kingdom and Ceylon are the principal markets for Indian rubber. Shipments to the United Kingdom rose in value from R50½ lakhs to R70 lakhs, but those to Ceylon fell from R25¾ lakhs to R21 lakhs. The declared value in 1914-15 was R284-3-10 against R338-2-10 per cwt in 1913-14. The value for March 1915 was R273-3-11 as against R319-15-8 in March 1914. The value of rubber imported into India, it may be noted, also rose from R53 lakhs to R57 lakhs.

SILK EXPORTS.

The imports of silk have been discussed in the previous chapter. Silk, whether manufactured or raw, for export, is not one of India's chief exports, but it deserves notice because the trade, which amounted to R1,55 lakhs in 1869-70, declined to R1,05 lakhs in the eighties and to about R79 lakhs in the nineties, and in 1914-15 was valued at only R15½ lakhs. Of the export of R15½ lakhs, raw silk was valued at R12 lakhs.

I.—Exports of raw silk including chasam and cocoons.		lbs.	R	Variation
		(1,000)	(1,000)	
Average of				
10 years ending	1879-80	1,710	84,89	100
" "	1889-90	1,581	50,28	59
" "	1899-00	1,680	56,83	67
" "	1909-10	1,831	58,98	69
In the year	1910-11	1,851	50,56	60
" "	1911-12	1,750	45,84	54
" "	1912-13	1,678	41,74	49
" "	1913-14	1,203	24,74	29
" "	1914-15	516	11,01	14
Average of				
5 years ending	1914-15	1,400	34,95	41

The marginal tables are intended to illustrate the decline of the industry. The exports of raw silk, both from mulberry and non-mulberry feeding silkworms, amounted to 82,700 lbs, valued at R8 lakhs, against 160,200 lbs, valued at R15½ lakhs, in 1913-14, while that of chasam (waste) and cocoons fell from 1,042,900 lbs, valued at R9½ lakhs, to 433,600 lbs, valued at nearly R4 lakhs; the total value of raw silk (including chasam and cocoons) declined by 52 per cent.

II.—Exports of silk manufactures.		R	Variation
		(1,000)	
Average of			
10 years ending	1879-80	19.64	100
" "	1889-90	20.11	148
" "	1899-00	17.20	88
" "	1909-10	8.60	44
In the year	1910-11	7.89	39
" "	1911-12	6.51	33
" "	1912-13	7.38	38
" "	1913-14	5.08	29
" "	1914-15	3.45	18
Average of			
5 years ending	1914-15	6.14	31

III.—Prices of raw silk per factory seer.*		R	A.	P.	Index No.
Average of					
5 years ending	1890-94	17	8	9	100
" "	1895-99	16	0	10	91
" "	1900-04	15	4	5	87
" "	1905-09	16	1	2	92
In the year	1910	13	9	4	77
" "	1911	14	14	11	85
" "	1912	15	14	6	91
" "	1913	16	2	0	92
" "	1914	16	12	3	96
Average of					
5 years	1910-14	15	7	5	88

to R12 lakhs. The decrease is most marked in the exports to France (which usually takes 70 per cent of Indian raw silk) from 712,110 lbs to 187,209 lbs, while those to the United Kingdom rose from 276,502 lbs to 287,630 lbs. The fluctuations are attributable to the war.

The export of silk manufactures in 1914-15 was valued at R3½ lakhs as compared with R5½ lakhs in 1913-14. Mixed goods accounted for a loss of R80,000 and piecegoods of R1½ lakhs. The United Kingdom, the chief customer of Indian silk piecegoods, took 80,200 lbs worth R77,000 in place of 162,800 lbs valued at R1½ lakhs in 1913-14.

The price of raw silk (European filature) in Calcutta in 1914-15 was R16-7-7 per factory seer* against R16-2-4 in the previous year. Prices have fallen in recent years, as will be seen from the marginal table.

* A factory seer is the equivalent of 1.86 lbs.

THE TEA INDUSTRY.

Tea.

The war has had a beneficial effect on tea, which has been fortunate enough to have a large outturn coupled with remarkably high prices. The exports rose by $\text{R}55\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, in spite of the inability to export during two months in which practically no tonnage was available. The exports to the United Kingdom increased by 28,000,000 lbs, and this offset

the decline in the exports to Russia and other countries. The figures for 1913 established a record both in production and consumption. The year under review, however, surpassed its predecessor. The most remarkable feature of the market was the sustained demand in spite of the disturbing influences of the European war. A very satisfactory level of price has been maintained throughout the year, especially for useful, common, and lower medium sorts.

Production.—The weather conditions were, on the whole, favourable from May to July. The weather in the following three months was only fair, and an early cold weather in November and December checked the growth severely. The production was estimated at 313 million lbs

against 307 million lbs in 1913, an increase of 6 million lbs or 2 per cent. The comparative figures for Ceylon and Java are given in the margin. Of the increase in Indian production, the major portion was in Assam and Darjeeling. The Duars and Terai showed decreases. The area planted was 622,600 acres against 609,700 acres in 1913. The average production in the whole of India (excluding Burma) was 55.4 lbs per acre plucked, being the same as in 1913. The highest production, as will be seen in the marginal table, was 691 lbs in Darrang.

Prices.—The average prices realised for the total quantity of tea sold during the past season* at public auctions and privately were 7 annas 7 pies per lb, against 7 annas 9 pies in 1913-14, 7 annas 1 pie in 1912-13, and 7 annas 7 pies in 1911-12. The sales opened on the 26th May with an average price of 8 annas 2 pies per lb, by the end of July this had fallen to 7 annas 10 pies when the sales ceased: on re-opening, the third sale (the first two being hardly representative) gave an average of 7 annas 2 pies on the 3rd November. From then the rates steadily advanced and the last sale closed with an average of 8 annas 4 pies per lb. Prices in London were fairly maintained until September when the interference with shipments both from India and Ceylon made market conditions abnormal, and an extensive demand from near Continental countries, combined with smaller offerings, resulted in a considerable rise in prices, common leaf touching in the first week of November the high level of $9\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb—a figure not reached since June 1891. The stringent regulations referred to below as to exports to Holland, Scandinavia, and Denmark made on 17th November at once caused a sharp reaction, prices giving way as much as $1d.$ to $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb within a week. The average of the calendar year in London was $9.13d.$ per lb against $9.11d.$ for Indian; $9.04d.$ against $8.98d.$ for Ceylon; and $8.6d.$ against $8d.$ for Java.

Consumption.—The quantity entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom in 1914 was $317\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs, against $305\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs in 1913. In the first four months of 1915 the quantity entered for home consumption rose from 100 millions to 132 millions. It is probable that the pressure of an $8d.$ duty will call for a lower priced tea, such as that of China, which exported during January and April 1915 over $9\frac{1}{2}$ millions against $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1914. In other countries the consumption of tea continues to progress, although the war may exert some adverse influences. If the abolition of vodka drinking in Russia could be accompanied by a corresponding increase in tea drinking,

		Tea Statistics	
		1914-15	1913-14
Production	million lbs	312.98	307.25
Export	" "	300.73	289.47
		A. P.	A. P.
Average price	per lb	7 4	7 5
Total value of Exports			
	in lakhs R	15.53	14.98
	in million £	10.35	9.98

	1913-14		1914-15	
	Acres (1,000)	million lbs.	Acres (1,000)	million lbs.
India	608	307	622	313
Ceylon	399	192	403	195
Java	130	65	145	73

	Yield per acre	
	Acres	lbs
Darrang	691	
Lakhimpur	621	
Jalpaiguri	613	
Sibsagar	585	
Sylhet	572	
Travancore	563	
Nowgong	548	
Cachar	547	
Coimbatore	477	
Malabar	444	
Dohra Dun	419	
Nilgiris	416	
Kamrup	395	
Chittagong	389	
Darjeeling	353	

* From 26th July to 20th October 1914 tea auctions in Calcutta did not take place.

a further requirement of 50 to 100 million lbs may be estimated for that country. Unfortunately the duty is excessively high at 1s. 10½d. per lb. The despatch of so many British troops to Europe made a considerable difference to the demand in this country. In India, however, the consumption of tea seems to be increasing. The quantity of tea available for consumption in India based on reported production added to imports and less the exports by sea and land was 19 million lbs, against 23 million lbs in 1913-14, or one-sixteenth of a pound per head of population as compared with a *per capita* consumption in the United Kingdom of about 6½ lbs.

Freights.—Freights for tea have not increased to the same extent as those for other articles. Until the 9th August freights for tea remained steady at the rates in force in the past two years, namely, £1 15s. per ton subject to a rebate of 5s. The outbreak of war disorganised shipping. The rates in consequence fell to £1 10s. with a surcharge of 25 per cent until the middle of September. Matters became normal in November, and the surcharge was reduced to 5s. until the middle of December and to 3s. 9d. during the remainder of the year. The Indian Tea Association had a five years' agreement with the Liners' Conference, which, however, has since been modified, whereby the rate was increased from £1 10s. to £2 7s. 6d. with effect from 1st June 1915.

Exports.—The exports to the chief consuming centres are shown in the

	Tea exports to Foreign countries		Per cent.	1913-14 1914-15	
	1913-14	1914-15		1913-14	1914-15
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs		Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
	Quantity		Exports in	Value	
			1914-15		
Exports of Indian tea by sea to—					
United Kingdom	209,051	237,304	78.9	10,85	12,24
Russia	33,398	19,636	6.5	1,67	1,00
Turkey, Asiatic	2,330	1,230	.4	15	7
Persia	246	2,049	.7	1	12
Ceylon	3,900	3,293	1.1	24	20
China	11,007	8,309	2.7	51	39
Canada	11,665	10,951	3.6	65	59
United States of America	1,942	2,738	.9	10	13
Australasia	9,705	10,991	3.7	49	55
Total all countries	280,474	300,733	100	14,98	15,53
By land	2,196	1,782	...	10	9
GRAND TOTAL	291,670	302,515	...	15,08	15,61

margin. These are direct exports as declared in India, and do not include re-exports of Indian tea from the United Kingdom. The United States and Australia apparently took more than they had previously done. About a million lbs for Australia were destroyed by fire on board the "Janus". Other markets took less excepting Persia. The noticeable features of the year under review are briefly, on the one hand, the growth of the exports to the United Kingdom, Persia, the United States of America, and Australasia, and

on the other, the decline in the trade with Russia, Turkey, Ceylon, China, and Canada. The total figures have surpassed the record figures of 1913-14, showing an increase of 11 million lbs or 3.9 per cent in quantity, and Rs55½ lakhs or 3.7 per cent in value. In view of the congestion of the Calcutta warehouses and the enforced retention at the estates of large portions of the crop, coupled with the difficulty of obtaining tonnage, the trade figures are

Tea exports by rail and sea to Bombay, and by sea to Batoum each Season

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs	1,000 lbs
To Batoum direct	7,350	5,650	1,100
To Bombay—			
By rail	1,647	4,092	8,406
By sea	3,676	1,671	555
TOTAL	5,323	5,763	8,961

satisfactory. The figures of exports by rail and sea to Bombay seem to indicate a change of route for Persian teas owing to the war. Russia, next to the United Kingdom, is ordinarily India's best customer, but was not in a position since the outbreak of war to make purchases until the necessary financial facilities had been provided by the joint action of the British and Russian Governments.

Trade with Russia was, in fact, stopped from the end of July to November and was resumed in December. For the remainder of the year 1914-15 there was an active demand for Indian teas by Russia. In addition to the direct shipments *via* Vladivostok, Russia received through Hankow 4½ million lbs of Indian tea, against 11 million lbs in 1913-14. The United Kingdom, however, continues to absorb the major portion of Indian production. Of the quantities shipped about 7 million lbs were lost in transit to London by the depredations of German cruisers. According to the Board of Trade returns for 1914, the United Kingdom imported 37½ million lbs against 365 million lbs in 1913, or an increase of 9½ million lbs, namely, 203½ millions from India, 111 millions from Ceylon, 22½

millions from China, and $37\frac{1}{2}$ millions from Java and other countries. Included in British imports, however, is always a large quantity which is re-exported. In 1914, $68\frac{3}{4}$ million lbs were re-exported in place of $57\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1913, and the amount was inclusive of $30\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs of Indian tea, which was sent to Russia (nearly 2 millions), other European countries (17 millions), the United States (3 millions), and Canada (4 millions). In the last week of August a sudden demand from other European countries arose as already noted, which quickly grew to so large dimensions that on enquiry it was discovered that the ultimate destination of the commodity sent to Holland, Sweden, and Denmark, were enemy countries. The export was, therefore, stopped on November 17. Germany, however, was not a teadrinking nation but her troops wanted it, and Holland, it was considered, could supply the demand from Java. The recognition of this fact led the Government to withdraw its embargo.

Green tea.—The quantity of green tea* exported by sea remained at the level of 1913-14, namely, 548,000 lbs, the value declining from 10 annas to 9 annas 2 pies per lb. The bulk of last year's shipments was for the United Kingdom, Canada, and Ceylon. The quantity manufactured in 1914 was 3 million lbs, as compared with $3\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs in the previous season. The bulk of this was exported by land to Afghanistan and other frontier countries.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco.

The exports of tobacco are considerably less in value, although greater in quantity, than the imports. The exports of tobacco showed a decrease of 11,341,800 lbs or 38 per cent in quantity, and of R11 lakhs or 23 per cent in value—the total trade amounting to 18,681,500 lbs, valued at R36 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Unmanufactured tobacco accounted for a decrease of 11,327,273 lbs and cigars of 91,700 lbs. France, Aden, China (Hongkong), and the Straits (the principal consumers of Indian tobacco) reduced their demands by 53 per cent, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, 56 per cent, and 10 per cent respectively. The area under tobacco in British India in 1913-14 was 1,001,700 acres, excluding 36,500 acres in Native States, as against 964,700 acres and 68,700 acres respectively in 1912-13. Despite the larger area and increased production, the exports of tobacco leaf decreased on account of higher rates of freight and other factors connected with the war, and also to some extent on account of the increased internal demand. An attempt has been made to grow and cure tobacco in Bihar and Southern India that will take the place of the American tobacco, which forms so large a part of the cigarette and pipe tobacco imported into this country. The Peninsular Tobacco Co., assisted by the Imperial Tobacco Co., has been able, not only to undertake the manufacture of cigarettes on a large scale, but to make experiments and to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in attempting to secure a tobacco of fixed and uniform grade for the manufacture of cigarettes. The experiments made by the Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa have led to the discovery of a type of Indian leaf which has the light colour, the fine texture, and the necessary elasticity, when cut, to make good fillings for cigarettes. The flavour and aroma are said to be fair. The Peninsular Tobacco Co. has factories at Monghyr, Bangalore, and other places. They manufacture cigarettes. It has been calculated that $11\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs or 4,340 million cigarettes were railed from Monghyr in 1914. In spite of considerable supplies to the United Kingdom for the use of the army, the exports of cigars declined. Owing to the war the cigar industry in Trichinopoly had not a very successful year.

EXPORTS OF WOOD.

Wood.

The exports of wood and timber, excluding wood manufactures, were valued at R92 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs against R1,05 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1913-14, of which teakwood accounted for R84 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and sandalwood for R5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. There has been a steady decrease in the exports of teakwood as will be seen from the figures in the margin. The heavy decrease of 10,684 cubic tons in 1913-14, due to deficient supply, has been followed by another fall of 6,111 cubic tons in 1914-15, although the value showed a considerable advance

	Exports of Teakwood.		
	cubic tons (1,000)	R	Average value. per cubic ton R
1912-13	61,421	95,24	155
1913-14	50,737	78,85	155
1914-15	44,626	84,73	190

* The difference between green and black teas arises from the different methods of preparation; briefly, the distinction is that the process of fermentation, which gives to black tea its colour, is avoided or arrested in the case of green tea.

of R6 lakhs, the value per cubic ton having increased from R155 to R190. Ten years ago (1905) the price in Calcutta was R125 per cubic ton. The United Kingdom imported more Indian teak than in the preceding year, over 65 per cent of the total quantity exported from India. The outbreak of war resulted in a demand for teak for military purposes, but on the other hand Germany, the second largest consumer, of Indian teakwood got no supplies after August. Shipments to Natal, Cape Colony, Australia, the United States, and France showed increases, but in the case of other countries a decrease was noticeable. The exports of sandalwood fell from R19½ lakhs to R5½ lakhs, owing to the Sandalwood: postponement of the usual auctions in the Mysore forests and to the cutting-off of the German market, which imported previous to the war a large amount of this wood. Exports of wood manufactures, it may be noted, declined from R1,78,000 to R1,40,000.

EXPORTS OF WOOL AND WOOLLEN GOODS.

The exports of raw wool from India during 1914-15 amounted to Wool, raw. over 41½ million lbs, valued at R2,37 lakhs, against 49 million lbs, valued at R2,50½ lakhs in 1913-14. The decrease was due to the stoppage of shipments in August when tonnage was not available, and to the restrictions placed by Government on the exports of raw wool. The prohibition imposed by Government after the outbreak of war on the export of raw wool from India to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports), and France, did not apply to qualities of wool not required by manufacturers in India. Subsequently on the 20th November it was notified that the taking of raw wool by sea or by land out of British India was prohibited, but this prohibition also did not apply to those qualities of wool required by manufacturers in India. Since local manufacturers required for army clothing contracts all varieties of Tibet wool, as well as

	Bombay (declared value)		Karachi Kandahar wool	
	per lb		per lb	
	a.	p.	a.	p.
1910	9	6	4	8
1911	9	5	4	10
1912	9	6	4	10
1913	9	9	5	3
1914	10	2	5	4

the black and grey varieties of Madras wool, no exemption from the existing prohibition on the export of raw wool from India was permitted in respect of these varieties from the 13th January 1915. In 1914-15, the United Kingdom took 43½ million lbs or 98 per cent of the exports from India, a decrease of 5 per cent as compared with 1913-14, the United States of America 620,800 lbs, or 1½ per cent, Germany 109,200 lbs, Italy 66,500 lbs, Japan 28,900 lbs, Holland 21,900 lbs, and Austria-Hungary 8,100 lbs. The prices per lb of wool at Bombay and Karachi are given in the marginal table.

	Prices of Tibetan wool (Calcutta).			
	1913-14		1914-15	
	per maund		per maund	
	R	a.	R	a.
April	26	8	26	0
May	25	0	28	8
June	25	0	28	8
July	25	0	28	0
August	26	0	28	0
September	24	0	27	0
October	25	0	27	8
November	25	0	28	0
December	24	0	22	0
January	25	0	21	8
February	25	0	22	0
March	25	0	23	0

The raw wool re-exported by sea during 1914-15 was nearly 10 million lbs, valued at R50 lakhs, against 10½ million lbs, valued at R49½ lakhs, in the previous year*. The re-exports to the United Kingdom amounted to R41½ lakhs or 88 per cent of the total. The re-exports from Bengal amounted to 1½ million lbs, valued at R6½ lakhs, and mainly consisted of Tibet wool. It is not possible to estimate the Tibetan clip since wool is clipped over the British border and dribbles in slowly to Chumbi and Gyantse, where it is stored and sent on to Kalimpong when mule transport is available. The whole-sale prices of Tibetan wool at Calcutta during the years 1913-14 and 1914-15 are quoted in the margin. The fall in price in 1914-15 between November and December is noteworthy.

In 1914-15 India exported woollen goods to the value of R17 lakhs, against Woollen goods. R25 lakhs in the previous year. 90 per cent of these goods consists of carpets and rugs, of which about three-quarters went to the United Kingdom, and Carpets and rugs. nearly half of the remainder, about one-tenth of the total, to the United States. There are, it may be noted, six woollen mills at present at work in India, one being in Bangalore. Two of the mills at Cawnpore and Dhariwal produce 79 per cent of the total outturn of the Indian mills, the value of which was estimated

* The raw wool re-exported is not included in the total exports mentioned in the previous paragraph. The re-exports include wool brought into India by land across the frontier and subsequently exported by sea abroad.

for 1913 at R61½ lakhs and for 1914 at R80 lakhs. These mills also import Australian wool, which is used either pure or mixed with Indian wool, for the production of high class goods.

CHAPTER V.

Trade and Currency.

Steps taken at the outbreak of war.

Trade and Currency.

There is an intimate connexion between the trade of the year and currency operations. It will be sufficient here to refer briefly to the salient features of the year 1914-15. The Government of India undertake the supply of currency as well as the remittance of large sums of money on trade account. The actual currency, it may be remembered, which is scattered up and down the country in Treasuries, is under the direct control of the Government of India in the Finance Department, and not under Local Governments. The Government of India supply the currency in that form and to that extent, necessary to pay for the produce exported, and the Secretary of State's bills, which are cashed in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, are met with money from the trade at Presidency towns, while transfers are sold upcountry. These transfers are met from incoming revenue. In the year under review trade from April to July was comparatively dull and the weakness of exchange resulted in the Secretary of State's council drawings being lower than usual—R4,65 lakhs against R9,56 lakhs in the corresponding months of 1913. This, however, in view of the war that was shortly to break out, was peculiarly fortunate since the treasury balances in India in the beginning of August were accordingly in a strong position. With the dislocation of the world exchanges on the outbreak of war, there was some probability of exchange between India and London falling. Immediate steps were taken by Government to sell sterling bills and telegraphic transfers on London up to a maximum limit of £1 million a week, in order to provide a guarantee of immediate remittance when required. The sale of sterling bills (which meant merely a transfer from the Reserve in England to that in India) amounted to £8,707,000, for the months August 1914 to January 1915 inclusive. Steps were also taken early in August to strengthen the Gold Standard Reserve by an exchange of £4 millions of silver for an equivalent quantity of gold from the Paper Currency Reserve. This transfer between the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve took place entirely in India. Before it was announced that "reverse councils" and transfers would be sold on the Secretary of State, steps were taken first to prevent the issue of gold in India to any one person or firm to a less extent than £10,000, and finally on the 5th August the issue of gold for reasons explained in Chapter I, page 3, was refused altogether to private individuals. The stock of gold in India at the end of March was £10 millions, which will be used for the support of exchange, should occasion arise. Owing to the withdrawal of deposits from the Post Office Savings Banks, Government placed the Post Offices in possession of adequate funds and issued orders regarding the prompt payment of all claims. In August and September there was a net withdrawal of about R6 crores (£4 millions) from the deposits, which in the previous July had risen to 24½ crores. After September, however, the drain very materially slackened. In regard to the steps taken, which resulted in a return of confidence, Sir William Meyer remarked in his last Financial Statement, that "it is perhaps a welcome indication of the way in which the strength of our financial position is really viewed by our enemies that a number of German prisoners at Ahmednagar have themselves opened accounts with the Government savings banks." Every attempt was made to encash notes promptly at district treasuries, whereas they are legally encashable only at a Currency Office. The demand for the encashment of notes shortly after the outbreak of war was chiefly in Bombay, where the bank failures of the previous two years were still fresh in memory. Nearly £3,000,000 was the abnormal encashment, of which less than £2,000,000 was in the Bombay Presidency. The necessity of strengthening the cash balances in district treasuries, in the Post Office Savings Banks, and in the branches of the Presidency

Banks precluded in the early months of the war the economy of concentrating Government balances at important commercial centres. The position of the Presidency Banks and, it is understood, also of the Exchange Banks was strong at the outbreak of war. The bank rate was 3 per cent in Calcutta and Bombay, and 4 per cent in Madras, in the first few days of the war. On 6th August it rose to 5 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in Calcutta and Bombay, and in Madras on 20th August to 5 per cent. The rate was increased to 6 per cent on the following dates:—in Bombay on 20th August, in Madras on 12th October, and in Calcutta on 5th November,—the rate at which it also stood on 31st March 1915.

In the year under review, the sale of Council bills (including telegraphic transfers) on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras was only £7,748,111, as

	£
1905-06 . . .	31,566,973
1906-07 . . .	33,432,196
1907-08 . . .	15,307,061
1908-09 . . .	13,915,426
1909-10 . . .	27,416,586
1910-11 . . .	26,463,303
1911-12 . . .	27,058,550
1912-13 . . .	25,759,706
1913-14 . . .	31,200,826
1914-15 . . .	7,748,111

against £31,200,826 in the previous year. It will be seen from the marginal table that the amount sold is much less than in any year of the last decade. Indeed we should have to go back to the year 1870-71, when a similar amount (£8,443,509) was sold. The sale of Council bills in the first four months was, as already noted, small. The largest weekly sale before the outbreak of war was in the first week of April, 1914, when R85,64,000 was sold. After the outbreak of war the demand for Council bills was

further restricted. In the cold weather months, when bills are chiefly sold, the amounts were small as against the previous year.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
1914-15 (in lakhs)	72	25	41	32	30	29	1,81	2,87
1913-14 (in lakhs)	1,70	4,09	6,11	4,11	5,90	6,80	4,91	3,41

Against the sale of Council bills on Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, there has to be set the sale of Reverse Councils and Telegraphic Transfers paid on London, which amounted to no less a sum than £8,707,000. On the previous occasion in 1908-09 Reverse Councils were sold to the extent of £8,058,000.

The net remittance to India by the Secretary of State has already been referred to as a novel feature in the history of Indian finance in Chapter I. The point arises in this connection as to how the Secretary of State was able to make a net payment on account of the Government of India in addition to meeting his liabilities and those of the Government of India in London, since as is well known the Secretary of State does not collect, generally speaking, revenue in London. This was effected (1) by the recovery of £8·7 millions from the War Office of sums expended in India on behalf of the Home Government, (2) by the transfer of £1 million from the Paper Currency Reserve in London in August 1914, a corresponding transfer taking place from the treasury balances to the Paper Currency Reserve in India, and (3) by the Secretary of State's borrowing £10·9 millions in place of £5·9 millions, the amount for which he had budgeted for the year under review.

The course of exchange varied from 1s. 3 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. on 31st July 1914 to 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{16}$ d. on 17th February 1915. The average rate of exchange during the year was only '065 of a penny lower than in the previous year. The marginal table gives the rate during the last ten years. The difference between the highest and lowest average rates was less than $\frac{1}{8}$ th of a penny, and the steadiness of exchange is striking. The monthly rates of exchange with the rates in the corresponding months of the previous year are as follows:—

Year	Average rate.	Exchange.
1905-06 . . .	16·042	
1906-07 . . .	16·084	
1907-08 . . .	16·029	
1908-09 . . .	15·964	
1909-10 . . .	16·041	
1910-11 . . .	16·061	
1911-12 . . .	16·083	
1912-13 . . .	16·058	
1913-14 . . .	16·07	
1914-15 . . .	16·005	

	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1914-15	16·049	15·986	15·983	15·977	15·994	15·945	15·967	15·961	15·971	15·978	16·036	15·981
1913-14	16·054	16·060	16·000	15·953	16·012	16·099	16·109	16·082	16·064	16·068	16·100	16·046

Exchange is usually most firm in the busy season, especially in the months of October to May, and weakest in the slack season, notably in the months of June to September.

Gold Standard Reserve.

Next with regard to the Gold Standard Reserve. This Reserve was strengthened in the beginning of the crisis

	31st March 1914	31st March 1915
	£	£
Gold in India . . . . .	...	5,238,184
Rupess in India	4,000,000	...
Gold in Bank of England	4,320,000	1,250,000
Cash placed by Secretary of State at short notice	24,962	8,150
British and other Securities	17,165,069	12,148,746
Temporary loan to Treasury balances, India . . . . .	...	7,000,000
Book credit in Treasury Accounts—India	22,199	3,205
Total	25,532,230	25,648,285

by exchanging £4 millions of silver held therein in India for an equivalent quantity of gold previously held in the Paper Currency Reserve. On the last day of the year under review the Reserve was £25½ millions, as against £25¼ millions in the previous year, the decrease in the earmarked gold of the Reserve during the year being no less than £3·1 millions.*

Money and Presidency Bank rates.

Money in 1913-14 continued on the whole plentiful, except from September to December, when the Bank failures in the Punjab and Bombay (referred to in Chapter I) had a tightening effect on the market. The Government of India, however, promised to give the requisite assistance through the Presidency Banks, if necessary, and this had a reassuring effect throughout Northern and Western India, where the crisis was chiefly felt. In 1914-15 the money market was strong, and the Bank of Bengal rate, indeed, did not reach 7 per cent, as in the previous year; the minimum rate of 3 per cent in July and the first week of August lasted only for 28 days (from 9th July to 5th August), while the maximum rate (6 per cent) continued from 5th November 1914 to 31st March 1915. In Bombay, the Presidency Bank rate was 6 per cent from April to 20th May 1914 and again from 20th August to the end of the

	Bengal.	Bombay.	Madras.
April 1914	6	6	7
May "	5	6-5	7-6
June "	5-4	5-4-3	6-5-4
July "	4-3	3	4
August "	3-5	3-4 5-6	4-5
September "	5	6	5
October "	5	6	5-6
November "	5-6	6	6
December "	6	6	6
January 1915	6	6	6
February "	6	6	6
March "	6	6	6

year; 5 per cent from 21st May to 3rd June 1914, and in August which lasted for a week (from 13th to 19th), the maximum and minimum rates being 3 and 6 per cent. In Madras, the maximum rate was 7 per cent from January to 25th May 1914, and the minimum, 4 per cent, from 23rd June to 19th August 1914, as will be seen from the marginal table. Before the outbreak of war the position of the Presidency Banks

was strong. In order to promote public confidence the large Government deposits, which the three Presidency Banks already held, were increased in August and remained during the year at as high a level as Government resources could permit.

Treasury balances.

The total cash balances in Civil Treasuries and in the Presidency Banks at the beginning (1st April 1914) and the end of the year (31st March 1915) and also at the commencement of the busy season (30th September) were R23,41 lakhs, R22,17 lakhs, and R15,22 lakhs, respectively. The

	31st March 1914	30th September 1914	31st March 1915
	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	3,57,08,000	58,99,000	2,47,21,000
Bombay	2,40,23,000	43,59,000	1,66,59,000
Madras	1,41,99,000	70,07,000	1,84,28,000
Total	7,39,30,000	1,73,65,000	5,98,02,000

balances in Reserve Treasuries on 31st March 1914, 30th September 1914 and 31st March 1915 are given in the margin and are included in the larger figures above.

Paper Currency and Paper Currency Reserve.

The average gross circulation of Paper Currency during the year 1914-15 was R64 crores. The marginal table shows the average active circulation (*i.e.*, excluding the quantities held in Government Treasuries and the Presidency Banks) for 1914-15, and the previous years of the decade. It would seem on the whole that the increase in the circulation of 5 and 10-rupee notes is to be explained by the increased demand for these notes purely for currency purposes, while the increase in the circulation of R100 notes and over is due to their increased use as a store of value and for remittance purposes. The Paper Currency

Year.	Average active circulation, ₹ (lakhs)
1905-06	30,62
1906-07	33,93
1907-08	34,42
1908-09	33,10
1909-10	37,21
1910-11	38,74
1911-12	41,39
1912-13	45,39
1913-14	46,63
1914-15	45,43

*The gold in the Paper Currency Reserve on 31st March 1914 and 1915 was respectively £21,056,872 and £10,196,384.

	Paper Currency Reserve	
	31st March 1914	31st March 1915
	R	R
Reserve held in India—		
Gold	22,43,53,073	7,61,45,767
Silver	20,53,22,916	32,33,53,002
Government Securities	9,99,99,946	9,99,99,946
Reserve held in England—		
Gold	9,15,00,000	7,65,00,000
Sterling Securities	4,00,00,000	4,00,00,000
Total	66,11,75,935	61,62,99,615

Reserve during the last week of the year was held in coined silver rupees (53 per cent), gold in India (12 per cent), securities in India (16 per cent), gold in England (12 per cent), and securities in England (7 per cent). It is interesting to compare the Reserve in the corresponding week of the previous year; the percentages were coined silver rupees 31 per cent; gold in India 31 per cent; securities in India 15 per cent; gold in England 14 per cent; and securities in England 6 per cent. There was, therefore, owing largely to conditions brought about by war, a decrease in the percentage of gold held in India, but an increase in England. There was a very noticeable increase in the coined silver held against these notes. Reference has already been made to the demand for encashment of Currency notes, which took place chiefly in the Bombay Presidency and to some extent in the Punjab and Burma.

The marginal table compares the receipts of gold into the two mints at Calcutta and Bombay in 1914-15 with those of the preceding year. These figures exclude (a) R1,77,742 worth of light weight and uncurrent sovereigns and half-sovereigns received from treasuries and other Government departments, and (b) 2,762 sovereigns tendered at the mints as current weight, but subsequently withdrawn by the tenderers, as they were found to be reduced, soldered, fraudulently defaced, or of foreign mintage. After the outbreak of the war an arrangement was made, whereby the Government of India agreed to receive, on behalf of the Bank of England, gold produced by certain Indian Gold Mining Companies for safe custody at the Bombay Mint. The gold is melted and assayed before deposit, the charges being one anna for melting every ten tolas, and R4 for each assay. The amount deposited to the end of March 1915 was 345,980 standard ounces.

The one significant fact as regards coinage was that there were no additions to the rupee currency in the year under review. The abnormal conditions of trade precluded any demand for additions to the rupee currency which, on the contrary, Government were steadily reabsorbing by the sale of Reverse bills.

In the year under review about 22 Indian Banks failed. These banks were Joint Stock Banks registered under the Indian Companies Act, whose head offices are located in India * Of these the two important banks which had been badly shaken by the crisis of the previous year, noticed in last year's review, were the Punjab Co-operative Bank, which was established in 1904 and had an authorised capital of R25 lakhs, and the Bank of Upper India† established as far back as 1862 and having an authorised capital of R10 lakhs. From November 1913 to July 1915 altogether some sixty-two banks failed, the authorised capital of these being R10 crores, the subscribed capital over R4 crores, and the paid-up capital nearly R1½ crores. The paid-up capital of these banks was only 14·5 per cent of the authorised capital, and 35·4 per cent of the subscribed capital.

* Banks in India may be classified into (1) the Presidency Banks, i.e. the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay, and the Bank of Madras. (2) The European Exchange Banks, whose head offices are located outside India. (These Exchange Banks may be subdivided into two classes, viz., those which do a considerable portion of their business in India such as the National Bank of India, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and several others; and those banks which are merely agencies of large banking corporations doing business all over Asia, such as, the International Banking Corporation, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, and others). (3) The Indian Joint Stock Banks registered under the Indian Companies Act, whose head quarters are located in India. (4) Private and unincorporated bankers or money lenders.

† The Bank of Upper India has been permitted to resume its business and to start work from 1st July 1915.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous matters relating to trade and currency, such as the imports and exports of gold and silver, the absorption of gold, and the balance of trade have already been referred to in Chapter I. The tables (nos. 36—38) in Part II of this Report give the statistics relating to these questions in detail. It will be noted from the tables that ₹8,21 lakhs of gold bullion was imported during the year, of which ₹7,22 came from the United Kingdom. Egypt, followed by the United Kingdom, sent most of the coined gold that was imported. ₹8,54 lakhs of silver bullion, out of a total import of ₹10,30 lakhs, came from the United Kingdom. The exports of silver coin were ₹2,22 lakhs, and the imports ₹81 lakhs only. It may be noted in connexion with the financing of the jute and cotton crops in 1914-15 that there was a very large reduction in the amount of currency, which was quite out of proportion to the fall in the value of these crops. In the Calcutta Circle the absorption of rupees in the jute season, which has been exceedingly large in recent years, fell to ₹64 lakhs, and this took place concurrently with a large return of notes from circulation. The Controller of Currency thinks that "the explanation apparently is that the decline in the prices for these commodities led to their being temporarily held up by the cultivators and to their coming forward much more slowly than usual to the large trade centres. Whereas therefore in normal years the bulk of these crops is financed within a relatively short period, in the year under review the finance was spread over a much longer term, the practical result being that the rupees used to pay for the earlier portion of these crops were again available for the finance of the portions of them which came on the market at a later period."‡

CHAPTER VI.

Customs, Shipping, and Freights.

CUSTOMS.

Customs revenue.

Indian customs revenue is mainly derived from the general import duty, certain special import duties such as those on arms, liquors, sugar, petroleum, and tobacco, and an export duty on rice. General import duties, which were abolished in 1882, were reimposed in 1894,* since which date, the general rate of duty on commodities imported into British India by sea has been 5 per cent *ad valorem*. Cotton was exempted in 1894 when the general duties were revived; in December 1894, a 5 per cent duty *ad valorem* was imposed on imported cotton goods and yarns, while an excise duty of 5 per cent was imposed on all yarns of counts above 20 spun at power mills in British India; in February 1896, cotton yarns and threads imported or manufactured in India were freed from duty, while a uniform 3½ per cent *ad valorem* duty was imposed on all woven cotton goods imported or manufactured in India at power mills. The products of hand looms are exempted. General import duties are levied for fiscal purposes, and not for the protection of Indian industries. It will be noted that machinery (excluding tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour), railway materials, gold, living animals, food grains, coal, raw cotton, raw wool, cotton twist and yarn, sewing and darning threads, printing materials, and books (but not paper) are, among others, on the free list. The rapid expansion of the cotton and petroleum industries of India has interfered with the further improvement of the import duty realised. In 1896-97, the first year of the existing arrangements, the net customs revenue (imports) amounted to ₹3,45 lakhs and in 1902-03 to ₹4,26 lakhs. Last year the net revenue reached ₹7,87 lakhs. The gross revenue from imports, salt excluded†, was ₹8,07 lakhs—a decrease of 14 per cent as compared with the customs revenue (₹9,36 lakhs) realised in the previous year.

Free articles.

Total revenue.

‡ Report of the Controller of Currency for 1914-15, page 12.

* Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, and Indian Tariff Amendment Act, III of 1896.

† While the proceeds of the import duty on salt are credited to "salt," and not to "customs," the revenue from the excise duty on cotton manufactures is included under "customs" receipts.

Articles subject to special rates of duty—	Rates of duty.	Revenue.			Principal items derived in 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15, and although the Indian tariff comprises a lengthy list of dutiable articles,* there are but few on which individually any revenue of importance is collected: these are spirituous liquors, petroleum, sugar, metals including silver bullion and coin, and cotton goods. Increases were noticed only under petroleum, due to the heavy imports of American oil, and silver, the imports of which were stimulated by low prices.
		1912-13 R(lakhs)	1913-14 R(lakhs)	1914-15 R(lakhs)	
Liquors	Varying from as. 3 to R13 per imp. gal. and also 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	1,26	1,34	1,22	
Petroleum	One anna and 6 pies per imp. gal. and 5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	70	71	86	
Silver bullion and coin	4 annas per ounce.	1,03	99	1,55	
Tobacco	Varying from R1 to R1-10 per lb. and also R3-2 per 1,000 of cigarettes weighing less than 3lbs.	27	29	27	
Articles subject to General Import duties—					
Cotton manufactures	3½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	1,92	2,13	1,54	
Other manufactured articles.	5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	1,39	1,53	1,08	
Sugar	5 per cent	73	92	44	
Metals (excluding silver) and manufactures thereof.	Varying from 1 to 5 per cent.	53	73	49	
Oil, excluding petroleum.	5 per cent.	2	2	2	
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.	.....	17	14	14	
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar.)	Varying from 2½ to 5 per cent.	29	30	29	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.	Varying from 2½ to 5 per cent.	18	18	14	

The amount of excise duty on cotton goods produced in the mills in British India was over R49 lakhs, and in the Native States the duty amounted to R2½ lakhs, as against R5½ lakhs and R2½ lakhs respectively in the previous year.

The value of goods woven in Indian mills is estimated from the excise duty returns at R14¾ crores in 1914-15. The value of cotton goods imported was R45 crores in the same period.

The export tariff schedule is limited to rice and riceflour only, a duty of 3 annas being levied on each maund of 82½ lbs. The duty realised was R83 lakhs as against R1,29 lakhs in 1913-14, the decrease being due (1) to the diversion to India from Burma of a part of the exportable surplus, and (2) to the scarcity of tonnage to foreign countries.

The export duty on raw jute and jute manufactures for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, yielded R9 lakhs, being R2 lakhs less than in the previous year. The tax was introduced in 1912, when R16½ lakhs were collected. Since 1903, a duty known as the tea cess, a small tax of ¼ pie per lb levied on all Indian tea exported, and imposed at the request of the tea industry for promoting its sale and consumption, yielded in the year under review nearly R4 lakhs. Government, it will be noted, merely acts as a revenue collecting agency in regard to this duty.

The details of Customs Revenue under each head are shown in part II of this report (table 51 on page 126), together with the schedule of Indian Tariff in an abridged form in table No. 52 on pages 126-127. The rates of import duties levied in different foreign countries on certain staple Indian merchandise are also shown in table 53 on page 128 of Part II.

SHIPPING.

Shipping statistics, which afford a useful, though not a definite, measure of the volume of trade, were of special interest in 1914-15. As the trade was affected by the outbreak of war, the total tonnage was reduced†. The number of vessels was much smaller than it had been for the preceding five years, but they were, on the average, of the same carrying capacity as in 1908-09. These

	Total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared.		
	No.	Tons (1,000)	Average
1910-11	8,561	14,904	1,751
1911-12	8,868	16,616	1,874
1912-13	8,749	17,484	1,993
1913-14	8,617	17,386	2,018
1914-15	7,960	12,858	1,615

* Vide table No. 52 on pages 126-127.

† Vide table No. 55, page 129.

figures do not, it is important to remember, include the large number of steamers hired by Government for transport purposes. Since the opening of the Suez Canal, foreign trade has been carried mostly in steamers at the expense of sailing vessels. A few sailing vessels still visit Calcutta, but the sailing ships entering other ports are now almost entirely those classed as native craft which, though numerous, contributed in 1914-15 less than one per cent of the tonnage, and were engaged in trade chiefly with Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Persia, and Southern Asia. They are slowly, but surely disappearing. The proportion of steamer tonnage increased steadily from about 97 per cent in 1904-05 to 99 per cent of the total in 1914-15. The number of steamers that entered and cleared was 5,611 with an aggregate burden of nearly 13 million tons, the average tonnage per steamer being 2,258 as against 2,683 in 1913-14. This is, perhaps, striking in view of the great European war. In the preceding year (the year before the outbreak of war) the number of steamers that entered and cleared was 6,410 with an aggregate burden of over 17 million tons. About 9.4 per cent of the steamers which cleared left in ballast. The average tonnage of each sailing ship fell from 84 to 81. The entries from and clearances to the United Kingdom were over 3 million tons, being 27 per cent of the total tonnage, as against 3½ million tons or 21 per cent in 1913-14. Entries from and clearances to British Possessions other than the United Kingdom amounted to over 4 million tons, representing 33 per cent of the total. The tonnage, therefore, from and to the United Kingdom and British Possessions amounted to 60 per cent of the total tonnage. The vessels which enter and clear the ports of India for the most part fly the British flag, the tonnage of vessels sailing under that flag representing about 80 per cent of the whole, of which 2 per cent is the tonnage of vessels

Nationality of Vessels entered and cleared.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
British	5,117	5,131	4,951	4,827
British Indian	647	609	503	600
Japanese	121	198	191	183
German	472	509	550	172
Norwegian	134	131	80	153
Austro-Hungarian	213	245	285	83
Italian	83	90	73	83
French	58	47	60	35
Russian	45	47	44	33
Other nationalities	110	154	174	180
Total	7,000	7,161	6,920	6,840

under the British Indian registry. The number of vessels, which entered and left Indian ports last year, was 7,960*, of which vessels of foreign nationalities were 922. Vessels belonging to foreign countries are obtaining an increasing proportion of the carrying trade, although last year they showed a decrease. Japan had the largest share followed by Germany, Norway, Austria-Hungary, Italy, France, and Russia.

Ship-building.

India, it may be noted, is not yet a ship-building country and the industry is conducted on the smallest basis. Last year 8 steamers were built, with an aggregate tonnage of 843 tons, that is, an average of 105 tons each, and 99 sailing vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 3,442 or 35 tons each. The British India Steam Navigation Company purchased, built, and commissioned 24 additional steamers with a net tonnage of 126,648 tons, and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, commissioned 4 steamers with 20,931 gross tonnage. Towards the close of the year, a direct service between Calcutta and Swedish ports was commenced. The Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company had made a special direct service of fast passenger steamers between Karachi and Europe, but the outbreak of war interfered with the working of this scheme.

Coasting shipping.

The marginal table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes in the Indian coasting trade during 1914-15. The total number and tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared with cargoes declined from 178,202 vessels and 31 million tons in 1913-14 to 163,364 vessels and about 24 million tons in 1914-15. The number of British vessels declined 25 per cent, British Indian 13 per cent, Foreign 30 per cent, and Native craft 7 per cent.

	Entered		Cleared	
	vessels.	Tons.	vessels.	Tons.
British	4,741	8,362,478	4,783	8,360,519
British Indian	2,243	1,035,696	2,191	919,048
Foreign	406	1,140,528	434	1,223,488
Native craft	82,254	1,414,323	66,312	1,375,352
Total	89,644	11,953,025	73,720	11,869,407

* Exclusive of those engaged in the coasting trade. The figures for the coasting trade are: 163,364 vessels entered and cleared with cargoes including native craft.

The marginal table shows the entries and clearances of Japanese vessels in the coasting trade of the several maritime provinces of British India during 1914-15. The number of vessels entered with cargoes increased from 68 with a tonnage 226,276 to 86 with 282,291 tons, and that of vessels cleared from 71 with a tonnage of 236,323 to 87 with 285,704 tons. The increase is noticeable, especially when the total entries and clearances of foreign vessels in the coasting trade declined 30 per cent. The bid which Japan is making for an increased share of the coasting trade was also referred to on page 49 of last year's Review (1914).

	Entered		Cleared	
	vessels.	Tons.	vessels.	Tons.
Bengal	29	102,181	29	100,884
Bombay	4	12,343	9	31,911
Sind	1	3,248	3	9,096
Madras	23	63,830	13	32,240
Burma	29	100,659	33	112,473
Total	86	282,291	87	285,704

FREIGHTS.

Freights since the outbreak of war have been of peculiar interest and importance. History repeated itself, but with greater emphasis. At the time of the European war of 1853-54 freights between London and Calcutta rose rapidly. The deadweight rates rose from 15s. to 45s and measurement rates rose from 20s. to 50s. The movement of freights since the outbreak of war in August may be briefly summed up as follows:—In the beginning of the year 1914 the freight market in India was extremely weak, and rates continued steadily to fall. With the outbreak of war the position rapidly changed, and the rates of freight commenced to rise rapidly. The level reached at the end of March 1915 was about three times that of the level before the war. The abnormal rates owing to the existence of war will be seen in tables 56 and 57 (pages 129-130). In spite of the high rates that prevailed during the latter half of the *calendar* year 1914, the average rates for 1914 were generally lower than the average rates for the year 1913, owing to the exceptionally low freights in the first seven months of 1914. The low freights from January to July 1914 are shown side by side with the high freights for the remaining five months (August to December), and to these have been added the still higher rates that ruled from January to March 1915. The monthly variations in Indian freight levels from August 1914 to March 1915 are given in Table No. 57 (page 130). The average rise for all the chief ports in India over the rate in July was 3 per cent in August, 45 per cent in September, 47 per cent in October, 51 per cent in November, 54 per cent in December, 110 per cent in January, 167 per cent in February, and 213 per cent in March. The rise in freight rates must be ascribed to the fact that the supply of ships available to carry goods was, for the time being, very much less than the demand, since a large proportion of the world's mercantile marine was employed in carrying troops, and at the same time the German mercantile marine was confined to port.

The rate of freight to the United Kingdom for jute and linseed in Calcutta stood at 20s. per ton in the beginning of the year, and at 22s. 6d. when the war broke out. The rates rose rapidly and at the end of August they were raised by 60 to 70 per cent, exclusive of a surtax of 25 per cent. In October the surtax of 25 per cent was reduced to 20 per cent. In January freight charges were 52s. 6d. exclusive of a surtax of 20 per cent, and by the end of the official year 1914-15 they stood at 72s. 6d. exclusive of surtax. The freight rates for tea* in Calcutta remained unchanged till the war broke out, when a surcharge of 25 per cent was added. This was subsequently reduced to 5s. and then to 3s. 9d. Coal freights from Calcutta to Bombay and Colombo declined till June, when the low level of R3-12 for Bombay and R2-12 for Colombo was reached. They rose again in July, but the war intervening, coal chartering became practically non-existent, tonnage being scarce. Later coal freights commenced to rise again, and the year closed with R9 for Bombay and R8 for Colombo. The rates for

* The low rate for tea is ascribed to the well known agreement between the Liner's Conference and the Indian Tea Association that the freight would not exceed 30s. for a period of 5 years (with effect from 1st April 1912.) At the beginning of the present tea season (1st June 1915) this rate was increased after much correspondence to 47s. 6d. net per ton for the duration of the war, freight to be paid at Calcutta on London measurements. In fixing this rate the Conference undertook to do their best to provide tonnage but refused a guarantee charter. The usual proportion space on all steamers loading outward and homeward was promised.

coal from Cardiff to Bombay were obtainable at 11s. with slight variations from April onwards until the war broke out. The rates then rose steadily until 30s. was reached in the middle of January, since when quotations have not been available. The rates of homeward freights from Bombay, which were 12s. per ton for general cargo in July 1914, rose to 60s. per ton in March 1915. In Burma, too, a weak freight market was rapidly changed on account of the strong demand for tonnage. The rate of freight for rice from Rangoon to London was in March, 1915, £4 per ton, as against £1-2-6 in March, 1914. Madras and Sind showed similar increases.

Maritime freights
from Calcutta to
Rangoon and
Eastern Ports.

From an examination of tables Nos. 59 and 60 (page 130) it will be seen that the rates from Calcutta to Rangoon were about twice as high in January 1915 as in January of the previous year—the freight for gunnies having risen from R3-12 to R6-12 per ton, and for deadweight from R5 to R9 per ton.

As regards the rates from Calcutta to Eastern ports abnormal rises are also recorded in all commodities. The rises in the freight rates for gunnies and pig iron are most noticeable. For instance, the rates for gunnies from Calcutta to Shanghai rose from R5 per ton in January 1914 to R30 in January 1915, and the rate for pig iron from R7-8 per ton to R35 during the same period. In sympathy with the rise in freights, the deck passages from Calcutta to Rangoon and the Eastern ports rose very considerably as will be seen from table No. 58 on page 130 of the report.

The Indian Freight
War.

The keen competition before the outbreak of war, of which a detailed account was given in last year's report, between the British India Steam Navigation Co., and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, resulting in the decline in freights, has, owing to war conditions, been considerably suspended.

Railway Freights.

Little need be said regarding railway freights. The goods traffic is carried at an extremely low rate. The average rate for all kinds of goods carried is less than half a penny per ton per mile. Grain (cereals and pulses) and coal account for half the weight, and more than a third of the earnings from goods.

CHAPTER VII.

Frontier Trade.

Frontier trade.

Frontier trade is carried on with adjoining foreign countries across a land frontier of approximately 6,800 miles. § The value is comparatively small, being in 1914-15 about 6 per cent of the sea-borne trade. It has, however, increased recently in a very satisfactory way except in 1914-15.* The principal imports across the land frontier are rice, oilseeds, provisions (chiefly in the form of ghi and pickled tea), cattle, sheep and goats, imported largely from Nepal; horses, ponies, and mules chiefly

	1913-14			1914-15		
	Exports R (lakhs)	Imports R (lakhs)	Total R (lakhs)	Exports R (lakhs)	Imports R (lakhs)	Total R (lakhs)
Imports—						
Merchandise . . .	10,86	10,07				
Treasure . . .	1,16	1,37				
Total . . .	12,02	11,44				
Exports—						
Merchandise . . .	8,39	8,52				
Treasure . . .	1,03	98				
Total . . .	9,42	9,50				
Total land trade . . .	21,44	20,94				
	1913-14			1914-15		
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
N. W. Frontier—						
Afghanistan . . .	1,52	1,29	2,81	1,36	1,21	2,57
Dir, Swat and Bajaur . . .	87	78	1,65	90	75	1,65
Central Asia . . .	18	12	30	15	9	24
Persia . . .	22	3	25	16	3	19
N. and N.-E. Frontier—						
Nepal . . .	2,05	4,33	6,38	1,91	3,85	5,76
Tibet . . .	20	33	53	18	35	53
Sikkim . . .	10	31	47	16	29	45
Bhutan . . .	18	21	39	18	22	40
Eastern Frontier—						
Shan States . . .	1,83	2,02	3,85	2,18	1,93	4,11
W. China . . .	50	29	85	53	19	72
Siam . . .	17	44	61	17	43	60
Karunee (North Tenasserim) . . .	6	35	41	3	24	27

Principal articles.

from the Shan States; teak from Siam and Karennee in the eastern frontier of Burma; other timber from the North West frontier (Tirah, Dir, Swat, and Bajaur, and Waziristan); raw wool† mainly from Afghanistan and Tibet; and fruits and vegetables, chiefly from Afghanistan. The principal exports are cotton manufactures‡ and yarn, mostly of foreign origin; the other exports, among which

§ Taken from the 32 mile Map of India prepared by the Survey of India Department, the figure is approximate, the frontier in many places being indefinite.

* Vide table No. 68, page 133. † Vide table No. 69, page 134. ‡ Vide table No. 68, page 134.

spices, metals, sugar, tea, and salt are the most important, are on a much smaller scale. The marginal tables above summarise some of the main facts of this trade.

NORTH WESTERN FRONTIER TRADE.

About 25 per cent of the total frontier trade crossed the North West frontier last year. This frontier includes the frontier of Sind, the Punjab, and the North West Frontier Province.

Trade with Persia.—The trade with Persia continues very small, in spite of the efforts made to develop the route from Quetta by way of Nushki and Seistan. The Quetta-Nushki Railway was opened in 1905, and rebates of freight have been granted by some Indian railways on goods for Persia, but the trade has been subject to various drawbacks, and is yet small. From ₹12 lakhs in 1909-10 it increased to ₹19 lakhs in 1914-15, the largest items in the exports from India being cotton piecegoods, leather, and tea. Persia.

Trade with Afghanistan.—Formerly the trade with Afghanistan was subject to many restrictions in the way of heavy duties, monopolies, etc., but with the removal of some of them, the trade has expanded of late years, but not to the extent that may be expected. Last year the total value of the trade of Afghanistan (₹2,57 lakhs) was less than that in 1913-14 (₹2,81 lakhs). The trade was hampered during the earlier part of the year by changes in fiscal arrangements across the border. Under imports raw wool decreased in value to ₹58 lakhs, representing 23 per cent of the total, and in quantity to 6,000 tons, as against 7,000 tons in the previous year. The fall is ascribed by the Political Agent, Chagai, to the opening of woollen mills in Kabul, and to the Amir's prohibition against exports. The low prices for raw wool obtainable in Karachi during the latter part of the year also were responsible for the curtailment of this trade. Prices in Karachi were in September to December ₹26 to ₹26-8 per maund of 82 lbs, as against ₹27-8 to ₹29 in the corresponding period of the previous year. Fruits and nuts increased by ₹9 lakhs to ₹35 lakhs. The increase was due to a large demand for raisins from the United Kingdom, owing to the stoppage of shipments of Sultana raisins after the declaration of war with Turkey. A certain amount of the increase is probably of a more permanent character, owing to an increasing demand for pistachio nuts in India. Cotton piecegoods, sugar, and tea mainly accounted for the decrease under exports from India. This decrease in exports is attributed to the tightness of the money market owing to the failure of certain Indian banks and to the European war. Afghanistan.

Trade with Dir, Swat, and Bajaur.—The trade with Dir, Swat, and Bajaur (which are situated on the north of the Peshawar district in the Punjab) remained stationary. The chief exports are cotton piecegoods and yarn, which accounted for 73 per cent of the total export trade with those territories. Dir, Swat and Bajaur.

Trade with Central Asia.—The Central Asian trade with the Punjab passed through Leh, which is also a junction for Indian trade with Western Tibet. This trade showed a considerable decrease last year. The staple imports are charas, raw wool and silk, while cotton piecegoods and manufactured silk are exported. Central Asia.

NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER TRADE.

Trade with Nepal.—Of the trade which crosses the Northern and North Eastern frontier, that with Nepal is by far the most important, amounting to ₹5,76 lakhs, or 31 per cent of the whole frontier trade of India last year. A large proportion of this trade does not pass into or from Nepal proper, but is between the Terai, which was ceded to Nepal in 1816, and the adjoining British districts. Imports from Nepal consist largely of agricultural produce, such as grain and pulse, oilseeds, jute, and are influenced chiefly by seasonal conditions. Parts of the country suffered last year from deficient rainfall. The Nepal.

§ Charas is a narcotic resinous product of the hemp plant (*Cannabis Sativa*).

most noticeable decreases are under live animals, mainly cattle, hides of cattle, ghi, raw jute, and rapeseed. Nepal is the only country from which India imports jute, and its importation declined last year to 58,500 bales of 400 lbs each, valued at R17 lakhs, or about one-half per cent of the total estimated production in India. The decrease in the import of hides and skins and jute may be attributed to restricted exports to foreign countries on account of the war. Under exports, cotton piecegoods and yarn, and metals and metal manufactures accounted for 58 per cent of the trade.

Tibet.

Trade with Tibet.—The trade with Tibet has always been on a small scale, owing to the conditions of the country and the difficulties of communication. With improved roads and better political relations with the Tibetans, it promises to expand. In 1914-15 the trade remained almost the same as in the previous year (R53 lakhs). Raw wool accounts for an increase of R3 lakhs under imports; the quantity imported in the year under report was 3,100 tons, valued at R25 lakhs. Prices of Tibetan wool are shown in the chapter on exports. The decrease in the exports of Indian piecegoods is noticeable, from R6½ lakhs in 1913-14 to R3½ lakhs last year.

Sikkim and Bhutan.

Trade with Sikkim and Bhutan.—The trade with Sikkim and Bhutan showed slight decreases in the year of report. The exports to Bhutan, valued at R18 lakhs, consist chiefly of cotton and silk goods, and raw silk, and the imports therefrom of woollen piecegoods, blankets, and spices. There was some improvement in the imports from Sikkim of fruits, grain and pulse, and provisions. The imports were valued at R29 lakhs, or a decrease of 7 per cent as compared with last year.

EASTERN FRONTIER TRADE.

Western China.

Trade with Western China.—The trade with Western China is really the trade of Bhamo with Tengyueh in Yunnan. The destination of the merchandise exported is the settled Chinese districts, but the passage to them is a mountainous region inhabited by marauders. Exports fell off last year, owing to a contraction in the trade in cotton piecegoods. Otherwise the trade appears to be increasing satisfactorily. The principal articles of imports are raw silk, hides, and live animals, while among exports cotton yarn and piecegoods, woollens, provisions, and jade-stone predominate.

Shan States.

Trade with the Shan States.—The trade with the Shan States is, like the trade with Kashmir, internal rather than external, for these States are British territory, administered under local chiefs. More than 70 per cent of the trade across the Eastern frontier passes through them to China and Siam. There was a noticeable increase in the total trade for 1914-15. The marked increases are under exports of metals (mainly iron), silk goods, and apparel, while imports of pickled tea (*letpet*), teak timber, horses and cattle fell off considerably.

	1913-14	1914-15
	R (lakhs)	R (lakhs)
Imports—		
Cattle . . .	30	21
Teak timber . . .	13	8
Pickled tea . . .	33	30
Horses . . .	8	4
Exports—		
Silk goods . . .	6	9
Metals . . .	31	54
Apparel . . .	4	6

Siam.

Trade with Siam.—The trade with Siam across the frontier is much smaller than the trade by sea. There was a slight decrease under imports, but exports were the same as in the previous year, the total value of both being R60 lakhs. Imports of animals, mostly cattle and elephants, and timber from North Siam represented 92 per cent of the total import trade with that country. Silk goods imported from South Siam decreased considerably. Under exports the principal articles are cotton yarn and piecegoods, silk goods, apparel, and metals.

Karennee.

Trade with Karennee.—The trade with Karennee (which is situated on the north of the Tenasserim district in Burma) shows a marked decline, mostly under the imports of teak timber and elephants, *via* the Salween river and Toungoo routes.

For the detailed trade with the above mentioned frontier countries, table No. 67, pages 133-134, may be referred to.

SHARES OF PROVINCES.

In conclusion it is interesting to note the shares of the various provinces in the total land frontier trade of 1914-15, which are given in the margin in lakhs of rupees.

Shares of Provinces in the Frontier Trade.	Exports. (R lakhs)	Imports. (R lakhs)	Total. (R lakhs)	Percentage.
Burma	3,77	2,91	7,68	36.6
Bihar and Orissa	1,33	2,41	3,74	17.8
N. W. Frontier Province	2,08	1,46	3,54	16.9
United Provinces	64	1,39	2,03	9.7
Sind and British Baluchistan	80	98	1,78	8.6
Bengal	37	79	1,16	5.5
Punjab	17	15	32	1.5
Assam	16	20	36	1.7
Kashmir	18	17	35	1.7
TOTAL	9,50	11,46	20,96	100

It will be seen that most of the frontier trade is with Burma (36 per cent) and with Bihar and Orissa (18 per cent), which taken together account for more than half of the total frontier trade. The frontier trade of other

provinces is of minor importance—the percentage being 17 in the case of the North-West Frontier Province, 9 per cent in the United Provinces, 8 per cent in Sind, and 5 per cent in Bengal.

CHAPTER VIII.

Coasting Trade.

The total value of India's coasting trade in merchandise but excluding bullion and specie*, represents about 30 per cent of her foreign sea-borne trade. Twenty years ago, in 1895-96, the total value of merchandise imported and exported coastwise was approximately R73 crores, ten years ago, in 1905-06, it was R85 crores, and in 1913-14 the record figure of R121 crores was reached. The trade has generally been a progressive one, notwithstanding the developments in internal communications, especially of new railways. The rise in the last twenty years has been one of 55 per cent.

It will be seen from the marginal table that the aggregate total has declined this year by RS crores to R113 crores. These figures represent the combined value of imports and exports and do not show the actual value of the coasting trade, as the coastwise exports from one province to other provinces are repeated more or less as imports into those provinces. The actual value of the coasting trade during the past five years is shown in the marginal table, and the figures for 1914-15 show a decline of about R6 crores. These figures have been arrived at by adding to the value of the total imports into British ports from British as well as from non-British ports, the value of the exports from British ports to non-British ports only, the latter transactions being recorded once only at the British ports since trade is not registered at the non-British ports.

The marginal table shows the aggregate total value of the coasting trade for each province of British India for 1914-15. The share of Bombay in the total trade was 33 per cent, of Burma 27 per cent, of Bengal 20 per cent, of Madras 12 per cent, and of Sind 8 per cent. The greater part of the trade is carried on between Burma and Bengal, and Bombay and Sind. The principal articles of exports from Bengal are jute bags and cloth, and coal, from Bombay, cotton twist and yarn and piecegoods, and from Burma, rice, mineral oil, and teak wood.

* The total value of Indian coasting trade, including merchandise and treasure, both private and Government, was R1,16,87 lakhs in 1914-15 as compared with 1,84,32 lakhs in 1913-14.

Principal Articles.

Exports	1913-14 R(lakhs)	1914-15 R(lakhs)
Coal	2,17	1,87
Cotton, raw	2,10	1,74
" twist and yarn	1,77	1,52
" piecegoods	4,01	3,71
Rice in the husk	2,14	2,32
" not in the husk	7,49	9,97
Jute bags	2,78	1,77
Oil—kerosene	3,74	3,66
Tobacco—		
Unmanufactured	64	44
Teakwood	1,23	1,20

are noted in the margin. There were decreases in almost all the important articles excepting rice. The most noticeable decreases were in coal (—R50 lakhs), cotton raw (—R36 lakhs), cotton piecegoods (—R30 lakhs), and jute bags (—R101 lakhs).

Rice.

Rice is the most important article in the coasting trade, and is chiefly exported from Burma. Burma increased her shipments to India by 333,000 tons, due to deficiency of supplies in India, and to buyers in Calcutta and elsewhere taking full advantage of the lower prices of Rangoon rice. Shipments of grain and pulse from Bengal were restricted on account of the partial failure of the Bengal crop. Exports of rice and paddy from Bengal decreased from 21,400 tons to 9,900 tons. Shipments from Bombay showed a slight increase.

Cotton piecegoods.

Cotton piecegoods, mainly manufactured in Bombay, are next in order of importance. Coastwise exports of cotton piecegoods from Bombay, which represent the major portion of the coasting trade of the Presidency, declined from R3,77 lakhs to R3,52 lakhs, due to restricted shipments to Bengal and Madras, partly set off by an increase in the exports to Sind.

Mineral oil.
(Petroleum, etc.)

Coastwise exports of kerosene oil from Burma to India proper declined by 2 million gallons to 107 million gallons. Bengal took 52 per cent, Bombay 20 per cent, and Madras 18 per cent. Exports of mineral oil other than kerosene from Burma increased from 7,861,000 gallons, valued at R54 lakhs, to about 9 million gallons, valued at R70 lakhs. These figures include about 2 million gallons of lubricating oil and about 4 million gallons of petrol to meet the requirements of the growing trade in motor-driven vehicles.

Coal and Jute
manufactures.

Coal, gunny bags and cloth exported from Bengal are also important items in the coasting trade. Shipments of the former, hampered by difficulties in obtaining freight, declined from 2,293,000 tons to 1,884,000 tons. Gunny bags and cloth also declined in value by R1,19 lakhs to R1,77 lakhs. Other principal articles in the coasting trade are cotton raw exported chiefly from Sind, teak wood from Burma, and tobacco unmanufactured from Bengal. All these exports showed decreases. Imports of cotton raw into Bombay declined by R1,39 lakhs to R5,54 lakhs, due mainly to smaller arrivals from Kathiawar.

Cotton raw.

Treasure.

Imports and exports of treasure on private account (consisting chiefly of Government of India rupees) declined heavily from R1,39 lakhs to R47 lakhs in 1914-15. On Government account the imports into Bombay declined from R1,66,000 to R40,000 only, and the exports from R2,06 lakhs to R97 lakhs. Imports and exports of treasure on Government account into Burma also showed large decreases.

Coasting shipping and freights, with special reference to Japanese competition, have been dealt with separately in Chapter VI along with foreign shipping. The detailed tables on coasting trade will be found in Part II of this Report, page 134.

CHAPTER IX.

Inland Trade.

Inland trade
statistics.

The inland trade returns* show where the commodities after importation at the ports go for consumption, and whence the ports draw their goods for

* These statistics are compiled by the audit offices of railways. The information is collected from railway invoices, and the weight recorded represents net weight. Except in the case of treasure, luggage and parcel traffic is not registered, and Government stores are classed in the returns according to the commodities of which they consist. The river-borne trade represents the trade carried by country boats, as well as by inland steamers. Boat traffic is registered at selected river stations by clerks who collect the information and forward it to the provincial officers. The traffic by steamer is compiled from invoices in the office of steamer companies. The value of the goods carried by rail and by steamer is not recorded on the invoices, but values based on market rates are assigned to each article by the provincial officers when the accounts are made up annually. This method of valuation in inland trade is similar in some respects to that prevailing in Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, etc., in the determination of values for seaborne trade. The simplification and improvement of these inland trade statistics are under consideration.

export. They also illustrate the extent to which the several provinces interchange their commodities. In times of scarcity or famine these returns are of considerable value. The statistics relate mainly to the rail-borne trade, the

British Provinces—
 Bengal Presidency.
 Madras Presidency.
 Bombay Presidency.
 United Provinces.
 Bihar and Orissa.
 Punjab.
 Central Provinces and Berar.
 Assam.
 Sind and British Baluchistan.
 Native States—
 Rajputana and Central India.
 Nizam's Territory.
 Mysore.
 Kashmir.
 Chief Seaports—
 Calcutta.
 Bombay Port.
 Madras Ports.
 Karachi.

whole country, with the exception of Burma (which is unconnected with the railway system in India), being divided off for the purpose into 17 principal blocks as stated in the margin. In the inland trade the same merchandise appears once as exports from one block, and again as imports into another block, and the total exports and total imports of India, therefore correspond. There are two serious drawbacks in dealing with this branch of trade, namely, (1) complete figures for the year under review (*i.e.*, ending March) are not yet available and (2) values are not shown in the Imperial accounts of inland trade. The quantity figures for nine months, April to December 1914, are however, available, and

are dealt with in this report as against those for the corresponding months of the previous year, together with the total figures for that year. It should be remembered that the volume of inland trade reaches its highest point in the last three months of the official year.

An estimate has been made for the total trade of the whole year, both in quantity and value, as explained in the notes appended to table No. 62, on page 131, and the estimated figures of import and export are each 31,434,000 tons, valued at R4,15 crores (£276 millions), as against 33,751,000 tons, valued at R4,47 crores (£298 millions), in 1913-14.†

The quantity of goods imported into, and exported from, each province, together with the names of the provinces with which the trade is chiefly carried on, is shown in thousands of tons in table No. 64, page 132. The inland trade falls under two classes, namely, (1) trade of the Port towns and (2) that of the provinces, including in the latter term the Native States.

The trade of the Port towns, which is about one-third of the total inland trade, is largely concerned with the collection of produce and manufacture for export, and the distribution of imported goods. It may be mentioned, however, that the traffic from the Port towns is not wholly in foreign merchandise, nor is the traffic which flows to them wholly country produce or produce intended for exportation. A portion of the traffic, which is distributed inland, although what portion it is difficult to say, is country produce and manufactures brought to Port towns by coast, or produced in the towns themselves and sent inland. Similarly a portion of the exports to the Port towns is intended for consumption in the ports, or for despatch by coast to other parts of the country. The figures in the margin show the volume of inland trade of the Port towns, as also their percentage share in the total inland trade. As a trading centre Calcutta holds the premier position amongst the Port towns, its trade being larger than the combined trade of all other Port towns. The inland trade between one Port town and another is small. It amounted to 66,000 tons in the first nine months of the year, and consisted mainly of an interchange of foreign cotton manufactures, grain and pulse, gunny bags, and hides and skins between Calcutta, Bombay port, and Madras ports.

	Average	Twelve	Nine months	Share in	total trade
	three years					months	total trade
	ending			(imports	and
	1912-13	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15	exports.)
	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 tons	per cent
Calcutta . . .	11,975	12,418	9,270	8,495	18
Bombay . . .	4,111	4,734	3,376	2,823	7
Madras Ports . . .	2,285	2,624	1,878	1,708	4
Karachi . . .	2,677	2,677	2,064	1,536	4

† The value for 1913-14 has been obtained by adding the total imports or total exports in the provincial reports. Values are reported only in the annual provincial reports which are not yet available, and hence the value for 1914-15 has been calculated on the rate obtained by taking the unit values of the previous year.

Principal Articles.

The trade of the Port-towns in principal articles is shown in the margin.

Inland Trade of the Port towns in chief commodities	Twelve months		Nine months	
	1913-14	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15
	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 tons	1000 tons
Cotton manufactures	347	216	239	
Metals and manufactures	1,606	1,206	929	
Kerosene oil	513	379	380	
Sugar	667	498	344	
Salt (from Calcutta)	431	318	308	
Cotton raw	724	396	301	
Grain and pulse	3,903	2,649	2,415	
Oilseeds	2,016	1,292	830	
Coal and coke (into Calcutta)	5,607	4,202	3,949	
Jute, raw	1,063	879	527	
Gunny cloth	196	148	191	
Tea	91	84	100	
Ores (into Bombay)	573	472	294	

The traffic flowing from the Port towns to the interior of the country consists principally of foreign merchandise imported by sea, namely, cotton manufactures, metals and metal manufactures, kerosene oil, and sugar. In addition to these, railway plant and rolling stock, gunny bags, and salt are despatched from Calcutta to the interior. The inward traffic of the Port towns comprise chiefly such Indian produce

as raw cotton, grain and pulse, and oilseeds. Calcutta also receives a large quantity of coal and coke, raw jute, gunnybags, hides and skins, and tea; Bombay port receives metallic ores; Karachi raw wool; and Madras ports hides and skins.

Shares of Port towns.

The shares of different ports in the total trade of each province are shown in the margin in percentages.

Province.	Shares of Port towns in the total trade of each Province (Percentages).				
	Share of province in total trade (imports and exports)	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras ports	Karachi
Bengal	15	63	...	...	...
Madras	5	2	1	71	...
Bombay	5	...	51	...	...
United Provinces	8	19	6	...	5
Bihar and Orissa	15	42	1	1	...
Punjab	7	2	3	...	36
Central Provinces and Berar	4	10	49	...	...
Assam	1	36	...	...	...
Sind and British Baluchistan	1	...	...	...	79
Rajputana and Central India	3	2	24	1	...
Nizam's Territory	2	...	36	6	...
Mysore	1	...	4	22	...

About 63 per cent of the trade of the province of Bengal is with Calcutta. A large portion of the trade of the United Provinces, of Bihar and Orissa, and of Assam is also with Calcutta. About 36 per cent of the trade of the Punjab is with Karachi, and the trade of Sind and British Baluchistan with Karachi is about 79 per cent. The trade of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, with its port town (Bombay) is 51 per cent. The Central Provinces and Berar have 49 per cent, Rajputana and Central India 24 per cent, and the Nizam's Territory 36 per cent, of their trade with the Bombay port. 71 per cent of the trade of the Madras Presidency and 22 per cent of the trade of Mysore are with Madras ports.

Articles of Imports and Exports.

The principal articles of the import and export trade of each province, with the names of the provinces with which the trade is chiefly carried on, are shown in detail in table No. 63, pages 131-132. Bengal's position in the inland trade is high on account of its large production of jute, rice and other food grains, oilseeds, coal, and tea. Bihar and Orissa is important for its enormous production of coal. Tea is the staple product of Assam; cotton, wheat, and seeds of the Bombay Presidency and Sind; cotton and groundnuts of the Madras Presidency; and spring and winter crops (e.g., rice, wheat, gram, linseed, rapeseed, etc.) of the United Provinces and the Punjab, and these are the articles which flow largely from the interior to Calcutta, Bombay (port), Madras ports, and Karachi.

Trade during the war period.

Table No. 65 on page 133 shows the exports, imports, and total inland trade of each of the provinces, Native States, and chief seaports during the war period, July to December 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913. The total trade declined, but not to the extent anticipated on the outbreak of hostilities. The principal decreases were in the trade of the ports; while the trade of the Central Provinces and Berar, Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras also showed a falling off. The decreases were due chiefly to restricted movements of raw jute, food grains, oilseeds, metallic ores, sugar, and raw cotton. It will be noticed, however, that the trade of Bihar and Orissa increased (from 4,668,000 tons in the six months of 1913 to 5,097,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1914), mainly on account of large movements of coal and coke.

CHAPTER X.

Conclusions.

It must frankly be admitted that in view of the exceptional conditions brought about by the war, it has been a matter of unusual difficulty to place the changes in trade, referred to in previous chapters, in their proper setting, and at the same time to keep the Review within manageable compass. It has frequently been necessary to avoid detail altogether and simply to keep to those facts which are directly deducible from the statistics themselves. The word 'war' seems writ large on all the pages. India was unable to escape the effects of being linked up to the world markets, and this was not unexpected, since in recent years her economic solidarity has bound her tightly to the outside world. General Summary.

In chapter I the effects of the war on imports and exports of merchandise and treasure, on gold absorption, on the balance of trade, on prices, and on wages have been briefly analysed. It was seen that, notwithstanding the fact that eight out of the twelve months of the year under review were 'war months,' the decrease in India's foreign trade was much less than was anticipated. The decrease in total trade was 28 per cent; in exports 29 per cent; and in imports 27 per cent. These comparisons are with the previous year. The total trade in merchandise was approximately equal in value to that of 1907-08; imports to those of 1911-12 and exports to those of 1909-10; re-exports (which are of small importance) were approximately equal to those of 1910-11. The decrease in imports was chiefly in cotton yarn and piecegoods (25 per cent), metals and metal manufactures (38 per cent), sugar (32 per cent), hardware (35 per cent), machinery (22 per cent), glassware (50 per cent), and precious stones and pearls, unset, (81 per cent). There were, however, increases in kerosene (15 per cent), matches (26 per cent), and locomotives (26 per cent). The decreases in exports were in raw jute (58 per cent), oilseeds, (43 per cent), rice (36 per cent), raw cotton (18 per cent), wheat (37 per cent), hides and skins, raw (33 per cent), cotton twist and yarn (36 per cent), gunny cloth (16 per cent), and opium (48 per cent). There were increases in the exports of tea (4 per cent), indigo (322 per cent), hides tanned or dressed (52 per cent). It was shown that of the decrease in total trade in 1914-15 as compared with 1913-14, 22 per cent was due to a decrease in volume and 5 per cent to a decrease in prices.

In chapter II (trade before and after the outbreak of war with certain countries) it was pointed out that most of the import trade in 1914-15 was, as usual, with the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, while most of the export trade was with countries outside the British Empire. The decrease in trade with China and Hongkong (chiefly owing to the curtailment of the opium trade), and the rapid increase in trade with Java and Japan are of special interest. The rapid increase in Japan's trade with India was ascribed, among other causes, to the fact that Japanese articles, such as cotton hosiery, matches, etc., are cheap, and cheapness in the Indian bazars is at present even of greater importance than quality.

In chapters III and IV the trade in principal commodities in the year under review was discussed, and in chapter V on the general relations between trade and currency it was indicated how the Indian currency system had been able to meet the crisis consequent on the declaration of war. No moratorium was declared and the exchange value of the rupee was maintained throughout between the gold points. It is doubtful whether this can be said of any other important country. The scarcity of shipping and the phenomenal rise in freights were briefly referred to in chapter VI. The salient features of the year as regards inland, frontier, and coasting trade have already been summarised in the chapters immediately preceding the present chapter. It is, therefore, unnecessary again to refer to the characteristics of the year's inland, frontier, and coasting trade.

The more important statistics are brought together in the summary table below:—

	1905-06	1913-14	1914-15
Total Foreign Seaborne trade (a) . R (lakhs)	321,07	400,84	354,20
Exports, including re-exports (a) . "	143,76	234,75	166,74
Imports (a) "	177,31	256,09	187,46
Net imports of treasure "	16,18	36,36	16,52
Net imports of gold "	46	23,33	7,64
Total inland trade (merchandise) "	628,41	891,06	829,86
" Coasting trade "	85,00	120,77	112,77
" Frontier trade "	14,85	19,25	18,59
Gross Railway earnings "	41,70 (c)	63,58	59,69
Railroad mileage miles	28,611	34,656	35,368
Total area (1,000 acres)	556,599 (d)	619,594	619,594 (e)
Cultivated area "	207,684	219,192	219,192 (e)
Wheat raised (1,000 tons)	8,570	8,358	10,269
Rice "	21,657	28,790	27,964
Cotton (1,000 bales)	3,416	5,066	5,233
Jute "	8,141	8,894	10,444
Coal (e) (1,000 tons)	8,418 (e)	16,208 (e)	16,464 (e)
Shipping tonnage "	12,598	17,386	12,854
Sea Customs revenue (R lakhs)	616	1,065	889
Joint stock companies } Total No.	264	(f) 345	107
registered. } Authorised capital (R lakhs)	7,66	(f) 66,64	3,91
Paper Currency (gross circulation) . (R lakhs)	41,52	65,55	61,04
Population, Total India (b) (thousands).	300,222	319,486	321,747

Percentage of exports to production.

This table perhaps speaks for itself. As most of these statistics have already been referred to, reference need be made only to (1) the figures of outturn, (2) the companies registered in 1914-15, and (3) the trade per head of population. The outturn of crops was good, especially that of wheat. This is of high importance in a country where agriculture has always been the chief industry, and where two-thirds of the population depend directly upon that industry. In this connexion it is interesting to note the changes, in 1914-15, in the percentage of export to the total production. The percentage exports in 1914-15 to the total production were as follows (the figures of the previous year 1913-14 are given in brackets):—Rice 6 (9); wheat 8 (12); raw cotton 55 (59); rape and mustard 9 (21); linseed 83 (77); sesamum 8 (27); indigo 69 (40); raw jute 27 (48); sugar 2 (4). These are the crops of which forecasts are prepared, and, therefore, for which production is calculated. The percentage of exports to total production for the quinquennium ending 1914-15 is given in the margin. It will be seen from the table that the exports of food grains are small, and in years of famine these dwindle almost to nothing. From calculations made some time ago for rice, wheat, and also other foodgrains (*i.e.*, jawar, bajra, ragi, etc.), the

Percentage of Exports by sea to production in the Quinquennium (1910-11 to 1914-15)

Crop.	Exports by sea 1,000 tons	Production 1,000 tons	Percentage exports
Rice	2,360	28,642	8
Wheat	1,239	9,566 (g)	13
Cotton (raw)	444	787	56
Rape and Mustard	230	1,335 (g)	19
Linseed	396	514 (g)	77
Sesamum	99	469 (g)	21
Sugar	10	2,382	4
Indigo	1	2	50
Jute, raw	719	1,620	44

(a) Merchandise and treasure, both private and Government.

(b) Estimated. The census of 1901 showed a population of 294,292,433 and of 1911, 315,083,772.

(c) Figures are for the calendar year.

(d) Excluding areas for which no returns were available.

(e) Last year's figures repeated, figures for 1914-15 not being available.

(f) The increase is due to (1) registration of several banking Companies with a large authorised capital in the Punjab, (2) eagerness of promoters of Companies to avoid the provisions of the new Companies Act of 1913, and (3) formation of a number of Motor Companies, and (4) conversion into Limited Companies of several large mercantile firms in Bengal.

(g) Relates to the quinquennium ending 1913-14.

proportion of total export to total production in exceptionally good years does not rise much above 4 per cent. In 1904-05 the percentage was 4.5 and in 1911-12 4.4, while in 1897-98 only .86, in 1900-01 .89, and in 1908-09 1.01. The marginal table above shows that in ordinary years about half of the cotton and jute crops and three-fourths of the linseed crop are exported as against only 8 per cent of the total rice crop grown in India. The exports of wheat to foreign countries ^{Wheat exports.} in 1914-15 and in the previous quinquennium are as follows:—

	Exports of wheat abroad.						Total
	United Kingdom	Belgium	France	Italy	Germany	Other countries	
Exports in tons 1914-15	602,640	27,752	50,321	—	2,339	23,331	706,383
Exports in tons (average of 1909-10—1913-14)	985,141	137,878	105,617	33,991	16,252	29,178	1,308,057
Exports per cent to total exports 1914-15.	85.3	3.9	7.2	—	.3	3.3	100
Exports per cent to average total exports 1909-10—1913-14 .	75.3	10.6	8.1	2.6	1.2	2.2	100

Of the exports of Indian wheat the United Kingdom in 1914-15 took 85 per cent of the total, as against 75 per cent in the quinquennium ending 1913-14. The next best customers for wheat in normal years are Belgium and France. Rather more than three-fourths of the exports go ordinarily from Karachi, the natural outlet of the principal wheat-growing provinces, while Calcutta and Bombay divide the balance.

Next with regard to the companies registered in the year under review. The year 1914-15 was not, as was to be expected, so popular for Company formation in India as its predecessor. Only 107 Companies were registered with an authorised capital of R 3.94 lakhs against 345 Companies and R 66.64 lakhs in 1913-14, and 284 Companies and R 12.19 lakhs in 1912-13. ^{Joint Stock Companies.}

Joint stock Companies registered in 1914-15.

	Authorised capital.	Percentage to total authorised capital.
	R (lakhs)	
Banking, loan, and insurance	40	11
Railways	70	18
Trading	1.10	28
Cotton mills	47	12
Jute and other mills	14	4
Tea planting	18	4
Rubber planting	8	2
Coal mining	27	7
Land and building	21	5
Breweries	18	4
Sugar factories	10	2
Others	11	3
Total	3.94	100

The decrease is due partly to the war conditions and partly to the stringent provisions of the new Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913, which came into force in April 1914. Five Companies were registered with an authorised capital of R 20 lakhs and above, seven with 10 lakhs and under R 20 lakhs, and eighteen Companies from R 4 lakhs to 8 lakhs. The capital invested was distributed amongst the different industries as shown in the margin.

Lastly with regard to the trade per head of population. Our foreign trade is still low when compared with that of some other countries as will be seen from the following table:— ^{Trade per head of population.}

Trade per head of Population in selected Countries. (a)

	Population in millions	1900	1905	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	Percentage decrease per head as against 1913
		R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.	R a.		
India	315	6 4	8 8	10 11	11 6	12 8	13 3	11 13	—10
Russia	164	16 0	18 6	24 7	24 3	23 4	24 10	17 6	—29
United Kingdom	45	273 12	285 2	335 10	341 10	367 15	386 2	378 0	—3
France	40	135 14	147 10	202 8	214 8	226 0	232 8	167 10	—28
Germany	65	185 12	156 6	186 6	200 13	219 12	230 11	(b)	(b)
Italy	35	56 6	65 4	91 15	95 11	105 10	106 5	87 7	—18
United States	92	90 6	95 14	110 9	119 9	136 10	136 3	131 2	—4
Japan	50	17 7	26 9	28 8	28 8	33 9	39 7	36 3	—8
China	400	2 2	3 13	4 4	4 4	4 18	5 8	4 11	—15

(a) Figures are for the calendar year.

(b) Twelve months' average not available.

The share of trade per head of population in India is 3 per cent of that of the United Kingdom, 7 per cent of France, and 9 per cent of the United States of America. In view of the effect of war on trade, the decrease per cent per head of population as compared with the previous year is noteworthy. It will be seen from the table above that the decrease in the case of India for the calendar year 1914 is only 10 per cent.

Commercial
museum.

In conclusion, it may be noted that as a practical means of drawing attention to the imports of manufactured articles, which India normally receives from Germany and Austria, and also with the idea of encouraging indigenous industries as far as possible to seize the opportunity afforded by the war to extend their own markets, the Commercial Intelligence Department organised an exhibition of samples of German and Austrian goods, and of competing Indian manufactures. The exhibition was held in December 1914 in Calcutta, and was subsequently transferred to Madras, Cawnpore, Delhi, and Lahore. At the same time were issued a number of pamphlets dealing with the different industries concerned. The exhibition attracted considerable interest and is believed to have had the effect in many instances of stimulating the business of local manufacturers. One of the causes militating against the development of Indian industries is the want of a satisfactory organisation for bringing small manufacturers and buyers of their goods into touch with one another, and the lack of enterprise on the part of manufacturers in advertising their own goods. Instances were brought to notice of firms, who were short of articles which they formerly imported from Germany and Austria, discovering for the first time through the exhibition that the articles were being produced of good quality in India, and in one case, even in the same town, without their knowing it. The success which attended this exhibition was such that the Government of India subsequently decided to establish a permanent Commercial Museum in Calcutta, and steps are now being taken to give effect to this decision.

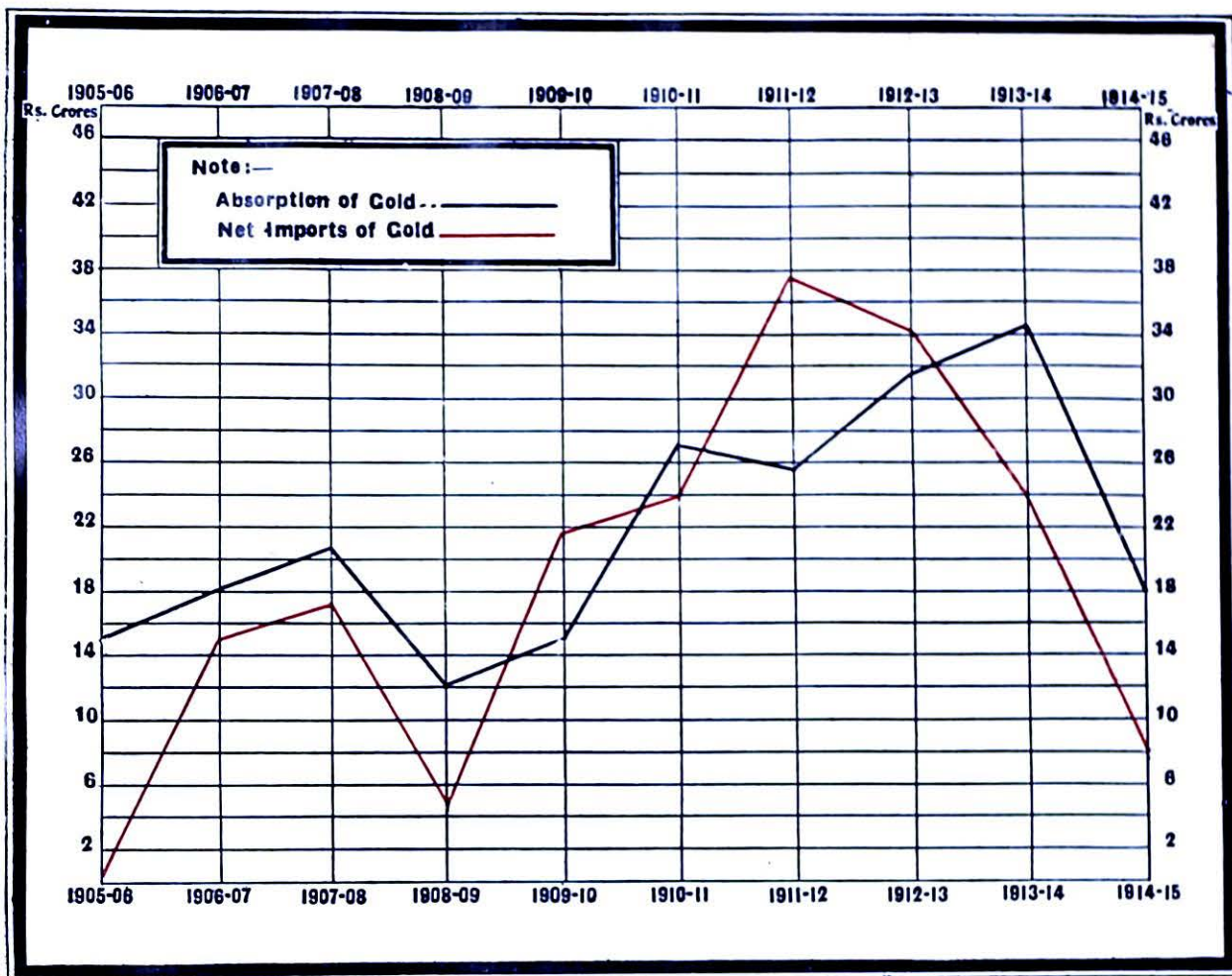
G. FINDLAY SHIRRAS,

Director of Statistics.

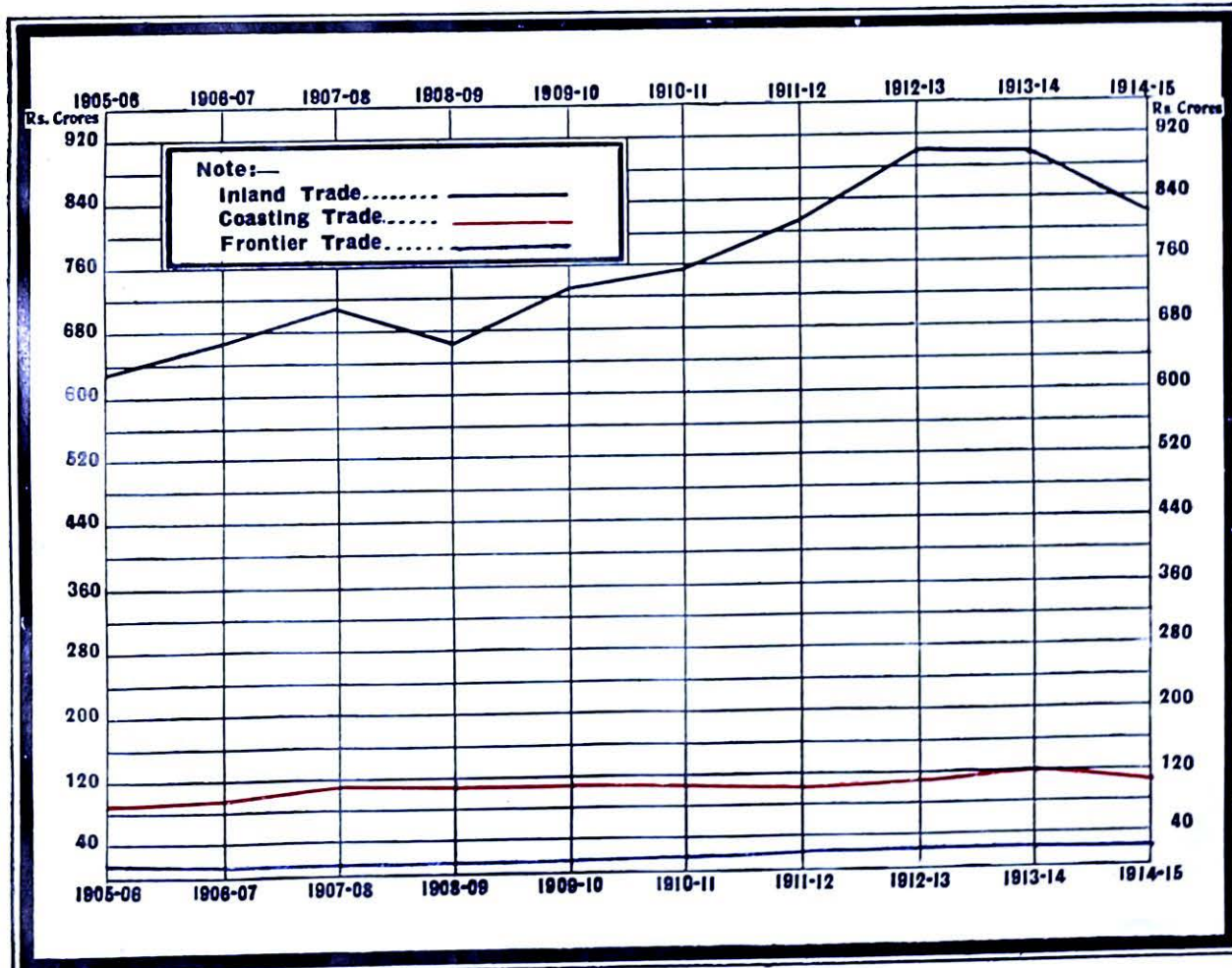
The 10th November, 1915.

CHARTS.

3. NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND ABSORPTION OF GOLD IN INDIA from 1905-06 to 1914-15.



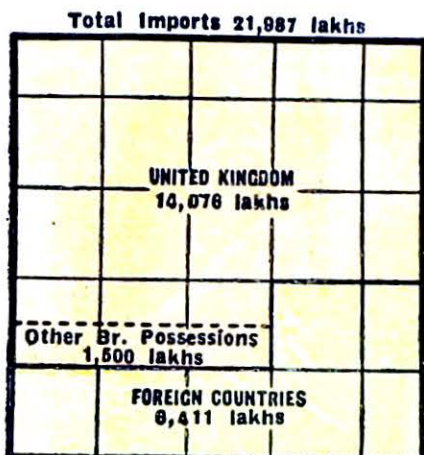
4. GROWTH OF INLAND TRADE, COASTING TRADE AND FRONTIER TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA from 1905-06 to 1914-15.



5. DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA BETWEEN BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1913-14.

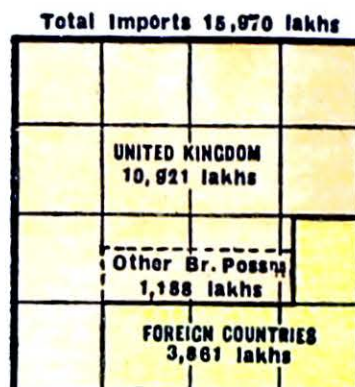
It will be seen India imports chiefly from the British Empire and exports to countries outside the Empire.

1913-14



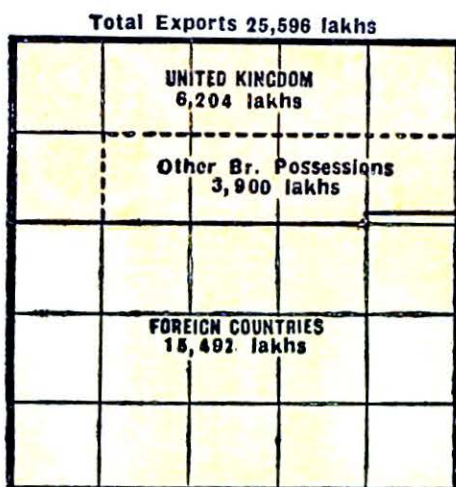
UNITED KINGDOM..... 60 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS..... 7 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES..... 29 per cent

1914-15



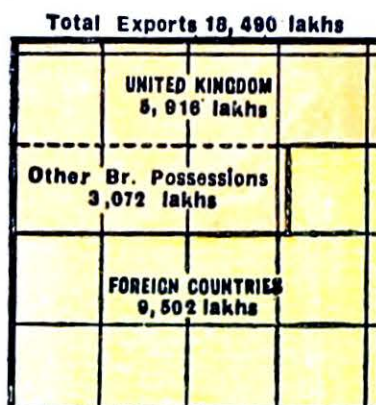
UNITED KINGDOM..... 60 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS..... 8 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES..... 24 per cent

1913-14



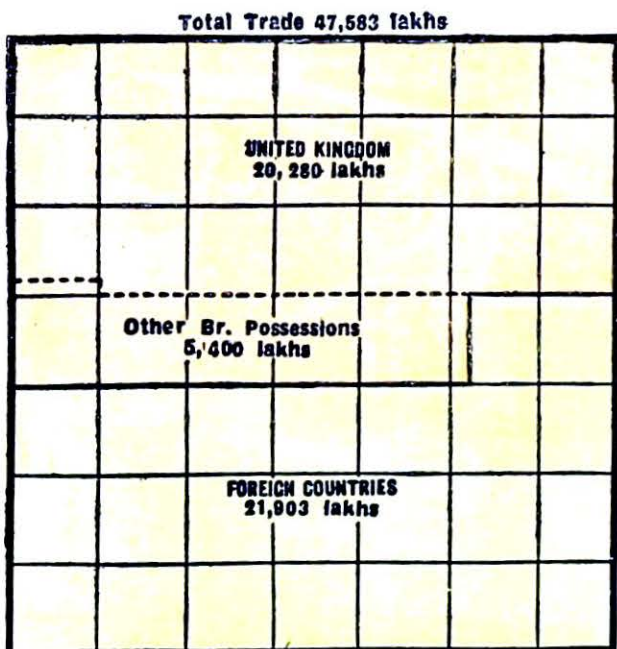
UNITED KINGDOM..... 24 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS..... 15 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES..... 61 per cent

1914-15



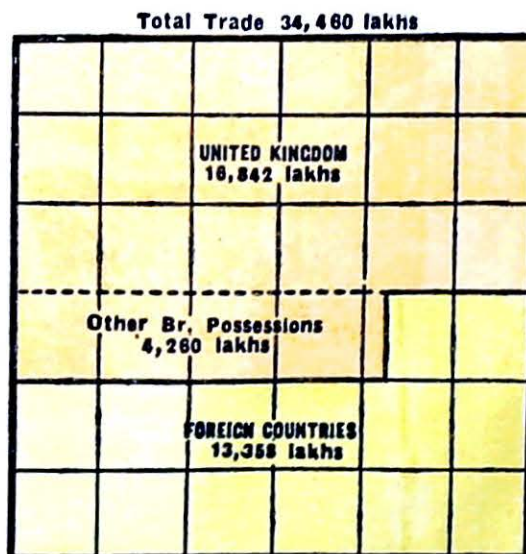
UNITED KINGDOM..... 32 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS..... 17 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES..... 51 per cent

1913-14



UNITED KINGDOM..... 43 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS..... 11 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES..... 46 per cent

1914-15



UNITED KINGDOM..... 49 per cent
OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS..... 12 per cent
FOREIGN COUNTRIES..... 39 per cent

Note:—

Total trade includes private merchandise and treasure on private account
The dotted lines indicate the share of the United Kingdom.

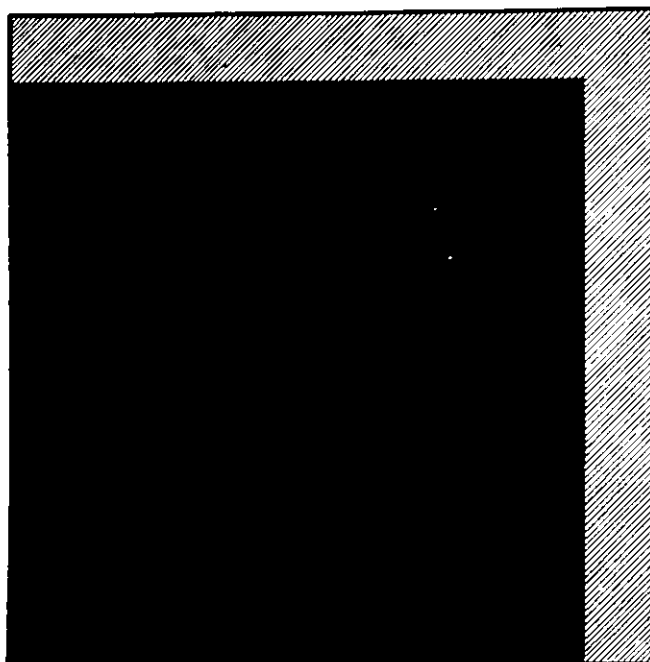
IMPORT TRADE

B. SHARE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE IMPORT TRADE OF 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1913-14 AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORT TRADE IN THESE YEARS.

(PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY)

(1)

UNITED KINGDOM



1913-14—1,17,58 lakhs.
1914-15— 92,94 lakhs.

Percentage of Total Trade.

Countries	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom.	64.1	67.4
Java	5.8	6.0
United States.	2.6	3.4
Germany	6.9	3.4
Japan	2.6	3.2
Straits Settlements.	1.9	2.5

Percentage of Total Trade.

Countries	1913-14	1914-15
France	1.5	1.3
Mauritius	1.4	1.3
Belgium	2.3	1.2
China . . . . .	.9	1.1
Italy	1.2	1.1
Austria Hungary	2.3	.9

(2) JAVA



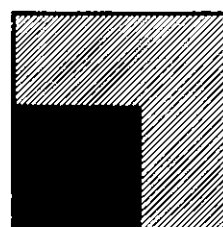
1913-14—10.74 lakhs.
1914-15— 8.22 lakhs.

(3) UNITED STATES



1913-14—4.79 lakhs.
1914-15—4.68 lakhs.

(4) GERMANY



1913-14—12.66 lakhs.
1914-15— 4.65 lakhs.

(5) JAPAN



1913-14—4.78 lakhs.
1914-15—4.44 lakhs.

(6) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS



1913-14—3.42 lakhs.
1914-15—3.38 lakhs.

(7) FRANCE



1913-14—2.69 lakhs.
1914-15—1.76 lakhs.

(8) MAURITIUS



1913-14—2.53 lakhs.
1914-15—1.74 lakhs.

(9) BELGIUM



1913-14—4.26 lakhs.
1914-15—1.63 lakhs.

(10) CHINA



1913-14—1.71 lakhs.
1914-15—1.57 lakhs.

(11) ITALY



1913-14—2.20 lakhs.
1914-15—1.52 lakhs.

(12) AUSTRIA-HUNGARY



1913-14—4.29 lakhs.
1914-15—1.23 lakhs.

NOTE.—The larger square represents trade in 1913-14 and the smaller or black square trade in 1914-15.

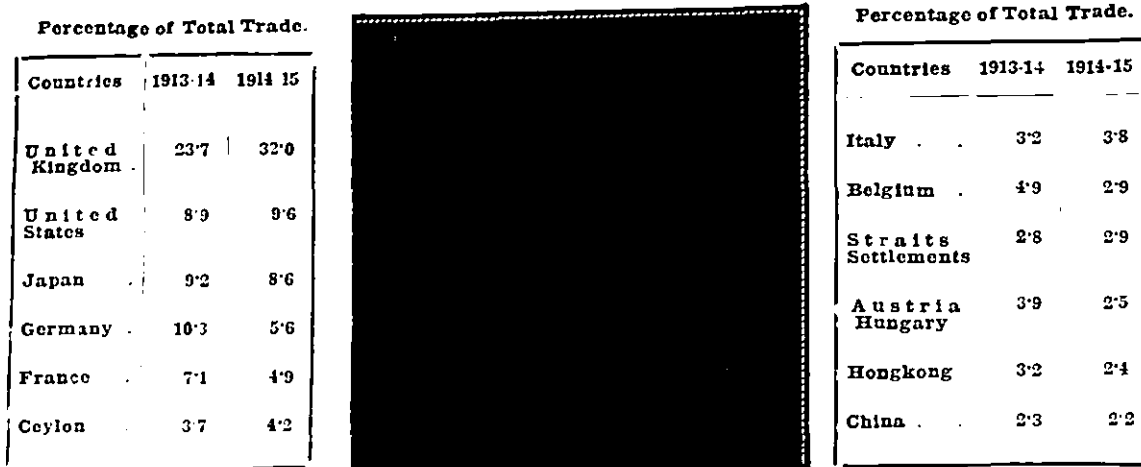
EXPORT TRADE

7. SHARE OF PRINCIPAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN THE EXPORT TRADE OF 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR 1913-14 AND THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORT TRADE IN THESE YEARS.

(PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY)

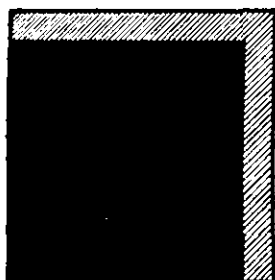
(1)

UNITED KINGDOM



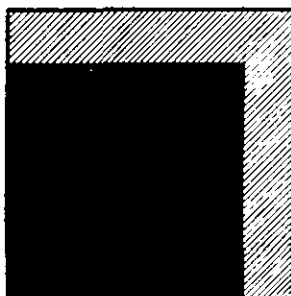
1913-14 58,35 lakhs.
1914-15 57,64 lakhs.

(2) **UNITED STATES**



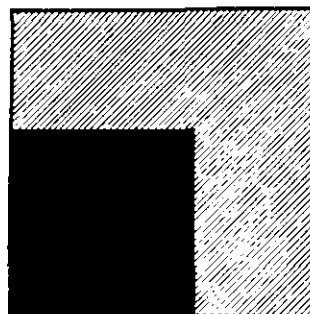
1913-14—21.85 lakhs.
1914-15—17.42 lakhs.

(3) **JAPAN**



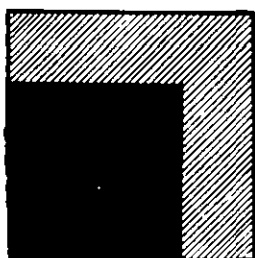
1913-14—22.69 lakhs.
1914-15—15.66 lakhs.

(4) **GERMANY**



1913-14—26.42 lakhs.
1914-15—10.20 lakhs.

(5) **FRANCE**



1913-14—17.72 lakhs.
1914-15—8.84 lakhs.

(6) **CEYLON**



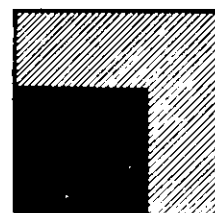
1913-14—9.04 lakhs.
1914-15—7.71 lakhs.

(7) **ITALY**



1913-14—7.89 lakhs.
1914-15—6.87 lakhs.

(8) **BELGIUM**



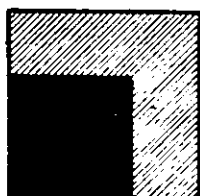
1913-14—12.10 lakhs.
1914-15—5.27 lakhs.

(9) **STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**



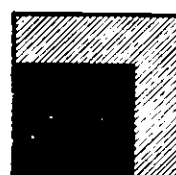
1913-14—6.79 lakhs.
1914-15—5.21 lakhs.

(10) **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**



1913-14—10.01 lakhs.
1914-15—4.53 lakhs.

(11) **HONGKONG**



1913-14—7.81 lakhs.
1914-15—4.33 lakhs.

(12) **CHINA**



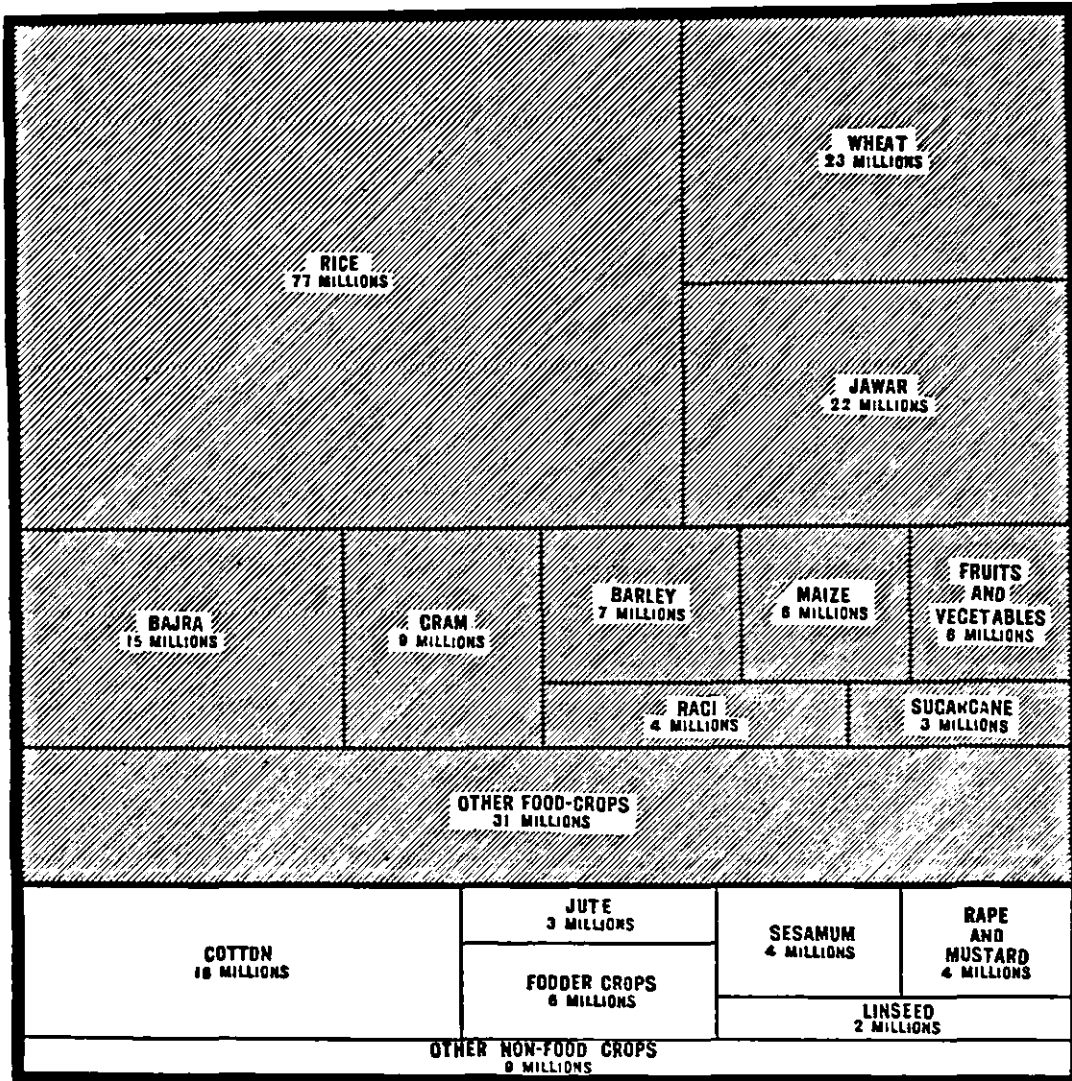
1913-14—5.72 lakhs.
1914-15—4.03 lakhs.

NOTE.—The larger square represents trade in 1913-14 and the smaller or black square trade in 1914-15.

8. TOTAL AREA CROPPED IN 1913-14.

(BRITISH INDIA)

Total Area cropped	247 million acres.
Area under food crops (shaded)	203 million acres.
Area under non-food crops (unshaded)	44 million acres.



NOTE:—"Other food crops" are minor food-grains condiments and spices, and miscellaneous food crops.
 "Other non-food crops" are oilseeds other than sesamum, linseed, rape and mustard; fibres other than cotton and jute; dyes; drugs and narcotics; and miscellaneous non-food crops.

PART II—TABLES

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

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914- 15 com- pared with 1913-14
IMPORTS.						
Private merchandise	129,35	138,57	161,00	183,25	157,93	—24.7
Government Stores	4,35	5,48	5,63	8,06	7,00	—13.2
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	133,70	144,05	166,63	191,31	144,93	—24.2
Treasure—						
Private	27,90	41,49	41,29	28,23	10,70	—62.1
Government	11,77	12,93	9,91	8,39	11,07	+31.9
	27,90	41,49	41,29	28,23	10,70	—62.1
	11,84	11,96	20,64	15,21	11,11	—26.9
TOTAL TREASURES.	39,74	53,47	61,83	43,44	21,81	—49.8
TOTAL IMPORTS	173,44	197,52	228,46	234,75	166,74	—28.9
EXPORTS.						
Private Merchandise—	206,62	221,82	241,85	244,20	177,48	—27.3
Indian Produce	4,26	6,03	4,74	4,68	4,11	—12.2
Foreign goods (re-exports)						
TOTAL PRIVATE MERCHANDISE	209,68	227,85	246,59	248,88	181,59	—27
Government Stores	8	14	13	13	58	+ 348.2
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	209,96	227,99	246,22	249,01	182,17	—27
Treasure—						
Private	3,02	3,78	3,71	4,90	2,25	—54
Government	3,20	6,64	3,33	2,15	1,05	—51.1
	1	—	1	3	1,18	+3,833.3
	3,92	3,74	7,29	4,90	3,06	—37.5
	3,21	6,64	3,34	2,13	2,23	+2.3
TOTAL TREASURES	7,13	10,36	10,63	7,08	5,29	—25.3
TOTAL EXPORTS	217,09	238,37	256,85	256,09	187,46	—26.8
TOTAL SEA-BORNE TRADE	390,53	435,89	485,31	490,84	354,20	—27.6
Net exports of merchandise (including Government stores)	78,26	83,94	79,59	67,70	37,24	—35.5
Net imports of Treasure	32,61	43,09	51,20	36,36	16,52	—54.6
Excess of Exports	43,95	40,85	23,39	21,34	20,72	—2.9

No. 2.—VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE, AND GOLD SEPARATELY, DURING HALF A CENTURY.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	MERCHANDISE			TREASURE			GOLD		
	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Imports	Exports	Net imports
Quinquennial average—									
1861-65 to 1868-69	31,70	55,86	87,56	17,62	1,80	15,82	6,15	32	5,83
1869-70 to 1873-74	33,04	56,25	89,29	8,25	1,59	6,67	3,26	19	3,07
1874-75 to 1878-79	38,36	60,32	98,68	9,86	2,81	7,05	1,68	1,05	63
1879-80 to 1883-84	50,16	79,08	129,24	11,66	1,33	10,33	4,22	10	4,12
1884-85 to 1888-89	61,51	83,64	150,15	13,62	1,64	11,98	3,41	33	3,08
1889-90 to 1893-94	70,78	104,99	175,77	17,92	3,68	14,24	4,12	2,02	2,10
1894-95 to 1898-99	73,67	107,53	181,20	11,89	6,40	8,49	5,48	3,23	2,25
1899-1900 to 1903-04	84,68	124,92	209,60	26,01	11,65	14,36	13,00	6,82	6,18
In the year 1904-05	104,41	167,72	262,13	39,51	16,54	22,97	21,81	12,11	9,70
" 1905-06	112,11	161,64	273,05	31,65	15,47	16,18	14,76	14,29	46
" 1906-07	117,29	177,03	294,32	44,56	5,72	38,86	18,53	3,68	14,85
" 1907-08	136,65	177,48	314,13	42,28	5,45	36,83	20,75	3,35	17,37
" 1908-09	128,79	153,14	281,93	22,74	6,32	16,42	8,40	4,05	4,35
Quinquennial average—									
1904-05 to 1908-09	119,65	165,44	285,29	26,15	9,00	26,25	16,85	7,50	9,35
In the year 1909-10	122,65	187,97	310,62	37,52	6,40	31,12	25,03	3,35	21,68
" 1910-11	133,70	200,96	343,66	39,74	7,13	32,61	27,90	3,92	23,96
" 1911-12	144,05	227,99	372,04	53,47	10,38	43,09	4,49	3,74	37,75
" 1912-13	166,63	246,22	412,85	61,83	10,63	51,20	41,29	7,29	34,00
" 1913-14	191,31	249,01	440,32	43,44	7,08	36,36	23,23	4,90	23,33
Quinquennial average—									
1909-10 to 1913-14	161,67	224,23	375,90	47,90	8,32	38,58	32,79	4,64	28,15
In the year 1914-15	144,93	182,17	327,10	21,81	5,20	16,52	10,70	3,06	7,64

No. 3.—CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN THE AGGREGATE IN EACH MONTH OF 1911-12 TO 1914-15.

IMPORTS of private merchandise (whether for consumption or re-exports, bullion and specie excluded).

CLASS I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco.													(In thousands of ru.)
Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Year Total
1911-12	1,37,08	1,30,73	82,30	1,34,60	2,36,53	1,70,30	2,47,06	2,12,23	1,02,77	2,03,92	1,10,84	1,54,49	20,11,02
1912-13	2,08,07	1,75,71	90,65	1,42,50	1,85,16	2,05,17	2,54,26	2,15,00	2,05,77	2,15,27	1,77,08	1,71,18	23,11,00
1913-14	1,51,49	1,17,20	1,00,00	1,48,31	2,67,43	2,63,41	2,99,38	2,70,67	2,20,66	2,76,03	1,82,01	1,63,61	24,11,00
1914-15	1,66,06	1,61,07	98,71	1,39,63	1,58,21	1,41,84	1,96,47	1,75,23	2,20,48	1,64,72	1,83,35	1,61,51	19,11,00
AVERAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	1,63,55	1,48,43	92,94	1,42,28	2,11,83	2,12,43	2,60,20	2,25,78	2,03,92	2,14,98	1,63,32	1,62,70	22,11,00
CLASS II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.													
1911-12	70,55	70,99	67,28	52,76	98,07	87,35	98,16	1,00,58	1,05,88	1,27,54	1,15,97	1,04,01	11,11,00
1912-13	1,66,27	1,15,51	86,22	99,83	1,08,09	1,13,47	95,43	1,11,50	66,33	1,03,91	82,40	93,30	12,11,00
1913-14	81,50	93,86	52,27	91,63	1,10,28	1,13,81	71,03	94,03	80,29	1,02,01	61,21	1,03,18	10,11,00
1914-15	83,48	94,12	73,94	91,65	67,70	58,82	77,12	84,86	70,80	96,25	77,99	55,07	9,11,00
AVERAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	1,00,46	95,87	69,93	83,97	95,76	93,36	85,43	97,74	80,85	1,07,58	84,39	84,89	10,11,00
CLASS III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.													
1911-12	8,23,07	8,98,34	7,68,02	7,53,36	8,45,29	7,14,92	10,95,19	10,38,69	8,12,56	10,74,33	8,26,57	8,30,07	1,04,11,00
1912-13	10,03,57	8,55,19	8,45,31	9,08,00	8,03,23	10,62,34	11,31,60	11,70,54	9,29,04	13,40,21	10,24,95	11,29,38	1,22,11,00
1913-14	12,54,17	11,90,39	10,55,40	11,77,43	12,12,05	12,58,02	12,55,96	12,54,41	11,17,98	13,07,57	10,84,87	12,51,26	1,45,11,00
1914-15	11,90,43	10,77,66	10,73,66	11,38,90	10,38,73	5,15,52	9,40,65	9,16,06	7,19,82	7,26,69	6,18,30	7,01,54	1,06,11,00
AVERAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	10,67,81	10,06,87	9,35,60	9,04,44	9,07,33	8,87,70	11,08,10	10,04,03	8,94,82	11,34,69	8,88,67	9,78,06	1,10,11,00
CLASS IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.													
1911-12	14,19	17,70	11,84	12,50	12,42	25,34	13,08	20,24	20,67	33,13	18,29	13,73	2,21,00
1912-13	17,72	16,52	24,33	19,19	20,30	22,70	16,07	26,28	12,57	20,62	16,47	12,31	2,21,00
1913-14	10,94	23,09	14,77	30,24	23,28	20,95	29,29	26,90	18,40	27,76	18,60	23,20	2,87,00
1914-15	18,78	26,22	21,88	30,12	27,09	23,98	12,97	17,58	8,93	18,31	11,30	18,25	2,30,00
AVERAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	16,91	20,90	18,20	23,01	21,00	25,42	18,23	25,00	15,14	24,95	16,17	18,12	2,41,00
TOTAL.													
1911-12	10,44,89	11,35,82	9,29,53	9,57,22	11,93,21	10,06,91	14,94,30	13,80,74	11,01,88	14,38,92	10,71,07	11,02,30	1,38,57,00
1912-13	13,96,23	11,62,93	10,46,51	11,69,67	12,04,78	14,83,68	15,01,90	15,53,32	12,13,71	16,89,91	13,00,90	14,06,17	1,69,99,00
1913-14	15,04,16	14,30,54	12,22,44	14,47,61	16,13,04	16,95,19	16,55,60	16,46,01	14,43,23	18,03,97	13,46,69	15,46,25	1,83,24,00
1914-15	14,40,94	13,68,97	12,68,19	14,00,30	12,92,63	7,39,86	12,36,21	11,93,73	10,20,12	10,95,94	8,90,94	9,36,37	1,37,02,00
AVERAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	13,48,73	12,72,07	11,16,07	12,43,70	13,25,92	12,18,01	14,72,05	14,43,45	11,04,73	14,82,20	11,52,55	12,47,77	1,55,18,00

EXPORTS (of Indian merchandise).

CLASS I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco.													(In thousands of rupees)
Year	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	Year Total
1911-12	5,01,89	4,87,57	4,50,15	6,08,50	5,37,73	5,22,56	4,91,26	5,09,22	4,34,71	5,80,56	8,42,13	8,90,88	68,57,00
1912-13	7,11,03	7,14,55	8,21,66	8,67,46	6,90,65	6,42,48	6,50,89	5,78,59	4,17,10	4,78,64	6,48,65	6,75,42	78,07,00
1913-14	5,05,82	6,19,16	5,55,01	7,28,28	5,54,06	6,63,93	5,68,80	4,61,59	3,50,51	3,30,25	5,11,95	6,00,10	64,74,00
1914-15	4,38,99	3,39,77	4,87,79	5,19,89	3,70,74	3,09,50	3,97,19	6,05,14	3,80,98	3,17,19	3,80,14	3,40,70	48,97,00
AVERAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	5,54,53	5,40,27	5,78,05	6,81,06	5,15,80	5,00,30	5,27,03	5,38,63	3,95,82	4,26,06	5,95,04	6,45,55	65,00,00
CLASS II.—Raw Materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured.													
1911-12	11,13,12	12,43,74	8,04,56	7,47,44	5,40,66	6,34,21	7,17,30	7,59,00	7,06,09	8,30,05	9,86,35	9,73,46	1,01,47,00
1912-13	9,80,01	8,72,81	7,80,83	6,90,48	5,80,16	6,06,20	7,55,57	8,40,94	7,40,98	12,18,73	12,14,19	9,76,58	1,03,48,00
1913-14	10,54,21	8,71,99	8,10,08	8,30,10	6,91,33	8,34,94	10,40,97	9,69,59	10,54,37	14,19,24	14,86,81	11,70,73	1,22,46,00
1914-15	11,39,95	12,88,08	11,94,42	9,58,55	3,46,66	2,14,20	2,06,87	4,14,70	4,44,98	4,56,73	6,27,00	9,24,54	80,97,00
AVERAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	10,71,00	10,69,15	8,21,48	8,06,64	5,39,70	6,04,91	7,02,68	7,46,06	7,36,75	9,81,41	10,78,81	9,37,83	1,01,87,00
CLASS III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.													
1911-12	3,78,48	3,06,38	3,03,20	4,00,87	3,81,03	4,85,03	5,08,49	4,00,08	4,36,00	4,33,27	3,80,71	4,67,09	40,50,44
1912-13	3,76,38	4,57,65	3,98,80	4,73,08	5,27,95	4,50,51	6,14,29	5,27,15	5,19,03	4,94,29	4,45,01	4,49,10	57,33,18
1913-14	4,55,73	4,18,77	3,96,37	4,49,19	4,57,33	5,29,08	5,38,45	4,51,07	4,64,38	4,27,75	4,04,27	4,30,73	54,50,00
1914-15	4,44,66	4,57,05	4,41,98	4,04,92	2,22,07	2,25,75	2,94,01	5,37,88	4,44,54	3,43,37	4,53,32	3,88,82	46,58,00
AVERAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	4,13,81	4,24,96	3,77,01	4,31,79	3,97,47	4,22,59	4,88,81	4,79,04	4,66,01	4,24,65	4,38,00	4,35,41	52,00,00
CLASS IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified.													
1911-12	19,01	13,11	14,04	14,05	18,13	15,55	19,54	17,11	17,73	25,47	27,32	24,07	2,26,00
1912-13	21,66	21,32	20,20	18,65	16,38	18,02	21,91	20,14	23,61	20,16	18,95	26,86	2,45,00
1913-14	27,42	19,56	16,47	18,18	21,37	20,72	20,17	21,84	18,87	19,08	18,72	19,86	2,40,00
1914-15	17,82	19,62	18,60	30,20	14,77	7,98	11,61	12,99	11,49	11,16	15,33	16,19	1,85,00
AVERAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	21,48	18,38	17,49	19,91	17,66	15,35	18,31	18,03	17,95	19,19	20,00	20,89	2,24,00
TOTAL.													
1911-12	20,12,30	21,10,80	16,62,64	17,71,52	14,78,15	16,57,35	17,36,60	16,85,41	15,05,92	18,70,25	22,45,51	23,50,10	2,21,81,00
1912-13	20,04,28	20,66,33	20,21,49	20,47,07	17,25,13	18,07,30	20,42,90	19,60,82	17,00,72	22,11,73	23,20,80	21,27,96	2,41,34,00
1913-14	21,03,18	19,20,48	17,63,93	20,25,75	17,24,09	19,47,78	21,68,39	19,04,00	18,88,22	21,97,22	24,81,51	22,06,51	2,44,26,00
1914-15	20,41,12	21,04,42	21,42,85	19,12,66	9,55,14	7,66,53	9,99,08	15,70,71	12,81,00	11,28,46	14,70,69	13,78,25	1,77,48,00
AVERAGE 1911-12 TO 1914-15	20,61,72	20,52,70	18,95,23	19,30,40	14,70,63	15,42,24	17,30,83	17,81,70	16,16,53	18,61,91	21,92,63	20,39,54	2,21,21,00

No. 4.—VALUE OF TRADE IN PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FOUR MAIN CLASSES
(In thousands of rupees)

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Percentage of total trade in 1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
IMPORTS.						
Foreign Merchandise—						Per cent
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	20,38.84	23,40.51	24,66.20	19,58.17	14.2	-20.6
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	9,06.94	12,40.26	10,55.76	9,31.89	6.8	-11.7
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	96,97.39	1,22,03.42	1,45,15.41	1,06,66.83	77.3	-26.5
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,89.81	2,25.68	2,87.42	2,36.01	1.7	-17.9
TOTAL	1,28,32.98	1,60,99.87	1,83,24.79	1,37,92.90	100	-24.7
RE-EXPORTS.						
Foreign Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	1,06.13	54.89	58.20	1,36.27	33.2	+134.1
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	60.66	96.97	84.11	75.50	17.9	-12.6
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	2,49.86	3,07.80	3,09.65	1,90.13	46.8	-38.6
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	10.21	14.34	15.77	10.77	2.6	-31.7
TOTAL	4,55.89	4,74.00	4,67.73	4,10.67	100	-12.2
EXPORTS.						
Indian Merchandise—						
I.—Food, drink, and tobacco	57,32.59	78,07.72	64,74.35	48,97.02	27.6	-24.4
II.—Raw materials and produce and articles mainly unmanufactured	93,57.38	1,03,48.15	1,22,46.36	80,07.28	45.1	-34.6
III.—Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	49,16.03	57,33.16	54,59.11	45,58.37	26.2	-14.7
IV.—Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,91.87	2,45.86	2,40.33	1,85.82	1.1	-22.7
TOTAL	2,03,97.87	2,41,34.89	2,44,20.15	1,77,48.40	100	-27.8
GRAND TOTAL (EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT STORES)	3,36,86.74	4,07,08.76	4,32,12.67	3,19,52.06		-26
<i>Government Stores</i>	<i>6,24.33</i>	<i>5,76.03</i>	<i>8,28.87</i>	<i>7,68.61</i>		<i>-7.4</i>

No. 5.—VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FOUR MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF.
(In thousands of rupees)

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					
SUGAR	12,21.45	14,27.88	14,95.69	10,52.25	-20.6
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,81.07	2,34.92	2,47.36	2,10.72	-14.8
Spices	1,45.75	1,63.11	1,73.23	1,71.87	-8
Liquors	1,63.43	1,82.14	1,87.75	1,54.92	-17.5
Fruits and vegetables	1,05.40	1,09.37	1,13.04	1,14.22	+1
Tobacco	70.23	69.39	75.29	72.26	-4
(Grain, pulse, and flour)	19.11	13.08	27.98	46.72	+67
Fish (excluding canned fish)	31.06	30.21	31.26	29.28	-6.3
Tea	22.54	20.95	22.86	26.54	+16.1
Other food and drink	78.80	89.46	91.74	79.39	-13.5
TOTAL, CLASS I	20,38.84	23,40.51	24,66.20	19,58.17	-20.6
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Oils	3,78.30	3,99.02	4,40.19	4,67.74	+6.3
Silk	06.30	1,71.45	1,25.00	1,13.35	-10
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	60.37	1,16.71	1,06.64	78.48	-26.4
Wood and timber	72.80	59.76	77.34	72.94	-5.7
Cotton	87.17	2,22.39	27.27	29.17	+7
Seeds	8.11	6.28	8.01	7.04	+237.6
Tallow, stearine, and wax	13.68	20.26	22.60	20.10	-11.1
Wool	13.61	20.25	19.93	16.44	-17.5
Gums, resins, and lac	23.11	31.90	26.36	12.92	-51
Hides and skins, raw	13.42	13.86	15.16	10.76	-29
Textile materials, other than cotton, silk and wool	5.02	7.96	7.58	10.04	+32.5
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for remanufacture	2.84	4.21	6.30	3.23	-51.3
Miscellaneous	1,32.62	1,66.19	1,72.48	69.68	-59.6
TOTAL, CLASS II	9,06.04	12,40.26	10,55.76	9,31.89	-11.7
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Cotton	44,50.36	60,82.16	66,20.92	48,09.89	-26.1
Silk	2,56.17	3,05.31	3,10.13	1,93.89	-37.5
Wool	2,83.60	3,05.65	3,85.23	1,83.47	-51.1
Haberdashery and millinery	1,28.52	1,37.16	1,59.08	86.78	-45.8
Others	42.15	57.17	68.74	59.80	-13
Railway plant and rolling stock	4,70.76	6,40.29	10,03.47	10,08.20	+5
Metals—iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	9,43.74	11,47.48	15,99.49	9,75.05	-39
Machinery of all kinds, including belting for machinery	4,96.07	5,85.75	8,26.26	6,46.16	-21.8
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments	4,39.59	5,47.55	6,43.67	4,29.02	-33.8
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	4,31.42	3,08.62	6,01.62	3,98.67	-33.7
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	2,01.14	2,16.37	2,40.85	2,22.65	-7.6
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,62.68	2,07.63	2,28.75	1,83.80	-19.6
Apparel	1,70.71	2,27.48	2,50.41	1,61.82	-35.4
Dyes and colours	1,91.88	2,30.84	2,26.64	1,50.50	-33.6
Glassware and earthenware	1,94.12	2,30.80	2,59.30	1,41.71	-45.3
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	1,25.02	1,89.95	2,13.40	1,38.04	-36.3
Arms, ammunition and military stores	32.29	36.51	35.51	32.10	-9.6
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	48.06	42.82	40.00	29.32	-26.7
Furniture, cabinetware, and manufactures of wood	28.60	29.85	23.65	24.68	-26.7
Miscellaneous	5,79.71	6,70.97	7,58.39	6,96.19	-8.2
TOTAL, CLASS III	96,97.39	1,22,03.42	1,45,15.41	1,06,66.83	-26.5
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,89.81	2,25.68	2,87.42	2,36.01	-17.9
TOTAL	1,28,32.98	1,60,99.87	1,83,24.79	1,37,92.90	-24.7

No. 6.—VALUE OF EXPORTS, PRIVATE MERCHANDISE, ACCORDING TO FOUR MAIN CLASSES AND SUB-DIVISIONS THEREOF.

(In thousands of rupees)

	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
I. FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO.					
Grain, pulse, and flour	41,20,41	60,30,17	45,14,14	29,04,91	Per cent -35.6
Tea	12,35,97	13,29,40	11,97,51	15,52,85	+4.7
Spices	81,57	93,24	91,41	95,70	+4.8
Fruits and vegetables	41,10	47,79	61,91	51,39	-17
Provisions and oilman's stores	41,90	48,01	54,14	45,48	-16.5
Tobacco	32,74	38,38	47,03	36,80	-23.2
Fish (excluding canned fish)	38,75	37,60	30,24	35,38	+9.8
Sugar	13,62	25,47	13,75	8,81	-36
Liquors	94	86	20	1	-96.2
Other food and drink (coffee and salt)	1,26,13	1,55,78	1,53,76	1,65,50	+7.7
TOTAL, CLASS I	67,32,59	78,07,72	64,74,35	48,97,02	-24.4
II. RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED.					
Cotton	32,33,78	28,33,53	41,04,25	33,48,84	-18.4
Seeds	24,48,78	22,70,98	25,67,54	14,05,39	-42.0
Jute	17,71,10	27,05,07	30,82,64	12,91,02	-58.1
Hides and skins, raw	9,36,30	11,70,82	11,72,20	7,81,70	-33.3
Wool	2,76,01	2,63,47	2,50,45	2,36,90	-5.4
Gums, resins, and lac	2,39,41	2,19,51	2,06,49	1,68,37	-2
Metallic ores and scrap iron or steel for re-manufacture	90,83	1,45,46	1,55,17	1,06,88	-31.1
Oils	91,73	85,70	98,55	1,05,20	+6.7
Hemp	64,21	96,35	1,02,35	99,43	-2.8
Wood and timber	88,78	1,19,12	1,08,33	92,48	-12.2
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	73,75	88,39	69,21	52,80	-23.7
Textile materials, other than cotton, jute, wool, and hemp	49,20	41,77	24,74	16,44	-33.5
Tallow, stearine, and wax	9,45	6,19	10,83	5,09	-44.7
Miscellaneous	1,84,01	2,02,70	2,00,51	2,37,80	+19.8
TOTAL, CLASS II	95,57,38	1,03,48,15	1,22,46,30	80,07,28	-34.6
III. ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED.					
Yarns and textile fabrics—					
Jute	16,59,07	22,87,11	28,27,31	25,82,02	-8.7
Cotton	10,90,22	12,20,04	12,12,00	8,01,05	-33.9
Wool	26,35	25,82	25,10	18,97	-32.4
Silk	7,46	7,38	5,68	3,45	-50.3
Others	26	273	2,04	1,92	-20.6
Hides and skins, tanned or dressed, and leather	4,20,18	4,02,37	4,25,02	4,75,98	+12
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	12,29,38	11,70,39	3,65,58	2,39,05	-40.3
Dyes and colours	1,23,17	1,13,88	1,04,87	1,01,30	-45.1
Metals, iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	6,10	49,45	44,27	23,43	-45.8
Metals, other than iron and steel, and manufactures thereof	37,71	25,89	20,00	24,40	+22
Apparel	18,43	17,21	15,00	11,21	-32.2
Furniture, cabinetware and manufactures of wood	6,65	6,08	6,03	4,90	-22.5
Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	4,94	6,83	7,00	3,81	-42.5
Railway plant and rolling-stock	80	1,10	1,65	1,20	-16.8
Glassware and earthenware	1,05	2,13	1,93	1,17	-39.4
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	57	75	72	49	-31.9
Carriages and carts, including cycles and motor cars	40	41	32	19	-40.6
Machinery of all kinds, including bolting for machinery	29	12	19	17	-10.5
Miscellaneous	2,71,52	3,28,57	3,63,35	3,04,31	-16.2
TOTAL, CLASS III	49,16,03	57,83,15	54,59,11	45,58,37	-14.7
IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED	1,91,87	2,45,85	2,40,33	1,85,82	-22.7
TOTAL	2,03,07,87	2,41,34,59	2,44,20,15	1,77,48,49	-27.3

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

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)				Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	207	548	56	86	+68.0	87,17	2,22,89	27,27	29,17	+7
" manufactures—											
Piece-goods, grey	Yds.	1,105,255	1,535,120	1,534,189	1,320,235	-14	18,28,88	25,11,01	25,44,98	21,28,84	-16.8
" white	"	589,723	788,758	793,345	604,221	-23.8	9,30,18	13,52,62	14,28,48	10,85,87	-24
" coloured	"	547,926	682,212	831,770	494,775	-40.5	10,90,18	14,17,30	17,86,15	10,40,34	-41.4
Twist and yarn	lb	38,254	50,935	44,171	42,864	-2.9	3,41,58	4,44,75	4,16,42	3,85,18	-7.5
Hosiery					84,20		84,20	91,77	1,19,76	79,04	-34
Handkerchiefs and shawls	No.	18,281	27,136	33,088	17,308	-54.3	38,75	55,88	83,92	45,08	-49.3
Fents	Yds.	36,430	37,430	37,824	26,430	-30.1		49,26	54,12	35,47	-34.5
Thread, sewing	lb	1,504	1,772	1,705	1,101	-30.1	33,79	40,11	30,00	28,98	-26.7
Other sorts							1,01,79	1,19,17	1,52,09	65,09	-57.2
TOTAL COTTON							45,46,53	63,04,54	66,57,19	49,20,06	-26

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15		
					Per cent						Per cent
Metals—											
Iron and steel—											
Sheets and plates—	Tons	138	186	278	157	-43.5	2,61.35	3,62.87	5,37.74	2,99.42	-44.5
Galvanized	"	20	43	53	30	-5.7	45.29	1,03.41	1,25.26	1,12.81	-9.9
Tinned	"	92	82	101	51	-49.5	1,37.47	1,03.67	1,23.38	61.23	-50.4
Not galvanized or tinned	"	115	120	205	94	-54.1	1,11.24	1,26.18	2,06.56	91.48	-55.7
Bars and channel (steel)	"	27	23	27	10	-63	30.68	29.10	34.85	15.48	-55.6
(iron)	"										
Beams, pillars, girders, and	"	65	70	90	57	-36.7	71.85	80.41	1,15.55	72.71	-37.1
bridgework	"	16	37	56	40	-25.6	43.47	57.12	90.61	64.06	-29.3
Pipes and fittings, cast	"	10	13	18	16	-11.1	34.83	33.58	46.49	40.77	-12.3
Tubes and fittings, wrought	"	24	26	31	24	-22.6	31.85	36.90	43.18	35.54	-17.7
Hoops and strips	"	27	30	44	28	-36.4	28.43	32.35	46.81	25.56	-39
Angles and springs	"	18	23	25	13	-48	37.45	44.85	50.17	27.66	-44.8
Nails, rivets, and washers	"	—	—	2	2	—	—	9.60	11.70	9.53	-18.6
Screws	"	6	7	7	4	-42.9	10.84	12.19	14.02	7.55	-46.1
Rice bowls	"	3	3	4	3	-25	6.57	8.59	13.03	7.27	-44.2
Steel (cast)	"	73	65	78	60	-23	96.36	1,06.09	1,41.44	1,02.82	-27.3
Other sorts	"										
TOTAL		643	730	1,019	609	-40	9,45.28	11,50.61	16,00.79	9,76.89	-38.9
Copper, wrought											
	Cwt.	525	419	667	443	-33.6	2,62.92	2,22.40	3,65.67	2,40.78	-34.2
unwrought	"	69	26	80	67	-16.2	33.69	14.69	46.14	36.58	-23.7
TOTAL		594	445	747	510	-31.7	2,96.61	2,37.09	4,11.81	2,77.36	-32.6
Tin											
	"	37	36	43	38	-11.6	47.44	51.72	65.31	47.95	-26.6
Lead											
	"	125	114	124	93	-25	16.95	18.93	22.29	16.04	-19.1
Aluminium											
	"	—	36	26	15	-42.3	—	25.51	21.38	13.06	-38.9
German silver											
	"	23	16	26	13	-50	17.73	12.99	22.16	11.59	-47.7
Brass, bronze, and similar											
amalgams	"	18	19	29	19	-34.5	9.89	11.44	17.13	10.58	-38.2
Zinc	"	94	112	135	44	-67.4	19.04	24.79	23.62	9.76	-65.9
Others	Tons	1	1	3	1	-66.6	23.76	16.15	12.92	10.33	-20
TOTAL OF METALS		689	709	1,078	646	-40.1	13,76.70	15,49.23	22,02.41	13,75.56	-37.5
Sugar—											
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	Cwt.	11,036	13,347	15,902	8,471	-46.7	11,34.46	13,49.04	14,17.06	9,68.42	-31.7
15 D. S. and below	"	236	125	158	91	-42.4	21.01	10.54	11.70	9.16	-22.3
Molasses	"	1,878	1,897	1,904	2,402	+33.1	42.76	40.34	39.03	57.75	+48
Confectionery	"	61	74	73	38	-48	23.48	26.45	26.33	15.99	-39.3
Saccharin	"	—	—	—	—	—	74	1.51	1.48	93	-37.2
TOTAL		13,211	15,443	17,937	11,002	-38.7	12,21.45	14,27.88	14,95.69	10,52.25	-29.6
Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carriages and wagons and parts		—	—	—	—	—	1,72.53	2,37.66	4,69.59	4,53.93	-3.3
Locomotives		—	—	—	—	—	80.51	90.40	1,90.34	2,40.00	+26.1
Materials for construction—											
Rails, chairs, and fish-		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
plates of steel or iron	Cwt.	1,770	2,219	2,220	2,487	+11.6	86.06	1,16.34	1,31.75	1,34.99	+2.5
Sleepers and keys of steel	"	517	1,615	1,820	1,344	-26.2	23.10	80.22	96.72	68.93	-28.7
or iron	"	1,250	1,111	1,050	991	-5.6	41.81	36.39	38.27	36.33	-5.1
Sleepers of wood	"	—	413	160	217	+20.6	—	38.89	20.73	22.37	+7.9
Bridgework	"	880	452	540	476	-11.8	66.75	40.39	56.07	51.71	-7.8
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,70.76	6,40.29	10,03.47	10,08.26	+5
Machinery and millwork—											
Textile, Cotton		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jute		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sorts		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prime-movers		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical		—	—	—	—	—	78.28	59.83	1,01.36	80.73	-20.4
Sewing and knitting machines and		—	—	—	—	—	37.17	36.13	51.79	53.08	+2.5
parts		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boilers		—	—	—	—	—	20.59	36.83	40.70	35.70	-12.3
Tea		—	—	—	—	—	—	23.26	35.54	23.73	-19.2
Mining		—	—	—	—	—	—	17.80	21.34	16.68	-21.8
Typewriters	No.	4	6	6	5	-16.7	11.25	8.43	14.35	14.64	+2
Rice and flour	"	—	—	—	—	—	7.14	9.84	10.05	9.09	-6.5
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	15.40	15.99	9.00	-43.7
TOTAL		—	—	—	—	—	4,96.07	5,41.68	7,75.83	6,04.05	-22.1
Oils—											
Mineral, kerosene	Gals.	66,687	65,638	68,850	80,591	+17.1	2,71.53	2,55.54	2,85.64	3,29.26	+15.3
Other kinds	"	21,493	29,625	26,173	26,189	+1	86.22	1,19.77	1,25.92	1,11.44	-11.5
Animal	"	620	729	972	609	-16.8	7.37	8.55	11.44	12.71	+11.1
Vegetable	"	448	458	552	477	-13.6	9.55	10.04	11.33	9.70	-14.4
Essential	"	13	15	15	16	+6.7	3.72	5.12	5.86	4.63	-21
TOTAL		89,261	96,463	96,562	108,082	+11.9	3,78.39	3,99.02	4,40.19	4,67.74	+6.3
Silk, raw											
manufactures—	lb	2,330	3,579	2,564	2,303	-10.2	96.30	1,71.45	1,25.90	1,13.35	-10
Piece-goods	Yds.	24,326	29,826	27,338	17,690	-35.3	1,71.88	2,03.62	1,91.85	1,33.44	-30.4
Yarn, holls, and warp	lb	914	1,143	1,168	863	-26.1	39.74	40.94	45.82	34.01	-25.8
Mixed goods	Yds.	5,651	7,261	8,184	3,089	-62.2	43.19	63.37	69.52	24.18	-65.2
Other sorts	lb	48	70	60	59	-1.7	1.36	2.38	2.94	2.25	-23.5
TOTAL SILK		—	—	—	—	—	3,52.47	4,76.76	4,36.03	3,07.23	-29.5

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)					
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	
					Per cent					Per cent	
Hardware—											
Implements and tools	—	—	—	—	—	22.30	31.60	40.74	33.75	-17.2	
Lamps and parts	—	—	—	—	—	34.02	42.64	52.47	26.37	-42.7	
Builder's hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	22.09	24.02	14.23	-42.2	
Agricultural implements	—	—	—	—	—	10.17	14.01	16.11	12.67	-21.4	
Enamelled ironware	—	—	—	—	—	19.05	29.23	27.67	10.02	-63.8	
Domestic hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	18.57	18.70	9.34	-50.1	
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	1.97.32	1.80.59	2.14.50	1.40.62	-30.2	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	2.82.86	3.41.82	3.04.81	2.56.00	-35.2	
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Canned and bottled provisions . Cwt.	68	97	130	97	-25.4	33.66	43.11	56.69	44.59	-21.3	
Farinaceous and patent foods	241	258	298	269	-9.7	33.37	42.65	47.73	42.48	-11	
Milk, condensed and preserved . lb	10,110	12,820	14,982	12,014	-18.2	28.15	36.96	41.52	36.97	-11	
Biscuits and cakes	7,257	9,720	9,345	7,150	-23.5	31.78	45.25	44.81	35.10	-21.7	
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	54.11	67.05	56.61	51.58	-80.9	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1.81.07	2.34.92	2.47.36	2.10.72	-14.8	
Wool, raw	lb	2,842	3,786	3,740	3,317	-11.6	18.61	20.25	10.93	16.44	-17.5
" manufactures—											
Pieco-goods Yds.	21,405	20,558	27,320	12,570	-54	1.95.67	1.04.27	2.52.65	1.30.80	-48.2	
Shawls No.	1,358	2,164	2,110	578	-72.7	34.03	48.75	56.42	16.70	-70.4	
Carpets and rugs lb	1,180	1,477	1,980	1,455	-26.5	13.95	16.69	22.46	15.44	-31.3	
Hosiery "	397	472	537	331	-38.4	11.12	12.08	14.45	10.16	-29.7	
Yarn and knitting wool	792	948	1,059	392	-63	17.31	20.03	23.63	8.74	-64.5	
Other sorts "	1,162	1,408	1,593	685	-57	11.52	14.03	14.62	6.63	-54.7	
TOTAL WOOL	—	—	—	—	—	2.07.21	3.26.10	4.05.16	2.04.01	-49.4	
Liquors—											
Spirit Gals.	1,596	1,634	1,705	1,665	-7.2	1.09.42	1.16.83	1.27.99	1.13.61	-11.2	
Ale, beer, and porter "	4,222	4,734	4,926	3,504	-23	54.51	67.71	65.01	47.55	-27.9	
Wines "	335	342	338	274	-19	27.41	28.87	29.11	21.11	-27.5	
Cider "	12	12	27	12	-55.6	41	42	79	41	-48.1	
TOTAL	6,165	6,722	6,786	5,515	-18.7	1.01.75	2.13.33	2.23.71	1.82.68	-18.3	
Spices—											
Hotelnuts lb	130,480	128,986	127,404	140,298	+10	1.00.12	1.18.00	1.22.86	1.30.24	+6	
Cloves "	8,016	7,454	9,050	8,140	-10.1	26.38	26.05	33.70	28.57	-15.2	
Others "	7,248	6,330	6,204	5,242	-10.3	19.25	19.06	19.67	13.05	-21.7	
TOTAL	146,204	143,170	142,778	153,680	+7.6	1.45.75	1.63.11	1.73.23	1.71.86	-8	
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances—											
Electrical	—	—	—	—	—	63.70	62.76	1,07.47	84.30	-21.5	
Musical	—	—	—	—	—	22.20	20.04	22.93	12.18	-46.9	
Scientific and philosophical	—	—	—	—	—	16.71	13.77	13.75	10.40	-24.4	
Photographic	—	—	—	—	—	9.22	10.07	12.18	8.67	-28.7	
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	14.36	20.75	25.79	18.00	-30.2	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,16.24	1,48.29	1,82.10	1,33.61	-26.0	
Paper and pasteboard											
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Dried, salted, or preserved—											
Dates Cwt.	928	870	918	784	-14.6	58.71	53.81	60.21	53.50	-12	
Almonds "	68	84	57	90	+57.9	22.13	28.08	21.44	34.82	+42.6	
Others "	70	84	65	78	+20	10.99	9.74	8.01	10.03	+10.5	
Fresh fruits and vegetables	—	—	—	—	—	13.57	17.74	19.78	10.37	-17.2	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,05.40	1,09.37	1,13.04	1,14.22	+1	
Matches	Gross	15,125	13,894	15,415	+10.9	84.35	98.36	80.65	1,12.99	+26	
Apparel—											
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	71.95	74.11	83.21	52.44	-37	
Gold and silver thread	—	—	—	—	—	42.18	45.49	45.42	28.98	-30.7	
Hats, caps, and bonnets	—	—	—	—	—	11.76	15.87	21.17	14.07	-30.5	
Second-hand clothing	—	—	—	—	—	—	14.88	10.64	6.44	-64.9	
Other kinds	—	—	—	—	—	7.81	10.74	10.71	4.83	-54.9	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	1,33.70	1,61.09	1,71.15	1,07.36	-37.3	
Drugs and Medicines—											
Proprietary and patent medicines	—	—	—	—	—	24.77	28.00	26.40	19.39	-26.5	
Camphor lb	1,405	1,506	1,363	1,028	+10.4	15.37	17.67	14.46	18.27	+26.3	
Quinine and alkaloids	125	105	117	89	-28.9	10.65	10.73	15.37	12.78	-10.0	
Cassia lignea Cwt.	33	32	46	41	-10.9	9.58	8.31	10.76	8.31	-22.8	
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	30.47	46.87	50.98	43.95	-12.2	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	96.84	1,05.58	1,17.07	1,02.70	-12.3	
Chemicals—											
Soda compounds Cwt.	500	535	663	730	+10.1	27.70	27.57	33.99	39.27	+18.6	
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	58.20	65.69	64.39	63.23	-70.6	
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	85.90	93.26	1,01.48	1,02.50	+1	

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)				VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15		
Motor cars and Motor cycles—	No.	—	—	3	2	73.72	89.58	1,13.45	75.70	+33.3	+15.1
Motor cars	"	—	—	1	1	—	—	10.58	9.07	—	+40.6
Motor cycles	"	—	—	—	—	—	39.15	23.47	14.27	—	-39.2
Motor wagons	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parts and accessories	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL MOTOR CARS, ETC.		—	—	—	—	73.72	1,28.73	1,53.31	1,02.43	—	-33.2
Building and Engineering materials—	Cwt.	2,295	3,211	2,930	2,899	43.12	68.62	65.85	67.34	+2.3	+39
Cement	"	16,788	12,768	25,037	20,853	12.70	12.86	24.70	15.09	-16.7	-5
Bricks and tiles	No.	—	—	—	—	8.16	10.61	15.52	14.75	—	—
Others	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL BUILDING, ETC.		—	—	—	—	63.98	92.09	1,06.07	97.18	—	-3.4
Glass and Glassware—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangles	Gross Cwt.	78	242	357	306	55.12	61.93	80.45	27.55	-14.3	-65.8
Bottles and phials	"	25	37	32	27	8.14	16.47	21.93	16.62	-15.0	-24.2
Beads and false pearls	"	—	—	—	—	22.88	30.25	24.44	16.31	-44.8	-33.3
Sheets and plates	Sup. feet	14,750	18,706	17,958	9,906	14.95	20.57	22.35	12.75	—	-42.9
Funnels, globes, etc.	"	—	—	—	—	—	16.32	17.93	10.00	—	-44.3
Other glassware	"	—	—	—	—	45.48	29.60	27.43	13.29	—	-51.6
TOTAL GLASS, ETC.		—	—	—	—	1,46.57	1,75.34	1,94.53	96.52	—	-50.4
Haberdsashery and Millinery	Cwt.	285	351	353	404	1,28.52	1,37.16	1,59.98	86.73	+11.3	+45.8
Soap	"	—	—	—	—	54.29	71.42	75.06	88.32	—	+11
Wood and Timber—	C. tons	96	77	96	77	71.42	57.70	74.63	71.15	-19.8	-4.7
Timber	"	—	—	—	—	1.38	9.36	12.35	11.42	—	-7.5
Others	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL WOOD, ETC.		—	—	—	—	72.80	67.06	86.98	82.57	—	-5.1
Coal, Coke, and Patent fuel	Tons	354	654	559	392	60.37	1,16.71	1,06.64	78.48	-29.9	-26.4
Paints and painter's materials—	Cwt.	315	350	384	317	49.02	59.82	64.08	59.32	-17.5	-7.4
Paints and colours	"	—	—	—	—	16.40	16.61	18.25	16.12	—	-11.7
Painter's materials	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL PAINTS, ETC.		—	—	—	—	65.42	76.43	82.33	75.44	—	-6.4
Salt	Tons	514	575	607	466	74.38	84.98	87.66	74.03	-23.2	-15.6
Tobacco—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cigarettes	lb	1,871	1,451	1,692	1,440	50.79	52.83	58.51	56.31	-9.5	-3.8
Others	"	1,908	901	866	779	19.44	16.56	16.78	15.95	-10	-4.9
TOTAL TOBACCO		3,779	2,352	2,458	2,219	70.23	69.39	75.29	72.26	-9.7	-4
Dyes—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aniline	"	8,060	10,082	9,703	4,160	61.37	78.33	76.77	31.65	-57.1	-58.8
Alizarine	"	6,234	8,163	6,470	3,757	32.63	35.65	28.21	15.33	-41.9	-45.7
Others	"	—	—	—	—	29.84	38.15	36.41	24.68	—	-32.2
TOTAL DYES		—	—	—	—	1,23.84	1,52.13	1,41.39	71.66	—	-49.3
Rubber	Pairs	1,878	2,683	3,295	2,122	14.41	19.69	52.90	57.30	—	+8.3
Boots and shoes	"	—	—	—	—	46.00	66.38	79.20	54.45	-35.6	-31.3
Stationery	"	—	—	—	—	52.02	63.93	69.98	51.99	—	-25.7
Animals, living	No.	14	12	13	14	47.80	34.51	40.46	43.11	+7.7	+18.0
Grain, pulse, and flour	Cwt.	803	185	370	774	19.11	13.08	27.98	46.72	+109.2	+67
Books, printed, etc.	"	31	32	31	27	41.20	42.36	49.36	45.60	-12.0	-7.2
Tea chests	"	—	—	—	—	40.67	43.62	52.42	44.60	—	-14.9
Earthenware and porcelain	"	—	—	—	—	47.71	54.31	63.49	44.15	—	-30.5
Belting for Machinery	"	—	—	—	—	—	30.79	42.29	35.97	—	-14.9
Umbrellas and fittings	"	—	—	—	—	24.60	43.97	53.70	35.89	—	-32.4
Flax, raw	lb	—	11	23	—	3	5	16	1	-100	-94
Flax manufactures—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canvas	Yds.	2,473	3,059	3,700	3,004	12.49	18.09	23.11	20.39	-17.2	-11.8
Wool-goods	"	2,120	2,451	3,944	2,156	7.35	8.67	11.02	7.46	-45.4	-32.3
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	5.62	7.38	8.41	7.60	—	-8.5
TOTAL FLAX		—	—	—	—	25.49	34.19	42.70	35.55	—	-16.7
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	"	—	—	—	—	32.29	36.51	35.51	32.10	—	-9.6
Ships, parts of	"	—	—	—	—	18.67	14.60	22.59	30.17	—	+33.5
Fish (excluding canned fish)	Cwt.	210	203	193	189	31.06	30.21	31.26	29.27	-2.1	-6.4
Tea	lb	4,972	4,521	4,773	5,477	22.54	20.95	22.86	26.54	+14.7	+16.1
Jute, raw	Tons	—	—	—	—	7	4	33	—	—	-100
Jute manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	16.15	22.81	25.61	23.67	—	-7.6
TOTAL JUTE		—	—	—	—	16.22	22.85	25.94	23.67	—	-8.8
Toys and requisites for games	"	—	—	—	—	38.05	41.91	44.17	23.40	—	-47
Cycles	"	—	—	—	—	28.86	35.46	34.72	22.13	—	-36.3
Precious stones	"	—	—	—	—	82.87	1,08.24	1,07.20	20.41	—	-81
Ivory	"	—	—	—	—	27.62	22.30	22.96	19.61	—	-14.6
Tallow and stearine	Cwt.	51	64	67	60	18.44	19.98	20.92	18.97	-10.5	-9.3
Toilet requisites	"	—	—	—	—	—	18.93	22.03	16.14	—	-26.7
Furniture and cabinetware	"	—	—	—	—	20.42	22.35	24.01	15.05	—	-37.8
Cutlery	"	—	—	—	—	19.28	22.45	23.33	14.80	—	-47.8
Clocks and watches and parts	"	—	—	—	—	20.69	24.94	26.68	14.11	—	-47
Paper-making materials	Cwt.	114	265	248	180	7.51	16.68	17.37	13.89	-27.4	-20

	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14 Per cent	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14 Per cent
Jewellery and plates of gold and silver	—	—	—	—	—	20,82	10,02	19,02	13,85	-29.4
Carrriages and carts	—	—	—	—	—	23,44	25,74	25,38	13,48	-45.9
Cordage and rope	Cwt.	22	23	27	27	8,01	10,56	13,39	12,57	-6.1
Gums and resins	—	140	164	140	72	22,62	22,32	22,40	12,57	-44.2
Pitch, tar, and dammer	—	287	304	282	241	11,19	13,25	12,51	11,55	-7.6
Hides and skins, tanned	—	4	6	5	3	11,02	13,93	15,37	10,96	-29.02
Hides and skins, raw	—	20	20	33	24	13,42	13,87	15,16	9,51	-15.9
Oil-cloth and floor-cloth	Sq. yds.	1,322	1,005	1,047	1,470	8,18	10,54	11,32	8,48	-22.1
Polishes	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,05	10,89	4,90	-52.9
Manures	Tons	3	6	9	4	2,88	0,78	10,42	1,85,46	-23.9
Articles imported by post	—	—	—	—	—	1,38,66	1,88,14	2,43,82	1,81,86	-11.9
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	2,18,89	1,09,09	2,00,40	—	—
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS						1,28,32,08	1,60,90,87	1,83,24,79	1,57,92,00	-24.7

Government Stores.

Railway plant and rolling stock—											
Carrriages and wagons	—	—	—	—	—	87,32	1,10,10	1,82,18	1,45,47	-20.1	
Locomotive engines	—	—	—	—	—	60,27	72,33	91,78	91,81	-0.03	
Materials for construction—											
Tails and fishplates	Cwt.	1,366	647	881	929	+5.5	63,70	20,67	57,82	60,53	-12.7
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,74	42,03	70,90	53,14	-25.07
TOTAL						2,47,03	2,54,19	4,02,68	3,40,95	-15.3	
Metals—											
Iron and steel	Tons	25	23	28	24	-14.3	33,82	35,07	39,00	31,68	-18.8
Copper	Cwt.	23	42	42	50	+10.05	11,08	23,32	25,44	28,05	-12.6
Others	Tons	2	2	2	2	—	8,29	12,65	15,41	12,00	-22.1
TOTAL		28	27	32	28	-12.5	53,19	71,04	79,85	72,33	-9.4
Hardware and cutlery											
Arms, ammunition, and military stores	—	—	—	—	—	20,17	26,38	34,08	42,64	+25.3	
Machinery and millwork	—	—	—	—	—	15,56	21,91	52,52	32,42	-38.3	
Instruments, apparatus, and appliances	—	—	—	—	—	28,10	25,87	30,57	81,88	+4.3	
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	10,44	20,94	20,53	27,47	+33.8	
Telegraphs, materials for construction of	—	—	—	—	—	6,27	12,36	20,30	18,02	-11.2	
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	Tons	23	80	205	20	-85.9	11,03	10,80	15,15	+0.0	
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	0,30	16,52	41,42	8,82	-79.2	
TOTAL						1,02,01	1,04,03	1,08,95	1,10,55	+1.5	
TOTAL						5,14,10	5,63,10	8,00,00	7,00,37	-13.1	

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

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		754	200	104	807	+316	74,05	21,70	20,92	1,00,63	+3.81
Sugar	Cwt.	754	200	104	807	+316	74,05	21,70	20,92	1,00,63	+3.81
Cotton manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yds.	4,749	4,982	4,584	2,704	-41	8,22	9,12	8,21	4,81	-41.4
Grey	—	9,614	9,495	8,878	6,212	-29.6	17,07	17,06	15,55	11,78	-25.8
Coloured	—	50,870	52,738	48,618	26,261	-40	1,15,42	1,23,46	1,14,25	66,32	-47.2
Twist and yarn	lb	981	782	662	652	-32.2	8,21	7,01	8,61	5,56	-35.4
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,24	7,22	8,39	4,36	-48
TOTAL COTTON							1,55,16	1,64,77	1,56,01	80,83	-44.3
Wool, raw	lb	6,218	13,998	10,246	9,023	-3.1	31,91	67,10	49,58	50,10	+1
" manufactures	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,13	438	4,93	2,87	-28.8
TOTAL WOOL							36,04	71,57	53,61	52,97	-1.2
Metals and ores—											
Iron and steel	Tons	20	17	20	4	-80	10,16	9,07	10,55	5,19	-50.8
Others	—	1	1	1	1	—	9,20	9,09	11,71	8,30	-29.1
TOTAL METALS		21	18	21	5	-76.2	19,36	19,06	22,26	13,49	-39.4
Fruits and vegetables											
Apparel	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,30	13,92	11,71	12,99	+10.0
Hardware	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,63	11,01	11,02	12,89	+8.1
Gums and resins	Cwt.	45	58	71	41	-42.2	13,85	13,72	14,19	10,37	-26.9
Silk, raw	lb	53	56	21	14	-33.3	1,29	1,25	1,03	74	-28.1
" manufactures—											
Piece-goods	Yds.	658	897	1,010	685	-32.2	5,24	7,47	8,00	5,23	-30.6
Other sorts	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	78	1,30	25	-82
TOTAL SILK							6,01	9,48	11,08	6,22	-43.0
Haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,05	13,48	5,83	-56.7
Articles re-exported by post	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,74	12,06	15,91	10,29	-31.4
All other articles	—	—	—	—	—	—	91,73	1,11,09	1,24,36	90,43	-27.3
TOTAL VALUE OF RE-EXPORTS							4,55,80	4,74,00	4,07,73	4,10,67	-12.2

No. 9.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORTS, ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR IMPORTANCE

Description	Unit	QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)				Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	
							Per cent				
Cotton, raw	Cwt.	8,225	7,378	10,626	10,349	-2.6	32,53,78	28,32,53	41,04,25	33,48,54	-15.4
" manufactures—											
Piece-goods (Grey)	Yds.	42,754	44,091	43,717	32,971	-24.6	74,95	73,29	71,08	51,80	-27.1
" (Coloured)	Yds.	41,992	42,976	43,034	34,003	-24.5	1,30,38	1,34,90	1,40,82	1,05,17	-24.6
Twist and yarn	lb	187,426	202,961	197,978	—	-22.5	8,54,11	9,91,65	9,83,23	6,22,65	-36.1
Other sorts							20,78	20,17	16,53	14,43	-14.4
TOTAL COTTON, EXCLUDING KAPOK							43,24,00	40,53,57	53,16,24	41,49,89	-2.1
Jute, raw	Tons	728	876	768	505	-34.2	17,71,16	27,05,07	30,82,64	12,91,02	-36.1
" manufactures—											
Gunny bags	No.	338,381	311,708	368,759	397,565	+7.8	8,25,10	9,67,21	12,53,01	12,59,44	+5
Gunny cloth	Yds.	922,295	1,021,917	1,061,152	1,057,224	-4	8,37,54	15,05,78	15,56,42	13,16,21	-15.9
Rope and twine	Cwt.	50	85	83	64	-22.9	6,59	13,39	14,46	11,43	-20.9
Other kinds							44	73	42	23	-45.2
TOTAL JUTE							34,41,13	49,92,16	59,09,95	38,73,03	-34.5
Grain, pulse, and flour—											
Rice in the husk	Cwt.	870	939	610	472	-22.6	27,15	33,77	20,71	14,93	-27.9
" not in the husk		45,690	54,324	48,397	30,766	-36.4	23,25,66	32,21,81	26,39,94	17,00,90	-35.6
Wheat		24,519	31,294	24,044	14,128	-41.2	13,00,52	17,63,31	13,13,34	8,23,04	-36.6
Wheat flour		846	1,370	1,588	1,089	-32	67,39	1,07,67	1,25,11	91,79	-26.6
Barley		2,188	12,394	3,808	586	-84.6	84,47	5,55,82	1,58,57	26,16	-63.3
Pulse		3,178	4,061	2,293	1,762	-29.2	1,24,85	1,67,84	1,06,65	1,01,42	-4.9
Jawar and bajra		597	638	1,686	2,104	+24.8	22,93	32,78	6,42	1,11,52	+29
Gram		2,971	2,828	1,392	466	-66.5	1,18,50	1,19,12	62,27	23,43	-62.4
Other sorts		1,440	559	77	54	-29.9	50,94	21,99	3,13	2,70	-13.7
TOTAL		82,299	110,297	83,895	51,418	-38.7	41,20,41	60,30,17	45,14,14	29,04,91	-35.9
Tea	lb	254,831	278,518	289,474	300,733	+3.9	12,35,67	13,29,40	14,97,51	15,52,85	+3.7
Seeds, essential	Cwt.	227	170	162	134	-17.3	24,21	15,63	14,58	14,09	-5.4
Non-essential—											
Linseed		7,510	7,090	8,277	6,432	-22.3	8,42,68	7,97,76	6,68,70	5,25,36	-21.4
Groundnuts		3,585	4,867	5,538	2,766	-50.2	2,90,18	4,04,18	4,88,14	2,27,94	-53.4
Rapeseed		5,977	4,357	4,880	1,935	-61.8	4,28,39	3,60,52	4,27,76	1,62,56	-62
Sesamum		2,709	1,557	2,244	934	-58.4	2,62,96	1,82,37	2,63,53	1,06,78	-60.4
Cotton		5,234	2,611	5,687	4,156	-26.9	1,94,87	1,02,77	2,12,51	1,50,68	-29.1
Castor		2,151	2,213	2,698	1,656	-38.6	1,55,94	1,63,83	2,00,30	1,13,99	-42.1
Copa		540	687	764	837	-16.6	89,12	1,28,83	1,55,97	1,23,29	-21
Mow		685	266	666	149	-77.6	45,56	21,44	54,55	7,60	-86.1
Poppy		805	488	330	140	-63.2	81,62	55,62	46,59	14,34	-69.2
Mustard		77	73	102	51	-50	10,23	9,00	10,61	6,06	-42.9
Other sorts		229	178	135	85	-37	23,02	28,94	18,10	11,30	-37.6
TOTAL		29,709	24,537	31,653	19,078	-36.7	24,48,78	22,70,98	25,67,54	14,65,89	-42.9
Hides and skins, raw—											
Cow hides		1,444	831	743	481	-35.3	9,36,30	5,95,46	5,90,55	3,71,63	-37.1
Buffalo hides			345	346	212	-38.7		1,89,91	2,20,37	1,38,30	-37.2
Goat skins			521	453	382	-15.7		3,41,79	3,12,77	2,34,15	-25.1
Calf skins			30	26	21	-19.2		19,00	18,31	14,88	-18.7
Other kinds			70	64	44	-31.2		30,66	30,29	22,80	-24.7
TOTAL HIDES, ETC.		1,444	1,797	1,632	1,140	-30.1	9,36,30	11,76,82	11,72,29	7,81,76	-33.3
Leather—											
Cow hides			215	158	192	+21.5	4,20,16	1,91,70	1,47,40	2,17,07	+47.3
Buffalo hides			17	16	25	+56.2		11,79	11,27	23,63	+109.7
Goat skins			62	74	61	-17.6		1,30,79	1,61,06	1,32,44	-17.8
Sheep skins			80	50	46	-8		1,16,33	95,85	88,35	-7.8
Other kinds								11,56	9,44	14,47	+53.3
TOTAL							4,20,16	4,62,37	4,25,02	4,75,96	+12
Wool, raw	lb	56,839	53,427	48,922	44,610	-8.8	2,76,01	2,63,47	2,50,45	2,36,90	-5.4
" manufactures—											
Carpets and rugs		1,844	1,701	1,641	1,044	-36.4	23,44	22,46	23,02	15,31	-33.5
Other sorts							2,91	3,36	2,08	1,67	-19.7
TOTAL WOOL							3,02,36	2,89,29	2,75,55	2,53,88	-7.9
Opium	Cwt.	46	44	17	16	-5.9	11,72,22	11,22,16	3,42,06	1,76,35	-48.4
Coffee	"	249	267	260	290	+11.5	1,25,21	1,56,33	1,53,66	1,65,38	+7.6
Dyeing and tanning substances—											
Indigo		18	12	11	17	+56.7	35,43	22,01	21,29	89,95	+322.5
Myrobala		1,453	1,398	1,236	1,164	-5.6	59,83	62,14	56,94	52,57	-7.7
Turmeric		81	99	115	64	-44.3	9,78	12,96	13,12	6,59	-49.8
Others		109	105	105	90	-14.3	14,86	15,42	12,68	12,60	-6
TOTAL		1,661	1,614	1,487	1,335	-9	1,20,00	1,10,53	1,04,03	1,61,71	+55.4
Lac		468	428	339	367	+8.3	2,30,95	2,11,33	1,96,58	1,60,57	-18.3
Oilcake		2,425	3,236	3,506	2,739	-21.9	90,19	1,23,21	1,38,04	1,06,38	-22.8
Oils—											
Essential	Gals.	35	55	72	38	-47.2	9,51	13,76	17,10	8,55	-60
Mineral		7,352	21,498	22,309	26,200	+17.4	9,20	20,63	21,41	25,52	+19.1
Vegetable—											
Castor		1,203	954	1,007	898	-10.8	16,22	13,54	13,83	12,53	-9.7
Coconut		2,209	969	1,091	1,825	+67.3	37,72	19,35	23,26	36,93	+58.8
Others		1,113	1,014	1,512	1,285	-15	19,07	18,51	22,01	21,67	-6.4
TOTAL		11,912	24,490	25,991	30,246	+16.4	91,72	85,79	95,56	1,05,20	+6.7

		QUANTITY (FIGURES IN THOUSANDS)					VALUE (IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES)				
		Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Average for three years ending 1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14
						Per cent					Per cent
Hemp, raw	Cwt.	504	023	712	070	-5.9	64,21	96,36	1,02,35	99,43	-2.9
Spices—											
Pepper	lb	13,079	12,570	13,890	15,985	+15.2	36,12	40,79	43,49	46,38	+6.6
Chillies	"	12,661	15,088	16,103	16,014	-6	20,35	20,06	20,13	20,03	+29.3
Ginger	"	7,639	9,951	9,214	7,529	-18.3	19,19	23,76	18,40	15,10	-28.8
Others	"	934	1,051	1,040	1,090	+4.9	5,91	7,77	9,39	10,28	+9.4
TOTAL	"	34,313	38,600	40,237	46,618	+9	81,57	93,28	91,41	95,79	+4.8
Wood and timber—											
Teakwood	Tons	46	61	51	45	-11.8	71,44	95,24	78,65	84,73	+7.7
Sandal	"	—	—	—	—	—	11,37	15,23	19,29	5,39	-72.1
Other kinds	"	—	—	—	—	—	8,36	10,97	9,17	3,74	-59.2
TOTAL WOOD, ETC.	"	—	—	—	—	—	91,17	1,21,44	1,07,11	93,86	-12.4
Rubber, raw	Cwt.	5	15	23	33	+43.5	18,55	59,14	78,67	93,30	+18.2
Paraffin wax	"	217	268	303	373	+23.1	49,21	60,03	67,31	82,22	+22.2
Manganese ore	Tons	536	708	718	441	-38.0	85,84	1,14,40	1,21,31	75,30	-37.9
Fodder, bran, and pollards	Cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	85,92	1,13,50	77,41	67,49	-12.8
Coal	"	701	734	787	481	-38.9	75,79	83,55	90,63	67,57	-30.5
Manure—											
Bones	Tons	86	110	105	64	-39	50,62	78,86	78,33	47,93	-38.8
Other kinds	"	19	30	22	11	-50	11,53	18,05	16,15	8,74	-45.9
TOTAL	"	105	140	127	75	-40.9	68,15	96,91	94,48	56,67	-40
Metals and manufactures—											
Iron and steel	"	17	104	85	53	-37.6	7,60	51,91	44,84	28,54	-36.4
Other metals	"	11	8	11	11	—	31,56	25,90	20,00	24,40	+22
TOTAL METALS, ETC.	"	28	112	96	64	-33.3	39,16	77,81	64,84	52,94	-18.4
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	"	941	881	724	594	-18	73,75	88,39	69,21	52,80	-23.7
Fruits and Vegetables—											
Fresh	"	—	—	—	—	—	21,98	28,18	20,04	29,29	-2.2
Dried, salted or preserved	Cwt.	223	217	239	190	-20.5	19,18	19,61	31,97	22,11	-30.8
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	41,16	47,79	61,91	51,40	-17
Provisions and oilman's stores—											
Ghi	lb	5,133	5,188	5,559	4,940	-11.1	27,21	30,84	34,94	29,07	-16.8
Other sorts	"	—	—	—	—	—	14,69	17,17	19,50	16,41	-16.8
TOTAL	"	—	—	—	—	—	41,90	48,01	54,44	45,48	-16.5
Saltpetre	Cwt.	320	297	268	328	+22.4	36,17	35,59	30,84	42,84	+39
Tobacco—											
Unmanufactured	lb.	18,245	19,582	27,817	16,490	-40.7	20,36	23,49	31,77	21,70	-31.7
Cigars	"	1,368	1,744	1,826	1,734	-5	11,83	14,20	16,37	13,90	-9.6
Others	"	392	368	380	458	+20.5	55	67	80	1,20	+50
TOTAL	"	20,005	21,694	30,023	18,682	-37.7	32,74	38,36	47,94	36,80	-23.2
Fish (excluding canned fish)—											
Dry salted	Cwt.	183	191	185	133	-26.4	20,52	22,11	21,17	17,90	-15.4
Fishmaws and sharkfins	"	10	8	9	9	—	13,08	11,02	11,64	10,78	-7.4
Others	"	56	44	58	61	+5.2	6,15	4,47	6,43	6,70	+4.2
TOTAL	"	249	243	252	208	-17.5	39,75	37,60	39,24	35,38	-9.8
Mica	lb.	42	67	54	33	-38.9	27,59	51,20	45,38	28,66	-36.8
Candles	"	5,264	6,157	8,395	7,992	-4.8	14,81	17,39	23,68	22,48	-5.1
Animals, living	No.	470	545	448	282	-37.1	23,37	35,33	36,76	21,29	-42.1
Fibre for brushes and brooms	Cwt.	51	87	80	81	+1.2	8,18	14,05	13,36	15,00	+17.7
Silk, raw	lb.	1,892	1,678	1,293	516	-57.1	49,05	41,74	21,74	11,91	-51.9
" manufactures	"	—	—	—	—	—	7,40	7,38	5,98	3,45	-39.3
TOTAL SILK	"	—	—	—	—	—	56,51	49,12	30,42	15,36	-49.5
Drugs and medicines											
Bristles	Cwt.	45	4	4	5	+25	18,01	18,74	20,71	14,66	-29.2
Apparel	"	—	—	—	—	—	10,98	16,59	13,94	13,85	-1.6
Sugar	"	—	—	—	—	—	16,37	15,96	15,11	10,17	-32.7
Horns, tips, etc.	"	183	320	192	109	-43.2	13,62	25,47	13,75	8,81	-35.9
Cordage and rope	"	86	101	80	49	-38.7	21,49	24,03	15,90	8,67	-45.5
Tallow, stearine, and wax	"	—	—	—	—	—	7,40	9,23	10,53	8,50	-18.3
Articles exported by post	"	48	58	60	45	-25	9,45	8,19	1,20,78	90,38	-44.7
All other articles	"	—	—	—	—	—	79,45	94,71	1,38,78	1,11,54	-25.2
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS		—	—	—	—	—	2,08,97,67	2,41,34,69	2,44,20,15	1,77,48,40	-27.3

No. 10.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY WITH CONTINENTS.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS (INCLUDING RE-EXPORTS)				
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Europe—										
United Kingdom	70,09	86,45	1,01,44	1,17,58	92,94	52,03	60,08	61,83	58,35	57,64
Russia	26	11	52	6	4	1,92	1,75	2,03	2,47	1,87
Norway and Sweden	63	77	87	75	77	44	29	40	47	57
Germany	8,39	8,95	10,30	12,66	4,66	19,75	22,66	24,93	26,42	10,50
Holland	1,97	1,21	1,46	1,55	1,28	2,66	3,32	3,73	4,42	1,20
Belgium	2,22	2,31	3,04	4,26	1,23	11,06	13,36	13,17	12,10	5,27
France	2,26	2,14	2,18	2,60	1,76	15,21	13,76	15,78	17,72	8,84
Spain	14	17	17	19	9	2,35	1,79	1,83	2,23	1,83
Switzerland	53	55	62	69	39	—	—	—	—	5
Italy	1,26	1,26	1,57	2,20	1,52	8,05	6,34	6,94	7,99	6,87
Austria-Hungary	2,89	2,64	3,53	4,29	1,29	7,43	7,61	7,28	10,01	4,53
Other countries	8	11	28	18	8	60	72	71	88	77
TOTAL	98,84	1,06,69	1,25,98	1,47,10	1,06,44	1,21,71	1,31,68	1,38,63	1,42,96	99,64
Asia—										
Turkey	63	62	56	57	33	2,15	2,34	2,40	2,94	1,71
Arabia and dependencies	35	44	53	44	78	1,05	1,32	1,48	1,40	1,33
Arabia	42	47	53	57	32	1,30	1,43	1,35	1,69	1,08
Bahrain Islands	42	49	61	73	18	64	77	78	75	40
Persia	62	61	71	71	79	1,20	1,24	1,12	1,41	1,09
Ceylon	71	69	75	81	79	7,06	8,54	9,18	9,04	7,71
Straits Settlements	3,10	2,94	3,08	3,42	3,38	7,78	8,79	9,10	6,79	5,21
Java	9,05	9,47	9,54	10,74	8,22	3,59	4,28	3,25	1,05	1,85
Borneo	28	61	56	90	91	1	1	—	1	1
Siam	44	37	31	28	43	56	56	79	95	94
Indo-China	—	—	—	—	—	76	74	43	76	1,08
Hongkong	1,17	91	95	98	95	11,05	8,24	9,50	7,81	4,33
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	1,25	1,55	2,06	1,71	1,57	8,16	10,10	11,02	5,72	4,03
Japan	3,37	3,48	4,07	4,78	4,44	13,50	16,74	18,73	22,69	15,66
Other countries	32	12	23	10	13	56	82	1,40	66	66
TOTAL	22,13	22,81	24,49	26,74	23,13	60,27	65,92	70,62	64,57	47,07
Africa—										
Egypt	25	24	31	30	37	1,88	1,75	1,92	2,27	1,83
Natal	3	4	10	22	6	65	60	85	83	96
Portuguese East Africa	1	2	10	15	14	59	57	71	61	51
Mauritius and dependencies	3,02	1,92	3,24	2,53	1,74	1,30	1,46	1,39	1,23	1,55
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	33	40	33	39	31	85	97	95	1,02	81
Other East African ports	11	5	8	9	7	64	1,07	98	97	64
Other countries	—	1	12	1	9	32	38	49	50	44
TOTAL	3,75	2,68	4,87	3,89	2,78	6,23	6,86	7,29	7,46	6,74
America—										
Canada	—	—	—	1	5	88	1,02	1,44	1,43	1,14
United States	3,49	5,29	5,20	4,79	4,03	13,60	15,67	18,88	21,85	17,42
West Indies	—	—	—	—	—	56	62	77	84	1,08
Argentine Republic	—	—	—	—	—	1,61	1,54	3,24	3,14	2,45
Chile	—	—	—	—	—	85	72	91	1,06	77
Other countries	—	—	1	—	—	32	30	52	58	40
TOTAL	3,49	5,29	5,21	4,80	4,73	17,83	19,87	25,76	28,90	23,26
Australasia—										
Australia (including New Zealand)	1,14	1,10	95	92	85	3,62	3,23	3,49	4,65	4,55
Other countries	—	—	—	—	—	22	29	30	34	33
TOTAL	1,14	1,10	95	92	85	3,84	3,52	3,79	4,99	4,88
GRAND TOTAL	1,29,35	1,38,57	1,61,00	1,83,25	1,37,83	2,09,88	2,27,65	2,46,09	2,48,88	1,81,59

No. 11.—VALUE OF TRADE IN MERCHANDISE ONLY, ACCORDING TO BRITISH EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries	A.—Value (In lakhs of rupees)			B.—Percentages		
	1913-14	1914-15		1913-14	1914-15	
	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports, including Re-Exports	TOTAL
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	1,17,58	58,35	1,75,93	92,94	57,64	1,50,58
Ceylon	81	9,04	9,85	79	7,71	8,50
Straits Settlements	8,42	6,79	10,21	3,38	5,21	8,59
Hongkong	98	7,81	8,79	95	4,33	5,28
Mauritius, etc.	2,53	1,26	3,79	1,74	1,65	3,39
Australia	92	4,10	5,02	85	3,95	4,80
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	1,28,06	94,39	2,22,45	1,02,14	86,78	1,88,89
Foreign Countries—						
Russia	6	2,47	2,53	4	1,87	1,91
Germany	12,66	26,42	39,08	4,65	10,20	14,85
Holland	1,55	4,42	5,97	1,23	1,20	2,48
Belgium	4,26	12,10	16,36	1,63	5,27	6,90
France	2,09	17,72	20,41	1,76	8,84	10,60
Italy	2,20	7,89	10,09	1,52	6,87	8,39
Austria-Hungary	4,29	10,01	14,30	1,29	4,53	5,82
Persia	71	1,41	2,12	70	1,09	1,79
Java	10,74	1,95	12,69	8,22	1,85	10,07
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	1,71	5,72	7,43	1,57	4,03	5,60
Japan	4,78	22,69	27,47	4,44	16,66	20,10
United States of America	4,79	21,85	26,64	4,68	17,42	22,10
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	55,19	1,54,40	2,09,63	35,79	94,84	1,30,63
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	64.1	23.7	40.7	67.4	31.7	47.1
Ceylon	4	3.7	2.3	6	4.2	2.7
Straits Settlements	1.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.7
Hongkong	5	3.2	2	7	2.4	1.6
Mauritius, etc.	1.4	5	9	1.2	8	1
Australia	5	1.6	1.2	6	2.2	1.5
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS)	70	37.8	51.5	74	47.8	59.1
Foreign Countries—						
Russia . . . . .	.03	1.6	.6	.03	1	.6
Germany	6.9	10.3	9	3.4	5.6	4.6
Holland	8	1.8	1.4	9	7	8
Belgium	2.3	4.9	3.8	1.2	2.9	2.2
France	1.5	7.1	4.8	1.3	4.9	3.3
Italy	1.2	3.2	2.3	1.1	3.8	2.6
Austria-Hungary	2.3	3.9	3.3	9	2.5	1.8
Persia	4	.6	.5	5	.6	.6
Java	5.8	.8	2.9	5.9	1	3.2
China (exclusive of Hongkong) . . . . .	.9	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.8
Japan	2.6	9.2	6.4	3.2	8.6	6.3
United States of America	2.6	8.9	6.2	3.4	9.6	6.9
TOTAL (INCLUDING OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES)	30	62.2	48.5	26	52.2	40.9

NOTE.—In 1914-15 the share of the Continents in the total trade is as follows :—
Europe Rs2,04,68 lakhs, Asia Rs70,20 lakhs, America Rs27,99 lakhs, Africa Rs9,62 lakhs, and Australasia Rs5,73 lakhs

NOTE.—In 1914-15 the percentage of Continents to the total trade is as follows :—
Europe 64 per cent, Asia 22 per cent, America 9 per cent, Africa 3 per cent, and Australasia 2 per cent

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

(In thousands of rupees)

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
UNITED KINGDOM.						BELGIUM.					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Apparel	50.82	62.56	68.70	72.12	40.61	Cotton manufactures, including yarn	25.23	36.42	52.51	75.21	
Arms, ammunition, etc.	20.40	31.50	33.40	31.70	30.25	Dyes	9.91	8.76	11.38	13.52	
Books and printed matter	37.78	43.00	40.30	47.28	44.20	Earthenware and porcelain	4.27	3.00	3.63	3.62	
Building materials	55.05	52.50	68.04	77.97	70.13	Glass and glassware	16.45	16.38	19.08	19.35	
Carriages and carts	22.65	20.10	20.10	17.45	9.80	Hardware and cutlery	7.57	8.05	7.11	8.14	
Chemicals, etc.	67.33	71.85	70.05	75.70	83.53	Machinery and millwork	2.44	1.75	1.41	2.25	
Coal and coke	45.25	34.35	35.40	35.75	34.00	Matches	1.17	1.62	2.38	2.10	
Cotton—						Metals—					
Raw	7.35	1,46.10	1,00.50	20.12	1.05	Copper	3.18	2.19	1.11	0.11	
Twist and yarn	2,87.25	3,30.60	3,91.60	3,56.75	3,34.68	Iron	19.02	12.04	14.50	15.36	
Piece-goods—						Iron or steel	34.45	38.28	53.77	64.41	
Grey	17,43.45	10,37.25	24,58.05	25,02.60	20,76.82	Steel	45.40	54.37	67.38	1,05.55	
White	9,21.00	10,04.55	13,14.90	13,33.00	10,61.78	Paper and pasteboard	4.08	4.56	5.73	5.43	
Coloured, etc.	10,39.95	10,70.70	12,35.10	15,33.55	9,27.17	Railway plant, etc.	4.09	2.56	3.81	7.45	
Other manufactures	1,24.35	1,31.23	1,59.09	1,80.24	1,30.51	Other articles	43.12	41.38	60.47	94.35	
Drugs and medicines	52.14	55.77	56.08	60.14	53.06	TOTAL	2,21.58	2,31.36	3,04.33	4,25.78	1,00
Earthenware	26.49	31.48	32.49	36.76	30.00	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Flax manufactures	25.17	27.36	32.02	30.60	34.24	Miscellaneous articles	1.62	3.19	3.04	3.12	
Glass and glassware	20.16	21.46	23.35	20.20	21.07	Exports of Indian produce—					
Haberdashery and millinery	61.34	65.55	59.40	66.25	43.85	Barley	10	32.20	1,18.27	21.79	
Hardware and cutlery	1,84.65	1,97.02	2,06.28	2,37.41	1,89.74	Cotton, raw	4,42.83	3,00.85	3,13.83	4,23.14	2,87
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	88.87	1,06.24	1,12.65	1,36.62	1,13.50	Dyeing and tanning substances	10.00	0.94	7.26	7.08	
Ivory	13.03	8.11	10.17	11.52	13.43	Hemp, raw	8.88	13.20	18.30	19.36	1
Jewellery, etc.	10.63	27.15	12.25	12.65	6.52	Hides and skins	5.43	5.41	17.20	22.12	1
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc.	41.09	44.01	34.79	33.34	25.00	Jute manufactures	13.46	12.97	15.18	17.25	1
Liquors—						Manures	0.64	15.10	15.22	15.79	1
Alo, etc.	42.94	41.10	51.10	40.44	39.02	Manganese ore	24.45	25.12	27.64	31.85	1
Spirits	65.73	69.55	70.00	77.20	71.61	Rice not in the husk	15.30	20.67	23.80	24.96	1
Wines	13.09	14.08	12.18	13.60	11.74	Seeds—	41.38	44.55	73.42	10.49	
Machinery and millwork	4,34.22	3,87.66	4,81.92	6,95.78	5,58.29	Castor	22.48	21.16	15.61	23.01	
Metals—						Copra or coconut kernel	1.95	4.50	2.41	20.72	
Copper	2,08.74	1,53.43	1,22.01	2,03.11	1,42.57	Groundnuts	33.34	39.42	28.78	29.89	
Iron	24.27	26.55	20.13	36.30	22.07	Linseed	1,75.05	3,04.30	1,05.39	63.55	4
Iron or steel	5,84.70	6,13.69	6,93.10	10,21.54	6,96.07	Moha	5.04	10.09	4.90	7.29	
Lead	11.85	12.13	13.90	18.97	16.90	Poppy	18.27	21.33	7.14	11.05	
Steel	35.77	30.97	48.28	60.30	37.08	Rape	1,30.33	1,52.37	1,39.55	1,60.62	4
Others	49.10	49.61	55.30	61.27	37.73	Scamum (Til or Jinjili)	45.90	45.09	41.94	83.63	1
Oils, mineral	25.06	23.85	21.84	23.10	27.75	Others	2.50	2.35	1.83	2.48	
vegetable, animal, etc.	16.76	15.63	17.40	21.91	22.06	Wheat	60.88	1,80.19	1,02.10	1,51.54	21
Paints and colours	37.50	40.24	48.85	51.15	52.63	Other articles	35.90	82.10	59.69	39.97	17
Paper, pasteboard, etc.	66.09	67.20	84.00	89.27	80.78	TOTAL	11,04.27	13,32.49	18,13.73	12,08.48	5,25
Provisions	1,23.57	1,30.74	1,51.51	1,50.99	1,36.87	AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.					
Railway plants, etc.	3,79.35	3,87.66	5,84.77	9,32.88	9,42.80	Imports therefrom—					
Ships, parts of	24.99	29.01	21.93	20.45	14.56	Apparel (including boots and shoes)	0.75	0.28	11.44	11.35	3
Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	9.48	0.30	13.80	21.28	29.49	Cotton manufactures	20.55	21.72	23.04	27.61	6
Soap	48.12	57.30	66.44	68.54	70.43	twist and yarn	1.08	2.13	3.58	0.16	2
Stationery	37.96	39.60	45.10	49.73	40.91	Glass and glassware	65.13	70.26	60.07	87.38	24
Sugar	23.20	25.89	28.96	27.86	16.41	Haberdashery and millinery	20.32	26.67	23.04	22.14	6
Tea chests	35.64	43.33	41.70	40.01	40.51	Hardware and cutlery	24.30	28.50	33.12	33.07	10
Tobacco	38.49	55.05	57.31	62.85	62.20	Matches	8.05	10.59	8.20	9.67	5
Toys and requisites	16.35	17.47	18.12	16.86	12.50	Metals	11.50	12.03	11.20	17.20	6
Umbrellas	10.12	13.02	15.31	16.88	15.23	Paper and paste board	10.77	9.93	11.47	13.23	4
Woollen manufactures, including cruing yarn, etc.	1,91.06	2,00.55	1,76.98	2,22.36	1,34.80	Sugar	72.49	24.27	1,06.72	1,38.37	38
Other articles	3,80.74	4,75.62	5,67.68	6,52.69	5,34.76	Wool manufactures, including yarn, etc.	7.96	8.77	8.40	11.55	3
TOTAL	70,08.78	86,45.28	101,44.21	1,17,58.26	92,93.85	Other articles	36.46	41.27	42.27	50.51	16
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						TOTAL	2,69.26	2,65.62	3,62.75	4,29.04	1,29,16
Apparel (including boots and shoes)	0.05	5.04	4.80	41	0.01	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Wool, raw	23.40	31.00	60.91	43.75	44.32	Miscellaneous articles	3.06	4.35	3.13	3.60	1,21
Other articles	50.65	2,07.90	63.16	55.55	1,21.63	Exports of Indian produce—					
TOTAL	86.50	2,44.03	1,18.87	99.71	1,74.06	Coffee	5.23	10.84	5.23	7.30	4,9
Exports of Indian produce—						Cotton, raw	2,91.42	1,90.08	1,51.38	2,92.41	2,14,2
Barley	8.13	1,31.08	2,60.62	1,22.04	23.45	twist and yarn	61	33	39	12	
Bran and pollards	44.79	48.85	55.21	38.07	36.88	Hides and skins	1,11.63	1,42.42	1,19.58	1,80.43	50,1
Bristles and fibres	0.22	14.16	16.89	12.76	12.09	Indigo	3.91	6.40	4.38	3.25	1
Coffee	44.94	45.33	51.75	55.34	53.04	Jute, raw	90.99	1,32.55	1,05.04	1,97.91	50,8
Colr, and manufactures of	10.99	24.27	22.98	28.86	28.62	Lac	4.05	7.20	5.13	4.04	2,1
Cotton, raw	2,43.27	1,80.88	1,07.55	1,43.60	2,11.61	Seeds	72.15	90.84	77.08	87.04	27,4
twist and yarn	2.80	3.70	2.74	1.34	1.98	Rice (not in the husk)	1,49.20	1,57.36	1,84.05	2,05.60	95,4
manufactures	11.50	16.13	11.34	8.07	8.51	Other articles	9.47	14.02	12.30	13.48	6,5
Drugs, medicines, etc.	5.64	4.95	0.00	5.66	4.60	TOTAL	7,38.67	7,57.03	7,25.22	9,07.48	4,51,71
Dyeing materials—						FRANCE.					
Cutch and gambier	10.21	8.23	6.61	5.21	6.74	Imports therefrom—					
Indigo	6.42	12.43	2.20	6.39	84.01	Apparel	41.05	38.73	41.38	44.49	29,30
Myrobalans	25.95	16.54	27.37	21.40	26.46	Clocks and watches	6.47	4.05	5.47	2.55	65
Gram	10.62	07.26	28.20	10.37		Cotton manufactures, including yarn	2.27	4.19	2.82	3.76	1,30
Hemp, raw (chiefly sanna)	32.85	32.55	51.18	44.20	66.72	Dyes	5.83	6.81	6.13	6.42	5,23
Hides and skins—						Liquors	35.22	35.65	40.38	41.91	33,18
raw	45.78	52.86	76.86	47.26	1,05.06	Provisions	2.98	3.96	2.88	3.04	1,70
dressed or tanned	3,51.31	3,90.87	3,99.34	3,65.20	4,22.84	Silk manufactures, including yarn, etc.	37.90	24.25	27.73	24.60	11,46
Horn and hornmeal	4.89	6.83	6.81	5.06		Wool manufactures, including yarn, etc.	8.02	10.99	14.28	24.84	13,66
Jute, raw	5,82.79	0,79.57	11,02.83	11,73.05	0,74.30	Other articles	85.45	84.85	78.83	1,17.15	70,60
Gunny bags	73.57	68.40	83.22	92.02	1,36.04	TOTAL	2,26.60	2,14.08	2,17.90	2,60.16	1,76,17
cloth	42.43	54.06	60.91	83.68	81.73						
Lac	58.98	46.14	49.05	60.08	43.92						
Manures	9.37	0.73	12.27	11.05	8.00						
Metals and ores	62.25	63.07	57.78	52.88	68.81						
Mica	15.04	18.33	30.36	27.42	18.43						
Oils	13.12	22.90	23.89	23.33	53.63						
Provisions and oilman's stores	5.16	5.80	5.89	5.86	5.01						
Pulse	45.87	78.30	60.58	42.75	53.04						
Rice (not in the husk)	1,53.30	1,30.92	1,95.78	1,69.45	2,07.18						
Rubber, raw	8.43	18.16	36.52	50.42	70.28						
Saltpetre	7.00	5.82	6.04	5.83	25.22						
Seeds—											
Castor	85.50	81.27	75.27	81.65	48.56						
Cotton	2,22.85	1,48.03	1,09.47	2,08.73	1,40.62						

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
SWEDEN.						GERMAN EAST AFRICA.					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Iron and steel	9,10	12,45	11,52	9,04	6,18	Miscellaneous articles	63	31	64	14	16
Matches	27,76	27,52	31,27	27,34	26,92	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Other articles	8,05	17,24	19,70	15,18	18,06	Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	6,49	7,02	6,04	5,76	2,55
TOTAL	45,00	57,21	62,49	51,56	51,11	Other articles	8,99	4,53	5,16	3,66	1,87
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						TOTAL	10,48	11,55	11,20	9,41	4,42
Cotton, raw	16,27	8,09	1,44	3,12	8,42	Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	12,57	3,22	16,99	22,61	10,64	Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	11,49	11,71	14,71	12,35	5,86
Wheat	8,59	12,07	10,30	12,33	6,00	Grain, pulse, and flour	14,88	32,05	22,11	19,17	7,28
Other articles	3,95	8,05	3,07	4,20	20,99	Other articles	4,99	4,67	6,18	6,68	2,16
TOTAL	41,38	26,43	31,80	42,26	45,05	TOTAL	31,36	48,43	48,90	38,20	15,28
TURKEY IN EUROPE.						ITALIAN EAST AFRICA (ERITREA AND SOMALILAND).					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Miscellaneous articles	48	60	78	87	1	Miscellaneous articles	9,78	4,60	6,09	8,01	6,23
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Jute manufactures	8,40	12,86	5,68	5,35	2,46	Miscellaneous articles	1,59	1,93	2,02	1,63	1,59
Other articles	9,79	12,09	9,09	5,50	1,76	Exports of Indian produce—					
TOTAL	18,10	24,45	14,77	10,85	4,22	Grain, pulse, and flour	2,43	2,64	9,49	22,08	25,45
EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE (INCLUDING ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA).						Other articles	5,49	3,58	4,82	4,35	3,31
Imports therefrom—						TOTAL	7,92	6,22	14,31	26,43	28,76
Ivory, unmanufactured	6,48	5,46	3,52	2,58	97	MAURITIUS.					
Spices (mainly cloves)	20,85	31,24	23,20	32,72	28,15	Imports therefrom—					
Other articles	5,38	3,80	6,68	3,31	2,31	Sugar	3,01,81	1,90,77	3,22,32	2,51,45	1,72,84
TOTAL	32,71	40,50	33,40	38,61	31,43	Other articles	59	75	1,54	1,25	82
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						TOTAL	3,02,40	1,91,52	3,23,86	2,52,70	1,73,66
Cotton manufactures	7,50	8,47	7,56	10,99	5,85	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Other articles	9,66	11,99	15,72	14,88	14,51	Miscellaneous articles	6,10	5,26	4,26	3,16	3,51
TOTAL	17,16	20,46	23,28	25,87	20,36	Exports of Indian produce—					
Exports of Indian produce—						Grain, pulse, etc.—					
Cotton manufactures	10,12	10,18	12,36	11,26	7,79	Rice (not in the husk)	72,64	86,71	79,00	78,42	88,24
Grain and pulse						Wheat flour	6,94	10,41	9,10	8,66	11,73
Rice (not in the husk)	34,83	39,52	28,00	31,61	25,93	Other sorts	8,32	11,20	9,52	8,63	12,12
Other sorts	8,16	9,01	9,31	12,11	12,22	Jute manufactures	8,65	5,88	9,22	7,86	14,20
Other articles	14,58	17,52	21,16	20,92	14,58	Oils, vegetable	5,95	6,37	6,67	6,33	7,45
TOTAL	67,69	76,23	71,73	75,90	60,52	Other articles	21,78	20,02	20,02	16,17	17,92
CAPE COLONY.						TOTAL	1,24,23	1,40,03	1,34,43	1,26,07	1,51,66
Imports therefrom—						NATAL.					
Miscellaneous articles	61	30	78	3	15	Imports therefrom—					
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—						Coal (including coke and patent fuel)	2,44	3,61	18,97	21,46	6,50
Jute, gunny bags	15,61	16,51	21,58	119,48	20,47	Other articles	32	53	60	80	61
Rice (not in the husk)	4,27	6,52	8,77	6,17	5,48	TOTAL	2,76	4,14	19,47	22,26	6,11
Other articles	9,41	9,61	9,91	11,24	12,54	EGYPT.					
TOTAL	29,29	32,64	40,26	36,89	38,49	Imports therefrom—					
EGYPT.						Cotton, raw	4,48	4,03	5,16	4,35	2,57
Imports therefrom—						Salt	7,18	8,38	13,03	11,35	15,38
Cotton, raw	4,48	4,03	5,16	4,35	2,57	Other articles	13,22	11,92	13,16	14,37	19,13
Salt	7,18	8,38	13,03	11,35	15,38	TOTAL	24,88	24,33	31,35	30,07	37,08
Other articles	13,22	11,92	13,16	14,37	19,13	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
TOTAL	24,88	24,33	31,35	30,07	37,08	Miscellaneous articles	4,24	4,06	4,17	7,80	1,33
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Exports of Indian produce—					
Miscellaneous articles	4,24	4,06	4,17	7,80	1,33	Cotton, twist and yarn	14,47	8,41	9,88	7,77	7,10
Exports of Indian produce—						Indigo	6,09	2,65	3,14	2,14	87
Cotton, twist and yarn	14,47	8,41	9,88	7,77	7,10	Jute, gunny bags	45,00	38,11	54,59	57,64	46,88
Indigo	6,09	2,65	3,14	2,14	87	Rice (not in the husk)	66,91	31,95	40,48	55,06	45,90
Jute, gunny bags	45,00	38,11	54,59	57,64	46,88	Seeds	16,42	16,75	12,00	5,12	13,82
Rice (not in the husk)	66,91	31,95	40,48	55,06	45,90	Wheat	22	13,68	3,36	1,89	4,58
Seeds	16,42	16,75	12,00	5,12	13,82	Other articles	33,17	69,04	64,39	85,83	61,95
Wheat	22	13,68	3,36	1,89	4,58	TOTAL	1,83,48	1,70,59	1,87,84	2,19,05	1,81,19
Other articles	33,17	69,04	64,39	85,83	61,95	PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.					
TOTAL	1,83,48	1,70,59	1,87,84	2,19,05	1,81,19	Imports therefrom—					
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.						Miscellaneous articles	84	2,02	9,64	16,07	14,23
Imports therefrom—						Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Miscellaneous articles	84	2,02	9,64	16,07	14,23	Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	9,78	8,28	9,09	7,98	4,15
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Other articles	4,05	3,15	3,18	4,37	2,92
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	9,78	8,28	9,09	7,98	4,15	TOTAL	14,43	11,43	12,27	12,35	7,07
Other articles	4,05	3,15	3,18	4,37	2,92						
TOTAL	14,43	11,43	12,27	12,35	7,07						

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA —contd.											
Exports of Indian produce—						Exports of Indian produce—					
Cotton manufactures, including twist and yarn	10.11	7.75	9.07	9.00	7.26	Miscellaneous articles	7.12	3.90	15.70	15.39	3.56
Grain, pulse, and flour	10.63	15.04	23.58	14.77	8.92						
Jute, gunny bags	12.01	12.01	18.03	18.56	22.84						
Oils	49	40	25	25	30						
Other articles	11.38	10.79	7.49	6.18	4.76						
TOTAL	44.62	45.99	58.72	48.76	44.08						
REUNION.											
Imports therefrom—											
Miscellaneous articles	—	—	—	23	6						
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—											
Rice (not in the husk)	15	22.18	12.36	3.88	8						
Other articles	25	1.02	48	1.02	33						
TOTAL	40	23.20	12.84	4.90	36						
CANADA.											
Imports therefrom—											
Miscellaneous articles	—	24	25	89	4.54						
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—											
Jute, gunny cloth	26.11	33.52	68.60	56.23	44.24						
Tea	44.85	57.25	61.23	64.52	59.30						
Other articles	16.78	10.97	13.72	22.50	10.49						
TOTAL	87.72	1,01.74	1,43.55	1,43.25	1,14.03						
UNITED STATES.											
Imports therefrom—											
Cotton piece-goods	21.22	23.23	39.90	25.96	25.88						
Hardware and cutlery	20.14	22.35	29.79	40.03	24.18						
Iron or steel	34.58	61.65	64.84	40.47	50.95						
Machinery and millwork	29.71	28.08	21.03	25.21	25.92						
Oils, mineral	1,86.19	2,91.96	1,76.41	2,31.02	2,47.05						
Tobacco	2.49	2.05	1.60	2.38	1.87						
Other articles	50.46	99.77	1,86.47	1,13.97	92.15						
TOTAL	3,48.79	5,29.09	5,20.30	4,79.04	4,68.00						
Exports of Foreign merchandise—											
Miscellaneous articles	7.96	7.72	8.97	7.29	7.36						
Exports of Indian produce—											
Hides and skins—											
Raw	2,82.82	2,98.39	4,12.17	3,54.90	3,25.34						
Dressed or tanned	20.07	28.32	30.79	31.13	26.98						
Indigo	2.77	3.31	1.06	1.18	1.02						
Jute—											
Raw	1,53.97	2,28.58	2,83.50	3,68.55	1,32.93						
Gunny bags	62.04	66.43	68.93	1,51.24	1,53.47						
cloth	5,57.16	5,30.08	7,87.12	10,22.41	8,56.57						
Lac	87.64	74.25	94.51	88.16	84.13						
Manganese ore	18.15	15.01	24.70	16.01	11.03						
Mica	6.58	4.05	8.38	10.09	5.64						
Myrobalans	11.89	4.44	8.23	8.55	8.77						
Oils, vegetable	9.55	1,32	6.54	9.46	4.05						
Salt-petre	9.81	6.78	6.70	3.32	1.89						
Seeds—											
Castor	4.00	22.62	28.90	30.64	23.88						
Linseed	57.54	1,65.36	19.53	—	—						
Spices	6.25	8.32	7.43	9.68	16.63						
Tea	10.65	15.79	10.77	10.82	12.94						
Other articles	43.33	51.99	58.40	62.19	63.38						
TOTAL	13,52.02	15,59.07	18,79.00	21,77.88	17,34.25						
WEST INDIES.											
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—											
Jute bags	39.76	34.68	50.46	55.21	58.14						
Rice (not in the husk)	12.57	23.79	23.24	23.49	47.34						
Other articles	3.88	3.15	3.46	5.54	2.60						
TOTAL	56.21	61.62	77.16	84.24	1,08.28						
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.											
Exports of Indian produce—											
Rice (not in the husk)	11.65	11.19	10.30	14.84	5.28						
Jute, gunny cloth	1,46.64	1,38.46	3,08.35	2,77.19	2,28.56						
Other articles	2.24	4.20	5.72	21.51	10.77						
TOTAL	1,60.53	1,53.79	3,24.37	3,13.54	2,44.61						
BRAZIL.											
Exports of Indian produce—											
Miscellaneous articles	7.12	3.90	15.70	15.39	3.56						
BRITISH GUIANA.											
Exports of Indian and Foreign produce—											
Miscellaneous articles	4.71	4.66	5.89	8.07	8.83						
CHILE.											
Exports of Indian Produce—											
Jute, gunny-bags	77.55	70.00	83.61	99.43	70.22						
Rice (not in the husk)	7.56	1.71	5.67	4.56	3.60						
Other articles	1.08	63	1.36	2.44	2.90						
TOTAL	86.19	72.34	90.64	1,06.43	76.72						
ADEN.											
Imports therefrom—											
Salt	8.67	10.99	20.05	16.75	23.41						
Other articles	25.92	33.21	32.88	27.02	54.99						
TOTAL	34.59	44.20	52.93	43.77	78.40						
Exports of Foreign Merchandise—											
Cotton manufactures	12.16	14.28	15.22	11.17	6.62						
Other articles	6.35	5.85	7.58	6.08	6.38						
TOTAL	18.51	20.13	22.80	17.25	12.95						
Exports of Indian produce—											
Cotton, twist and yarn	9.39	12.00	11.80	7.83	6.86						
Cotton manufactures	18.90	20.50	21.70	13.64	17.83						
Grain, pulse, and flour—											
Jawar and bajra	2.65	7.21	11.53	27.84	36.39						
Rice (not in the husk)	19.53	30.91	26.86	24.63	17.44						
Wheat flour	9.40	11.35	17.59	13.50	11.50						
Spices	4.24	4.51	7.77	3.84	4.48						
Tobacco	10.72	9.61	7.27	12.06	9.90						
Other articles	12.15	15.81	20.49	19.01	21.56						
TOTAL	86.98	1,11.90	1,25.10	1,22.35	1,20.26						
MASKAT TERRITORY AND TRUCIAL OMAN.											
Imports therefrom—											
Precious stones, etc.	11.02	15.66	19.15	21.16	1.86						
Other articles	30.86	29.79	29.27	26.72	25.05						
TOTAL	41.88	45.45	48.42	47.88	26.91						
Exports of Foreign merchandise—											
Cotton manufactures	21.58	22.39	23.40	21.73	13.79						
Other articles	10.35	11.04	13.36	13.54	8.36						
TOTAL	31.93	33.43	36.76	35.27	22.65						
Exports of Indian produce—											
Jawar and bajra	2.01	1.08	99	2.61	2.06						
Rice (not in the husk)	32.19	27.58	14.73	47.05	26.56						
Other articles	14.83	15.65	17.55	19.26	15.90						
TOTAL	49.03	44.31	33.27	68.92	44.5						
ARABIA, OTHER STATES.											
Imports therefrom—											
Miscellaneous articles	57	1.95	4.48	9.60	5.27						
Exports of Foreign merchandise—											
Miscellaneous articles	14.91	20.40	18.60	14.77	8.26						
Exports of Indian produce—											
Grain, pulse, and flour	20.64	24.15	26.40	34.25	18.11						
Other articles	13.95	20.89	20.29	16.08	14.64						
TOTAL	34.59	45.04	46.69	50.33	32.76						

(In thousands of rupees.)

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
BAHBEIN ISLANDS.						CHINA EXCLUSIVE OF HONGKONG AND MACAO.					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Precious stones, etc.	38,41	46,74	58,71	70,16	15,03	Silk, raw	50,95	71,01	1,31,65	95,05	50,53
Other articles	3,14	1,87	2,64	2,78	2,46	" manufactures, including yarn, etc.	33,64	38,08	37,70	38,57	34,06
TOTAL	41,55	48,61	61,35	72,89	17,49	Tea	10,71	16,98	6,98	10,96	13,27
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Other articles	30,08	20,03	29,97	25,95	28,59
Cotton manufactures	19,23	24,58	21,70	12,92	7,17	TOTAL	1,25,38	1,55,10	2,06,37	1,70,53	1,56,74
Other articles	7,65	8,91	12,69	11,85	7,31	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
TOTAL	26,88	33,49	34,39	24,77	14,48	Miscellaneous articles	1,96	67	1,59	1,22	34
Exports of Indian produce—						Exports of Indian produce—					
Rice (not in the husk)	23,61	25,36	23,37	30,22	12,35	Cotton—					
Other articles	13,45	17,75	19,93	20,47	13,03	Raw	26,86	19,44	47,32	33,91	37,21
TOTAL	37,06	43,11	43,35	50,69	25,38	Twist and yarn	3,59,89	3,61,54	4,26,01	4,09,76	2,47,72
BORNEO.						INDO-CHINA.					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Oils, mineral	27,90	61,26	55,88	89,66	91,38	Miscellaneous articles	5	6	4	3	8
Other articles	4	1	2	—	4	Exports of Indian and foreign produce—					
TOTAL	27,94	61,27	55,90	89,66	91,42	Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	39,51	10,75	23,83	55,40	61,49
CEYLON.						JAPAN.					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Jute, gunny bags	6,51	8,50	8,74	8,92	7,13	Apparel	9,37	8,74	10,67	10,26	6,47
Metals	1,20	1,48	1,42	1,72	1,42	Camphor	9,56	11,77	14,20	12,48	16,33
Spices	24,04	19,44	25,18	27,47	27,18	Cement	—	—	—	—	1,70
Tea	4,96	8,22	6,16	7,14	6,51	Chemicals	58	94	1,95	1,52	2,27
Other articles	33,08	31,46	31,04	35,60	34,92	Cotton hosiery	69,19	65,70	62,25	83,38	66,54
TOTAL	70,78	69,10	75,54	80,85	79,16	" piece goods	75	1,20	11,01	17,03	25,81
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						" yarn	4,01	7,07	5,21	13,92	12,25
Cotton manufactures	8,73	8,86	7,94	7,82	3,67	Haberndashery and millinery	9,39	12,91	10,70	15,18	10,92
Other articles	11,26	15,93	13,92	10,42	12,42	Coal, coke, etc.	2,51	2,45	16,81	12,56	6,87
TOTAL	19,99	24,79	21,76	24,24	10,09	Earthenware and porcelain	3,26	4,01	4,65	6,34	4,11
Exports of Indian produce—						Glass and glassware—					
Animals, living	16,60	18,36	21,00	23,70	14,44	Beads and false pearls	6,88	8,44	15,61	5,09	6,50
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	43,93	47,13	54,09	38,03	35,38	Bottles and phials	8	11	1,67	3,19	4,00
Coffee	4,24	6,13	7,23	6,06	6,04	Funnels, globes, etc.	70	27	56	86	3,52
Cotton manufactures	39,51	34,56	30,04	25,37	19,50	Others	4,98	5,04	4,89	5,77	5,54
Fodder, bran, etc.	1,32	1,81	2,11	2,43	2,60	Hardware	3,10	3,37	3,68	6,12	4,07
Fruits and vegetables	12,60	12,91	14,94	16,44	19,12	Machinery and millwork	9	20	33	1,56	1,55
Grain, pulse, and flour—						Matches	20,40	23,11	30,21	30,07	69,07
Rice	4,29,91	4,02,81	5,01,45	4,94,84	4,16,68	Copper	43,11	18,75	9,11	41,09	88,07
Other sorts	27,66	27,51	31,27	26,81	23,25	Paper and pasteboard	13	14	71	1,70	2,56
Jute manufactures	4,36	4,33	5,22	8,64	7,37	Spices, ginger	3,53	3,20	4,27	3,67	2,57
Manures	10,45	12,39	14,73	10,95	5,94	Stationery (excluding paper)	2,05	2,08	2,14	3,05	2,22
Provisions and oilman's stores	4,53	6,40	6,00	6,45	5,66	Sugar 10 D. S. and above	—	19	1,34	29	2,07
Seeds	12,97	14,55	12,69	11,56	10,48	Tea chests	95	87	1,13	1,12	3,10
Spices	16,36	15,00	16,52	15,77	19,20	Toilet requisites	—	—	1,01	1,60	1,81
Tea	30,57	28,18	26,95	24,88	20,35	Toys	2,58	3,24	3,16	5,12	3,06
Wood and timber	2,56	2,38	2,05	2,77	1,88	Umbrella fittings	3,90	5,26	4,23	6,74	3,00
Other articles	1,18,86	1,34,01	1,40,91	1,65,69	1,40,97	Wheat flour	—	—	—	24	2,26
TOTAL	7,76,43	8,29,47	8,96,10	8,79,75	7,54,00	Silk, raw	2,04	75	48	1,05	8,70
HONGKONG.						SILK manufactures, including yarn, etc.					
Imports therefrom—						Other articles	1,10,26	1,35,83	1,54,54	1,44,84	93,85
Drugs and medicines	7,13	4,75	5,59	6,47	5,10	TOTAL	3,37,18	3,47,74	4,06,00	4,78,01	4,44,10
Grain, pulse, and flour	3,81	4,33	3,96	6,09	4,76	Exports of Foreign merchandise—					
Silk, raw	24,01	24,09	28,87	21,26	18,40	Miscellaneous articles	1,02	1,57	2,43	2,11	1,10
" manufactures, including yarn, etc.	23,71	16,75	20,98	25,23	20,22	Exports of Indian produce—					
Sugar, refined	23,44	9,96	5,38	3,38	7,37	Cotton, raw	12,38,01	14,21,35	14,49,67	19,40,13	14,30,65
Other articles	34,01	31,45	30,51	35,80	32,20	Hides and skins, tanned or dressed	18,02	14,40	15,45	13,20	16,26
TOTAL	1,16,76	91,33	95,29	98,23	94,75	Jute manufactures	5,73	6,07	6,82	14,85	29,48
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						Manures	3,30	4,65	7,53	6,51	5,12
Fish—						Rice (not in the husk)	55,69	1,70,14	2,71,72	1,61,53	7,71
Fishmaws and sharkfins	3,11	5,32	6,12	5,08	3,28	Other articles	33,95	55,41	1,19,73	1,28,10	76,12
Fruits and vegetables—						TOTAL	13,40,40	16,72,92	18,70,92	22,07,38	15,65,34
Dried, salted, or preserved	2,07	1,66	3,19	1,81	1,51	JAVA.					
Other articles	7,61	4,04	3,24	9,97	6,40	Imports therefrom—					
TOTAL	12,79	11,02	12,55	16,86	11,19	Sugar	8,93,14	9,37,50	9,44,17	10,64,45	8,01,10
Exports of Indian produce—						Other articles	11,90	9,80	9,74	10,05	20,94
Chemicals	11,53	10,87	12,07	10,22	5,71	TOTAL	9,05,10	9,47,10	9,53,91	10,74,50	8,22,04
Cotton—											
Raw	38,71	18,46	30,90	39,73	35,67						
Twist and yarn	3,78,12	2,79,27	4,56,24	4,87,48	2,94,45						
Grain, pulse, and flour	11,64	9,97	22,08	15,22	5,42						
Jadestone	8,97	2,83	2,26	3,99	8,23						
Jute manufactures, including twist and yarn	4,39	8,41	6,13	7,64	5,88						
Opium	5,94,49	4,52,98	3,60,91	1,62,61	10,61						
Other articles	45,12	30,48	47,64	58,41	49,36						
TOTAL	10,92,67	8,13,27	9,38,23	7,65,30	4,21,83						

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
JAVA—contd.						STRAITS SETTLEMENTS					
Exports of Foreign merchandise—						—contd.					
Miscellaneous articles	78	87	1,17	1,75	1,30	Exports of Indian produce—					
						Animals, living	5,07	5,95	9,39	9,65	4,60
						Coal	19,38	16,93	16,02	17,84	8,47
						Cotton, twist and yarn	16,96	26,22	28,38	27,48	24,45
						manufactures	51,22	53,74	64,17	72,41	60,15
						Fodder, bran, etc.	12,21	16,45	20,17	15,36	12,49
						Hides and skins	6,03	4,69	4,98	3,78	3,50
						Jute manufactures (including	34,29	27,06	32,74	40,91	31,67
						twist and yarn)	2,53,81	1,64,97	1,05,73	33,98	12,09
						Opium	13,48	13,06	15,76	20,23	15,05
						Provisions and oilman's stores	2,60,13	4,30,17	4,96,93	2,87,26	2,20,71
						Rice	10,39	8,34	7,06	9,07	7,19
						Seeds	11,88	13,30	14,58	15,31	15,84
						Tobacco	66,37	79,32	87,09	1,01,34	88,99
						Other articles					
TOTAL	3,58,30	4,26,81	3,23,96	1,92,80	1,83,88	TOTAL	7,61,22	8,60,20	9,01,00	6,55,12	5,05,00
PERSIA.						SUMATRA.					
Imports therefrom—						Imports therefrom—					
Fruits and vegetables: dried,						Oils, mineral	24,54	4,56	12,18	1,83	3,82
salted, etc.	19,22	20,37	19,07	18,60	24,71	Other articles	6	3	3	8	—
Precious stones, etc.	12,48	8,88	13,17	1,63	93						
Wool, raw	9,25	9,34	12,10	12,39	12,47	TOTAL	24,60	4,89	12,21	1,91	3,82
Other articles	21,07	22,20	20,65	38,39	32,28						
TOTAL	62,02	60,79	70,99	71,21	70,39	Exports of Indian and Foreign					
						produce—					
						Coal, coke, and patent fuel	10,11	10,08	13,02	8,88	6,40
						Rice (not in the husk)	12,58	10,05	6,10	5,42	14,55
						Other articles	1,76	6,87	8,27	5,33	6,58
						TOTAL	24,45	27,00	27,39	19,63	27,83
						TURKEY IN ASIA.					
						Imports therefrom—					
						Animals, living	7,51	4,39	1,96	4,26	24
						Fruits and vegetables, dried,	33,69	32,61	27,78	36,12	23,08
						salted, etc.	54	3,19	5,91	12	29
						Grain, pulse, and flour	7,26	9,25	5,34	10,63	4,80
						Salt	14,04	12,51	15,23	5,74	4,45
						Other articles					
						TOTAL	63,04	61,95	56,22	56,87	32,86
						Exports of Foreign mer-					
						chandise—					
						Cotton manufactures	4,26	3,12	2,47	5,96	2,03
						Other articles	17,47	16,21	18,71	19,96	12,67
						TOTAL	21,73	19,33	21,18	25,92	15,30
						Exports of Indian produce—					
						Cotton goods	33,13	13,95	13,95	21,00	30,26
						Indigo	6,03	5,89	5,28	5,54	1,10
						Rice (not in the husk)	33,57	85,84	97,17	99,88	53,36
						Tea	17,22	15,58	20,76	15,30	7,36
						Wheat flour	2,47	2,22	1,48	17,00	12,95
						Other articles	1,01,09	91,30	79,70	1,08,08	50,13
						TOTAL	1,93,51	2,14,78	2,18,34	2,67,70	1,55,16
						AUSTRALIA.					
						Imports therefrom—					
						Coal	6,72	5,85	15,09	7,60	5,44
						Iron	42,04	33,19	23,59	23,90	40,51
						Wool	35,46	42,12	32,77	29,22	14,80
						Railway plant, etc.	29,27	28,44	23,98	30,93	24,31
						Other articles					
						TOTAL	1,13,49	1,09,60	95,43	91,65	85,06
						Exports of Foreign mer-					
						chandise—					
						Miscellaneous articles	33	8	46	55	80
						Exports of Indian produce—					
						Jute, bags and cloth	2,14,44	1,61,20	1,72,38	2,97,86	2,65,16
						Oils	7,28	9,49	4,68	5,39	4,63
						Rice (not in the husk)	17,56	23,35	34,21	18,62	23,08
						Tea	39,03	42,99	40,27	47,38	52,77
						Other articles	39,39	40,71	41,66	40,03	48,18
						TOTAL	3,17,68	2,77,74	2,93,22	4,09,28	3,93,82
						NEW ZEALAND.					
						Imports therefrom—					
						Miscellaneous articles	55	8	4	3	10
						Exports of Foreign mer-					
						chandise—					
						Miscellaneous articles	3	5	10	7	6
						Exports of Indian produce—					
						Jute manufactures	30,69	30,91	42,69	41,07	44,96
						Manures	5,11	3,03	2,95	1,80	1,75
						Other articles	8,61	10,29	9,89	13,01	13,99
						TOTAL	44,41	44,23	55,53	55,88	60,70
						SANDWICH ISLANDS.					
						Exports of Indian produce—					
						Jute, gunny bags	14,89	17,41	10,63	25,57	24,42
						Other articles	5	45	42	38	3,66
						TOTAL	14,94	17,86	20,05	25,95	28,08
						Exports of Foreign mer-					
						chandise—					
						Cotton manufactures	4,95	5,37	4,93	5,20	3,52
						Other articles	11,79	13,05	13,37	18,07	12,08
						TOTAL	16,74	18,42	18,30	23,27	15,60

No. 13.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS AND RAW COTTON.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Imports of raw cotton—					
United Kingdom	7.35	1,46.10	1,00.50	20.12	1.05
United States	1.30	39.90	97.02	20	—
Germany	—	8.41	9.34	—	—
Egypt	4.48	4.03	5.10	4.35	2.57
Other countries	6.14	10.12	10.37	2.60	25.65
TOTAL	19.27	2,08.65	2,22.39	27.27	29.17
Imports of cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
United Kingdom	41,16.80	45,49.33	55,59.54	59,75.14	45,36.98
Holland	84.87	90.43	1,08.84	1,00.04	90.32
Germany	55.27	68.11	1,01.14	1,41.67	22.32
Japan	74.76	75.56	80.88	1,20.40	1,10.31
Italy	38.00	37.15	57.56	99.15	49.95
Belgium	25.23	36.42	52.51	76.31	25.34
United States	21.27	23.24	40.01	26.17	25.00
Austria-Hungary	21.64	23.85	27.53	33.77	8.99
Straits Settlements	9.00	11.14	7.57	5.22	3.26
France	2.27	4.10	2.82	3.78	1.30
Other countries	35.10	37.62	43.75	43.20	25.15
TOTAL	44,84.01	49,57.03	60,82.15	66,29.92	48,99.80
Exports of Indian cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)—					
Hongkong	3,78.95	2,70.81	4,56.58	4,68.18	2,94.05
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	3,62.32	3,61.95	4,28.37	4,10.68	2,47.86
Straits Settlements	68.10	70.96	90.55	99.80	84.60
Turkey, Asiatic	79.76	51.71	44.97	56.68	30.26
Aden	28.29	32.40	33.60	21.47	24.69
Ceylon	41.12	33.45	32.31	27.56	10.50
Persia	26.64	22.63	22.44	20.13	20.72
German East Africa	11.40	11.72	14.71	12.35	5.86
United Kingdom	14.37	18.93	14.08	9.41	10.40
Egypt	10.83	13.20	13.55	12.84	9.34
East African Protectorate (including Zanzibar and Pemba)	10.38	11.40	12.73	11.64	7.70
Portuguese East Africa	10.11	7.75	9.07	9.00	7.26
Other countries	49.72	49.69	47.08	46.17	38.03
TOTAL	11,01.20	9,77.89	12,20.04	12,12.00	8,01.05
Exports of Indian raw cotton—					
Japan	12,38.01	14,21.35	14,49.68	19,40.13	14,80.65
Germany	5,31.59	3,33.53	3,31.29	6,06.24	4,45.23
Italy	4,47.27	2,80.53	2,19.97	3,18.18	3,09.97
Belgium	4,42.64	3,00.80	3,13.84	4,23.14	2,80.38
Austria-Hungary	2,91.42	1,06.08	1,51.38	2,92.41	2,14.20
United Kingdom	2,43.27	1,80.38	1,07.55	1,43.60	2,11.61
France	1,61.89	1,21.74	1,23.49	2,02.38	1,84.54
Spain	1,34.83	56.43	35.05	67.28	75.94
Hongkong	38.70	18.45	30.90	39.73	35.67
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	26.86	19.44	47.32	33.91	37.21
Other countries	48.90	23.25	23.36	43.25	67.46
TOTAL	36,05.55	29,52.54	28,33.53	41,04.25	33,48.84

No. 14.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF RAW SILK AND SILK GOODS.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Imports of silk, raw—					
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	50.95	71.01	1,31.05	95.05	80.53
Hongkong	24.00	24.09	28.87	21.26	18.40
Straits Settlements	7.83	9.09	4.98	4.77	2.67
Other countries	2.45	1.78	5.95	4.82	11.75
TOTAL	85.23	1,05.97	1,71.45	1,25.90	1,13.35
Imports of silk manufactures (including silk yarn)—					
Japan	1,19.26	1,35.88	1,54.54	1,44.94	93.85
France	37.89	24.25	27.73	24.50	11.46
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	33.64	38.08	37.70	38.57	34.05
Hongkong	23.70	16.75	20.98	25.23	26.22
Italy	22.96	21.21	17.80	10.18	10.71
United Kingdom	16.40	14.28	25.12	27.87	11.09
Belgium	1.68	84	49	1.73	10
Germany	18.01	12.18	17.50	22.40	4.11
Austria-Hungary	87	42	57	2.52	30
Egypt	25	2	3	6	1
Other countries	2.70	1.45	2.70	3.15	1.08
TOTAL	2,76.45	2,65.36	3,05.31	3,10.13	1,93.88

No. 14.—continued.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Exports of Indian raw silk—					
France	40.44	38.43	37.17	18.45	8.96
United Kingdom	7.71	6.90	3.82	3.84	7.34
Italy	2.35	49	39	1.74	56
United States	4	1	—	—	—
Other countries	1	1	5	71	1
TOTAL	50.55	45.84	41.73	24.74	11.91
Exports of Indian silk manufactures (including yarn, etc.)—					
Aden and Dependencies	45	55	78	73	7
Tunis	51	48	98	71	61
Native States in Arabia	12	27	30	7	—
Federated Malay States	16	13	31	48	33
France	21	9	31	16	15
Straits Settlements	57	52	22	55	28
Other countries	5.67	4.47	4.47	3.03	2.01
TOTAL	7.60	6.51	7.37	5.68	3.45

No. 15.—IMPORTS OF WOOL MANUFACTURES (INCLUDING YARN AND KNITTING WOOL).

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	1,01.08	2,00.55	1,76.98	2,22.36	1,34.80
Germany	85.38	1,12.06	94.02	1,07.48	26.94
Austria-Hungary	7.95	8.76	8.40	11.55	3.19
Belgium	96	1.03	2.32	4.47	1.41
France	8.62	10.90	14.28	24.84	13.66
Other countries	8.00	0.41	8.95	14.55	8.47
TOTAL	3,01.97	3,40.73	3,05.85	3,85.23	1,88.47

No. 16.—IMPORTS OF APPAREL (EXCLUDING HOSIERY AND BOOTS AND SHOES).

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	50.82	62.56	68.70	72.12	49.61
France	41.95	38.73	41.38	44.89	29.30
Austria-Hungary	7.11	6.52	9.06	8.22	2.77
Germany	12.80	10.90	15.55	15.60	3.62
Japan	9.38	8.75	10.88	10.26	6.47
Italy	6.31	7.37	6.46	11.63	8.01
Other countries	11.13	10.23	9.12	8.43	7.58
TOTAL	1,39.50	1,54.06	1,61.00	1,71.15	1,07.36

No. 17.—IMPORTS OF HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	61.34	65.55	59.40	66.25	43.85
Austria-Hungary	20.32	23.57	23.34	22.34	6.65
Germany	21.05	20.63	21.84	27.80	9.20
Japan	9.39	12.91	10.70	15.18	10.92
France	8.88	9.91	8.35	8.55	3.78
Other countries	11.84	11.73	13.53	19.77	12.33
TOTAL	1,32.82	1,53.30	1,37.10	1,50.98	86.73

No. 18.—IMPORTS OF METALS.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Iron (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	24.27	26.55	20.14	36.80	22.07
Belgium	10.61	12.04	14.56	15.36	1.89
Sweden	5.22	6.07	4.76	4.52	2.88
Other countries	4.05	4.01	1.83	2.82	7.9
TOTAL	53.15	49.57	50.29	59.00	27.63
Iron or Steel—					
United Kingdom	5,84.69	6,18.70	6,98.19	10,21.54	6,96.07
Germany	98.84	72.70	98.79	1,31.50	38.03
United States	38.58	61.65	64.84	40.47	50.96
Belgium	34.45	38.28	53.77	64.41	22.47
Other countries	13.61	16.59	17.42	17.21	13.28
TOTAL	7,40.17	8,02.92	9,33.01	12,75.22	8,21.71

No. 18—continued.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Steel—					
Belgium	45,41	54,38	67,38	1,05,34	43,87
United Kingdom	35,78	36,67	48,20	60,30	37,08
Germany	67,50	62,28	47,94	97,10	40,90
Other countries	2,13	1,69	3,70	3,83	5,70
TOTAL	1,50,91	1,55,02	1,67,31	2,66,57	1,27,55
Copper (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	2,08,73	1,53,43	1,22,01	2,03,11	1,42,57
Germany	92,77	78,82	97,92	1,29,93	73,08
Japan	43,11	18,75	9,11	41,09	38,07
France	13,08	13,19	4,25	25,50	18,91
Belgium	3,18	2,19	1,11	9,11	1,82
Austria-Hungary	63	1,03	80	48	23
Italy	51	52	79	1,40	69
Other countries	69	1,00	1,10	1,19	1,99
TOTAL	3,02,70	2,08,93	2,37,09	4,11,81	2,77,36
Tin—					
Straits Settlements	40,53	43,87	42,41	50,78	41,71
United Kingdom	3,77	5,18	8,29	6,68	5,28
Other countries	75	4,06	1,02	1,85	96
TOTAL	45,05	53,11	51,72	65,31	47,95
Zinc—					
United Kingdom	13,13	13,37	15,81	10,01	6,57
Belgium	3,15	3,84	4,85	4,40	1,01
Germany	2,64	3,08	3,78	4,00	1,30
Other countries	26	23	135	31	88
TOTAL	10,18	20,52	24,79	28,62	9,76
German silver—					
United Kingdom	0,46	8,30	6,72	10,08	6,20
Austria-Hungary	4,43	3,80	3,39	7,56	3,38
Germany	4,68	4,34	2,86	4,40	1,92
Other countries	2	0	2	3	9
TOTAL	18,59	16,53	12,99	22,16	11,59
Lead (excluding ore)—					
United Kingdom	11,85	12,13	13,00	18,07	16,90
Other countries	5,18	4,17	5,03	4,22	1,14
TOTAL	17,03	16,30	18,03	22,29	18,04
Other metals—					
United Kingdom	22,75	22,75	24,56	25,49	19,68
Other countries	10,02	15,33	28,54	25,94	14,29
TOTAL	32,77	38,08	53,10	51,43	33,97
TOTAL METALS (excluding ores)	14,30,55	14,20,98	15,40,23	22,02,41	13,75,56

No. 19.—IMPORTS OF MACHINERY AND MILLWORK.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	4,34,22	3,87,66	4,81,92	6,95,78	5,58,29
Germany	32,23	32,28	20,84	43,18	11,81
United States	30,72	28,08	21,03	25,21	25,92
Austria-Hungary	68	33	1,89	1,94	50
Italy	1,88	2,03	90	60	1,22
Other countries	5,15	5,81	6,30	9,12	6,31
TOTAL	5,03,88	4,56,09	5,41,68	7,76,83	6,04,05

No. 20.—IMPORTS OF RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING STOCK.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Private—					
United Kingdom	3,70,35	3,67,66	5,84,77	9,32,88	9,42,89
Australia	35,47	42,11	32,77	29,22	14,80
Germany	3,40	9,82	15,14	30,19	20,10
Other countries	6,22	4,11	7,61	11,18	24,47
TOTAL	4,24,53	4,43,70	6,40,29	10,03,47	10,08,26
Government—					
United Kingdom	1,82,17	2,45,29	2,40,94	3,99,71	3,21,41
Australia	10,01	5,41	3,47	1,98	7,52
United States	1,07	—	7,39	12	10,51
Other countries	82	1,30	2,39	87	1,51
TOTAL	1,94,07	2,52,00	2,54,19	4,02,88	3,40,95

No. 21.—IMPORTS OF HARDWARE EXCLUDING CUT-LEBY, ETC.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	1,73,53	1,86,08	1,95,81	2,25,75	1,80,45
Germany	54,36	56,64	64,08	72,34	25,86
Austria-Hungary	24,12	28,63	33,02	33,51	19,67
United States	19,05	21,70	28,51	38,22	23,26
Belgium	5,79	5,97	5,61	6,27	2,26
Sweden	2,25	2,35	3,73	3,37	2,56
Japan	3,10	3,37	3,67	6,12	4,97
Other countries	7,35	7,83	7,39	9,23	5,97
TOTAL	2,89,55	3,12,57	3,41,82	3,94,81	2,56,00

No. 22.—IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Java	8,93,14	9,37,50	9,44,17	10,64,45	8,01,10
Mauritius	3,01,81	1,90,77	3,22,32	2,51,45	1,72,84
Austria-Hungary	72,40	24,27	1,06,72	1,38,37	38,70
United Kingdom	23,20	25,89	28,96	27,86	16,41
Straits Settlements	1,31	1,50	7,78	5,87	3,82
Germany	67	1,06	7,61	1,83	53
Hongkong	23,44	9,98	5,38	3,38	7,39
Japan	—	19	1,34	29	2,09
Other countries	1,52	2,80	3,60	2,19	9,37
TOTAL	13,17,58	11,93,94	14,27,88	14,05,69	10,52,25

No. 23.—IMPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	1,23,57	1,30,74	1,51,51	1,50,99	1,36,87
Straits Settlements	20,07	22,27	27,43	28,62	24,84
Holland	6,16	7,14	10,26	14,02	15,30
Other countries	35,77	33,59	45,72	53,73	33,81
TOTAL	1,85,57	1,93,74	2,34,92	2,47,36	2,10,72

No. 24.—IMPORTS OF MINERAL OIL.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United States	1,86,19	3,01,00	1,76,40	2,31,02	2,47,05
Borneo	27,90	61,28	55,88	69,66	91,33
Sumatra	24,54	4,86	12,18	1,83	3,82
United Kingdom	25,96	23,35	21,84	23,19	27,75
Russia	23,02	8,91	48,04	3,82	2,73
Germany	18,41	15,12	23,02	29,81	15,89
Straits Settlements	20,74	12,00	13,20	11,71	32,06
Roumania	—	—	13,14	22	—
Other countries	5,64	4,15	8,52	20,30	20,92
TOTAL	3,37,30	4,22,71	3,75,31	4,11,56	4,40,70

No. 25.—EXPORTS OF JUTE, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Raw Jute—					
United Kingdom	5,82,70	9,79,57	11,02,83	11,73,95	6,74,39
Germany	3,81,24	5,08,59	5,73,06	6,74,87	1,32,14
France	1,78,23	1,93,27	2,76,63	3,06,76	85,66
United States	1,53,97	2,28,58	2,83,56	3,68,55	1,32,93
Italy	99,34	90,54	1,38,18	1,70,75	1,11,95
Austria-Hungary	90,60	1,32,55	1,65,04	1,97,91	50,86
Spain	40,56	64,14	84,91	87,67	58,07
Russia	20,58	20,40	29,31	39,97	13,18
Japan	7,33	10,86	14,65	18,48	8,42
Belgium	9,64	15,10	15,22	15,79	2,48
Brazil	1,56	3,90	15,70	15,39	3,36
Other countries	3,15	8,15	5,98	14,55	17,58
TOTAL	15,48,99	22,55,65	27,05,07	30,82,64	12,91,02
Gunny bags—					
Australia	1,87,72	1,35,27	1,39,11	2,50,42	2,14,00
Chile	77,55	70,00	83,61	99,43	70,22
United Kingdom	73,57	68,41	83,22	92,02	1,36,04
United States	62,94	86,43	88,93	1,51,24	1,53,47
Egypt	45,60	38,11	54,59	57,64	46,89
Siam	34,49	10,12	20,11	45,73	42,63
Indo-China	36,18	19,36	29,25	54,44	60,84
Java	34,47	32,07	63,99	69,71	71,61
Straits Settlements	31,89	24,34	29,44	35,13	36,29
New Zealand	27,90	28,83	38,85	37,26	40,20
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	23,01	34,45	67,71	42,41	55,07
Natal	21,94	17,01	25,07	25,39	35,94
Hongkong	4,00	8,08	5,94	7,25	5,55
Cape Colony	15,61	16,51	17,14	19,48	20,47
Sandwich Islands	14,80	17,41	19,63	25,57	24,42
Turkey, Asiatic	18,87	13,09	15,24	17,53	9,37
Germany	13,50	11,16	17,10	17,14	7,16
Belgium	12,09	11,98	11,95	16,86	6,07
Portuguese East Africa	12,01	12,01	18,03	18,56	22,84
Peru	9,18	6,10	11,62	9,22	11,35
Mauritius	8,53	5,78	9,10	7,64	13,98
Turkey, European	6,97	7,30	3,99	3,76	1,88
Japan	4,72	6,31	6,42	13,70	28,66
West Indies	39,76	34,68	50,46	55,21	58,14
Other countries	37,01	43,35	57,67	80,18	85,65
TOTAL	8,56,40	7,58,14	9,67,21	12,53,01	12,59,44

No. 25—continued.

(In thousands of rupees)

ARTICLES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Gunny cloth—					
United States	5,57,16	5,30,09	7,87,12	10,22,41	8,56,57
Argentine Republic	1,46,04	1,38,40	3,08,35	2,77,19	2,28,56
United Kingdom	42,43	54,06	60,91	83,66	81,73
Australia and New Zealand	20,50	28,03	37,11	51,24	65,02
Canada	26,11	33,52	68,50	50,23	44,24
Uruguay	7,60	10,93	13,35	15,87	8,29
Germany	4,75	9,84	3,97	13,07	3,82
Ceylon	2,10	2,11	2,70	3,22	2,06
Turkey, Asiatic	1,77	2,17	1,90	2,10	1,31
Other countries	17,67	25,52	21,78	34,43	20,31
TOTAL	8,35,75	8,84,67	13,05,78	15,59,42	13,10,91
Other Jute goods (including twist and yarn)	7,30	8,01	14,1 ²	14,88	11,67
TOTAL JUTE MANUFACTURES	16,09,45	16,00,82	22,87,11	28,27,31	25,82,02

No. 26.—EXPORTS OF RAW WOOL.

(In thousands of rupees)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	2,80,00	2,48,04	2,55,72	2,43,17	2,31,33
United States	1,20	5,71	4,41	4,20	3,93
Other countries	2,54	3,93	3,33	3,03	1,64
TOTAL	2,83,83	2,58,63	2,63,46	2,50,45	2,36,90

No. 27.—EXPORTS OF RICE.

(In thousands of rupees)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Ceylon	4,20,91	4,62,81	5,01,45	4,04,63	4,16,68
Germany	2,93,83	3,49,00	4,69,98	3,14,41	1,12,95
Straits Settlements	2,00,13	4,30,17	4,96,93	2,87,26	2,20,71
Java	2,48,40	3,20,97	1,87,00	39,17 ²	61,43
Holland	1,89,43	2,00,61	2,10,96	3,03,03	61,33
United Kingdom	1,53,37	1,39,93	1,93,80	1,69,45	2,07,18
Austria-Hungary	1,49,20	1,37,35	1,84,05	2,05,51	93,41
Mauritius	72,04	86,71	79,90	78,42	88,24
Egypt	60,91	31,95	40,48	55,66	45,99
Japan	55,69	1,70,14	2,71,80	1,21,81	7,71
Belgium	41,38	44,85	73,42	19,49	5,14
Maskat Territory, etc.	32,19	27,68	14,73	47,05	20,43
Turkey, Asiatic	31,57	85,84	97,17	99,83	53,36
Zanzibar and Pomba	25,63	23,14	18,69	22,13	15,23
Bahrain Islands	23,61	23,36	23,37	30,22	12,35
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	20,71	21,00	13,74	4,48	1,78
Natal	20,10	24,10	31,09	30,65	31,83
Aden	19,53	30,91	26,86	24,63	17,44
Australia	17,56	23,35	34,21	18,62	23,08
Roumania	15,78	12,38	21,22	30,70	4,91
Sunatra	12,04	10,05	6,10	5,42	14,85
Sweden	12,57	3,22	16,99	22,61	10,64
German East Africa	12,52	23,48	17,52	14,54	4,91
Argentine Republic	11,05	11,10	10,30	14,84	5,28
West Indies	12,57	23,70	23,24	23,49	47,34
France	10,85	9,90	17,43	22,95	13,90
Hongkong	9,51	7,34	20,25	13,21	2,80
Portuguese East Africa	9,22	13,68	20,65	13,04	7,03
East African Protectorate	9,10	11,38	10,20	9,48	10,70
Chile	7,51	1,71	6,97	4,59	3,60
Persia	6,72	7,20	11,94	18,37	9,74
Brazil	5,23	—	—	—	—
Cape Colony	4,27	0,52	8,77	0,17	5,48
Celebes and other Islands	3,78	5,82	8,22	5,90	5,10
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory, etc.	90	2,40	4,42	15,03	12,17
Philippines	7,93	24,09	31,95	—	2,20
Réunion	15	22,18	12,30	3,88	3
Other countries	10,43	34,16	30,13	32,17	40,79
TOTAL	23,23,17	29,05,00	32,55,59	26,60,64	17,15,83

No. 28.—EXPORTS OF WHEAT.

(In thousands of rupees)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	10,67,02	10,11,18	12,57,08	8,54,21	7,13,01
Germany	6,09	18,63	23,83	28,06	2,52
France	1,40,79	73,80	1,51,78	1,75,40	58,93
Belgium	60,88	1,60,19	1,02,10	1,51,54	29,51
Italy	4,20	10,38	1,10,61	43,17	—
Egypt	22	13,63	3,36	1,89	4,68
Arabian States, other than Maskat Territory	2,78	2,44	3,70	2,59	23
Other countries	13,98	18,55	26,83	50,48	23,56
TOTAL	12,95,82	13,34,35	17,99,37	13,13,34	8,32,94

No. 29.—EXPORTS OF INDIGO.

(In thousands of rupees)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Egypt	6,80	2,05	3,13	2,14	87
United Kingdom	6,42	12,43	2,29	6,39	84,01
Austria-Hungary	3,91	6,40	4,38	3,25	14
United States	2,77	3,31	1,95	1,18	1,62
Persia	2,29	1,54	48	88	31
Turkey, Asiatic	6,03	5,80	5,23	5,54	1,10
France	1,09	1,09	1,24	23	—
Germany	30	97	97	9	—
Japan	10	72	70	41	47
Other countries	3,92	2,87	1,80	1,13	1,42
TOTAL	33,52	37,57	22,02	21,29	89,95

No. 30.—EXPORTS OF LAC.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United States	87,04	74,25	94,51	84,15	84,13
United Kingdom	58,94	46,14	49,05	69,68	43,92
Germany	35,62	43,57	33,54	27,42	12,17
France	12,94	12,39	15,09	7,54	6,03
Holland	7,69	5,98	5,47	2,94	2,27
Austria-Hungary	4,95	7,20	5,13	4,94	2,11
Japan	1,11	3,49	2,41	2,70	2,17
Other countries	5,36	8,38	6,22	4,61	7,77
TOTAL	2,14,29	2,01,40	2,11,83	1,96,58	1,60,57

No. 31.—EXPORTS OF SEEDS.

(In thousands of rupees)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Linseed—					
United Kingdom	2,04,22	3,89,73	2,44,48	2,47,22	3,32,94
Belgium	1,75,05	3,04,39	1,95,30	63,55	41,72
France	1,42,92	2,02,83	1,53,34	1,90,00	67,62
Germany	63,16	99,79	75,34	80,55	17,90
United States	57,54	1,65,38	19,53	—	—
Italy	49,47	73,99	54,21	48,71	46,03
Holland	23,47	33,31	27,00	15,84	1,92
Austria-Hungary	17,83	29,97	11,43	11,00	1,58
Other countries	16,26	15,12	12,24	11,83	12,66
TOTAL	8,39,02	12,96,40	7,97,76	6,68,70	5,25,86
Rape—					
Germany	1,37,97	60,57	80,98	97,61	13,50
Belgium	1,30,33	1,52,37	1,36,55	1,60,92	45,87
France	1,11,94	80,61	89,74	91,83	36,24
United Kingdom	52,21	20,40	34,26	26,97	37,26
Italy	11,05	8,77	4,74	24,46	26,48
Holland	6,66	6,10	2,52	5,80	—
Other countries	15,48	7,30	2,73	11,38	3,21
TOTAL	4,65,64	3,51,21	3,60,52	4,27,76	1,92,56
Til, Jirjiri or Sesamum—					
France	1,63,14	47,26	61,27	51,64	30,23
Belgium	45,09	45,09	41,94	83,03	13,83
Italy	43,66	28,38	12,27	33,41	19,63
Austria-Hungary	41,23	48,18	44,76	46,34	9,92
Germany	18,82	23,02	19,78	40,93	4,53
Other countries	7,48	10,70	12,35	13,98	28,44
TOTAL	3,20,32	2,02,63	1,82,37	2,69,53	1,00,78
Groundnuts—					
France	2,45,04	2,38,88	3,27,31	3,93,08	1,83,14
Belgium	33,34	30,42	28,78	29,69	6,12
Austria-Hungary	3,63	14,40	1,77,71	16,79	11,46
Other countries	23,46	34,36	30,37	48,40	26,62
TOTAL	3,05,46	3,18,06	4,04,17	4,88,15	2,27,34
Cotton—					
United Kingdom	2,22,85	1,48,03	1,00,47	2,08,78	1,16,62
France	2,44	2,41	15	1,53	2,15
Other countries	4,24	1,48	2,14	2,25	1,91
TOTAL	2,29,53	1,51,92	1,02,76	2,12,51	1,19,68
Castor—					
United Kingdom	85,56	81,27	75,27	81,65	48,56
United States	4,90	22,62	28,09	30,84	23,88
Belgium	22,48	21,16	15,61	23,91	8,37
France	10,62	24,75	24,15	31,98	16,27
Italy	10,08	18,04	0,81	17,10	14,91
Other countries	13,36	8,03	10,00	17,02	4,00
TOTAL	1,65,00	1,76,77	1,63,83	2,00,50	1,15,99
Copra or coconut kernel—					
Germany	61,41	84,48	1,03,06	98,64	30,14
Russia	4,40	5,40	8,23	14,71	11,89
United Kingdom	1,05	7,78	8,14	1,40	30,88
Other countries	12,05	16,23	9,40	41,22	41,38
TOTAL	78,91	1,13,05	1,28,83	1,55,07	1,23,29
Poppy—					
France	62,40	41,85	41,86	20,11	8,44
Belgium	18,27	21,33	7,14	11,95	2,91
Other countries	8,65	11,44	6,62	8,53	2,99
TOTAL	89,32	74,62	55,62	40,59	14,34
Mowra or Mowra—					
Germany	10,02	41,23	16,00	46,47	24
Belgium	5,04	10,99	4,99	7,29	1,10
France	3,31	4,72	22	70	1,19
Other countries	2,84	1,90	1,24	9	1,64
TOTAL	31,11	68,84	21,45	54,55	7,60
Other seeds	66,95	63,49	63,66	43,30	31,45
TOTAL SEEDS	25,91,26	28,07,93	22,70,97	25,07,54	14,05,39

No. 32.—EXPORTS OF INDIAN TEA.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
United Kingdom	9,57.39	9,73.07	9,48.75	10,84.81	12,24.33
Russia	1,49.10	1,31.06	1,46.72	1,65.53	1,00.04
Ceylon	30.57	26.18	26.95	24.29	20.35
Australia and New Zealand	41.76	45.18	42.22	48.93	55.01
China (exclusive of Hongkong)	41.28	20.50	40.90	50.75	39.18
Canada	44.85	57.25	61.23	64.53	59.31
Turkey, Asiatic	17.22	15.58	20.76	15.30	7.36
United States	10.65	15.79	10.77	10.32	12.95
Egypt	4.18	6.53	7.42	7.70	3.41
Germany	2.05	3.19	2.92	3.69	1.10
Straits Settlements	2.49	3.11	3.34	3.55	3.36
Peria	1.42	2.12	1.74	1.40	12.38
Other countries	8.69	12.10	13.68	15.62	14.07
TOTAL	12,41.84	12,94.65	13,29.40	14,97.51	15,52.85

No. 33.—EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Hongkong	6,94.48	4,52.98	3,60.91	1,62.61	10.61
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	3,30.55	5,42.23	4,80.43	4.17	12.09
Straits Settlements	2,53.80	1,64.97	1,05.73	33.98	12.09
Java	58.02	54.31	57.51	70.83	42.34
Macao	—	—	25.46	2.74	—
Japan	—	11.52	19.42	17.99	15.10
Indo-China	31.15	48.82	14.85	19.43	43.71
Siam	1.53	28.60	39.46	24.60	30.65
Other countries	6.86	5.47	2.38	5.65	15.85
TOTAL	12,76.39	13,08.90	11,22.15	3,42.00	1,76.35

No. 34.—EXPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Raw hides—					
Germany	2,16.07	2,24.11	2,67.62	3,06.61	1,24.93
Holland	9.00	8.14	26.91	20.55	4.76
Austria-Hungary	1,09.41	1,40.85	1,17.90	1,84.41	49.74
Italy	89.85	73.78	1,01.04	84.46	57.63
Spain	41.80	45.15	51.75	44.46	38.01
United States	24.01	34.14	1,45.62	1,04.67	1,20.94
United Kingdom	20.20	31.80	44.94	24.85	85.52
Belgium	1.42	3.03	15.10	14.56	4.59
France	4.21	7.29	14.50	10.42	5.32
Other countries	23.61	29.50	20.58	25.61	27.66
TOTAL	5,39.67	5,07.79	8,05.86	8,29.60	5,25.10
Raw skins—					
United States	2,58.82	2,64.25	2,66.55	2,50.23	1,98.41
France	31.21	21.54	27.40	18.56	7.77
United Kingdom	25.48	21.06	31.92	22.41	20.44
Holland	13.71	15.49	10.35	23.77	11.73
Germany	10.54	9.48	12.06	11.60	5.04
Other countries	17.98	14.74	9.86	12.47	10.05
TOTAL	3,59.74	3,46.56	3,67.14	3,39.04	2,54.34
Dressed and tanned hides—					
United Kingdom	1,24.41	1,46.02	2,00.71	1,54.64	2,38.35
Egypt	1.41	1.29	1.38	68	16
Other countries	1.57	1.99	2.40	3.47	2.49
TOTAL	1,27.39	1,48.30	2,04.49	1,58.79	2,41.00
Dressed and tanned skins—					
United Kingdom	2,26.90	2,45.83	1,98.61	2,10.56	1,84.49
United States	25.96	28.32	30.67	30.46	26.00
Japan	12.90	14.35	15.37	13.25	16.26
Other countries	15.80	11.69	11.11	9.52	6.09
TOTAL	2,81.65	3,00.19	2,55.76	2,63.79	2,32.84

No. 35.—VALUE OF THE IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF LUXURY AND CONVENIENCE.

(In lakhs of rupees)

ARTICLES	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Sugar and molasses	11.15	12.62	9.96	13.78	14.47	9.36
Kerosene oil	2.51	2.37	3.25	2.56	2.86	3.29
Cotton piecegoods	32.82	37.54	41.20	51.80	56.75	42.20
Silk goods	1.85	2.30	2.16	2.55	2.62	1.62
Woolen piecegoods	1.58	2.43	2.79	2.40	3.06	1.45
Apparel and haberdashery	1.92	2.64	2.85	2.75	3.06	1.75
Boots and shoes	37	46	56	65	74	54
Copper and yellow metal	1.69	2.22	1.62	1.76	2.51	1.71
Matches	82	84	88	98	90	112
Soap	45	53	62	70	74	83
Betelnuts	88	1.08	1.05	1.18	1.23	1.30
Galvanised iron sheets	2.42	2.43	2.98	3.63	5.38	2.99
TOTAL	58.46	67.36	69.91	84.74	94.22	68.06
Index numbers (taking the quinquennium 1909-14 as 100)	78	90	93	113	126	91

No. 36.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

(In thousands of rupees)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
GOLD.						
BULLION.						
United Kingdom	12,43.33	13,73.57	7,22.43	3,39.59	3,44.86	1,50.95
Aden and Dependencies	2	—	3.42	—	—	—
Australian Commonwealth	1,26.36	71.58	33.91	—	—	—
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	41.60	58.40	57.05	—	—	—
Hongkong	11.20	11.28	2.75	16	8	1
Straits Settlements	9.71	5.05	1.24	35	33	4
Other countries	6	3.51	32	6	3	6
TOTAL	14,32.23	15,23.39	8,21.10	3,40.16	3,45.30	1,51.06
COIN.						
United Kingdom (Private)	2,49.20	2,89.18	51.70	1	2	—
Hongkong (Govt.)	11,94.55	6,67.73	85.16	3,57.39	—	5
Egypt (Govt.)	1,15.67	99.29	9.28	2.22	89.33	38.14
Straits Settlements	9,50.09	97.32	9.53	—	—	—
Australian Commonwealth	67.62	76.10	45.68	8.19	56	55
Turkey, Asiatic (Govt.)	—	—	3	—	—	—
Malta and Gozo	2.29	1.19	84	—	—	—
Aden and Dependencies	43.32	52.18	38.34	90	—	—
Bahrain Islands	1.29	52	3.63	14.58	28.77	6.96
Ceylon	11.25	—	—	1.81	15.03	22.82
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman	29	1.00	69	2.63	6.44	2.11
Peria (Private)	3	80	46	71	3.18	2.98
Hongkong (Govt.)	4.19	5.06	98	34	—	—
Austria-Hungary	28.85	2.79	53	—	—	—
France	11.91	2.83	49	—	1	—
Natal	8.80	1.71	1.80	—	—	—
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao)	6.36	27	—	—	—	—
Other countries (Private)	89	1.28	14	1	2.57	27
TOTAL COIN	26,96.80	12,99.25	2,49.23	3,31.06	1,44.96	73.88
TOTAL GOLD	41,29.08	28,22.64	10,70.33	3,71.22	4,90.26	2,24.94
SILVER.						
BULLION.						
United Kingdom (Private)	7.79.21	6,36.81	8,52.37	46	42	43
Hongkong (Govt.)	7,18.57	5,72.42	1,62	—	—	—
Ceylon (Private)	2	1.94	1.20	22	2	3
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) (Govt.)	32.89	26.09	48.05	6	—	—
Australian Commonwealth (Private)	1,80.83	1,01.51	—	—	—	—
United States of America (Private)	78.30	91.05	71.19	—	—	1
Hongkong (Govt.)	—	34	—	—	—	—
Other countries (Private)	22.48	1.80	6.00	—	—	—
Hongkong (Govt.)	13.90	1.50	48.75	2	3	1
Other countries (Govt.)	5	1	54	63	81	58
TOTAL BULLION	9,26.85	7,59.20	10,28.10	1,39	1,128	1,06
TOTAL SILVER	18,26.25	14,34.86	10,29.72	1,39	1,128	1,06
COIN.						
United Kingdom (Private)	36	31	72	—	4	23
Aden and Dependencies (Private)	63.12	2.85	6.32	—	—	11
Ceylon (Govt.)	7	32	46	38	—	8.00
Bahrain Islands (Private)	21	26	7	35.50	82.01	43.50
Hongkong (Private)	—	—	—	—	3.00	4.00
East African Protectorate	19.19	16.69	31.31	68.49	35.22	16.76
Maskat Territory and Trucial Oman (Private)	1.40	95	98	1,45.05	21.39	—
Other Native States in Arabia (Private)	45.00	—	—	—	—	—
Turkey, Asiatic (Govt.)	2	7	5	23.55	20.00	12.50
Zanzibar and Pemba	1.50	—	1.50	2.01	14.55	2
Peria (Private)	18.34	19.60	5.71	6.25	—	1.81
Straits Settlements (Private)	12.82	14.35	17.59	7.75	2.63	3.39
Mauritius and Dependencies (Private)	3.00	5.84	—	45	4	14
China (exclusive of Hongkong and Macao) (Private)	33	64	3	11.20	9.77	8.93
Other countries (Private)	—	9.30	—	—	—	10.00
TOTAL COIN	63.87	80.20	78.58	8,31.96	2,13.67	1,04.33
TOTAL SILVER	1,63.97	6.26	2.15	87	3.08	1,17.91
TOTAL	2,27.84	86.46	80.73	3,32.83	2,16.75	2,22.24
Total of Gold (Private)	9,90.72	8,39.40	11,06.68	3,33.35	2,14.95	1,05.39
Total of Silver (Govt.)	10,63.37	6,81.92	3.77	87	3.08	1,17.91
TOTAL	20,54.09	15,21.32	11,10.45	3,34.22	2,18.03	2,23.30

No. 37.—ABSORPTION OF GOLD IN INDIA.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1873-74	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING							1900-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
		1878-79	1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09						
1. Net annual addition to the stock of the country	1.50	00	4.50	3.00	3.00	4.20	9.00	12.00	24.00	27.00	40.50	37.50	27.00	11.00
2. Progressive total of additions to the stock	1.50	6.00	18.30	42.00	60.00	69.30	1,08.00	1,66.20	2,16.00	2,43.00	2,83.50	3,21.00	3,48.00	3,59.00
3. Held in mints and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	60	12.60	6.60	0.00	0.00	24.00	30.00	22.50	15.50
4. Net annual variation in item 3 . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	60	2.70	-3.30	0.00	..	15.00	6.00	-7.50	-7.00
5. Net progressive absorption	1.50	6.00	18.30	42.00	60.00	69.30	90.00	1,50.60	2,07.00	2,34.00	2,50.50	2,91.00	3,25.50	3,43.50
6. Absorption of the year	1.50	00	4.80	3.00	3.00	3.00	6.80	15.90	15.00	27.00	25.50	31.50	34.50	18.00

NOTE.—Item 1 shows the amount of gold produced in India plus the net imports (i.e., imports minus exports). In 1914-15 the gold produced was Rs. 3.51 lakhs plus net imports Rs. 7.95 = Rs. 11.00 lakhs in round figures. Item 2 shows the progressive total of the figures in item 1 to the end of each year. Total at end of 1913-14 Rs. 3,48,00 lakhs plus figure for 1914-15 Rs. 11,00 lakhs = 3,59,00 lakhs at the end of 1914-15. Item 3 shows the reserve held in India plus the amount of gold received into the mints in each year. Item 4 shows the annual variations in the actual amounts held in the mints and in the reserves in India. Amount held in 1914-15 Rs. 15.50 lakhs minus that held in 1913-14 Rs. 22.50 lakhs is equal to -Rs. 7.00 lakhs shown against this item in 1914-15. Item 5 shows the difference between item 2 (progressive total) and 3 (amounts held in the mints, etc.). Rs. 3,59,00 lakhs minus Rs. 15,50 lakhs = Rs. 3,43,50 lakhs during 1914-15. Item 6 shows the difference between two successive figures in item 5. Rs. 3,43,50 lakhs minus Rs. 3,25,50 lakhs = Rs. 18,00 lakhs during 1914-15; or, in other words, the difference between item 1 (annual addition to the stocks) and item 4 (net variation in item 3); Rs. 11,00 lakhs minus (-Rs. 7,00 lakhs) i.e., Rs. 18,00 lakhs is the net absorption of the year.

No. 38.—BALANCE OF TRADE OF INDIA.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1878-79	AVERAGE OF 5 YEARS ENDING						1900-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
		1883-84	1888-89	1893-94	1898-99	1903-04	1908-09						
Imports of Merchandise—													
Ex-Government Stores	36,50	47,05	58,52	67,75	60,70	78,43	1,21,85	1,17,00	1,29,35	1,38,57	1,61,00	1,83,25	1,37,03
Net Imports of—													
Gold	-90	4,13	3,03	2,10	2,25	9,55	12,88	21,00	23,07	37,77	37,58	23,32	8,45
Silver	4,06	6,25	8,06	12,21	6,25	5,12	8,11	9,37	8,57	5,20	6,67	6,24	10,01
Enfaced rupee paper . . . . .	..	..	..	..	53	88	55	..	2,43	1,06	53	1,12	35
Interest on—													
Enfaced rupee paper	68	85	87	90	83	70	56	52	54	43	38	36	34
TOTAL IMPORT	40,40	59,18	71,43	83,05	70,65	94,68	1,33,95	1,48,61	1,64,86	1,83,12	2,06,06	2,14,29	1,57,08
Exports of Merchandise—													
Ex-Government Stores	60,89	79,02	88,58	1,04,91	1,07,45	1,24,52	1,65,31	1,87,89	2,09,88	2,27,85	2,46,09	2,48,88	1,81,59
Net Exports of—													
Enfaced rupee paper	1,36	90	17	49	..	..	1	78	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL EXPORT	62,25	80,01	88,75	1,05,40	1,07,45	1,24,52	1,65,32	1,88,67	2,09,88	2,27,85	2,46,09	2,48,88	1,81,60
Net Export	21,85	20,83	17,32	22,35	27,80	20,84	31,37	40,06	45,02	44,73	40,03	34,59	24,52
Council bills paid in India through—													
Treasury	17,47	19,77	19,00	21,81	26,07	26,44	33,31	28,10	34,72	37,18	38,83	43,37	9,80
Gold Standard Reserve . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1,82	1,85	12,137	90	..	..	3,23	90
Currency . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1,50	3,82	2,98	..	..	..
Reverse bills paid in London	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,41	24	..	..	..	..	19,06
Net	17,47	19,77	18,00	21,81	26,07	27,70	33,15	41,49	30,44	40,16	38,83	46,60	-2,27
Balance of Trade in favour of India	4,38	1,06	..	54	1,73	2,08	..	..	5,58	4,57	1,20	..	26,79
Balance of Trade against India	..	..	68	..	..	..	1,78	1,43	..	..	..	12,01	..

NOTE.—All possible items in the Balance of Trade cannot be included in the table for reasons given in Chapter I, pages 8-9 of Part I.

No. 39.—VOLUME AND VALUE OF THE FOREIGN SEA-BORNE TRADE OF 1914-15 COMPARED WITH THAT OF 1913-14

(A) TOTAL IMPORTS

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles.	Value declared in 1914-15	Trade of 1914- 15 calculated at prices of 1913-14	Value declared in 1913-14	INCREASE(+)OR DECREASE(-)COMPARED WITH 1913-14		
				DUE TO VARIATIONS IN		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, and TOBACCO						
Dates	53.00	51.37	60.21	-8.94	+1.63	-7.21
Alc. beer, and porter	47.55	50.61	65.91	-15.30	-3.06	-18.36
Spirit	85.94	82.73	91.93	-9.20	+3.11	-6.09
Canned and bottled provisions	44.59	42.16	56.89	-14.53	+2.43	-12.10
Biscuits	1,30.25	1,40.80	1,22.86	+17.44	-10.05	+7.39
Sugar, 16 Dutch Standard and above	9,68.42	7,54.79	14,17.06	-6,02.27	+2,13.03	-4,48.64
Salt	74.04	67.25	87.66	-20.41	+6.79	-13.02
Cigarettes	56.31	52.98	59.50	-5.52	+3.33	-2.19
TOTAL CLASS I (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES).	19,58.17	17,37.89	24,64.20	-7,28.31	+2,20.28	-5,08.03
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES (MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED)						
Coal	73.98	70.08	98.34	-28.26	+3.90	-24.36
Oils—						
Mineral—						
Kerosene	3,29.26	3,30.42	2,85.05	+44.77	-1.16	+43.61
Other kinds	1,11.44	1,10.17	1,25.92	-15.75	+1.27	-14.48
Silk, raw	1,13.35	1,13.09	1,25.90	-12.81	+2.6	-12.55
Timber	71.15	67.60	74.63	-7.03	+3.55	-3.48
TOTAL CLASS II (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	9,31.89	9,37.49	10,55.76	-1,18.27	-5.60	-1,23.87
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR MAINLY MANUFACTURED						
Boots and shoes	54.45	50.93	79.26	-28.83	+3.52	-24.81
Motor cars and cycles	84.70	88.50	1,24.13	-35.63	-3.74	-39.37
Chemicals, drugs, and medicines	2,22.64	2,10.31	2,40.85	-30.54	+12.33	-18.21
Cutlery, hardware, implements, and instruments	4,29.02	4,30.67	6,43.67	-2,13.00	-1.65	-2,14.65
Aniline dyes	31.85	32.85	70.77	-43.91	-1.21	-45.12
Paints and colours	59.32	53.19	64.08	-10.89	+6.13	-4.76
Glassware and earthenware	1,41.71	1,46.34	2,59.30	-1,12.96	-4.63	-1,17.59
Machinery of all kinds	6,46.15	6,30.20	8,20.26	-1,96.06	+15.95	-1,80.11
Iron or steel—						
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework	72.71	73.23	1,15.55	-42.32	-52	-42.84
Nails, rivets, and washers	27.60	26.82	50.17	-23.35	+84	-22.51
Pipes and fittings, cast	64.09	64.21	90.61	-26.40	-15	-26.55
Sheets and plates—						
Galvanised	2,09.42	3,04.71	5,37.74	-2,33.03	-5.29	-2,38.32
Tinned	1,12.81	1,19.58	1,25.26	-5.68	-6.77	-12.45
Not galvanised or tinned	61.23	62.71	1,23.38	-60.67	-1.48	-62.15
Steel—						
Bars and channel	91.48	95.24	2,06.56	-1,11.32	-3.76	-1,15.06
Copper—						
Wrought	2,40.78	2,43.25	3,65.07	-1,22.42	-2.47	-1,24.89
Tin—						
Unwrought (block, ingots, bars, and slabs)	47.19	58.08	63.49	-5.41	-10.89	-10.30
Paper, pasteboard, and stationery	1,83.88	1,86.37	2,26.75	-42.88	-2.49	-44.87
Railway plant and rolling stock—						
Rails, chairs, and fish plates of iron and steel	1,34.99	1,46.99	1,31.75	+15.24	-12.00	+3.24
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron	68.93	71.48	96.72	-25.24	-2.55	-27.79
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	3,65.18	4,02.92	4,18.42	-13.50	-17.74	-31.24
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	45.08	40.01	88.92	-48.91	+5.07	-43.84
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	21,28.84	22,44.40	25,44.98	-3,00.58	-1,15.58	-4,16.14
White (bleached)	10,85.87	10,37.60	14,28.48	-3,40.88	-1.73	-3,42.61
Coloured, printed or dyed	10,40.34	10,39.03	17,80.15	-7,47.12	+7.31	-7,39.81
Ferts of all descriptions	35.47	37.00	54.12	-17.12	-1.53	-18.65
Silk—						
Goods of silk mixed with other materials	24.18	26.26	69.53	-43.27	-2.03	-45.35
Piece goods	1,33.44	1,23.83	1,91.85	-68.02	+9.61	-58.41
Wool—						
Piece goods	1,30.80	1,16.65	2,52.65	-1,37.00	+15.15	-1,21.85
Shawls	16.70	15.43	56.42	-40.99	+1.27	-39.72
Cement	67.34	65.24	65.85	-61	+2.10	+1.49
Matches	1,12.99	97.55	89.65	+7.00	+15.44	+23.34
Soap	83.32	79.09	75.06	+4.03	+4.23	+8.26
Tea chests of wood	43.70	41.40	52.09	-10.69	+2.30	-8.39
TOTAL CLASS III (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES).	1,06,66.83	1,07,88.78	1,45,16.41	-37,26.63	-1,21.96	-38,45.58
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED						
	2,36.01	2,58.64	2,87.42	-28.78	-22.63	-51.41
GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	1,37,92.90	1,37,22.80	1,63,24.79	-46,01.99	+ 70.10	-45,31.69

NOTE.—This table shows how much of the change in the Foreign Sea-borne Trade was due to variations in price and how much to changes in volume

(B) TOTAL EXPORTS

(In thousands of rupees)

Articles	Value declared in 1914-15	Trade of 1914- 15 calculated at prices of 1913-14	Value declared in 1913-14	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) COM- PARED WITH 1913-14		
				DUE TO VARIATIONS IN		Actual change recorded
				Quantity	Value	
CLASS I.—FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO						
Fruits and vegetables	51.39	59.16	61.91	-2.75	-7.77	-10.52
Rice not in the husk	17,00.90	16,76.74	26,39.94	-9,63.20	+24.16	-9,39.04
Wheat	8,32.04	7,71.37	13,13.34	-5,41.97	+60.07	-4,81.30
Wheat-flour	91.79	84.97	1,25.11	-40.14	+6.82	-33.32
Barley	26.18	24.10	1,56.57	-1,32.47	+2.08	-1,30.39
Gram	23.43	20.83	62.27	-41.44	+2.60	-38.84
Jawar and Bajra	1,11.52	1,07.94	86.42	+21.52	+3.58	+25.10
Pulse	1,05.42	81.95	1,06.65	-24.70	+19.47	-5.23
Provisions and oilman's stores	46.48	47.65	54.44	-6.79	-2.17	-8.96
Spices	95.79	90.06	91.41	-1.36	+5.73	+4.38
Tea, black	15,49.70	15,61.95	14,94.10	+66.85	-11.25	+55.60
Coffee	1,65.38	1,71.68	1,53.66	+18.02	-6.30	+11.72
TOTAL CLASS I (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	48,97.02	47,97.42	64,74.85	-10,76.93	+99.60	-15,77.33
CLASS II.—RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCE AND ARTICLES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED						
Coal	52.58	55.58	68.96	-12.38	-4.00	-16.38
Lac, shell	1,41.15	1,89.82	1,69.78	+20.04	-48.07	-28.03
Hides, raw	5,25.10	5,30.80	8,29.60	-2,98.80	-5.70	-3,04.50
Skins, raw	2,54.34	2,84.01	3,39.04	-54.43	-30.27	-84.70
Manganese ore	75.30	74.41	1,21.31	-46.90	+89	-46.01
Oils	1,05.20	1,04.77	98.56	+0.21	+43	+0.64
Seeds—						
Castor	1,15.00	1,23.06	2,00.50	-77.44	-7.07	-84.51
Copra or coconut kernel	1,23.29	1,30.06	1,55.97	-25.91	-0.77	-32.68
Cotton	1,50.68	1,55.01	2,12.51	-57.50	-4.33	-61.83
Groundnuts	2,27.34	2,42.80	4,88.14	-2,45.25	-15.55	-2,00.80
Mustard	5,25.38	5,10.07	6,68.70	-1,49.03	+5.60	-1,43.34
Mowra or mowra	7.60	12.18	54.55	-42.37	-4.58	-46.95
Rape	1,62.56	1,66.49	4,27.78	-2,61.27	-3.93	-2,05.20
Sesamum	1,04.78	1,12.18	2,69.53	-1,57.35	-6.40	-1,02.75
Cotton, raw	33,48.84	39,06.80	41,04.25	-1,07.45	-6,47.06	-7,55.41
Hemp, raw	99.43	56.38	1,02.35	-5.97	+3.05	-2.92
Jute, raw	12,91.02	20,26.10	30,82.64	-10,56.45	-7,25.17	-17,91.62
Wool, raw	2,36.90	2,27.61	2,50.45	-22.04	+0.30	-13.55
Teakwood	84.73	69.17	78.65	-9.48	+15.56	+6.08
Manures, bones	47.93	47.54	78.33	-30.79	+39	-30.40
Rubber, raw	93.30	1,11.90	78.07	+32.33	-17.70	+14.63
TOTAL CLASS II (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	80,07.29	95,34.13	1,22,46.36	-27,12.23	-15,26.85	-42,39.08
CLASS III.—ARTICLES WHOLLY AND MAINLY MANUFACTURED						
Opium	1,70.34	3,11.84	3,42.00	-30.16	-1,35.50	-1,65.66
Myrobalsams	52.57	53.67	56.94	-3.27	-1.10	-4.37
Hides, tanned or dressed	2,41.00	1,98.01	1,58.79	+39.22	+42.99	+82.21
Skins, tanned or dressed	2,32.84	2,37.15	2,03.79	+26.64	-4.31	-30.95
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn	6,28.65	6,54.73	9,83.23	-3,28.50	-26.08	-3,54.58
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	51.80	52.75	71.08	-18.33	-05	-10.28
Coloured, printed or dyed	1,00.17	1,05.41	1,40.82	-35.41	+76	-34.65
Jute—						
Gunny bags	12,59.44	13,51.72	12,53.01	+98.71	-92.28	+6.43
Gunny cloth	13,10.91	14,80.25	15,58.42	-79.17	-1,69.34	-2,48.51
Coir, manufactured (excluding rope)	57.94	54.77	88.01	-34.14	+2.27	-31.87
Oilcakes	1,04.38	1,07.93	1,38.04	-30.41	-1.25	-31.66
Paraffin wax	82.22	82.81	67.31	+15.50	-59	+14.01
TOTAL CLASS III (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	46,58.37	49,83.35	54,50.11	-4,75.76	-3,24.98	-9,00.74
CLASS IV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCLASSIFIED						
Bran and pollards	63.05	61.70	71.82	-10.12	+1.35	-8.77
TOTAL CLASS IV (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	1,85.83	1,70.45	2,40.83	-69.88	+15.38	-54.50
GRAND TOTAL EXPORTS (INCLUDING OTHER ARTICLES)	1,77,48.50	1,94,85.35	2,44,20.15	-49,84.80	-17,36.85	-66,71.65

No. 40.—EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON BY SEA FROM BRITISH INDIA DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS.

	TO JAPAN.			TO OTHER COUNTRIES.			TOTAL.		
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
September	1,499	7,243	2,629	9,793	17,456	2,725	11,292	24,699	5,354
October	697	5,854	6,441	7,162	18,462	3,641	7,769	24,316	10,982
November	3,299	11,904	5,666	6,028	16,686	5,299	9,327	28,590	10,965
December	6,515	9,784	13,905	6,078	21,528	11,672	12,593	31,312	25,577
January	26,906	31,270	16,579	23,174	32,813	13,947	50,080	64,083	30,526
February	39,423	37,352	27,331	16,427	36,010	14,840	55,850	73,362	42,171
March	19,973	26,930	31,879	18,270	37,749	21,503	38,243	64,679	53,382
TOTAL	98,222	130,337	104,430	86,932	180,704	73,627	185,154	311,041	178,057
April	34,986	22,282	31,951	19,565	43,126	16,946	54,551	65,408	49,820
May	24,132	41,765	33,472	20,856	56,808	14,402	44,988	97,573	49,059
June	21,003	32,916	33,489	24,569	61,866	16,076	45,572	94,782	50,694
July	19,457	18,570	13,408	27,024	45,445	8,470	46,481	64,015	22,326
August	10,963	2,785	23,587	17,719	14,833	6,851	28,682	17,618	30,438
TOTAL	208,763	248,655	240,337	196,665	401,782	136,372	405,428	650,437	280,493

No. 41.—TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES AND BRITISH INDIA DURING THE PRE-WAR PERIOD OF 4 MONTHS AND THE WAR PERIOD OF 8 MONTHS OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1914-15, AS COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIODS OF 1913-14.

		FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.			EIGHT MONTHS, AUGUST TO MARCH.			TOTAL FOR THE YEAR.			INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN 1914-15 AS COMPARED WITH 1913-14.		
		1913-14	1914-15	Trade in 1914-15 taking 1913-14 as 100	1913-14	1914-15	Trade in 1914-15 taking 1913-14 as 100.	1913-14	1914-15	Trade in 1914-15 taking 1913-14 as 100	In the four months, April to July	In the eight months, August to March	In the year
		000£	000£		000£	000£		000£	000£		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
United Kingdom	Imports	207,931	200,513	96.5	563,246	515,678	91.6	771,177	716,191	92.9	-3.5	-8.4	-7.1
	Exports	176,912	166,276	94	354,612	214,069	60.6	531,524	381,245	71.7	-6.0	-39.4	-28.3
France	Imports	111,826	106,875	95.6	232,099	114,701	49.4	343,925	221,576	64.4	-4.4	-50.6	-35.6
	Exports	90,891	88,964	97.9	183,681	65,147	35.5	274,472	154,111	56.1	-2.1	-64.5	-43.9
Russia	Imports	43,349	46,368	106.9	93,592	22,643	24.2	136,851	69,011	50.4	+6.9	-75.8	-49.6
	Exports	45,224	50,876	112.5	108,941	12,271	11.3	154,165	63,147	41	+12.5	-89.7	-50
Italy	Imports	49,677	48,625	97.9	95,494	58,789	61.6	145,171	107,414	74	-2.1	-38.4	-26
	Exports	32,613	34,361	105.4	68,908	55,129	79.9	101,611	89,490	88.1	+5.3	-20.1	-11.9
Egypt (b)	Imports	8,603	9,647	112.1	20,207	9,083	45	28,810	18,730	65	+12.1	-55	-35
	Exports	6,193	7,471	120.6	26,853	16,182	60.3	33,046	23,653	71.6	+20.6	-39.7	-28.4
Japan (c)	Imports	27,619	23,378	84.7	47,623	20,860	62.7	75,242	53,238	70.8	-15.3	-37.3	-29.2
	Exports	20,244	21,763	107.5	45,045	36,721	80.5	65,889	58,484	88.8	+7.5	-19.5	-11.2
Canada	Imports	46,431	35,095	75.6	80,670	58,510	72.5	127,101	93,605	73.6	-24.4	-27.5	-26.4
	Exports	24,087	24,167	100.3	64,628	59,091	92.8	88,715	84,158	94.9	+0.3	-7.2	-5.1
United States of America	Imports	114,631	136,615	119.1	262,357	219,521	83.7	376,983	356,136	94.5	+10.1	-16.3	-5.5
	Exports	147,008	129,622	88.2	354,363	362,902	102.4	501,371	492,594	98.2	-11.8	+2.4	-1.8
Brazil	Imports	23,307	14,480	62.1	38,439	17,718	46.1	61,746	32,198	52.1	-37.9	-53.9	-47.9
	Exports	13,275	14,898	112.2	49,658	36,601	73.7	62,933	51,499	81.8	+12.2	-26.3	-18.2
Argentina	Imports	(d)20,105	(d)15,173	75.5	(d)61,466	(d)30,021	48.8	81,571	45,194	55.4	-24.5	-51.2	-44.6
	Exports	(d)27,637	(d)18,357	66.4	(d)62,475	(d)58,557	93.7	90,112	76,914	85.4	-33.5	-6.3	-14.6
Australia	Imports	24,214	25,814	106.2	55,616	42,311	76.1	79,830	68,125	85.3	+6.6	-23.9	-14.7
	Exports	17,181	18,115	105.4	59,844	37,641	62.9	77,025	55,756	72.4	+5.4	-37.1	-27.6
India (c)	Imports	39,497	38,397	97.2	88,042	58,223	66.1	127,539	96,620	75.8	-2.8	-33.9	-24.2
	Exports	52,096	54,693	105	110,753	63,962	57.8	162,849	118,655	72.9	+5.0	-42.2	-27.1

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

(a) Exclusive of trade with Formosa and Korea

(b) Including bullion

(c) Inclusive of Government stores

(d) Figures for Argentina are for 8 and 9 months

No. 42.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTED ARTICLES.

Article	Per	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Prices 1914-15 expressed in index numbers (1913-14 = 100)
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Sugar, 16 D. S.	Cwt	10 1 0	8 14 7	11 6 11	128
Molasses	"	2 2 10	2 2 7	2 6 4	111
Average	..	..	..	..	119
2. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Liquors—					
Alc, beer, and porter	gal.	1 6 11	1 6 10	1 5 4	93
Spirit—Brandy	"	7 15 8	7 15 5	8 5 3	105
Whisky	"	6 9 10	6 9 6	6 11 3	102
present in drugs	"	17 4 8	17 0 1	16 13 4	99
(b) Provisions—					
Biscuits and cakes	lb	0 7 5	0 7 8	0 8 0	104
Farinaceous and patent foods	Cwt	16 8 8	16 0 6	15 12 2	98
Milk, condensed	lb	0 4 7	0 4 0	0 10 10	107
Canned provisions	Cwt	44 5 8	44 10 4	46 2 8	103
(c) Spices—					
Benignuts	lb	0 1 6	0 1 7	0 1 5	89
Cloves	"	0 5 4	0 5 11	0 5 7	94
(d) Other articles—					
Salt	Ton	14 12 7	14 7 1	15 14 4	110
Average	..	..	..	..	100
3. Oils—					
Kerosene	gal.	0 6 3	0 6 8	0 7 0	116
4. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton yarn	lb	0 14 8	0 15 1	0 14 5	96
goods, grey	Yd.	0 2 7	0 2 8	0 2 7	97
white	"	0 2 10	0 2 11	0 2 10	97
coloured	"	0 3 4	0 3 5	0 3 5	100
handkerchiefs	No.	0 3 4	0 3 9	0 4 2	111
Average	..	..	..	..	100
5. Other Textiles—					
(a) Silk, raw	lb	4 12 8	4 14 7	4 14 9	100
goods, mixed	Yd.	0 12 10	0 13 8	0 12 6	91
piecegoods	"	0 10 11	0 11 3	0 12 9	113
(b) Wool—					
piecegoods	Yd.	0 15 1	0 14 9	1 0 8	113
shawls	No.	2 4 0	2 10 10	2 14 5	108
Average	..	..	..	..	105
6. Hides and skins—					
Boots and shoes	Pair	2 7 4	2 6 6	2 9 1	107
7. Metal and manufactures—					
Copper, wrought	Cwt	53 0 6	54 12 9	54 5 0	99
Iron, bars and channel	Ton	128 0 2	130 4 11	147 14 8	113
Iron or Steel—					
Beams, etc.	"	114 5 1	128 14 6	128 0 0	99
Nails, etc.	"	103 13 7	200 1 3	205 5 4	103
Pipes, etc.	"	152 12 7	161 1 0	160 11 8	100
Sheets, galvanised	"	194 12 11	193 11 5	100 5 9	98
tinned	"	244 9 7	237 1 2	223 10 2	94
not galvanised	"	128 2 9	122 10 2	110 12 0	98
Tubes	"	248 12 4	252 10 5	251 11 6	100
Steel, bars and channel	"	105 8 3	100 15 2	96 15 5	96
Tin, block	Cwt	159 11 2	153 5 5	124 0 6	81
Rails, chairs, etc.	"	5 3 11	5 14 7	5 6 10	92
Sloppers	"	4 15 6	5 5 0	5 2 1	97
Average	..	..	..	..	98
8. Animals and other raw and manufactured articles—					
(a) Animals, horses	No.	435 3 8	453 10 8	416 6 10	92
(b) Fruits, Coconuts	"	0 0 10	0 0 11	0 0 9	82
(c) Dyeing substances—					
Aniline	lb	0 12 5	0 12 8	0 12 2	96
Alizarine	"	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 6	93
(d) Chemicals—					
Sodium carbonate	"	4 0 5	3 12 3	3 13 9	102
(e) Drugs, medicines—					
Quinine	lb	10 3 10	13 2 0	14 5 7	100
Tobacco manufactures—					
Cigarettes	Cwt	3 10 3	3 10 10	3 14 11	107
Gums and resins	"	17 18 5	16 0 10	17 5 11	108
(f) Flax—					
Flax, canvas	Yd.	0 9 6	0 10 0	0 10 8	107
piecegoods	"	0 5 8	0 4 6	0 5 6	122
(h) Coal	Ton	17 8 8	18 7 11	20 0 0	108
(i) Wood, timber	c. Ton	75 5 2	77 10 0	92 12 0	119
(j) Other raw materials—					
Tallow	Cwt	29 8 7	30 15 11	31 6 9	103
(k) Other manufactured articles—					
(l) Arms, etc.—					
Gunpowder	lb	0 10 6	0 13 5	0 13 6	101
(m) Glass and glassware—					
Boards	Cwt	81 7 4	75 13 1	59 7 10	78
Sheet and plate	St.	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 2 7	129
Paints and colours	Cwt	17 1 5	16 10 8	18 11 5	112
Printing paper	"	12 14 0	12 3 4	12 12 7	105
Soap	"	20 5 11	20 11 0	20 9 7	100
Umbrellas	No.	1 2 1	1 1 5	1 3 7	112
Average	..	..	..	..	99
9. Building materials—					
Bricks	No.	0 2 4	0 3 2	0 2 5	76
Cement	Cwt	2 2 2	2 3 11	2 5 2	103
Pitch, tar, etc.	"	4 5 8	4 6 11	4 11 11	107
Average	..	..	..	..	95
General Average*	..	..	..	..	102

No. 43.—DECLARED VALUE PER UNIT OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTED ARTICLES.

Article	Per	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Prices 1914-15 expressed in index numbers (1913-14 = 100)
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	
1. Food grains—cereals—					
Rice (not in the husk)	Cwt	5 14 11	5 7 4	5 8 5	101
Wheat	"	5 5 3	5 7 5	5 14 3	104
flour	"	7 13 10	7 14 0	8 8 0	108
Barley	"	4 8 3	4 1 0	4 7 6	109
Average	..	..	..	..	106
2. Food grains—					
Pulse	Cwt	4 2 1	4 10 5	5 12 1	124
3. Tea	lb	0 7 8	0 8 3	0 8 3	100
Coffee	Cwt	58 10 1	59 2 0	58 15 2	96
Average	..	..	..	..	107
4. Other articles of food and drink—					
(a) Spices—					
Pepper	lb	0 5 2	0 5 0	0 4 8	93
Chillies	"	0 2 3	0 2 0	0 2 7	120
(b) Other articles—					
Ghl	"	0 9 6	0 10 1	0 9 5	93
Average	..	..	..	..	105
5. Seeds, oils and oilcake—					
Castor	Cwt	7 6 6	7 6 11	7 0 1	94
Copra	"	18 12 1	20 6 0	19 5 0	95
Cotton	"	8 15 0	8 11 10	8 10 0	97
Groundnuts	"	8 4 10	8 12 6	8 4 8	95
Linseed	"	11 4 0	8 1 3	8 2 8	101
Rapeseed	"	8 4 6	8 9 5	8 6 2	98
Sesamum	"	11 11 5	12 0 2	11 6 11	95
Oils—					
Castor	Gal	1 6 8	1 6 1	1 6 4	101
Coconut	"	1 15 11	2 2 1	2 0 5	95
Oilcake	Cwt	3 12 11	3 15 0	3 14 2	99
Average	..	..	..	..	97
6. Textiles, Jute—					
Jute, raw	Ton	308 11 1	401 2 5	255 9 7	84
Gunny bag	No.	0 5 0	0 5 5	0 5 1	94
cloth	Yd.	0 2 1	0 2 4	0 2 0	86
Average	..	..	..	..	81
7. Textiles, Cotton—					
Cotton	Cwt	38 6 6	38 10 1	32 5 9	84
yarn	lb	0 7 9	0 7 11	0 7 6	95
piecegoods, grey	yd	0 2 8	0 2 7	0 2 6	97
coloured	"	0 5 2	0 5 0	0 5 0	100
Average	..	..	..	..	94
8. Other textiles—					
Wool, raw	lb	0 7 11	0 8 2	0 8 6	104
9. Hides and skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt	66 10 5	74 5 8	73 8 0	99
tanned	"	87 10 8	91 3 10	111 0 0	122
Skins, raw	"	66 1 1	69 10 11	62 4 4	89
tanned	"	105 12 7	201 15 11	108 5 2	98
Average	..	..	..	..	102
10. Metals—					
Manganese ore	Ton	16 2 6	16 14 4	17 1 6	101
11. Other raw and manufactured articles.					
(a) Dyeing substances—					
Indigo	Cwt	185 10 6	194 11 1	524 12 1	270
Myrobalsam	"	4 7 1	4 9 8	4 8 3	98
(b) Chemicals—					
Saltpetre	"	11 15 10	11 8 1	13 0 11	113
(c) Drugs, medicines—					
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lb	0 1 11	0 1 10	0 2 1	114
Cigars	"	0 13 0	0 11 9	0 12 10	109
Opium	Cwt	2,570 6 3	2,028 11 0	1,108 7 5	55
(d) Hemp—					
Hemp, raw	"	15 7 4	11 6 11	14 13 4	103
(e) Lac, shell	"	52 9 0	61 10 6	45 13 7	74
(f) Coal	Ton	10 0 4	9 9 0	8 14 2	93
(g) Wood, timber	"	155 1 1	155 0 2	189 13 10	122
(h) Manures—Bones	Ton	71 8 9	74 5 0	74 14 10	101
(i) Other raw materials—					
Rubber, raw	Cwt	404 5 0	333 2 10	284 3 10	84
Coir unmanufactured	"	11 6 5	11 8 3	10 9 9	92
Mica	"	74 14 7	84 3 5	85 14 9	103
(j) Other manufactured articles—					
Candles	lb	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 4 6	100
Paraffin wax	Cwt	22 6 0	22 3 3	22 0 9	99
Average	..	..	..	..	108
12. Building materials—					
Teakwood	c. Ton	155 1 1	155 0 2	180 13 10	122
General Average*	..	..	..	..	102

* This is an unweighted average, each commodity receiving the same importance in the calculation of the general average and not receiving a weight according to its importance in the total trade.

No. 44.—AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES FOR ALL INDIA DURING THE SECOND-HALF OF JULY 1914 AS COMPARED WITH THOSE IN THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF JULY 1913 AND OF MARCH 1915 WITH THEIR INDEX NUMBERS.

Article	Rate per	PRICES.			INDEX NUMBERS (PRICES FOR JULY 1914=100)		
		July 1913		July 1914	July 1913		July 1914
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	July 1913	July 1914	March 1915
Rice	Mauud of 82½ lbs.	5 5 1	5 8 2	4 13 9	97	100	88
Wheat	"	3 14 2	4 2 3	5 0 0	94	100	121
Barley	"	2 11 0	3 1 1	3 2 6	89	100	103
Jawar	"	2 13 1	3 4 2	3 0 7	86	100	93
Bajra	"	3 4 11	3 13 6	3 7 0	86	100	89
Maze	"	2 10 4	3 5 4	3 5 1	79	100	99
Gram	"	2 15 5	3 12 11	3 12 10	78	100	100
Arhar dal	"	4 3 9	5 7 2	5 12 0	78	100	106
Linseed	"	6 2 5	5 11 10	5 0 0	107	100	87
Mustard	"	5 11 5	6 5 3	4 11 10	90	100	75
Sesamum	"	7 8 9	8 0 2	6 1 2	94	100	76
Cotton	"	25 8 7	20 0 0	13 10 0	128	100	68
Jute	"	9 9 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	106	100	67

No. 45.—WHOLESALE PRICE OF SUGAR PER CWT.

	CALCUTTA.		BOMBAY.		LONDON.	
	SUGAR, JAVA. Dn. 16-18-19.		SUGAR, MAURITIUS, 1ST QUALITY.		SUGAR, JAVA. 1	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
April	8 13 11	8 4 0	10 10 0	9 10 0	11 01	10 0
May	10 7 5	7 13 11	10 12 0	9 12 0	11 01	10 4
June	10 0 7	8 0 7	10 14 0	9 10 0	11 01	10 7
July	9 5 0	7 13 3	10 10 0	9 10 0	11 01	10 6
August	8 6 0	10 2 4	10 10 0	18 8 0	10 5	10 9
September	8 7 0	11 2 4	10 4 0	14 0 0	10 11	10 9
October	8 4 8	10 11 5	10 4 0	14 12 0	11 0	10 9
November	8 3 4	11 13 2	10 4 0	15 12 0	11 2	10 9
December	7 12 0	11 9 1	9 12 0	15 8 0	10 10	10 9
January	8 0 3	12 9 5	9 11 0	18 12 0	10 0	10 9
February	8 2 8	13 5 8	9 10 0	18 12 0	10 4	25 3
March	8 2 8	13 10 5	9 10 0	18 13 0	10 2	25 3

No. 46.—AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF COTTON BROACH AT BOMBAY PER CANDY OF 784 LBS.

	1913-14		1914-15	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April	302 8 0	283 7 0		
May	281 8 0	277 0 0		
June	293 0 0	270 0 0		
July	290 0 0	269 5 0		
August	283 4 0	195 0 0		
September	315 0 0	169 5 0		
October	319 6 0	150 0 0		
November	310 7 0	158 0 0		
December	302 7 0	174 7 0		
January	294 4 0	188 2 0		
February	279 5 0	197 5 0		
March	272 2 0	193 3 0		

No. 47.—WHOLESALE PRICE OF RICE IN CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

	CALCUTTA.		RANGOON.	
	BALLAM, NO. 1, PER MAUND OF 82½ LBS.		NGASEIN AND NOAKYAK PER MAUND OF 82½ LBS.	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
April	5 7 0	6 0 0	3 10 9	3 9 3
May	5 8 0	5 15 0	3 13 0	3 8 5
June	5 13 0	5 10 0	3 11 11	3 5 2
July	6 4 0	5 14 0	3 8 9	3 5 6
August	6 0 0	5 15 0	3 8 2	3 3 3
September	6 9 0	5 14 0	3 8 8	
October	5 14 0	5 14 0	3 8 11	
November	5 14 0	5 6 0	3 4 2	3 5 8
December	5 8 0	6 0 0	3 4 6	3 7 1
January	5 8 0	5 12 0	3 5 8	3 0 11
February	6 3 0	6 4 0	3 6 4	2 13 9
March	6 0 0	5 1 0	3 8 8	2 9 5

No. 48.—WHOLESALE PRICE OF WHEAT IN LONDON AND KARACHI.

	Karachi white in London per 496 lbs. (a)		Gazette average in London per quarter of 480 lbs. (b)		Karachi white 5% Barley 3% dirt 30% red, in Karachi per 492 lbs. (c)	
	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1914-15
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April	40 6	36 6	31 4	31 4	23 10 0	23 1 0
May	36 6	31 8	31 9	31 9	23 13 0	23 14 6
June	38 0	33 7	33 9	33 9	22 14 0	23 7 0
July	37 3	33 1	34 3	34 3	22 11 0	22 3 6
August	37 0	33 10	34 2	34 2	22 5 0	23 7 0
September	37 0	33 5	36 5	36 5	21 12 0	25 14 0
October	36 3	31 3	37 1	37 1	21 15 0	26 13 0
November	36 3	30 1	38 8	38 8	21 10 6	29 1 0
December	38 0	30 9	42 2	42 2	22 11 0	30 0 0
January	37 0	31 0	43 3	43 3	22 8 0	31 14 0
February	36 0	31 1	52 8	52 8	21 4 0	33 12 0
March	37 0	31 5	55 11	55 11	21 7 0	33 6 0
AVERAGE	37 4	46 7	31 11	39 3	22 11 4	27 3 9

(a) Compiled from George Broomhall's "Corn Trade News."
 (b) " " " London Economist
 (c) " " " Karachi Price Current and Market Report.

No. 49.—WHOLESALE PRICE OF JUTE GROUP IN CALCUTTA PER BALE OF 400 LBS.

	1913-14		1914-15	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
April	69 0 0	83 8 0		
May	70 0 0	82 0 0		
June	70 0 0	83 8 0		
July	69 0 0	87 0 0		
August	74 0 0	60 0 0		
September	78 0 0	60 0 0		
October	83 0 0	34 0 0		
November	81 0 0	35 0 0		
December	85 8 0	31 0 0		
January	84 8 0	42 0 0		
February	77 0 0	40 8 0		
March	78 0 0	41 0 0		

No. 50.—AVERAGE RATES OF WAGES PAID IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES.

Industries	Rate Per	1913	1914	1915
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton—				
Card Room	Month	11 12 4	12 11 5	12 13 0
Ring-throble Room	"	11 8 0	12 0 0	12 6 8
Reeling Room	"	8 8 0	9 8 0	9 8 0
Bundling Room	"	16 0 0	16 0 0	16 0 0
Sizing Department	"	20 3 4	22 12 8	23 6 10
Weaving Department	"	27 5 4	31 0 0	33 8 0
Average	"	15 8 10	17 3 8	17 12 0
Wool—				
Card Room	"	16 3 4	17 4 2	21 0 8
Mule Room	"	20 1 0	21 4 2	24 15 4
Finishing Department	"	15 13 4	16 2 1	16 7 0
Weaving Department	"	16 1 0	16 4 8	16 15 6
Engineering Department	"	16 1 4	18 7 0	21 2 0
Average	"	16 9 7	17 14 9	20 5 5
Jute—				
Carding	Week	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Bowers	"	3 5 7	3 4 9	3 5 1
Spinners	"	3 7 0	3 7 2	3 7 8
Shifters	"	1 12 0	1 12 2	1 12 10
Winders	"	3 7 2	3 9 8	3 9 8
Beamers	"	4 10 3	4 11 3	4 11 6
Weavers	"	5 9 8	5 10 5	5 9 8
Mistries	"	7 0 0	7 11 3	7 11 3
Coolies	"	3 0 2	2 15 0	3 1 3
Average	"	3 12 10	3 14 5	3 14 9
Paper—				
Coolies	Month	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Machinemen	"	30 0 0	30 0 0	27 0 0
Women	"	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0
Bricklayers	"	17 0 0	17 0 0	17 0 0
Vicemen	"	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Blacksmiths	"	29 0 0	29 0 0	29 0 0
Carpenters	"	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0
Enginemen and stokers	"	15 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0
Average	"	19 12 0	19 12 0	19 6 0
Rice—				
Head blacksmith	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Fitter	"	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Carpenter	"	70 0 0	70 0 0	70 0 0
Engine driver	"	55 0 0	55 0 0	55 0 0
Turner	"	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
Mill tindal	"	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0
Stonemistry	"	55 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0
Mill coolies	"	15 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0
Average	"	53 2 0	51 2 0	51 2 0
Mining (coal)—				
Miners	Day	0 6 4	0 6 1	0 6 1
Blacksmiths	"	0 7 6	0 7 3	0 7 3
Average	"	0 6 11	0 6 8	0 6 8
Brewing—				
Head cooper	Month	32 0 0	27 0 0	27 0 0
Coopers	"	20 1 7	20 7 6	21 13 1
Smiths	"	20 12 11	23 10 7	24 5 4
Masons	"	13 0 0	21 8 0	21 8 0
Coolies (light work)	"	7 6 3	7 8 6	8 0 0
Coolies (heavy work)	"	8 7 1	8 0 0	8 0 0
Head maltmen	"	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Maltmen (coolies)	"	8 0 0	8 4 8	8 3 6
Average	"	15 1 6	15 14 11	16 3 9
Tea—				
Act coolies—				
Man	"	5 4 10	5 4 6	5 0 2
Woman	"	4 4 7	4 12 1	4 15 11
Average	"	4 12 8	5 0 3	5 4 6
Non-act coolies—				
Man	"	5 9 2	5 9 6	5 10 8
Woman	"	4 2 0	4 6 10	4 5 7
Children	"	2 9 1	2 10 5	2 8 0
Average	"	4 1 5	4 3 7	4 2 9
General Average for Tea	"	4 5 11	4 8 8	4 9 10

NOTE.—The figures relate to wages paid in the month of January as published in "Prices and Wages in India" except those for Tea which are annual averages and have been compiled from "Resolution on Immigrant Labour in Assam"

No. 51.—INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE).

(In thousands of rupees)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1914-15 compared with 1913-14	Per cent
SEA CUSTOMS IMPORTS.							
SPECIAL IMPORT DUTIES—							
Liquors	1,20,88	1,24,58	1,25,97	1,33,00	1,21,69	-12,00	-9
Silver bullion and coin	1,62,10	97,86	1,08,46	90,25	1,54,51	+55,26	+55.7
Petroleum	60,63	75,60	70,28	70,53	85,72	+15,19	+21.5
Tobacco	29,95	25,88	27,42	29,29	26,78	-2,51	-8.6
Others (arms, opium, sugar)	5,10	5,24	6,48	6,71	6,38	-1,33	-19.8
TOTAL	3,78,66	3,20,25	3,38,60	3,39,47	3,04,08	+54,61	+16
GENERAL IMPORT DUTIES—							
Cotton piecegoods and manufactures	1,41,77	1,56,17	1,02,34	2,12,04	1,53,58	-59,36	-27.9
Other manufactured articles	1,13,88	1,23,53	1,39,00	1,53,40	1,07,67	-45,73	-30
Sugar	62,88	62,34	73,21	92,33	43,97	-48,36	-52.4
Metals (excluding silver) and manufactures	53,04	51,25	53,20	73,29	49,23	-24,06	-32.8
Articles of food and drink (excluding sugar)	25,81	27,50	29,14	30,44	29,18	-1,26	-4.1
Chemicals, drugs, dyes	16,57	10,79	18,48	18,41	13,71	-4,70	-25.5
Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	14,01	14,77	10,58	13,77	13,60	-17	-1.2
Oils (excluding petroleum)	1,39	1,17	1,02	1,06	1,70	-26	-13.3
TOTAL	4,29,05	4,43,61	5,23,63	5,06,54	4,12,64	-1,83,90	-30.8
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,08,61	7,72,86	8,62,22	9,30,01	8,06,72	-1,29,20	-13.8
Deduct—Refunds and drawbacks	11,19	18,20	14,45	13,86	20,08	+622	+44.9
Net Import duty	7,97,42	7,54,66	8,47,77	9,22,15	7,86,64	-1,35,51	-14.7
EXPORTS							
Rice including rice flour	1,30,88	1,36,23	1,47,53	1,28,76	82,98	-45,78	-35.6
Deduct—Refunds	3,21	3,34	3,12	2,85	3,13	+28	+9.8
Net Export duty	1,27,67	1,32,89	1,44,41	1,25,91	79,85	-46,06	-36.6
Land Customs and Miscellaneous	10,56	12,27	13,48	14,10	14,37	+27	+1.9
Excise duty on cotton goods	42,80	48,60	56,15	54,30	49,41	-4,89	-9.2
TOTAL CUSTOMS REVENUE	9,78,45	9,48,51	10,61,70	11,16,55	9,30,27	-1,86,28	-16.7
Duty on raw Jute and Jute manufactures	—	1,70	9,45	10,95	8,74	-2,21	-20.2
Tea cess	3,40	3,42	3,07	3,70	3,04	+15	+4

No. 52.—CUSTOMS TARIFF—RATES OF DUTY IN FORCE IN BRITISH INDIA.*
SPECIAL IMPORT DUTIES.

Names of Articles	Tariff Valuation	Rate of Duty
ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES:—		
Fire-arms and parts thereof—		
1. Fire-arms other than pistols (including gas and air guns and rifles)	Each	£ 5 8
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	3 0 0
3. Pistols	"	1 0 0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double	"	0 13 4
5. Springs used for fire-arms	"	0 10 8†
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers	"	0 6 8†
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	"	0 3 4
8. Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same.	"	0 2 0†
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges	"	0 13 4†
10. Machines for capping cartridges	"	0 3 4†
11. Gunpowder, all sorts	"	10 per cent.
12. All other sorts of arms, ammunition, and military stores	Ad valorem	10 per cent.
<i>N.B.</i> —The importation of all rifles of '303 and '450 bore is prohibited.		
<i>Proviso 1.</i> —No duty in excess of 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the above list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.		
<i>Proviso 2.</i> —When any of these articles which have been otherwise imported, and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under Nos. 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Customs Collector for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; and if such Collector is satisfied as to the identity of the articles and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.		
<i>Exception I.</i> —Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, or 10th head of the above list, when they appertain to a fire-arm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such fire-arm.		
<i>Exception II.</i> —Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval, or police uniform, &c.		
LIQUORS—		
Ale, beer, and porter	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles.	Free.
Cider and other fermented liquors		Free.
Liquors and sweetened spirits, cordials, bitters, perfumed spirits and toilet preparations containing spirit.		£ 0 0 3
Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption		0 17 4
" used in drugs, medicines, or chemicals	Ad valorem	5 per cent.
" Other sorts	Do.	0 10 5
		and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
	Do.	0 12 6
		and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.
Wines:	Per Impl. gal. or 6 quart bottles	0 5 0
Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Do.	0 2 0
All other sorts not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit		
All sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.		
OPPIUM and its alkaloids	Per ester of 80 tolas or 2.05 lbs.	1 12 0
PETROLEUM , including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosene, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petrolene, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Per Imp. gal.	0 0 11
SALT	Per Indian maund or 82½ lb. 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 (viz. 1s. 4d.).
SALTED FISH, wet or dry	Per Indian maund or 82½ lb. avoirdupois weight.	0 0 6
TOBACCO:—		
Unmanufactured	Per pound	0 1 4
Cigars	Do.	0 2 2
Cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per thousand	Per thousand	0 4 2
" weighing 3 lbs. or more per thousand	Per pound	0 1 8
Manufactured, other sorts	Do.	0 1 0
SILVER bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	Per ounce	0 0 4

* Corrected up to 20th December 1914.
 † Including also any articles other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 above, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, and any articles which the Governor-General in Council may notify in the *Gazette of India* to be "ammunition" or "military stores" for the purposes of this Act.
 ‡ Subject in certain cases to a maximum of 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

GENERAL IMPORT DUTY.

GENERAL DUTY OF 5 PER CENT *ad valorem*.

5 per cent *ad valorem* is the general rate of import duty on all goods imported into India with the exception of those noted below. Tariff valuations are fixed for the bulk of articles chargeable with duty and are revised and published in December each year.

DUTY OF 3½ PER CENT *ad valorem*.

Cotton Piecegoods, Hosiery, Crochet Cotton Thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described. (A corresponding excise duty is levied on the products of Indian cotton mills.)

DUTY OF 2½ PER CENT *ad valorem*.

Vinegar, in casks.

Coppers, green.

DUTY OF 1 PER CENT *ad valorem*.

Iron : anchors and cables ; Lowmoor ; angle T ; bar ; nail rod, round rod, and square ; beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridge-work, and other descriptions of iron imported exclusively for building purposes ; channel ; plate and sheet ; hoop ; nails ; nuts and bolts ; old ; pig ; pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, &c. ; rails, sleepers, and bearing chairs, dog-spikes, fishplates, switches and crossings other than those exempt as railway materials, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars ; rice-bowls ; ridgings, guttering and continuous roofing ; rivets and washers ; wire, including fencing wire and wire-rope (excluding wire-netting).

Steel : anchors and cables ; angle T ; bar and blooms ; nail rod, round rod and square channel ; plates and sheets ; beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw piles, bridgework and other descriptions of steel imported exclusively for building purposes ; cast and blistered ; hoop ; nails, nuts and bolts ; old ; ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing ; pipes and tubes and fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, &c. ; rails, sleepers and bearing chairs, dog-spikes, and fishplates, switches and crossings other than those exempt as railway materials, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars ; rivets and washers ; wire including fencing wire and wire-rope (excluding wire-netting).

FREE LIST.

Animals, living.

ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.

Fruits and Vegetables, fresh.
Hoops.
Grain and Pulse, not including flour.
Fish-maws and Shark-fins.
Singly and Sozillo.

CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Nitrates of Lime and Soda, Calcium Cyanamide, Muriate of Potash, Sulphates of Ammonia and Potash, Kainit Salts, and Mineral Superphosphates.
Anti-plague Serum.
Quinine and other alkaloids of Cinchona.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS.

Water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines (and parts ordinarily used in processes of husbandry or for the preparation for use, or for sale, of the products of husbandry, which Government may exempt ; the following agricultural implements when adapted for manual or animal power, viz : winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes ; and the following dairy appliances when adapted for manual or animal power, viz : cream separators, milk sterilising or pasteurising plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, and butter workers ; as well as the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, viz : bobbins, (warping) forks for looms, heads, head cords, head knitting needles, leers, legs and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and web forks ; and box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends, when imported by a manufacturer or mill-owner exclusively for use in his mill.

Machinery, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof ; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines, and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.

Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or 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 ; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery.

Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.

Provided that the term machinery does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.

Gold Bullion and Coin.

Lead Sheets for Tea-chests.

Railway Material for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, trawlers, trolleys, trucks, and component parts thereof ; also cranes and water-cranes, water-tanks, and standards, wire, and other material for fencing, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Art, works of : statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and 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.

Bamboos, &c.

Books printed, &c.

Bristles and Fibre for brushes and brooms.

Challenge Cups or Trophies which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India. Provided that the articles are certified by the officer commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers, as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency ; and that they have had engraved upon them before being shipped the object for which presented, and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.

Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.

Cotton, Raw.

Cotton, Twist and Yarn.

Cotton, Sewing and Darning Thread.

Earth, Common Clay, and Sand.

Firewood.

Frankincense or Olibanum.

Hides and Skins, raw or salted.

Horn.

Instruments, Apparatus, and Appliances, and parts thereof : telegraphic instruments and apparatus and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported as part of personal baggage in the exercise of a profession or calling. *Bond fide* regimental band instruments (other than stringed) with accessories.

Jute, raw and second-hand, or used gunny bags.

Manures of all kinds, including animal bones.

Mother of Pearl, Nacre.

Motor cars designed to carry goods, and containing a prime mover.

Natural Science Specimens, including antique coins and medals.

Olecake, Bran, Fodder, and Cattle Food of all kinds.

Perfumed spirits.

Plants and Bulbs.

Precious Stones and Pearls, uncut.

Pulp of Wood, Straw, Rags, Paper, &c.

Printing and Lithographic Materials, including presses, type, ink, &c., but excluding paper.

Rags.

Saddlery for Military Equipment.

Ships and other Vessels for inland and harbour navigation imported entire or in sections.

Tea-chests of Metal or Wood, entire or in sections for packing of tea for transport in bulk.

Tea-withering Racks.

Trade Catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book, or parcel post.

Uniforms and accoutrements for personal use of a public servant.

Wool, raw.

EXPORT DUTY.

Rice, husked or unhusked (including rice-flour), per maund of 82½ lb. avoirdupois, 3d. Rice-bran and Rice-dust are free.

NOTE.—Under Act IX of 1903 a customs duty of ½d. per lb. is levied on all tea produced in India and exported therefrom, the proceeds being paid to a Tea Cess Committee appointed to promote the sale of Indian tea.

An export duty, for the benefit of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, is levied on jute exported by sea from Calcutta, at the rate of 2d. per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute, and 1s. per ton of 2,440 lbs. on manufactured jute. A similar duty is levied on jute exported by sea from Chittagong (except jute exported from Chittagong to Calcutta).

No. 55.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENGAGED IN THE FOREIGN SEABORNE TRADE WHICH ENTERED AND CLEARED AT PORTS IN BRITISH INDIA.

Nationality of vessels.	1909-10		1910-11		1911-12		1912-13		1913-14		1914-15		Percentage share of each nationality in the total tonnage in 1914-15
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
ENTERED													
British	2,395	5,693,703	2,417	5,916,437	2,582	6,370,217	2,554	6,521,527	2,444	6,198,848	2,368	4,902,067	77.66
British Indian	365	142,716	312	162,695	325	204,512	313	188,977	243	152,678	315	149,323	2.36
Foreign—													
German	228	589,597	224	655,186	242	725,745	284	807,010	288	923,507	86	279,893	4.43
Austro-Hungarian	105	309,024	101	295,263	107	314,395	117	333,828	144	437,844	36	117,246	1.86
Japanese	30	89,354	38	117,488	62	181,037	101	290,678	95	299,950	92	298,561	4.65
Norwegian	47	58,887	52	65,495	65	90,600	66	103,841	43	67,847	78	105,763	1.68
Italian	43	119,735	50	133,573	48	132,218	48	134,627	42	120,954	48	127,966	2.01
French	27	82,392	27	79,391	29	90,246	23	68,214	30	94,328	17	52,400	.83
Russian	2	3,747	9	14,076	22	40,378	23	41,160	23	39,992	15	22,632	.36
Other nationalities	58	123,185	41	85,557	53	132,938	76	172,689	89	225,069	90	206,384	3.27
TOTAL FOREIGN	540	1,375,921	542	1,446,029	628	1,707,657	718	1,952,047	754	2,209,491	462	1,204,945	19.09
Native Craft	780	62,731	1,049	70,564	946	72,591	823	65,076	853	63,062	792	56,210	.89
TOTAL ENTERED	4,080	7,275,071	4,320	7,595,725	4,481	8,354,877	4,408	8,727,627	4,294	8,624,079	3,937	6,312,545	100
CLEARED													
British	2,327	5,660,314	2,334	5,799,263	2,535	6,347,338	2,577	6,613,992	2,507	6,486,282	2,459	5,176,751	79.09
British Indian	408	200,952	325	187,788	322	208,636	296	174,286	260	145,216	285	117,058	1.79
Foreign—													
German	227	595,446	195	560,025	230	682,946	245	749,572	271	854,629	86	275,952	4.22
Austro-Hungarian	115	340,534	107	318,258	106	317,124	128	357,303	141	422,256	47	147,751	2.26
Japanese	33	95,480	39	120,624	59	173,553	97	273,091	96	302,001	91	286,362	4.37
Norwegian	48	64,049	52	61,856	69	98,424	65	100,841	37	57,550	75	102,660	1.57
Italian	38	103,901	34	91,669	35	94,992	42	117,957	31	82,667	35	90,319	1.38
French	29	91,034	29	86,582	29	90,026	24	71,818	30	94,430	18	54,639	.83
Russian	3	6,624	9	14,077	23	41,899	24	42,289	21	36,566	18	26,546	.41
Other nationalities	53	114,902	42	91,472	57	134,969	78	192,793	85	218,861	90	207,102	3.16
TOTAL FOREIGN	546	1,411,950	507	1,342,563	608	1,633,933	703	1,905,664	712	2,066,960	460	1,191,331	18.30
Native Craft	681	48,804	1,075	68,362	922	71,451	765	62,822	844	63,871	819	60,200	.92
TOTAL CLEARED	3,962	7,322,020	4,241	7,397,976	4,387	8,261,558	4,341	8,756,764	4,323	8,762,329	4,023	6,545,340	100
GRAND TOTAL	8,042	14,597,091	8,561	14,993,701	8,868	16,616,435	8,749	17,484,391	8,617	17,386,408	7,960	12,857,885	..

No. 56.—STATISTICS OF AVERAGE MARITIME FREIGHTS, IN 1894, 1904, 1913, 1914 AND 1915.

ARTICLES	Freights to	Rate per	1894	1904	1913	1914		1915 (Average for 3 months)
						January to (July)	August to December	
CALCUTTA (a)								
Rice	London (via canal)	Ton	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£ s. d. 1 0 2	£ s. d. 1 7 6	£ s. d. 0 18 9	£ s. d. 1 13 2	£ s. d. 1 4 0
Wheat	"	"	1 0 3	1 0 2	1 7 6	0 18 9	1 13 2	1 4 0
Linseed	"	"	1 2 0	1 2 8	1 10 0	1 0 11	1 16 1	1 6 5
Rapeseed	"	"	1 5 5	1 5 2	1 12 6	1 3 9	1 19 0	1 9 3
Jute	"	"	1 4 8	1 2 8	1 10 0	1 1 3	1 16 1	1 6 8
Cotton	"	"	1 4 6	1 2 8	1 10 0	1 1 3	1 16 1	1 6 8
Tea	"	"	1 16 4	1 16 9	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 19 1	1 16 6
Hides	"	"	1 19 7	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 18 1	2 12 11
Shellac	"	"	1 9 0	1 10 11	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	1 18 3
Rice	Liverpool (via canal)	"	1 5 0	1 0 2	1 7 6	0 18 9	1 13 2	1 4 0
Wheat	"	"	1 0 3	0 16 5	1 7 6	0 18 9	1 13 2	1 4 0
Linseed	"	"	1 2 10	1 2 8	1 10 0	1 0 11	1 16 1	1 6 5
Jute	"	"	1 3 11	1 2 8	1 10 0	1 1 3	1 16 1	1 6 8
Cotton	"	"	1 10 0	1 2 8	1 10 0	1 1 3	1 16 1	1 6 8
Jute	Dundee (via canal)	"	1 8 5	1 4 1	1 10 7	1 1 7	1 17 4	1 8 2
Saltpetre	America	"	0 13 5	1 1 4	1 10 10	1 3 8	1 14 0	1 6 9
Linseed	"	"	0 18 7	1 3 8	1 12 11	1 5 7	1 15 3	1 9 7
Rice	Mauritius	Bag of 2 mds.	Rs. A. P. 0 14 2	Rs. A. P. 1 1 0	Rs. A. P. 1 2 6	Rs. A. P. 1 3 9	Rs. A. P. 1 10 0	Rs. A. P. 1 6 4
BOMBAY (b)								
Wheat	London	Ton	£ s. d. 0 18 3	£ s. d. 0 15 11	£ s. d. 0 17 6	£ s. d. 0 11 6	£ s. d. 0 17 4	£ s. d. 0 13 7
Seed	"	"	0 18 3	0 15 11	0 17 6	0 12 11	0 17 0	0 14 5
Cotton	"	"	0 18 6	0 15 10	0 18 0	0 12 7	0 16 6	0 13 9
Wheat	Liverpool	"	0 16 7	0 15 9	0 18 6	0 13 0	0 16 10	0 14 8
Seed	"	"	0 16 7	0 15 0	0 17 3	0 12 6	0 15 10	0 13 6
MADRAS (c)								
Cotton	London	Ton of 50 c. ft.	1 12 6	1 2 6	1 12 6	1 6 5	1 10 4	1 8 1
Indigo	"	"	3 2 6	2 12 6	2 12 6	2 12 6	3 1 5	2 16 3
Sugar and Jaggery	"	20 cwt.	1 9 5	1 0 3	1 12 6	1 4 2	1 9 5	1 6 4
Coffee (in bags)	"	18 "	1 17 6	1 12 6	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 15 1	1 12 1
Myrobalan	"	20 "	1 10 8	1 3 2	1 16 3	1 7 0	1 13 5	1 9 8
Groundnut	"	20 "	1 6 3	1 2 6	1 11 0	1 3 11	1 10 1	1 6 6
Hides and Skins	"	Ton of 50 c. ft.	2 12 6	1 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 10	2 2 10
Gingelly Seed	"	20 cwt.	1 9 4	1 3 2	1 16 3	1 7 0	1 13 5	1 9 8
KARACHI (d)								
Wheat	Liverpool	Ton	0 17 3	0 15 9	0 17 9	0 12 7	0 17 4	0 14 6
Cotton	"	"	0 19 6	0 17 6	0 18 3	0 13 11	0 18 3	0 15 6
Wool	"	"	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 2 6	0 17 10	1 5 0	1 0 5

(a) Bengal Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
 (b) Bombay Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
 (c) Madras Chamber of Commerce Price Current.
 (d) Karachi Chamber of Commerce Price Current.

*Freights to Marseilles from April 1909.

No. 57.—MONTHLY VARIATIONS IN INDIAN FREIGHTS FROM AUGUST 1914 TO MARCH 1915. (FREIGHT FOR JULY 1914=100)

Article	Freights to	1914					1915		
		Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
CALCUTTA									
Rice	London (via canal)	100	..	178	180	180	255	337	375
Wheat	"	100	..	178	180	180	255	337	375
Linseed	"	100	..	139	173	173	240	313	346
Rapeseed	"	100	..	136	168	168	228	294	324
Jute	"	100	..	139	173	173	240	306	346
Gunnies	"	100	..	102	160	160	195	246	265
Cotton	"	100	..	139	173	173	240	306	346
Tea	"	100	..	94	120	120	108	95	96
Hides	"	100	..	110	120	120	135	177	195
Shellac	"	100	..	146	160	160	195	240	275
Rice	Liverpool (via canal)	100	..	102	180	180	255	337	375
Wheat	"	100	..	162	180	180	255	337	375
Linseed	"	100	..	156	173	173	240	313	346
Jute	"	100	..	156	173	173	240	313	346
Cotton	"	100	..	150	173	173	240	313	346
Jute	Dundee (via canal)	100	192	190	173	173	240	306	346
Saltpetre	New York	114	156	..	..	..	158	240	346
Linseed	"	108	134	135	135	157	218	286	322
Rice	Mauritius	100	137	150	150	150	150	150	150
AVERAGE									
		101	155	149	164	164	220	279	309
BOMBAY									
Wheat	London	..	..	200	171	164	..	390	561
Seed	"	..	..	185	165	168	200	400	540
AVERAGE									
		..	..	192	168	166	200	395	553
KARACHI									
Wheat	Liverpool	..	176	170	169	177	359	442	..
Cotton	"	..	161	151	149	158	308	436	542
Wool	"	..	143	143	143	143	254	333	371
AVERAGE									
		..	160	155	154	159	307	404	450
MADRAS									
Cotton	London	100	125	120	128	160	168	227	320
Indigo	"	100	125	120	120	120	143	154	174
Sugar and Jaggery	"	100	125	120	120	172	211	233	201
Coffee (in bags)	"	100	125	120	120	120	160	160	212
Myrobalan	"	100	125	120	123	154	190	209	259
Groundnut	Marseilles	100	125	120	133	160	232	242	358
Hides and skins	London	100	125	120	120	120	150	105	191
Gingelly seed	"	100	125	120	124	154	190	209	272
Rice	"	100	125	120	120	150	186	205	267
Jute	"	100	125	120	120	154	190	209	272
AVERAGE									
		100	125	120	124	146	182	201	262
RANGOON									
Rice	Singapore	132	203	210	180	100	143	185	279
Rice	Penang	145	245	255	185	100	160	240	350
Rice	Bombay	100	100	100	100	110	141	135	130
AVERAGE									
		126	183	188	148	103	148	187	253
GENERAL AVERAGE (INCLUDING RANGOON)									
		108	145	147	151	154	210	267	313

The monthly figures are the averages of the figures of the 4 weeks in the month and are compiled from the prices current published by the Chambers of Commerce and in the case of Rangoon from Morrison and Co.'s market reports.

No. 58.—DECK PASSAGE RATES FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON AND EASTERN PORTS.

Calcutta to	1912	1913	1914	1915
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rangoon	3	3	2 and 3	10
Penang	4	4	3 and 5 (a)	23
Singapore	6	6	7 (b)	35
Hongkong	25	20	15	25
Shanghai	45	25	20	45
Kobe	..	..	25	60

NOTE.—These quotations have been furnished by a leading steamship company, Calcutta.

(a) This rate is for Penang (via Rangoon) and for Penang (Direct per Apear Line) is Rs. 5.
(b) Both for via Rangoon and per Apear Line. (The Apear Line is owned by the British India Steam Navigation Company.)

No. 59.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS (NET) IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY OF THE YEARS 1912—1915.

A. From Calcutta to Rangoon.

ARTICLES	Freights to	Rate per	1912	1913	1914	1915
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
CALCUTTA.	Rangoon	Ton, 50 c. ft.	Rs. 3 12	Rs. 3 12	Rs. 3 12	Rs. 6 12
			3 12	3 12	3 12	6 12
Dead weight and measurement goods	"	Ton, 20 cwt. or 50 c. ft.	5 0	5 0	5 0	9 0
Rice, grain and Sugar.	"	Maund	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 4
Flour and Wheat	"	"	0 2	0 1 1/2	0 1 1/2	0 3

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company.
In January 1912, 50 per cent rebate was allowed on shipments by shadowing steamers.
In February 1912, a rebate of 50 per cent on all gunny shipments and 25 per cent on all other cargo was allowed by all steamers.
In April 1912, the rebate of 50 per cent was extended to all cargo and since that date a rebate of 50 per cent is payable on all cargo by all steamers.

B. From Rangoon to Calcutta.

RANGOON.	Calcutta.	Ton, 20 cwt. or 50 c. ft.	1912	1913	1914	1915
			4 0	2 8	3 0	7 8
Rice	"	"	4 0	2 8	3 0	7 8
Timber	"	"	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company.
Rice.—Until August 1912, rates were subject to a rebate of Rs. 1 per ton. In August 1912, the rebate was increased to 50 per cent of the gross freight. There was no rebate in 1915.
Timber.—Upto 1914 the rebate was to Rs. 6. There was no rebate in 1915.

No. 60.—STATISTICS OF MARITIME FREIGHTS (NET) IN JANUARY OF THE YEARS 1912—1915, FROM CALCUTTA TO EASTERN PORTS.

ARTICLES	Freights to	Rate per	1912	1913	1914	1915
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
CALCUTTA						
Measurement goods	Penang	Ton 60 c. ft.	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 0
		Ton 20 cwt.	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 0
Gunnies	"	Ton 50 c. ft.	9 8	5 0	5 0	15 0
Rape cake	"	Bag 2 mds.	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 12
Pig iron	"	Ton 20 cwt.	No enquiry.	5 0	6 8	8 8
Measurement goods	Singapore	Ton 50 c. ft.	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 0
		Ton 20 cwt.	15 0	10 0	10 0	15 0
Gunnies	"	Ton 50 c. ft.	9 8	5 0	5 0	15 0
Rape cake	"	Bag 2 mds.	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 12
Pig iron	"	Ton 20 cwt.	No enquiry.	5 0	6 8	8 8
Measurement goods	Hongkong	Ton 50 c. ft.	15 0	10 0	10 0	25 0
		Ton 20 cwt.	15 0	10 0	10 0	25 0
Gunnies	"	Ton 50 c. ft.	9 8	5 0	5 0	25 0
Rape cake	"	Ton 20 cwt.	0 0	5 0	6 0	16 8
Pig iron	"	Ton 20 cwt.	No enquiry.	6 0	6 8	25 0
Measurement goods	Shanghai	Ton 50 c. ft.	20 0	15 0	15 0	35 0
		Ton 20 cwt.	20 0	15 0	15 0	35 0
Gunnies	"	Ton 50 c. ft.	12 8	5 0	5 0	30 0
Rape cake	"	Ton 20 cwt.	12 0	7 0	7 0	20 0
Pig iron	"	Ton 20 cwt.	5 0	7 8	7 8	35 0
Measurement goods	Kobe	Ton 50 c. ft.	20 0	15 0	15 0	30 0
		Ton 20 cwt.	20 0	15 0	15 0	30 0
Gunnies	"	Ton 50 c. ft.	13 8	10 0	10 0	30 0
Rape cake	"	Ton 20 cwt.	12 0	7 0	6 8	20 0
Pig iron	"	Ton 20 cwt.	5 0	7 8	7 8	30 0
Measurement goods	Mojl	Ton 50 c. ft.	20 0	15 0	15 0	30 0
		Ton 20 cwt.	20 0	15 0	15 0	30 0
Gunnies	"	Ton 50 c. ft.	13 8	10 0	10 0	30 0
Rape cake	"	Ton 20 cwt.	12 0	7 0	6 8	20 0
Pig iron	"	Ton 20 cwt.	5 0	7 8	7 8	30 0

Compiled from returns of a leading steamship company, Calcutta.
Rice.

No. 61.—FREIGHTS DURING 1ST WEEK OF JANUARY 1915, OF A SUBSIDISED FAR EASTERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

	Rate per		Freight		Rebate
	Ton 50 c. ft.	Ton 20 cwts.	Rs.	A.	
CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.					
Gunnies	Ton 50 c. ft.	Ton 20 cwts.	3	8	Nil.
Dead weight (Rice, Dhall, etc.)	Ton 50 c. ft.	Ton 20 cwts.	2	4	Nil.
Measurement cargo	Ton 50 c. ft.	Ton 20 cwts.	5	0	Nil.
Rape cake	Ton 20 cwts.	Ton 20 cwts.	2	4	Nil.
Pig iron	Ton 20 cwts.	Ton 20 cwts.	5	0	Nil.
RANGOON TO CALCUTTA.					
Rice	Ton 20 cwts.	Ton 20 cwts.	4	0	Nil.
Paddy	Ton 20 cwts.	Ton 20 cwts.	4	8	Nil.
Case cargo	Ton 50 c. ft.	Ton 50 c. ft.	7	8	Nil.

CALCUTTA TO

	Rate per	Penang		Singapore		Hongkong		Shanghai		Kobe		Yokohama and Moji	
		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
Measurement	Ton 50 c. ft.	12	8	12	8	15	0	13	0	20	0	20	0
Dead weight (rice)	Ton 20 cwts.	5	0	5	8	8	0	10	0	17	0	20	0
Gunnies	Ton 50 c. ft.	7	0	7	0	8	0	10	0	12	0	14	0
Rape cake	Ton 20 cwts.	5	8	5	8	8	0	10	0	7	0	8	0
Pig Iron	Ton 20 cwts.	0	4	6	8	7	0	8	0	0	5	0	15

Compiled from returns obtained through the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. NOTE.—Return freights to Calcutta from these ports are not obtainable.

No. 62.—QUANTITY AND VALUE OF TOTAL MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM PROVINCES, NATIVE STATES, AND CHIEF SEAPORTS, BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Years.	TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.		REMARKS.
	Quantity (in thousands of tons).	Value (in lakhs of rupees).	
1905-06	44,472	6,28,41	NOTE—(1) Owing to the creation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa and other administrative changes with effect from 1st April 1912 the totals for the last three years (1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15) will not be quite comparable with those for the previous years. (2) Prior to 1908-09 trade between one native state and another was not recorded. (3) Quantity figures for 1914-15 represent actuals for 9 months, April to December 1914, and estimated figures for the three months January to March 1915, the estimates being based on the average proportion of the preceding ten years. The values have been obtained by adding the total imports and exports in the provincial reports, except the value for 1914-15, which has been calculated on the rate obtained from the total quantity and value for 1913-14.
1906-07	47,328	6,73,10	
1907-08	49,908	7,14,01	
1908-09	46,740	6,70,00	
1909-10	50,343	7,30,04	
1910-11	53,480	7,58,30	
1911-12	58,231	8,12,08	
1912-13	68,798	9,01,38	
1913-14	87,502	8,94,00	
1914-15	62,808	8,20,88	

No. 63.—QUANTITY OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO EACH PROVINCE BY RAIL, ETC.

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS OF TONS).			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
	Twelve months.		Nine months.	
	1913-14	1913-14			1914-15
Calcutta—				
Exports—				
Rice and paddy	284	183	298	Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, C. P. and Berar, Assam, Raj. and C. I. and Bihar and Orissa.
Coal and coke	182	134	73	Bengal and Assam.
Kerosene*	118	93	76	Bengal.
Sugar	278	213	177	Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.
Iron bars, sheets	230	144	122	Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Assam and Bihar and Orissa.
Salt	431	310	308	Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.
Gunny bags	31	22	20	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab and C. P. and Berar.
Imports—				
Linseed	227	191	185	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Bengal, C. P. and Berar, and Raj. and C. I.
Mustard seed	173	130	86	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Raj. and C. I. and Assam.
Food grains	1,039	738	423	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Assam, Bengal, C. P. and Berar and Raj. and C. I.
Coal and coke	5,607	4,202	3,946	Bihar and Orissa and Bengal.
Jute	1,063	880	827	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.
Hides and skins	40	32	22	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Punjab.
Bengal—				
Exports				
Coal and coke	3,458	2,644	2,374	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I. and Calcutta.

No. 63—continued.

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS OF TONS).			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
	Twelve months.		Nine months.	
	1913-14	1913-14			1914-15
Bengal—contd.				
Exports—contd.				
Rice	346	174	133	Calcutta.
Iron, unwrought	54	38	37	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Gunny bags	214	104	209	United Provinces, Punjab and Calcutta.
Salt	18	14	14	Assam.
Sugar	19	14	11	Assam and Calcutta.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	1,578	1,183	1,227	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Gram and pulse	61	48	47	Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, and Calcutta.
Jute	104	74	59	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Metallic ores	94	47	90	Bihar and Orissa.
Railway materials	156	100	191	Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Sugar	154	117	108	Ditto ditto.
Oilseeds	66	52	46	United Provinces, Assam, Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Tea	25	24	20	Assam.
Bihar and Orissa—				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	6,952	5,135	5,415	Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, Raj. and C. I., and Calcutta.
Grain and pulse	177	136	150	Bengal and Calcutta.
Jute	80	61	31	Ditto.
Metallic ores	107	58	90	Ditto.
Railway materials	125	82	127	Ditto.
Sugar	46	24	32	Bengal, United Provinces and C. P. and Berar.
Cotton, raw	2	2	1	United Provinces and Calcutta.
Lac	13	11	12	Ditto.
Tobacco	36	30	31	Bengal, United Provinces and Calcutta.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	137	99	91	Bengal.
Rice	45	30	55	Do.
Iron, unwrought	26	18	19	Bengal and Calcutta.
Grain and pulse	95	84	60	United Provinces.
Oilseeds	5	5	4	Ditto.
Sugar	60	42	35	United Provinces and Calcutta.
Cotton twist	9	6	7	C. P. and Berar and Calcutta.
United Provinces—				
Exports—				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice	15	10	7	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, C. P., and Berar, Punjab, and Raj. and C. I.
Wheat	32	24	10	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Calcutta, Punjab and Bombay Port.
Oilseeds	390	326	228	Bihar and Orissa and Punjab.
Sugar	108	65	53	Punjab.
Cotton seed	66	56	68	Do.
Timber	60	33	47	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.
Imports—				
Coal and coke	1,139	825	970	Bengal and Calcutta.
Gunny bags	14	12	9	Bihar and Orissa and Raj. and C. I.
Cotton, raw	8	6	6	Bihar and Orissa and Punjab.
Grain and pulse	468	257	299	Bihar and Orissa and C. P. and Berar.
Lac	7	5	6	Bihar and Orissa, and Calcutta.
Sugar	93	68	52	Punjab.
Wheat flour	14	11	12	Punjab, and Raj. and C. I.
Salt	145	106	110	C. P. and Berar and Raj. and C. I.
Chalk and lime	22	16	16	Punjab and Raj. and C. I.
Marble and stone	103	73	48	Bihar and Orissa.
Tobacco	14	12	13	
Punjab—				
Exports—				
Wheat flour	26	20	17	Karachi, United Provinces, and Bihar and Orissa.
Salt	28	22	22	United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.
Gram	109	91	82	Karachi, Bombay Port, and Punjab.
Wheat	777	746	689	Karachi and Sind and British Baluchistan.
Rice	16	11	18	Raj. and C. I., and Karachi.
Cotton seed	2	1	2	Raj. and C. I.
Sugar	22	9	8	Do.
Timber	24	21	11	Karachi and United Provinces.
Imports—				
Rice	11	6	8	United Provinces and Sind and British Baluchistan.
Wheat	14	8	6	United Provinces.
Cotton, raw	2	2	15	Do.
Coal and coke	1,044	768	777	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Karachi.
Timber	130	61	73	United Provinces and Kashmir.
Marble and stone	141	108	59	United Provinces and Raj. and C. I.
Bombay Port—				
Exports—				
Coal and coke	205	152	117	Bombay.
Cotton, raw	4	3	5	Do.
Rice	85	51	50	Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I., and Nizam's Territory.
Iron bars, sheets	124	81	85	Bombay and Raj. and C. I.
Railway materials	118	80	61	C. P., and Berar, Bombay, and Raj. and C. I.
Sugar	128	95	51	
Imports—				
Food grains	338	289	200	United Provinces, Punjab, C. P. and Berar, and Bombay.
Cotton, raw	410	221	155	C. P. and Berar, Bombay and United Provinces.
Oilseeds	786	520	232	United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, and Nizam's Territory.
Bombay Presidency—				
Exports—				
Salt	160	103	101	C. P. and Berar, Nizam's Territory, and United Provinces.
Indian cotton goods	25	19	18	United Provinces, Punjab, Calcutta, and Bombay Port.

* Includes exports from Budge Budge.

	QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS OF TONS).			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.		QUANTITY (IN THOUSANDS OF TONS).			Names of Provinces to which exported or from which imported.
	Twelve months.	Nine months.				Twelve months.	Nine months.		
	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15			1913-14	1913-14	1914-15	
Bombay Presidency—									
Imports—									
Rice	98	70	70	C. P. and Berar, Madras, and Bombay Port.					Bengal, Calcutta and United Provinces.
Wheat	42	35	27	United Provinces and Raj. and C. I.					United Provinces, Punjab and Bombay.
Sugar	101	66	47	United Provinces and Bombay Port.					United Provinces and Punjab.
Coal and coke	843	634	598	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Nizam's Territory, and Bombay Port.					Bombay Port and Bombay.
Cotton, raw	24	10	12	Raj. and C. I. and Nizam's Territory.					Bombay and Bombay Port.
Cotton seed	6	4	3	C. P. and Berar and Madras.					C. P. and Berar and United Provinces.
Karachi—									
Exports—									
Marble and stone	66	44	32	Sind and British Baluchistan.					Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, and C. P. and Berar.
Imports—									
Food grains	1,306	1,208	1,224	Punjab, Sind and British Baluchistan, and United Provinces.					Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab and Bombay Port.
Madras Presidency—									
Exports—									
Rice	180	132	145	Madras Ports and Nizam's Territory.					United Provinces, Punjab, and C. P. and Berar.
Metallic ores	42	30	14	Madras Ports.					C. P. and Berar and Bombay.
Cotton seed	7	5	5	Bombay and Madras Ports.					United Provinces, and C. P. and Berar.
Sugar	31	20	16	Nizam's Territory and Madras Ports.					C. P. and Berar and Bombay.
Timber	86	62	64	Madras Ports.					United Provinces, and C. P. and Berar.
Imports—									
Coal and coke	378	274	253	Madras Ports and Nizam's Territory.					C. P. and Berar and Madras.
Food grains	221	167	130	Madras Ports and Mysore.					Bombay Port, Bihar and Orissa and Madras.
Oil seed	23	17	13	Ditto.					
Madras Ports—									
Exports—									
Coal and coke	258	193	150	Madras.					Punjab, Karachi and Bombay.
Railway materials	60	41	38	Do.					Punjab and Karachi.
Imports—									
Cotton, raw	46	41	39	Do.					Punjab and Karachi.
Coal and coke	88	73	82	Bihar and Orissa and Bengal.					Punjab.
Marble and stone	140	113	119	Madras.					Punjab and Karachi.
Central Provinces and Berar									
Exports—									
Marble and stone	2	1	2	Raj. and C. I. and United Provinces.					Bengal and Calcutta.
Timber	25	13	19	Bombay and Raj. and C. I.					Ditto.
Chalk and lime	42	27	27	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and United Provinces.					Ditto.
Imports—									
Coal and coke	303	227	214	Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.					Ditto.
Food grains	52	44	15	United Provinces, and Raj. and C. I.					Ditto.
Salt	75	47	47	Bombay and Bombay Port.					Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Calcutta.
Gram	13	11.	2	United Provinces and Raj. and C. I.					Bengal and Calcutta.
									Ditto.
Rajputana and Central India—									
Exports—									
Chalk and lime	38	32	30						
Marble and stone	99	66	147						
Salt	136	99	103						
Cotton, raw	56	23	21						
Cotton, seed	9	6	1						
Coal and coke	119	92	68						
Imports—									
Coal and coke	320	234	304						
Rice	20	13	12						
Sugar	143	76	61						
Marble and stone	10	9	12						
Timber	19	9	13						
Nizam's Territory—									
Exports—									
Coal and coke	279	207	226						
Cotton, raw	50	24	27						
Food grains	44	30	57						
Cotton seed	47	22	53						
Imports—									
Salt	92	38	35						
Rice	45	20	23						
Sugar	21	13	8						
Sind and British Baluchistan—									
Exports—									
Rice	94	63	51						
Marble and stone	117	83	92						
Imports—									
Gram	8	5	8						
Wheat	24	18	10						
Railway materials	33	23	10						
Assam—									
Exports—									
Rice and paddy	150	123	88						
Chalk and lime	36	24	35						
Oilseeds	15	12	22						
Tea	81	75	85						
Timber	63	40	32						
Imports—									
Rice	43	30	41						
Salt	35	27	26						
Sugar	21	15	16						

No. 64.—INLAND TRADE—QUANTITY OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM EACH PROVINCE, AND PROVINCES WITH WHICH TRADE IS CHIEFLY CARRIED ON.

(In thousands of tons)

	EXPORTS.			IMPORTS.			TOTAL.			Trading chiefly with—
	Twelve months.	Nine months.		Twelve months.	Nine months.		Twelve months.	Nine months.		
	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15	1913-14	1913-14	1914-15	
1. Bengal	6,292	4,731	4,289	3,955	2,878	3,035	10,247	7,609	7,324	Calcutta (63 per cent), Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Assam, Punjab, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, and Raj. and C. I.
2. Madras Presidency	1,595	1,081	991	1,527	1,120	1,088	3,122	2,201	2,079	Madras Ports (71 per cent), Bombay, Nizam's Territory and Mysore.
3. Bombay Presidency	1,537	1,017	1,096	2,146	1,563	1,560	3,083	2,580	2,656	Bombay Port (51 per cent), United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I., Nizam's Territory and Mysore.
4. United Provinces	2,118	1,697	1,022	2,042	1,977	2,103	5,000	3,674	3,125	Calcutta (19 per cent), Bombay Port (6 per cent), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Punjab, Bombay, C. P. and Berar, Raj. and C. I. and Karachi (5 per cent).
5. Bihar and Orissa	8,790	6,452	7,028	1,162	852	863	9,952	7,304	7,891	Calcutta (42 per cent), Bengal, United Provinces, C. P. and Berar, Bombay, Punjab and Raj. and C. I.
6. Punjab	2,281	1,658	1,628	2,210	1,569	1,583	4,491	3,227	3,266	Karachi (36 per cent), United Provinces, Sind and British Baluchistan, and Raj. and C. I.
7. Central Provinces and Berar	1,797	1,252	767	948	669	630	2,745	1,921	1,406	Bombay Port (49 per cent), United Provinces, Raj. and C. I. and Bombay.
8. Assam	470	369	347	355	259	281	825	628	628	Bengal and Calcutta (36 per cent).
9. Sind and British Baluchistan	512	349	353	425	294	287	937	643	640	Karachi (79 per cent) and Punjab.
10. Rajputana and Central India	1,197	863	682	980	655	790	2,177	1,538	1,481	Bombay Port (24 per cent), United Provinces, Punjab, C. P. and Berar and Bombay.
11. Nizam's Territory	816	548	601	310	214	213	1,126	762	814	Bombay Port (36 per cent), Bombay and Madras.
12. Mysore	203	148	111	378	269	309	581	417	417	Bombay and Madras.
13. Kashmir	76	34	30	26	18	15	702	52	45	Punjab.
14. Calcutta	2,654	1,893	1,999	9,765	7,377	6,406	12,419	9,270	8,495	Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces and Assam.
15. Bombay Port	1,493	1,069	993	3,241	2,307	1,830	4,734	3,376	2,823	Bombay, C. P. and Berar, United Provinces, Raj. and C. I., Nizam's Territory, Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.
16. Madras Ports	1,169	874	794	1,455	1,004	914	2,624	1,878	1,708	Madras, Bihar and Orissa and Mysore.
17. Karachi	751	517	411	1,926	1,547	1,125	2,977	2,064	1,536	Punjab, Sind and British Baluchistan and United Provinces.
TOTAL	33,751	24,572	23,137	33,751	24,572	23,137	67,502	49,144	46,274	

No. 65.—INLAND TRADE—QUANTITY OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO EACH PROVINCE, NATIVE STATES, AND CHIEF SEAPORTS, DURING THE WAR PERIOD, AS COMPARED WITH THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF 1913.

(In thousands of tons)

Places whence exported or to which imported	EXPORTS		IMPORTS		TOTAL	
	Six months (July to December)		Six months (July to December)		Six months (July to December)	
	1913	1914	1913	1914	1913	1914
1. Bengal	3,381	2,862	1,872	1,952	5,253	4,814
2. Madras Presidency	702	603	735	700	1,437	1,303
3. Bombay Presidency	585	596	1,097	995	1,582	1,591
4. United Provinces	832	632	1,388	1,331	2,220	1,963
5. Bihar and Orissa	4,147	4,528	521	569	4,668	5,097
6. Punjab	953	898	1,016	1,036	1,969	1,934
7. Central Provinces and Berar	840	356	422	381	1,262	737
8. Assam	246	235	167	171	413	406
9. Sind and British Baluchistan	219	228	200	188	419	416
10. Rajputana and Central India	491	443	425	481	916	924
11. Nizam's Territory	348	332	130	125	478	457
12. Mysore	93	68	182	187	275	235
13. Kashmir	18	20	10	9	28	29
14. Calcutta	1,288	1,262	5,021	4,156	6,309	5,418
15. Bombay Port	703	579	1,378	988	2,081	1,567
16. Madras Ports	579	512	634	561	1,213	1,073
17. Karachi	348	254	665	578	1,013	832
TOTAL	15,773	14,408	15,773	14,408	31,546	28,816

No. 66.—IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND NET IMPORTS BY LAND FRONTIER (MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE) OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(In lakhs of rupees)

Years	Imports	Percentage share of total Trade	Exports	Percentage share of total Trade	NET IMPORTS	TOTAL TRADE
1905-06*	9.40	56	7.36	44	2.04	16.76
1906-07	7.73	55	6.41	45	1.32	14.14
1907-08	8.51	55	6.96	45	1.55	15.47
1908-09	8.29	54	6.96	45	1.33	15.25
1909-10	8.46	55	6.82	45	1.64	15.28
1910-11	9.19	55	7.43	45	1.76	16.62
1911-12	10.38	54	8.83	46	1.55	19.21
1912-13	11.50	52	10.47	48	1.03	21.97
1913-14	12.02	56	9.42	44	2.60	21.44
1914-15	11.44	53	9.49	45	1.95	20.93

*Includes trade figures of Kashmir, Manipur, and Hill Tipperah which ceased to be treated as trans-frontier trade.

No. 67.—FRONTIER TRADE—VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES WITH PRINCIPAL FRONTIER COUNTRIES.

(In thousands of rupees)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
AFGHANISTAN					
Imports therefrom—					
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts	29.14	33.76	42.84	26.15	35.28
Provisions—ghl	6.69	7.05	11.72	11.30	7.89
Wool, raw	81.70	35.08	47.74	74.36	57.54
All other articles	19.27	19.52	25.17	17.13	20.12
TOTAL	86.80	95.41	127.47	128.84	120.83
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	2.86	7.19	13.12	6.22	3.53
Piecegoods	73.02	66.99	120.19	83.80	82.04
Leather	8.13	5.32	19.61	9.60	11.33
Metals and manufactures thereof	4.19	5.99	8.73	5.24	3.90
Sugar	7.65	5.72	12.31	7.00	5.14
Tea	6.75	9.35	32.97	12.30	7.02
All other articles	23.44	25.97	42.30	23.17	23.22
TOTAL	126.07	126.52	249.21	152.33	136.28
DIR. SWAT, AND BAJAUR					
Imports therefrom—					
Grain and pulse	11.37	9.86	12.12	20.95	19.63
Hides of cattle	6.54	8.28	11.06	10.98	10.00
Provisions—Ghl	15.45	20.93	28.75	24.25	22.67
Wood—timber	9.31	11.26	10.89	4.46	3.93
All other articles	14.63	20.87	23.28	17.57	18.62
TOTAL	57.30	71.26	86.10	78.19	75.05
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	10.84	9.55	13.16	16.39	18.14
Piecegoods	29.81	31.27	44.39	42.82	47.77
Grain and pulse	8.7	5.29	5.27	1.21	6.0
Spices	7.82	5.90	6.04	4.08	3.98
All other articles	21.56	21.15	22.31	22.27	19.88
TOTAL	70.90	73.16	91.69	86.77	90.37
CENTRAL ASIA					
Imports therefrom—					
Charas					
Silk, raw	94	1.36	2.56	5.69	2.65
All other articles	37	19	48	5.55	4.56
TOTAL	131	20.35	50.64	11.24	7.21
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn					
Piecegoods					
All other articles	76	77	1.47	7.75	6.39
TOTAL	76	77	1.47	7.75	6.39

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
PERSIA					
Imports therefrom—					
Milk	1.30	55	49	92	92
Wool, raw	1.47	2.31	3.76	1.64	2.16
All other articles	2.93	3.08	4.25	2.92	3.08
TOTAL	5.70	5.94	8.50	4.50	5.16
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	2.25	5.22	8.23	7.58	5.80
Leather	1.99	5.28	4.53	5.06	4.54
All other articles	5.19	5.33	6.68	8.99	5.81
TOTAL	9.43	15.83	19.44	21.63	16.15
NEPAL					
Imports therefrom—					
Cattle	32.98	29.23	33.50	33.99	20.72
Dyeing materials	5.56	14.82	6.50	8.07	10.01
Rice—husked	81.98	88.46	80.58	68.97	67.40
—unhusked	52.34	54.10	57.93	90.39	93.26
Hides of cattle	19.62	38.39	44.65	20.67	13.90
Jute, raw	9.93	24.74	47.28	36.23	17.49
Provisions—ghl	24.80	33.16	31.6	31.86	26.75
Linseed	13.97	22.64	14.71	9.53	10.73
Mustard and rapeseed	25.27	30.85	31.79	30.88	24.65
Spices	10.13	15.62	12.04	12.60	13.77
Tobacco	8.57	5.43	9.44	12.37	11.42
All other articles	62.60	81.30	61.08	78.49	74.72
TOTAL	349.75	436.76	453.56	432.75	384.82
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	13.84	28.51	25.11	21.42	19.41
Piecegoods	59.00	70.76	77.95	75.83	77.96
Metals and manufactures (chiefly brass) of metal	15.70	19.15	20.83	19.83	12.96
Oils	10.17	15.54	14.35	10.39	9.68
Salt	10.73	12.87	13.60	12.02	10.23
Spices	10.59	15.08	13.89	11.99	12.42
Sugar	7.52	8.68	9.12	7.45	6.41
Tobacco	29.78	37.69	31.67	35.63	32.84
All other articles					
TOTAL	1,66.40	2,21.32	2,16.58	2,04.80	1,91.41
TIBET					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, raw	12.00	15.01	13.85	23.00	25.01
All other articles	10.53	11.11	11.08	11.23	10.09
TOTAL	22.53	26.12	24.93	34.23	35.10
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	3.48	5.63	5.28	7.14	5.19
All other articles	7.72	8.95	7.78	12.48	12.63
TOTAL	11.20	14.58	13.06	19.62	17.82
SIKKIM					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	3.25	3.28	3.64	7.90	5.90
All other articles	6.58	8.69	10.94	22.99	22.66
TOTAL	9.83	11.97	14.58	30.89	28.56
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Piecegoods	1.56	2.16	1.94	1.61	1.62
All other articles	6.51	8.74	11.44	14.40	14.14
TOTAL	8.07	10.90	13.38	16.01	15.76
BHUTAN					
Imports therefrom—					
Wool, manufactured	1.3	2.62	8.56	9.43	9.64
All other articles	1.81	4.29	6.62	11.25	12.00
TOTAL	3.11	6.91	15.18	20.68	21.70
Exports thereto—					
Silk	16	10.81	4.87	6.79	7.64
All other articles	78	31.46	6.32	10.57	10.02
TOTAL	94	42.27	11.19	17.36	17.66
SHAN STATES					
Imports therefrom—					
Horses, ponies and mules	7.46	9.29	9.05	7.75	3.89
Cattle	8.01	12.98	18.94	29.75	21.37
Rice—husked	3.86	12.68	7.12	5.94	5.25
Metals and manufactures thereof	42.06	27.88	22.16	16.84	35.45
Pickled tea (letpet)	24.05	22.38	23.94	33.29	30.47
Tea, foreign	14.25	17.66	29.30	24.18	24.81
Wood—Timber (Teak)	17.28	11.33	9.08	12.89	8.14
All other articles	54.41	61.40	72.17	71.56	63.50
TOTAL	171.38	176.30	190.76	201.90	192.88
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	9.59	11.72	15.07	12.39	13.19
Piecegoods	66.95	72.24	73.96	65.46	57.21
Metals and manufactures thereof (chiefly iron)	5.72	18.90	38.83	30.69	54.46
Oils	6.97	10.05	9.04	7.75	9.54
Fish, wet, salted (ngapi)	5.45	6.15	8.4	7.54	6.43
dry, unsalted or salted	6.23	6.74	6.96	7.67	7.68
All other articles	43.79	51.93	51.15	51.20	69.90
TOTAL	144.70	177.73	203.05	182.70	218.41
WESTERN CHINA					
Imports therefrom—					
Silk—raw	4.31	5.71	8.90	11.84	9.15
All other articles	14.00	12.42	13.46	17.08	10.21
TOTAL	18.31	18.13	22.36	28.92	19.36
Exports thereto—					
Cotton manufactures—					
Twist and yarn	21.34	14.77	33.20	25.86	28.11
Piecegoods	10.68	12.50	19.37	21.98	15.95
All other articles	14.33	8.68	10.66	8.31	11.01
TOTAL					

No. 67.—concluded.

(In thousands of rupees)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
KARENNEE					
Imports therefrom—					
Animals, living (for sale)	5.95	10.89	8.46	10.88	8.44
Wood—timber (teak)	13.76	9.35	15.19	21.33	12.40
All other articles	59	1.10	2.03	2.32	2.62
TOTAL	20.30	21.43	25.68	34.53	23.06
Exports therefrom—					
Spices—betelnuts	1.01	1.18	95	94	47
All other articles	2.07	3.18	3.75	4.60	3.03
TOTAL	3.08	4.36	4.70	5.54	3.50

No. 70.—COASTING TRADE—GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AND ACTUAL VALUE.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	GRAND TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS			ACTUAL VALUE(a)		
	Merchandise	Treasure	TOTAL	Merchandise	Treasure	TOTAL
1905-06	82.00	2.25	84.25	45.21	1.17	46.38
1906-07	92.75	3.56	96.31	52.26	1.71	53.97
1907-08	1,05.05	3.96	1,09.01	58.81	1.02	59.83
1908-09	1,04.81	1.81	1,06.62	57.65	89	58.54
1909-10	1,04.75	1.81	1,06.56	58.19	97	59.16
1910-11	1,03.76	1.18	1,04.94	59.45	62	60.07
1911-12	1,03.50	75	1,04.25	59.35	41	59.76
1912-13	1,13.66	1.06	1,14.72	63.68	59	64.27
1913-14	1,18.72	1.75	1,20.47	68.43	1.02	69.45
1914-15	1,10.72	78	1,11.50	65.00	49	65.49

(a) Actual value is arrived at by adding to the value of the total imports into British ports from British as well as from non-British ports, the value of the exports from British ports to non-British ports only.

No. 68.—EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS ACROSS THE LAND FRONTIER.

(In thousands of rupees)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Cotton piecegoods—Foreign—					
Afghanistan—Northern and Eastern	35.04	23.11	67.57	37.96	36.11
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	24.31	35.11	38.11	30.54	26.70
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	23.11	23.47	35.25	34.13	36.28
Kurram valley	8.02	11.33	10.40	10.51	9.88
Nepal	46.25	56.01	61.37	60.21	57.79
Western China	10.08	12.50	10.35	21.56	15.95
Shan States, North	21.44	20.28	20.47	20.74	26.39
Shan States, South	43.04	40.25	44.85	35.53	29.27
Other countries	12.25	16.81	15.70	10.10	24.06
TOTAL	2,25.64	2,48.45	3,18.96	2,77.28	2,62.23
Cotton piecegoods—Indian—					
Afghanistan—Southern and Western	8.63	4.68	10.68	10.66	12.33
Persia	1.78	4.91	5.56	0.68	4.46
Dir, Swat, and Bajaur	0.70	7.80	0.64	8.69	11.49
Nepal	12.75	14.15	15.71	15.62	20.17
Other countries	18.24	22.17	19.74	23.13	23.36
TOTAL	48.10	53.71	61.33	64.76	71.81
GRAND TOTAL, FOREIGN AND INDIAN	2,73.74	3,02.16	3,80.29	3,42.04	3,34.04

No. 71.—VALUE OF COASTING TRADE—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE.

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Merchandise			Treasure	Grand Total
	Indian	Foreign	Total		
Imports—					
1905-06	30.31	4.69	41.00	1.15	42.15
1906-07	43.05	4.62	48.67	1.07	50.24
1907-08	40.35	5.14	54.49	1.80	56.38
1908-09	48.89	4.74	53.43	88	54.31
1909-10	48.19	5.16	53.35	90	54.25
1910-11	49.28	5.30	54.58	58	55.16
1911-12	48.32	5.48	53.80	39	54.19
1912-13	52.60	5.57	58.07	53	58.60
1913-14	57.57	5.04	63.21	97	64.18
1914-15	53.03	4.84	57.87	46	58.33
Exports—					
1905-06	34.62	0.38	41.00	1.10	42.10
1906-07	37.00	6.23	44.18	1.89	46.07
1907-08	43.30	7.20	50.56	2.07	52.63
1908-09	44.77	6.61	51.38	93	52.31
1909-10	44.23	7.12	51.40	91	52.31
1910-11	41.84	7.34	49.18	60	49.78
1911-12	42.40	7.21	49.70	36	50.08
1912-13	47.84	7.75	55.59	53	56.12
1913-14	47.62	7.89	55.51	78	56.29
1914-15	46.15	6.70	52.85	32	53.17

No. 69.—IMPORTS OF RAW WOOL ACROSS THE LAND FRONTIER.

(In thousands of rupees)

	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Afghanistan	31.80	35.08	47.74	74.36	57.54
Tibet	12.00	15.01	13.85	22.00	25.01
Other countries	8.20	7.16	7.56	9.11	9.16
TOTAL	52.00	57.25	69.15	1,05.47	91.71

No. 72.—COASTWISE IMPORTS INTO BRITISH INDIA OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in lakhs of rupees)				
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Coal	1,590	1,540	1,637	1,804	1,509	1.99	1.92	2.20	2.12	2.00
Cotton—raw	1,837	1,028	1,870	1,869	1,744	7.51	7.00	7.33	7.57	6.00
" Twist and yarn	31,238	31,540	33,130	32,512	29,740	1.63	1.68	2.03	1.67	1.32
" Piecegoods—grey	188,162	208,471	196,755	152,644	141,378	3.26	3.70	3.50	2.60	2.90
" " white	7,672	7,083	8,706	6,923	4,573	17	16	18	15	10
" " coloured, printed or dyed	52,930	61,854	63,861	60,470	49,844	1.21	1.40	1.45	1.37	1.07
Tobacco, unmanufactured	21,939	22,008	27,422	31,559	18,947	58	57	61	82	48
Rice in the husk	4,041	2,408	4,285	6,245	6,105	1.39	90	1.03	2.17	2.10
Rice not in the husk	8,735	5,153	6,273	14,416	18,914	4.70	3.20	4.05	7.90	10.08
Jute—Gunny bags	78,359	67,699	79,160	78,964	59,426	2.11	2.10	2.58	2.81	1.08
Kerosene oil	92,420	88,064	100,888	104,128	100,721	3.34	2.98	3.63	3.85	3.82
Spices—Betelnuts	40,674	41,002	50,696	62,550	47,210	84	77	83	84	80
Wood—Teak	141	133	139	122	91	1.38	1.34	1.46	1.54	1.31

No. 73.—COASTWISE EXPORTS TO BRITISH INDIA OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF INDIAN MERCHANDISE.

Articles	Quantity (in thousands)					Value (in lakhs of rupees)				
	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Coal	2,214	2,022	2,220	2,299	1,800	1.89	1.78	2.27	2.17	1.67
Cotton—raw	578	669	922	664	580	2.17	2.22	3.56	2.10	1.74
" Twist and yarn	35,965	34,900	41,954	34,148	33,501	1.75	1.85	2.17	1.77	1.52
" Piecegoods—grey	189,566	192,220	180,953	132,494	144,082	2.81	2.95	2.88	2.16	2.20
" " white	6,008	5,598	5,578	4,770	4,400	9	10	11	9	9
" " coloured, printed or dyed	67,221	70,553	92,031	78,331	60,515	1.62	1.81	2.17	1.76	1.33
Tobacco, unmanufactured	23,370	24,514	27,350	29,265	17,773	51	60	51	64	44
Rice in the husk	3,922	3,226	4,786	6,122	6,657	1.33	1.17	1.03	2.14	2.32
Rice not in the husk	9,817	6,448	7,389	14,231	19,787	5.44	3.77	4.52	7.40	9.97
Jute—Gunny bags	77,354	68,787	70,646	80,877	57,880	2.02	2.01	2.57	2.78	1.77
Kerosene oil	98,327	91,896	106,303	111,065	108,085	3.51	3.10	3.63	3.74	3.06
Spices—Betelnuts	43,337	42,896	52,707	45,228	47,806	62	57	60	65	75
Wood—Teak	158	152	152	134	115	1.30	1.25	1.32	1.23	1.20

No. 74.—LIST OF PRINCIPAL EMERGENCY MEASURES OF GOVERNMENT AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

Dates	Trade Notifications, etc.	Dates	Trade Notifications, etc.
3rd Aug. 1914.	The Government of India undertake to support exchange by all means in their power—No. 1964-F.	26th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation declaring certain additional articles to be conditional contraband—No. 10213 (superseded by No. 115-W., dated 24th October, 1914).
4th Aug. 1914.	His Britannic Majesty's Government Notification suspending the transmission of telegrams and radio-telegrams with certain exceptions—No. 6599 (superseded by No. 6922, dated 6th August, 1914).	3rd Oct. 1914.	Orders in Council withdrawing the prohibition on the exportation from the United Kingdom of the articles specified in the list of provisions and victual in respect of certain places, and of jams and marmalades and condensed milk—No. 10667 (superseded by No. 1633-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
6th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Order commanding that from the 4th August, 1914, no enemy merchantship shall be allowed to depart except in accordance with the specified provisions—No. 9-W.	10th Oct. 1914.	An Order in Council modifying the Royal Proclamations of the 3rd, the 5th and the 10th August, 1914, relating to exportation of Warlike stores—No. 11016 (superseded by No. 1633-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
5th Aug. 1914.	The Government of India stop further issues of gold—No. 1053-F.	10th Oct. 1914.	An Order in Council prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of various kinds of sugar and extracts from sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope—No. 11017 (superseded by No. 1633-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
5th Aug. 1914.	The taking by sea or by land out of British India of Warlike stores is prohibited—No. 6722 (modified by No. 7921, dated 29th August, and superseded by No. 25-W., dated 17th October, 1914).	14th Oct. 1914.	Commercial Intercourse with Enemies—Ordinance No. VI of 1914.
5th Aug. 1914.	The taking of Welsh coal by sea from British India except in quantities sufficient for bunker requirements is prohibited—No. 6726 (superseded by No. 25-W., dated 17th October, 1914).	17th Oct. 1914.	The taking out of British India of the specified classes of goods is prohibited or restricted subject to certain exceptions—No. 25-W.
5th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles of military or naval stores—No. 6789 (superseded by No. 9182, dated 12th September, 1914).	24th Oct. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation declaring certain additional articles conditional contraband of war—No. 115-W.
6th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation declaring the articles enumerated in schedules I and 2 absolute and conditional contraband respectively—No. 6808 (superseded by No. 6982 of 7th September, 1914).	24th Oct. 1914.	The exportation of Rubber (raw or manufactured) from British India is prohibited except to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession—No. 163-W.
7th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of forage and food for animals and provisions and victual of all kinds—No. 6878 (superseded by No. 9183, dated 12th September, 1914).	24th Oct. 1914.	The exportation of Jute (raw or manufactured) is prohibited to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with certain exceptions—No. 157-W.
7th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation setting forth the law and policy with regard to trading with the enemy—No. 6883 (superseded by No. 7135, dated 10th August, 1914).	26th Oct. 1914.	The export of Hides and Skins (raw) is prohibited to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with certain exceptions—203-W.
7th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting participation in loan to German Government—No. 1100-F.	31st Oct. 1914.	An Order in Council modifying certain Proclamations and Orders in Council—No. 343 W. (superseded by No. 1633-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
8th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with certain exceptions—No. 6985 (superseded by No. 9184, dated 12th September, 1914).	31st Oct. 1914.	The Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy—No. 419-W. (modified by No. 556-W., dated 7th November, 1914).
8th Aug. 1914.	His Britannic Majesty's Government Notification suspending the transmission of telegrams and radio-telegrams with certain exceptions—No. 6992 (superseded by No. 12381, dated 3rd November 1914).	31st Oct. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation extending the prohibition contained in the Proclamation of the 9th September 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy—No. 420-W. (superseded by No. 1632-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
10th Aug. 1914.	The taking by sea or by land out of British India of certain specified articles is prohibited—No. 7104 (superseded by No. 25-W., dated 17th October, 1914).	7th Nov. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation amending the Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy—No. 556-W.
10th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation setting forth the law and policy with regard to Trading with the Enemy—No. 7138 (superseded by No. 9507, dated 12th September, 1914).	7th Nov. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation revising the lists of articles to be treated as Absolute and Conditional contraband—No. 579 (superseded by No. 1183-W., dated 25th November, 1914).
14th Aug. 1914.	Impressment of Vessels—Ordinance No. II of 1914.	8th Nov. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation extending to the War with Turkey the Proclamations and Orders in Council now in force relating to the War—No. 843-W.
15th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation extending the scope of certain Proclamations and Orders in Council connected with the War—No. 111-W. (superseded by No. 399-W., dated 16th September, 1914).	10th Nov. 1914.	The exportation of Wool (raw) from British India is prohibited to all ports other than those of the United Kingdom, Russia (except the Baltic ports) and France—No. 735-W. (superseded by No. 950-W., dated 20th November, 1914).
17th Aug. 1914.	The Order in Council relative to the treatment of enemy shipping shall come into force as regards Austria-Hungary merchant ships only, with effect from the 16th day of August, 1914—No. 129-W.	10th Nov. 1914.	The prohibition on the exportation of raw wool does not apply to coarse qualities of wool not required by manufacturers in this country.
24th Aug. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting British vessels from carrying contraband from one foreign port to another—No. 7988.	14th Nov. 1914.	An Order to control hostile foreigners and firms carrying on trade in British India—No. 807-W.
29th Aug. 1914.	The exportation by land to Native States within India of sporting arms and sporting ammunition is permitted under certain conditions—No. 7991 (superseded by No. 25-W., dated 17th October, 1914).	18th Nov. 1914.	A Board of Trade Announcement regarding issue of special licenses to certain firms to export colours and dye-stuffs.
31st Aug. 1914.	An Order permitting the exportation from the United Kingdom to British India of certain provisions and victual specified therein.	20th Nov. 1914.	The taking of Wool (raw) by sea or by land out of British India is prohibited—No. 950-W.
1st Sept. 1914.	Directs to procure locally stores whereof the exportation from the United Kingdom has been prohibited—No. 8523-8573-59.	20th Nov. 1914.	The prohibition on the export of raw wool to any destination does not apply to coarser qualities of wool not required by Indian manufacturers.
3rd Sept. 1914.	War Risks Insurance scheme.	21st Nov. 1914.	An Order in Council modifying certain Orders in Council and Proclamations and prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain specified articles—No. 974-W. (superseded by No. 1633-W., dated 12th December, 1914).
7th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation declaring the articles enumerated in schedules I and II absolute and conditional contraband respectively—No. 8982.	26th Nov. 1914.	A general license to carry on trade or business in British India is granted to such hostile firms as satisfy certain specified conditions—No. 1116-W. (superseded by No. 1298-W., dated 25th November, 1914).
12th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike stores—No. 9182 (superseded by No. 1633-W., dated 12th December, 1914).	28th Nov. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation revising the list of contraband of war—No. 1183-W. (superseded by No. 703-W., dated 23rd January, 1915)
12th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike stores, provisions and victual—No. 9183 (superseded by No. 1633-W., dated 12th December, 1914).	28th Nov. 1914.	The "Order in Council" putting in force the Declaration of London Order in Council No. 2—No. 1203-W.
12th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of Warlike stores to certain countries—No. 9184 (superseded by No. 1633-W., dated 12th December, 1914).	28th Nov. 1914.	A general license to carry on trade or business in British India is granted to such hostile firms as satisfy certain specified conditions—No. 1298-W.
12th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike stores, provisions and victual—No. 9185 (superseded by No. 1633-W., dated 12th December, 1914).	31st Nov. 1914.	Articles of commerce—Ordinance No. IX of 1914.
12th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy—No. 9507 (superseded by No. 419-W., dated 31st October, 1914).	9th Dec. 1914.	The importation into British India of all goods from certain specified countries is prohibited unless certificates of origin in the prescribed form are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of import—No. 1669-W. (Amended by No. 1336-W., dated 6th February and by No. 2221-W., dated 6th March, 1915).
14th Sept. 1914.	Certain notices affecting navigation issued by the Board of Trade.	9th Dec. 1914.	The exportation out of British India of certain goods to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean or the Black Sea with certain exceptions is prohibited unless declarations of Ultimate Destination in the prescribed form are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of export—No. 1670-W. (amended by No. 2204-W., dated 6th March, 1914).
16th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation extending the scope of certain existing Proclamations and a certain Order in Council regarding treatment of enemy shipping—No. 399-W.	12th Dec. 1914.	All British subjects are authorised to make payments for the purpose of obtaining possession of their cargoes in neutral ports to the agents of shipowners resident in an enemy country—No. 1423-W.
10th Sept. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation modifying the Proclamations of the 3rd, the 5th and the 10th August, 1914, relating to the exportation of certain Warlike stores, provisions and victual—No. 9780 (superseded by No. 1633-W., dated 12th December, 1914).	12th Dec. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation extending the prohibition contained in the Proclamation of the 9th September, 1914, relating to Trading with the Enemy—No. 1632-W.
19th Sept. 1914.	An Order in Council directing the adoption and enforcement of the Declaration of London subject to the additions and modifications specified therein—No. 9848 (superseded by No. 1203-W., dated 28th November, 1914).	12th Dec. 1914.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of Warlike stores—No. 1633-W. (superseded by No. 2834-W., dated 20th March, 1914).

Dates.	Trade Notifications, etc.	Dates.	Trade Notifications, etc.
12th Dec. 1914.	The articles Nux Vomica, Castor seed and Mustard seed are exempted from the existing prohibition—No. 1717-W. (modified by No. 1919-W., dated 28th February, and superseded by No. 2045-W., dated 13th March, and by No. 2894-W., dated 20th March, 1915).	13th March 1915.	The exportation from British India of chrome iron ore (chromite) to the United Kingdom is exempted from the existing prohibition—No. 2528-W.
26th Dec. 1914.	An Order in Council adding "Rubber, raw" to the list of prohibitions on export to all destinations contained in the Proclamation dated 10th day of November, 1914—No. 2106-W. (superseded by No. 2894-W., dated 20th March, 1915).	13th March 1915.	The exportation of certain classes of goods from British India is prohibited to all ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas with certain exceptions—No. 2561-W.
28th Dec. 1914.	The exportation of wheat and wheat flour from British India is restricted in the manner specified therein—No. 2192-W.	13th March 1915.	The exportation from British India of Paraffin wax to the United Kingdom or to a British Possession is exempted from the existing prohibition—No. 2607-W.
13th Jan. 1915.	The exportation from British India of Tibet and Madras (black and grey) wool is prohibited.	13th March 1915.	The owners of cargoes on board the German vessels other than the "Persepolis" can obtain delivery at Massowah on certain specified terms.
23rd Jan. 1915.	A Royal Proclamation revising the list of articles to be treated as contraband—No. 708-W.	13th March 1915.	The articles Nux Vomica, Castor seed, Mustard seed, Linseed and Oils extracted therefrom are exempted from the existing prohibition—No. 2645-W.
6th Feb. 1915.	The prohibition on the importation into British India of goods from certain specified countries is amended—No. 1336-W.	20th March 1915.	The navigation and use of certain specified area is forbidden to all ships and vessels of every size and nationality—No. 2841-W.
13th Feb. 1915.	A general license to carry on trade or business in British India is granted to Asiatic subjects of the Ottoman Empire subject to certain restrictions and conditions—No. 1631-W.	20th March 1915.	A Royal Proclamation prohibiting the exportation from the United Kingdom of Warlike stores—No. 2894-W.
20th Feb. 1915.	The prohibition on the export from British India of medical and surgical stores of every description is modified by permitting the exportation of Cinchona bark and Senna to the United Kingdom—No. 1919-W.	20th March 1915.	The prohibition on the export from British India of medical and surgical stores of every description is modified.
26th Feb. 1915.	All private export of wheat and wheat flour from the date of the expiry of the present restriction on the 31st March, up to the 31st December, 1915, is prohibited.	23rd March 1915.	Owners of cargoes on board the S. S. "Ambra" can obtain delivery at Massowah on certain specified terms.
3rd March 1915.	Vessels carrying contraband cargo to neutral countries consigned "to order" are liable to detention.	25th March 1915.	The export of wheat from British India during the fiscal year 1915-16 except that shipped by or on behalf of the Crown is prohibited—No. 3195-W.
6th March 1915.	The trade licenses to hostile foreigners shall remain in force for the specified periods—No. 2283-W.	25th March 1915.	The export of wheat flour from British India during the fiscal year 1915-16 is prohibited unless a permit in this behalf signed by the Chief Customs Officer is produced to the Customs Collector at the port of export—No. 3196-W.
		27th March 1915.	A Royal Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy (occupied territory)—No. 2897-W.

No. 75.—CATALOGUE OF SAMPLES OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN AND SOME OTHER FOREIGN GOODS.

(Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department in December 1914.)

Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.	Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.
BRUSHES.			GLASSWARE.		
Paint brush, size $\frac{1}{2}$	Germany	6s. per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.	Glass Chimney, Line No. 14	Austria	1s. per dozen c.i.f.
" " " 7	"	1s. 8d. per dozen, c.i.f. less 10 per cent.	DeGrelle Houdrett's "Slip Chimney $\frac{1}{2}$ -inches.	Japan	9d.
Sash tool, " 6	"	1s. per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.	DeGrelle Houdrett's "Slip Chimney 1-inch.	Belgium	1s. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen + 10 per cent.
Flat varnish brush (Hog's Hair), size $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.	"	3s. per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.	DeGrelle Houdrett's Duplex Chimney	"	1s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " "
Flat varnish brush (Camel Hair), size 1 inch.	"	2s. per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.	Glass Tumblers, Plain thin $\frac{1}{2}$ size	Austria	1s. 6d. " " "
Artists' oil paint brush, size 6	"	2s. 2d. per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.	Glass Half-crystal heavy bottomed $\frac{1}{2}$ size.	Belgium	1s. 6d. " " "
" " " 00	"	12d. per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.	Glass Half-crystal heavy bottomed $\frac{1}{4}$ size.	Japan	1s. per dozen, c.i.f.
Quill brush, size No. 5	"	1s. 6d. per dozen c.i.f. less 10 per cent.	DeGrelle's Tumblers Vespuso design No. 2.	Belgium	1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen + 10 per cent.
COMBS.			DeGrelle's Tumblers coloured No. 2 white (1 pint).	"	2s. 7d. per dozen + 10 per cent.
Celluloid dressing combs 5 to 8 inches.	Germany	7s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. per gross c.i.f.	DeGrelle's Toy tumblers (in four designs).	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per dozen + 10 per cent.
Steel dressing combs 5 inches	"	8s. 3d. per gross c.i.f.	Glass Salt cellars DeGrelle's (in four shapes).	"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " "
Metal " " 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	Austria	10s. 9d. " " "	Glass Salt cellars DeGrelle's (in four shapes).	Japan	3d. per dozen c.i.f.
India rubber back combs (9, 10 and 11 teeth).	Germany	5s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " " assorted sizes.	Oil Glasses size No. 4 (DeGrelle's) No. 0070	Belgium	10d. " " " + 10 per cent.
Horn tooth combs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.	"	5s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gross c.i.f. of assorted sizes.	" " No. 0080	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " "
Metal tooth comb 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	Austria	10s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gross c.i.f.	" " half fluted design.	"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. " " "
" " " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	11s. 2d. " " "	Oil burner glasses.	"	1s. 8d. per dozen c.i.f.
EARTHENWARE.			Belgian Window Glass 8" x 6"	"	7s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per case of 100 square feet.
Bowls DeGrelle Houdrett's (Goud Kust design No. 1, large size).	Holland	3s. 7d. per dozen + 20 per cent f.o.b.	Flat octagonal greenish phial, 4 oz. size.	Germany	5s. 8d. per gross c.i.f. for assorted sizes of 4, 6 and 8 ozs.
Bowls DeGrelle Houdrett's Tancrede No. 2 (smaller size).	"	2s. 9d. per dozen + 20 per cent f.o.b.	Flat octagonal greenish phial, 6 oz. size.	Japan	5s. 4d. per gross c.i.f. for assorted sizes of 4, 6 and 8 ozs.
Soup plates DeGrelle Houdrett's callot shape No. 1 (Flower design 202).	"	1s. 7d. per dozen + 20 per cent f.o.b.	Flat octagonal greenish phial, 8 oz. size.	"	" " " "
Rice dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's Eponges design No. 8.	"	2s. 1d. per dozen + 20 per cent f.o.b.	White round phial, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. size	Germany	2s. 4d. per gross c.i.f. for assorted sizes of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 ozs.
Rice dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's No. 40 design.	"	2s. 6d. per dozen + 20 per cent f.o.b.	" " " $\frac{1}{4}$ " "	Japan	2s. per gross c.i.f. for assorted sizes of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 ozs.
Rice dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's Joko design No. 9.	"	3s. 2d. per dozen + 20 per cent f.o.b.	" " " 1 " "	"	" " " "
Rice dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's Goud kust design No. 9.	"	3s. 2d. per dozen + 20 per cent f.o.b.	" " " 2 " "	"	" " " "
Rice dishes DeGrelle Houdrett's Tancrede design No. 9.	"	3s. 2d. per dozen + 20 per cent f.o.b.	Glass stoppered jar, 1 lb. size	Germany	2s. 2d. per dozen c.i.f.
Tea cups and Saucers (with fancy designs).	Germany	1s. 9d. to 2s. per dozen c.i.f.	" " " 3 lb. "	Japan	3s. 2d. " " "
Curry cups and Saucers (DeGrelle Houdrett's).	Holland	11d. per dozen pairs + 20 per cent. f. o. b.	GLASS BANGLES.		
			Glass bangles, Amber	Austria	3d. per dozen pairs c.i.f.
			" " Plain	"	4d. " " "
			" " Five flowered	"	8d. " " "
			" " Granite, thick	"	1s. per dozen pairs c.i.f.
			" " " thin	"	10d. per dozen pairs c.i.f.
			" " Naintara	"	1s. 8d. " " "
			" " Coral	"	4s. 8d. " " "
			" " Maran Jiban	"	1s. 8d. " " "
			" " Moumachi	"	1s. 8d. " " "

(Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department in December 1914.)

Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.	Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.
GLASS BANGLES—contd.			HARDWARE—contd.		
Glass bangles Kalka Darbar	Austria	1s. 8d. per dozen pairs c.i.f.	Smells Ware—contd.		
" " Union Jack	"	1s. 8d. " "	Enamel Soup plates (light Austrian)	Austria	1s. 8d. per dozen c.i.f.
" " Chasma	"	1s. 10d. " "	Enamel Tumblers, ½ size (B. Fürst gun brand).	"	2s. 4½d. " "
" " Malma	Japan	2s. per dozen pairs c.i.f.	Soup Plates, "Tally Ho" brand	Germany	1s. 8d.
" " Silky	China	3d.	Enamel Bowl, size 16 cm. "Anglo" peacock brand.	United Kingdom.	2s. 8d. per dozen c.i.f. less 5 per cent. discount.
" Chinese bangles	"	Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per 100 pairs	Enamel Rice Dish, size 28 cm. Haardt's.	Austria	4s. per dozen c.i.f. of assorted sizes.
GLASS BEADS.			Enamel Tumbler, ½ pint size, B. Fürst's gun brand.	"	1½s. 8½d. per dozen c.i.f.
Imitation coral solid beads	Austria	1½d. to 4s. per gross according to size.	Enamel Tumbler, 1 pint size, Haardt's.	"	2s. 7½d. " "
Glass hollow beads	Japan	3d. to 1s. 4d. per box of 1,200 or 2,400 beads.	Enamel Tumbler, ¾ pint size, "Anglo" peacock brand.	United Kingdom.	2s. " "
Glass or Pound beads	Italy	2½s. to 30s. per cwt.	Enamel Round Basin, size 36 cm. Haardt's.	Austria	5s. 6½d. per dozen c.i.f. less 7 per cent. discount.
Glass or seed beads	"	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per bundle of 25 bunches, each bunch consisting of 120 strings 7" in length.	Lamps (Metal).		
HARDWARE.			Ditmar's Hanging Lamp, 20 line size.	Austria	61s. per dozen c.i.f.
Small Padlock (No. 200), 1½ inches in size.	Germany	3s. 7d. per gross c.i.f.	Ditmar's Hanging Lamp, 30 line size.	"	91s. " "
Medium Size Padlock (No. 5-0), 2½ inches in size.	"	6½d. per dozen.	Ditmar's Table Lamp, 10 line size.	"	16s. 6d. " "
Padlock with two keys	"	11d. " "	Janowitz's Table Lamp, 14 line size.	"	21s. " "
" Common Japanned (small)	"	10d. " "	Hurricane Lantern, "Victoria" brand, 7 line size.	Germany	34s. " "
" (large)	"	1s. 3½d. per dozen.	LEATHER PURSES.		
Keys in various sizes and shapes in four cards.	"	2½d. to 2s. 9d. per gross c.i.f.c.l.	Leather Purses size No. 7	Austria	18s. 6d. per gross c.i.f.
Key rings, Medium size	Austria	1s. per gross c.i.f.c.l.	MATOSSES.		
Tin Mirror box, plain coloured round (4 in. a set).	Germany	3s. 8d. " "	Safety matches, "The Pipe" brand	Austria	11½d. per gross c.i.f.
Tin Mirror box, fancy coloured round	"	4s. " "	" "The Rex" "	"	11½d. " "
Tin box without mirror, round, fancy coloured (4 in. a set).	"	1s. 8d. " "	" "Renowned" "	"	11½d. " "
Tin box without mirror, round, brassed.	"	5s. 1d. " "	" "Cigar" "	"	11½d. " "
Tin box without mirror, nickelled.	"	6s. " "	" "The Scissors" "	"	11½d. " "
Tin hand mirrors, round.	"	6s. 3d. " "	" "Hunooman" "	"	11d. " "
Tin Jubilee mirrors (round), in two sizes.	"	3s. 3d. " for 2 sizes equally assorted.	" "The Lamp" "	Japan	11d. " "
Tin rice spoons, long, in two shapes (round and oval).	"	8s. per gross c.i.f.c.l. (assorted).	" "Elephant" "	"	6d. to 7½d. per gross c.i.f.
Tin rice spoon, small, round.	"	5s. 6d. per gross c.i.f.c.l.	" "Three Dogs" "	"	
Tin spoons in three small sizes.	"	3s. 3d. " " assorted.	" "Shinsuissha" "	"	
Aluminium Tea Spoon	"	5s. 10d. per gross less 10 per cent. c.i.f.c.l.	" "Cock and boy" "	"	
" Desert Spoon and Fork	"	9s. 3d. per gross less 10 per cent. c.i.f.c.l.	" "Kali" "	"	
" Table Spoon and Fork	"	12s. per gross less 10 per cent. c.i.f.c.l.	" "The Tulp" "	"	
Tin Strainers with wooden handle	"	6s. 6d. per gross less 10 per cent. c.i.f.c.l.	" Sakerhets-Tandsticker (Lion brand).	"	
Sewing Needles (Capoteras, small) size No. 0.	"	11d. per tin of 2,400 pieces c.i.f.c.l. in size Nos. 0, 1 and 2 equally assorted.	Sulphur matches, Essabboys brand.	Austria	11d. per gross c.i.f.
Sewing Needles (Capoteras, large), size Nos. 2/0, 4/0 and 5/0.	"	2s. 2½d. per tin of 5,000 c.i.f.c.l. in size Nos. 2/0, 3/0, 4/0 and 5/0 equally assorted.	" "Diasalai" "	"	11d. " "
Sewing Needles (Sharp's), size Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5.	"	2s. 4d. per tin of 5,000 c.i.f. in assorted sizes.	" "Telegraf" "	"	10½d. " "
Darning Needles, size No. 3½	"	2s. 4d. per tin of 2,400 c.i.f.c.l. in size No. 3, 3½ and 3¾ equally assorted.	Sulphur "Tandsticker" pistol brand	Japan	6d. to 7½d. per gross c.i.f.
Steel Hinges	"	2½d. per inch per dozen pairs c.i.f.c.l.	Bengal Light matches (Pyrotechnic)	Germany	2s. 6d. " "
Glass door Knobs, size 1½"	"	14s. 6d. per gross c.i.f.c.l.	METALS.		
Iron Safes.			Brass wire	Germany	7d. per lb. c.i.f.c.l. for Nos. 1 to 20, B.W.G.
B. Fürst's safe, No. 0431	Austria	Rs. 190 each (selling price in Calcutta).	Copper wire	"	8½d. per lb. c.i.f.c.l. for Nos. 1 to 20, B.W.G.
" No. 15411	"	Rs. 235 each (do.).	Iron wire	"	10s. per cwt. c.i.f.c.l. in assortment of 1 to 20, B.W.G.
Cutlery.			Galvanized iron wire	"	12s. per cwt. c.i.f.c.l. in assortment of 1 to 20, B.W.G.
Penknife, Kaufmann's, No. 6630½, with ring.	Germany	2s. per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.	German silver wire (Palm tree brand) Size Nos. 6, 9 and 10.	Austria	13½d. per lb. for size Nos. 10-0 to 1-0 and 1 to 17.
Penknife, Kaufmann's, No. 932	"	2s. 1d. per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.	German Silver Sheet (Palm tree brand) Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 8.	"	14d. to 15½d. per lb. according to Specification.
Penknife, Kaufmann's, 1st Quality, with stag handle and straight point.	"	2s. 10d. per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.	Iron wire nails	Germany	8s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.c.l. for average assortment of size.
Penknife, Kaufmann's, 2nd Quality round pointed, bone handle with ring.	"	2s. 4d. per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.	Iron rose nails	France and Sweden.	13s. per cwt. c.i.f.c.l. for average assortment of size.
Penknife, Kaufmann's, thin Quality, No. 65, with bone handle.	"	2s. 2d. per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.	Galvanized iron washers.	Germany	17s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.c.l.
Penknife, Carl Schuler's No. 33, with wooden handle and ring.	"	2s. 7d. per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.	Steel Kodalie Hoe No. 6	United Kingdom.	10s. per dozen c.i.f.c.l.
Penknife, Alois Schwiger's, No. 2604, bone handle with ring (an imitation of Kaufmann's 2nd Quality).	"	1s. 10d. per dozen c.i.f.+ 4 per cent. advance.	MOULDINGS.		
Penknife, Helger and Son's, No. 39 (small), bone handle with ring.	"	1s. 4d. per dozen c.i.f.	Plastic Mouldings	Germany	2s. to 46s. per 108 ft.
Penknife, Helger and Son's, No. 39 (medium), bone handle with ring.	"	1s. 10d. " "	PAPER (1).		
Penknife, Helger and Son's, No. 39 (large), bone handle with ring.	"	2s. 10d. " "	Brown packing paper, size 18×22 = 8½lbs.	Germany	9d. per ream c.i.f.i.
Scissors, Kaufmann's assorted set	"	2s. 6d. per dozen of assorted sizes c.i.f.	Brown packing paper, size 18×22 = 14lbs.	"	13½d. " "
Scissors, Kaufmann's, No. 11344 (an imitation of Netticoides's popular scissors).	"	3s. 11d. per gross c.i.f.	Brown packing paper, size 22×29 = 28 lbs. and above.	"	1d. per lb. " "
Razor, Kaufmann's, hollow ground (cheaper quality)	"	12s. per dozen c.i.f.	Coloured surface packing paper, size 16×20.	"	2s. 6d. per ream c.i.f.c.l.
Razor, Kaufmann's "Hammer" brand, No. 1186 (Real hollow ground).	"	12s. " "	Printing paper, glazed, white, Art. size 20×30=50 lbs.	"	2½d. per lb. c.i.f.c.l.
Enamelled Ware.			Printing paper, unglazed, white, size 18×22=9 lbs.	"	12d. per ream c.i.f.c.l.
Enamel Bowls, Size 12 cm. (B. Fürst gun brand).	Austria	1s. 8d. per dozen c.i.f. less 5 per cent.	Printing paper, unglazed, white, Double Royal, 26×40=24 lbs.	"	1½d. per lb. " "
Enamel Rice dishes, 24 cm. (B. Fürst gun brand).	"	4s. 1d. c.i.f. per dozen of assorted sizes from 24 to 30 cm.	Printing paper, coloured, glazed, 20×30=16 lbs.	"	1½d. " "
Enamel Rice dishes, 26 cm. (B. Fürst gun brand).	"		Printing paper, unglazed, white, 18×22=9 lbs.	Austria	13½d. per ream c.i.f.c.l.
Enamel Rice dishes, 30 cm. (B. Fürst gun brand).	"		Printing paper, unglazed, white, 18×22=12 lbs.	"	1½d. per lb. " "
			Printing paper, unglazed, white, (Royal), 20×26=14 lbs.	"	1½d. per lb. " "
			Printing paper, unglazed, coloured, 18×22=9 lbs.	"	13½d. per ream " "
			Printing paper, unglazed, coloured, 18×22=8 lbs.	"	13d. " "
			Printing paper, coloured, glazed, 18×22=16 lbs.	"	2d. per lb. " "

No. 75—concluded.

(Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department in December 1914.)

Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.	Description of article.	Country of manufacture.	Manufacturer's approximate prices.
APPAREL.			BRAIDS AND SEWING THREAD		
"Rajah" woollen Comforter, 70"×80"×7-7½"	Germany	8s. to 10s. per doz. c. i. f.	<i>—contd.</i>		
"Rajah" woollen Comforter, 50"×60"×6-6½"	"	6s. to 9s. " "	<i>Woolen Braids—contd.</i>		
Cotton and wool mixed, plain coloured Comforters, 80"×6, 90"×6½, 100"×7.	Austria	5s. 9d. " "	Wool and cotton mixed round braid No. 9, black and scarlet colours. (72 yards per packet.)		
Cotton and wool mixed, plain coloured Comforters, 75"×6, 85"×6½, 95"×7.	"	5s. 6d. " "	Austria 5d. c.i.f. per gross yards less 5 per cent. for black colour.		
Cotton and wool mixed, fancy coloured Comforters, 80"×6, 90"×6½, 100"×7.	"	4s. 10d. " "	5½d. c.i.f. per gross yards less 5 per cent. for scarlet colour.		
Cotton and wool mixed, fancy coloured Comforters, 75"×6, 85"×6½, 95"×7.	"	5s. 9d. " "	<i>Cotton Braids.</i>		
Cotton and wool mixed fancy coloured Comforters, 60"×4½, 70"×5, 80"×5½, 90"×6, 100"×6½.	"	4s. 10d. " "	Cotton Braid No. 9 (or 9 cord), black, scarlet, green, yellow and violet colours. (72 yards per bunch.)		
Cotton and wool mixed, fancy coloured Comforters, 40"×3½, 50"×4, 60"×4½.	"	4s. 2d. " "	Austria 3½d. per gross yards c.i.f. less 5 per cent for black colour.		
Woolen Sweater size No. 2	Germany	25s. " "	Cotton Russia braid No. 7 (or 7 cord), quality 00 black. (72 yards per bunch.)		
Heavy Cotton Sweater or Cardigan Jacket, 30" size.	"	13s. 1d. " "	<i>Cotton Sewing Thread.</i>		
Children's woollen Frock, size No. 1.	"	16s. " "	Glaces spool thread—Kishna brand, No. 8's—300 yards.		
Children's woollen Jacket size No. 1.	"	6s. 6d. " "	Austria lbs. per gross reels c.i.f.		
Ladies' woollen ribbed Vest, size No. 23.	"	6s. " "	Glace card thread, No. 8's—100 yards white.		
Ladies' Cotton striped Vest with silk front and neck band, 26" size.	"	18s. " "	" 3s. 6d. per gross cards c.i.f.		
Children's woollen cap, size No. 1.	"	5s. 4d. " "	Glace card thread, No. 8's—100 yards, black.		
" " " " No. 2.	"	5s. 11d. " "	" 3s. 9d. per gross cards c.i.f.		
" " " " No. 3.	"	6s. 6d. per doz. c. i. f. (for assorted sizes) 1 to 3.	Glace card thread, No. 8's—100 yards, other colours.		
Fox Cap (inferior quality)	Austria	2s. 6d. per doz. c. i. f.	TOYS (1).		
" " " " superior quality)	"	6s. 6d. " "	Rag doll		
Silver Lаметta, Tulip band No. 6—19 oz. per Corge.	Germany	2s. 9d. per. Corge c. i. f.	United Kingdom and Germany 5d. each less 20 percent. f. o. b.		
Imitation Gold thread "Madonna brand."	"	2s. 2d. per. lb.	Germany 6d. " "		
Imitation Silver thread "Madonna brand."	"	2s. 4d. " "	" 3d. " "		
HABERDASHERY AND MILLINERY.			Undressed doll (of clay composition). " 6d. " "		
Cotton coloured Edging (or Sarrile-borders) 1½" wide (12 yards per card).	Germany	9s. 6d. per gross yards. c. i. f.	Toy—Piano " 5d. " "		
Cotton net Laces, 5" wide, (10 yards per card).	"	10s. 9d. per 120 yards, c.i.f.	Matelaphone " 5d. " "		
Cotton Torchon Edging and Insertion—Edging 1½" to 3" wide	"	4s. to 8s. per gross yards, c.i.f.	Mouth Harmonica. " 4d. each c.i.f.		
Insertion 1½" to 1½" wide (12 yards in the bundle)	"	4s. to 5s. " "	Trumpet " 2s. 6d. per dozen c.i.f.		
Cotton Irish Insertion (12 yards per bundle).	Austria	3s. 10d. " "	Religious figure non-glazed, China " 4d. each less 20 per cent f.o.b.		
Cotton Irish Edging (12 yards per bundle).	"	2s. 10d. " "	Biscuit China figure " 6d. " "		
Cotton Fancy coloured Laces (9 yards per card.)	Germany	3s. 9d. " "	Biscuit China face dressed doll " 3s. per doz. c.i.f.		
Silk Sari trimming	"	1s. 8d. c.i.f. per packet of 10 yards.	Egg shell porcelain figure (of dog) " 10d. each less 20 per cent. f.o.b.		
Flowered Satin ribbon	"	1s. 6d. c.i.f. per bundle of 10 yards.	Aluminium tea set. " 4½d. each c.i.f.		
Nut Buttons, plain	Austria	7d. c.i.f. per gross for two sizes of half a gross each.	" kitchen set. " 4d. each less 20 per cent f.o.b.		
Do., check	"	8d. c.i.f. per gross for two sizes of half a gross each	Picture Puzzles " 4s. 6d. per dozen c.i.f.		
Shipment card of Austrian buttons showing sizes and designs.	—	—	Animal A. B. C. blocks " 2s. 9d. " "		
Nut buttons, plain	Italy	7d. c.i.f. per gross for two sizes of half a gross each.	Game of Royal Ludo " 3s. " "		
BRAIDS AND SEWING THREAD.			Toy horse " 6s. " "		
<i>Woolen Braids.</i>			Toy cow " 12s. " "		
Llama Lustre (or woollen braid) quality No. 53 (30 yards per bundle).	Germany	2s. 7d. per gross f.o.b. less 4 per cent.	Plush doll " 6s. " "		
Wool and cotton mixed curved braid No. 13 (or 13 cord) black and scarlet colours. (72 yards per packet.)	Austria	9½d. c.i.f. per gross yards less 5 per cent. for black colour. 9½d. c.i.f. per gross yards less 5 per cent for scarlet colour.	Teddy bear " 9s. " "		
			Mechanical toy tramcar. " 3s. " "		
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			Glazed China figure		
			Japan 4d. per dozen f.o.b.		
			" 6d. " "		
			" 8d. " "		
			<i>Umbrella furniture.</i>		
			Self-opening frame, Nickelled, 23" & 25"×8 ribs.		
			Germany 11s. 9d. per dozen c.i.f.		
			Self-opening frame (Nickelled tube with Japanned ribs), 23" and 25"×8 ribs.		
			" 10s. 4½d. " "		
			Self-closing frame (Nickelled tube and Japanned frame), 23" and 25"×8 ribs.		
			" 8s. 3d. " "		
			Solid Flexus ribs, 41 gauge, 25"×8 ribs.		
			" 2s. 2d. " "		
			Solid ribs, 41 gauge, 25"×12 ribs.		
			" 2s. 1d. " "		
			Solid ribs, 43 gauge, 23"×12 ribs.		
			" 2s. 2d. " "		
			Brown Umbrella Tubes size 33"		
			Austria 10d. " "		
			Fancy Umbrella Sticks with horn handles.		
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